人生行动宪章 / CHARTER OF LIFE ACTION

增订合订本 · Enlarged Edition · 中英对照 · 2026-09-26

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《人生行动宪章》增订合订本（2026-09-26 版）· 中英对照

Charter of Life Action — Enlarged Consolidated Edition (2026-09-26) · Chinese–English Bilingual

对照说明 / Notes on This Bilingual Edition

一、本对照本以《人生行动宪章》增订合订本（2026-09-26 版）中文版与英文版为底本，逐行对照排布：中文在上（正体）、英文在下（斜体），一一对应。

I. This bilingual edition is based on the Chinese and English versions of the Enlarged Consolidated Edition of the Charter of Life Action (2026-09-26). The two are laid out line by line: Chinese above (upright), English below (italic), in one-to-one correspondence.

二、大附件仍仅索引（与两版底本一致），不逐段转录。

II. Large annexes remain index-only (consistent with both base versions) and are not transcribed paragraph by paragraph.

三、因两版底本分行方式不同，个别行无法一一对应时，作相邻行保留输出，概不删略。

III. As the two base versions wrap lines differently, where a few lines cannot be matched one-to-one they are retained adjacent to their neighbours; nothing is omitted.

编纂说明

Compilation Notes

一、本《增订合订本（2026-09-26 版）》为《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）》之增订汇编本，由四部分构成：第一部分　主文（根本法）；第二部分　修正案与补正案（对主文之正式修改与增补）；第三部分　附件体系（强制执行细则，小件逐字全文并入，大件仅列索引）；第四部分　附录索引（旧版本合订本与附录原件索引）。

I. This “Revised Consolidated Edition (2026-09-26 Version)” is a revised and consolidated compilation of the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized

Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction),” composed of four parts: Part I Main Text (Fundamental Law); Part II Amendments and Correction Bills (formal modifications and supplements to the Main Text); Part III Annex System (mandatory enforcement detailed rules, with small documents fully incorporated verbatim, while large documents are only indexed); Part IV Appendix Index (index of previous consolidated editions and original appendices).

二、本合订本所载之主文、修正案、补正案、附件，与主宪章具有同等效力，共同构成一个不可分割的强制性规范体系。冲突时遵循「新规优于旧规」「特别优于一般」原则。

II. The Main Text, Amendments, Correction Bills, and Annexes contained in this consolidated edition shall have the same legal force as the main Charter, together constituting an indivisible mandatory normative system. In case of conflict, the principles of “new rules prevail over old rules” and “special provisions prevail over general provisions” shall be followed.

三、第三部分「小件」之条文，均逐字取自知识库（kb_id: 2IFjEMGs662YD_NMcsNrBfC0WQgIBInTPkPlB6D68t4=）所存原件（PDF），仅作去除页码、合并折行之技术清理，未改易一字；「大件」因篇幅庞大，仅列编号、名称、条文数/页数与所在，不转录。

III. The provisions of the “small documents” in Part III are all verbatim extracts from the original documents stored in the knowledge base (kb_id: 2IFjEMGs662YD_NMcsNrBfC0WQgIBInTPkPlB6D68t4=), with only technical cleanup of removing page numbers and merging line breaks, without changing a single word; “large documents” due to their length, are only listed with their numbers, names, number of provisions/pages, and locations, not transcribed.

四、正文以黑字为常，凡强调或注释性文字以大红（#C00000）标示；层次以缩进体现。

IV. The main text is normally in black; all emphasized or annotative text is marked in bright red (#C00000); hierarchy is indicated by indentation.

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第一部分　主文

Part I Main Text

《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）》全文，逐字取自知识库现行有效最新版。

The full text of the "Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)" is verbatim taken from the current and latest version in the knowledge base.

Aaron Suen

Aaron Suen

人生行动宪章第 60 次原则性终局订正

Charter of Life Action The 60th Principled Final Correction

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）i Aaron Suen 人生行动宪章第 60 次原则性终局订正

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 Cosmic, Globalized, and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)i Aaron Suen Charter of Life Action the 60th Principled Final Correction

第一条 【宪章宗旨】为明确订定本《人生行动宪章》(以下原则上简称本《宪章》或《宪章》)宪章制定人之人生前进方向，坚定走 “雨钧特色宇宙主义” 人生发展道路，将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向之影响减至最低之最小必要限度；根据本人之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义以及逻辑性原则特制定本宪制性章程。

Article 1 [Preamble of the Charter]To clearly establish the life direction of the Charter-Maker of this “Charter of Life Action” (hereinafter referred to as this “Charter” or “the Charter” in principle), to firmly follow the life development path of “Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism,” and to minimize the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the application of the Charter is directed to the minimum necessary extent; according to the Charter-Maker’s life vision, aspirations, life dreams, ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and principles of minimalism and logic, this constitutional charter is hereby enacted.

第一条之二 【最高纲领性理想】将推动构建人类命运共同体，宇宙文明命运共同体，实现旅居创投式生活和成立全球化私人投资银行、私人国际化良性资产管理公司法人机构、私人募集基金公司法人机构的人生最高个人目标，并在此基础上，以持续利他心态持续学习 - 思考 - 行动，以宇宙公民理念，持续助力推动构建开放、包容、互学、互鉴、共商、共建、共享；普遍安全、共同繁荣，普世共赢的世界级和宇宙化新生态作为人生最高纲领性理想。

Article 1-2 【Highest Programmatic Ideal】To promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilizations, and to achieve the highest personal life goals of pursuing a venture capital and investment lifestyle, and establishing global private investment banks, private international benign asset management corporate entities, and private fundraising corporate entities. On this basis, with a continuous altruistic mindset, to continuously learn-reflect-act, and with the concept of a cosmic citizen, to continuously help promote the building of an open, inclusive, mutually learning, mutually appreciative, jointly consulting, jointly building, and jointly sharing; universal security, common prosperity, and universal win-win world-class and cosmicized new ecology as the highest programmatic ideal of life.

第二条 【宪章制定人之理想人格描述】《宪章》制定人之理想人格中，本人意欲成为同时符合下列全部描述的人:

Article 2 【Description of the Ideal Personality of the Charter-Maker】In the ideal personality of the Charter-Maker, I intend to become a person who simultaneously meets all of the following descriptions:

(1) 具有不受外界物质条件、任何其他人评价语言影响到的无条件自信的;

(1) Possessing unconditional confidence that is not affected by external material conditions or any evaluation or comments from other people;

(2) 不自负骄傲的;

(2) Not arrogant or conceited;

(3) 实事求是的;

(3) Pragmatic and fact-based;

(4) 具有强大内驱力的;

(4) Possessing strong internal motivation;

(5) 具有强大自我战略决策力的;

(5) Possessing strong strategic self-decision-making ability;

【2022-8-13 首次通过】

【First passed on 2022-8-13】

(6) 具有坚定个人 (独特) 原则的;

(6) Possessing firm individual (unique) principles;

(7) 思维、认知、行为系统性的;

(7) Systematic in thinking, cognition, and conduct;

(8) 崇尚最大可行自由度 (自决权) 的;

(8) Upholding the maximum feasible degree of freedom (right of self-determination);

(9) 对团队非现实性可能失控或涉及犯罪不予管控、追究，而必要时又能予以及时的 (不同程度直到严厉) 提醒，反之则予以实质性严格控制的;

(9) Refusing to control or pursue accountability for a team's unrealistic potential loss of control or involvement in criminal acts, yet being able to provide timely (to varying degrees, up to severe) reminders when necessary, and conversely, implementing substantive and strict control when appropriate;

(10) 平等看待所有人之人格同时认识到并尊重其差异的;

(10) Viewing all persons as equal in personality while recognizing and respecting their differences;

(11) 按照 “反非合法性原则”, 以违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑 (剥夺政 治权利终身) 之程度 (构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑) 之行为为对本人自身 及他人行为、思维之绝对性底线标准的;

(11) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” establishing as the absolute bottom-line standard for one’s own and others’ conduct and thinking any act that constitutes a crime and is sentenced to imprisonment for seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights), in violation of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations;

(12) 按照 “反非合法性原则”, 以违反行为发生时所适用之有期徒刑以上的刑法及相关 法律法规, 原则上保证本人自身不受监禁以及 30 年以上有期、无期徒刑的惩罚为 相对性底线标准的;

(12) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” establishing as the relative bottom-line standard the principle of ensuring that one’s own person is not imprisoned and is not subject to punishment of 30 years or more in prison or life imprisonment, in violation of the Criminal Law and relevant laws and regulations applicable at the time the act was committed;

(13) 按照 “反非合法性原则”, 将治安管理处罚法、行政强制法、民事强制执行法 (草案) 条款之强制性规定依次作为第三、第四、第五梯次相对性底线标准之考虑内容的;

(13) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” considering the mandatory provisions of the Public Security Administration Punishment Law, the Administrative Compulsion Law, and the Civil Compulsory Enforcement Law (Draft) as the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of relative bottom-line standards, respectively;

(14) 详细解读: 原则上, 在不违反行为做出时之刑法 (及其司法解释) 明文规定、(其他) 法律之明文规定, 尤其是人之生命之剥夺性、人身自由限制性之强制性规定之法律 条文的前提下 (极端情况下, 在已经全然或基本达成既定目的条件下, 可接受在非 主观故意因单一非合法行为最多接受 7 年自由限制性刑罚; 因多项非合法行为, 最多接受 20 年自由限制性刑罚的法律条文的前提下; 以最小可行之必要 “努力” 付出之方式, 为与本人具有共同理想之全人类中之一部分志合之人之行谋福利之 利他主义之事务, 意图达成本人心愿单之中本人人生既定的、最大可行地意图达成 的、非非法目的、利他主义或互利主义之普适共赢之心愿或意图达成的对应状态, 持之以恒以达成既定宏观方向上的人生理想之状态。

(14) Detailed Interpretation: In principle, on the premise of not violating the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law (and its judicial interpretations) and the explicit provisions of (other) laws in force at the time the act was committed, particularly the mandatory legal provisions concerning the deprivation of human life and the restriction of personal freedom (in extreme circumstances, on the premise that the intended objectives have been fully or substantially achieved, it is acceptable to be subject to a maximum of 7 years of restrictive liberty for a single non-legitimate act committed without subjective intent; and for multiple non-legitimate acts, a maximum of 20 years of restrictive liberty penalty, as stipulated by law; through the method of paying the minimum feasible necessary "effort," to engage in altruistic affairs for the benefit of like-minded individuals who share the same ideals among all humanity, intending to achieve the universal win-win state of mind or corresponding state of fulfillment as stipulated in the Charter-Maker's personal wish list—namely, the established, maximum feasible intended, non-illegitimate, altruistic or mutually beneficial purposes and intentions—persistently to achieve the state of fulfilling the established macro-directional life ideals);

(15) 按照 "反非合法、合章程规约性原则"，必要时将明文协议条款强制性规定、行业强 制性规定、标准流程指导书之最小可行行动流程、具体客户 (群体性或个体性) 明确 要求、行业道德 (道义性质之非强制性规定)、社会公德、学术理想状态、个人理想状 态绝对上限、核心团队理想状态绝对上限、人类理想状态绝对上限依次作为第六、第 七、第八、第九、第十、第十一、第十二、第十三、第十四以及第十五梯次之相对性底线 标准考虑内容的;

(15) In accordance with the "Anti-Illegality and Charter-Conforming Principles," when necessary, considering the mandatory provisions of explicit agreement clauses, industry mandatory regulations, the minimum feasible action processes of standard operating procedures, specific requirements of clients (collective or individual), industry ethics (non-mandatory regulations of a moral and ethical nature), social morality, the ideal state of academia, the absolute upper limit of the individual's ideal state, the absolute upper limit of the core team's ideal state, and the absolute upper limit of humanity's ideal state as the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fifteenth tiers of relative bottom-line standards, respectively;

(16) 心境极端平和的;

(16) Extremely calm in mind;

(17) 可镇定、有逻辑与几乎所有同频人以及大多数善意不同频相对人交流的;

(17) Able to communicate calmly, logically, and with almost all like-frequency individuals and most benevolent unlike-frequency individuals;

(18) 可终身学习、持续成长的;

(18) Capable of lifelong learning and continuous growth;

(19) 能持续赚取货币，并在 35 岁前赚到至少 100 万元每月之非劳务收入且能赚到 10 亿至 100 亿元人民币 (或等量本人常居地常用外币) 总量的货币的;

(19) Able to continuously earn monetary income, and to earn at least 1 million yuan per month in non-labor income before the age of 35, and to earn of a monetary amount ranging from 1 billion to 10 billion RMB (or an equivalent amount in commonly used foreign currency in the person's usual place of residence);

(20) 坚持长期主义聚集的 (保持本人之经营、投资、旅行办公与旅行居住、翻译、语言学习 交流、书籍写作、运动、起床就寝原则性保持规律性、系统性);

(20) Adhering to long-termism (maintaining principled regularity and systematicness in one's own business, investment, travel for work and residence, translation, language learning and exchange, book writing, exercise, and waking and sleeping);

(21) 原则上诚信，但可在本《宪章》第九十条、第九十一条明文规定情形下豁免的;

(21) Principally honest, but may be exempted under the expressly stipulated circumstances in Articles 90 and 91 of this "the Charter";

(22) 能全面、辨证听取外界相对人信息，查明信息真伪的;

(22) Capable of comprehensively and dialectically listening to information from counterpart parties and verifying the authenticity of such information;

(23) 可持续洞察万物本质地并持续、有效地决策的;

(23) Capable of sustainably perceiving the essence of all things and making continuous and effective decisions;

(24) 能洞悉人性、擅于资源整合、擅于布局坐庄的;

(24) Capable of insight into human nature, skilled in resource integration, and skilled in strategic positioning and market control;

(25) 不受外界任何人、事、物、资源与本人之贪婪之人性之非最小必要干扰的人。

(25) A person who is not subject to non-minimally necessary interference from any person, matter, thing, resource, or their own greedy human nature from the outside world;

(26) 具有多语言者、多语种作家、国际旅居人等身份的;

(26) Having identities such as a multilingual person, a writer in multiple languages, or an international resident;

(27) 结构性开设多家公司法人、企业组织的;

(27) Structurally establishing multiple corporate legal persons and enterprise organizations;

(28) 从事多种可能的事务性行业的咨询、策划、组织、代理、中介活动，以及从事特定标的 物出赁活动的;

(28) Engaging in consulting, planning, organizing, agency, and intermediary activities for various possible industries, as well as engaging in the leasing of specific subject matters;

(29) 从事涉外活动 (包括但不限于跨国、跨地区、或全球范围的国际化经营、投资、商务、交往、语言交流、研学、留学、会展、文化旅游、婚姻、传媒) 等活动的;

(29) Engaging in foreign-related activities (including but not limited to international, cross-regional, or global-scale internationalized business operations, investment, commerce, exchanges, language study and research, study abroad, exhibitions and conferences, cultural tourism, marriage, and media);

(30) 具有职业企业家、投资人 (包括自然人合格投资人、法人机构投资人等)、私募基金管 理人身份的;

(30) Having the identity of a professional entrepreneur, investor (including natural person qualified investors, legal entity institutional investors, etc.), or private fund manager;

(31) 从事私募基金管理、跨国股权投资、跨国公司法人经营的;

(31) Engaging in private fund management, cross-border equity investment, or cross-border corporate legal entity operations;

(32) 最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团 法人机构之组织的人 **#本条款依据《第一修正案》第二条修改，将原文 “私人 投资银行集团法人机构” 替换为 “民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构”，适配人生 发展方向从传统金融机构向家族财富管理领域调整，更贴合 “全球化资产配置” 核心目标 #*。

(33) A person who can ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private transnational family office group legal entity institution **#This clause is modified in accordance with Article 2 of the “First Amendment”, replacing the original term “private investment banking group legal entity institution” with “private

transnational family office group legal entity institution", to adapt the direction of life development from traditional financial institutions to the field of family wealth management, better aligning with the core goal of "global asset allocation" #*。

第三条 【比金钱重要的权利陈述性罗列】本人兹认定，在任何情况下，以下权利大于金钱、资产。

Article 3 [Declarative Enumeration of Rights More Important Than Money]I hereby affirm that under any circumstances, the following rights are greater than money and assets.

(1) 生命权；

(1) The right to life;

(2) 生存权；

(2) The right to subsistence;

(3) 基本健康权；

(3) The right to basic health;

(4) 休息权；

(4) The right to rest;

(5) 独立自主决策权；

(5) The right to independent and autonomous decision-making;

(6) 行动自由权；

(6) The right to freedom of action;

(7) 学习成长权 (发展权)；

(7) The right to learning and growth (the right to development);

(8) 独立思考权；

(8) The right to independent thought;

(9) 言论发表权；

(9) The right to freedom of speech;

(10) 出版权；

(10) The right to publication;

(11) 集会权;

(11) The right of assembly;

(12) 结社权;

(12) The right of association;

(13) 法人经营自主权 (包括经营之独立决策权)。

(13) The right to independent operation of a legal entity (including the right to independent decision-making in operations).

In any event, the right

In any event, the right

(1) to subsistence,

(1) to subsistence,

(2) of life,

(2) of life,

(3) of basic health,

(3) of basic health,

(4) of rest,

(4) of rest,

(5) of decision-making,

(5) of decision-making,

(6) of freedom of action,

(6) of freedom of action,

(7) of learning and growth, (of developement)

(7) of learning and growth, (of developement)

(8) of independent thinking,

(8) of independent thinking,

(9) of speech,

(9) of speech,

(10) of publishing,

(10) of publishing,

(11) of assembly,

(11) of assembly,

(12) right of association,

(12) right of association,

(13) business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

(13) business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

第四条 【价值观排序与自然人权利让渡顺序排列】本人理想的人生价值观，总体原则上遵循“真理 / 规律” 大于等于 “人之心愿 / 利益” 大于感情 (“真理 / 规律”≥“人之心愿 /利益”> 感情) 之排序。具体项目排序如下，其顺序原则上终身不变，并在与人交换时遵循由末尾向首位交换出让的原则，其中 1-10 项任何时候不得出让，其顺序亦不得做改动:

Article 4 【Ordering of Values and Sequence of Natural Person's Rights Surrender】My ideal life values, in principle overall, follow the ordering of "Truth/Law" being greater than or equal to "Human Aspirations/Interests" being greater than emotions ("Truth/Law" ≥ "Human Aspirations/Interests" > Emotions). The specific items are ordered as follows, and their order is, in principle, unchangeable for life, and when exchanging with others, the principle of surrendering from the end to the beginning is followed, wherein items 1-10 may never be surrendered, nor may their order be altered:

(1) 个人生命权 (个人生命肇始、开始存在的权利与特性);

(1) Right to Personal Life (The right and characteristic of personal life's origin and beginning of existence);

(2) 个人生存权 (个人生命存在的时间延续性);

(2) Right to Personal Survival (The continuity of time for personal life's existence);

(3) 个人身体完整保持权 (个人肉体完整之保持权);

(3) Right to the Maintenance of Personal Physical Integrity (The right to maintain the integrity of one's physical body);

(4) 个人身体、精神、思维认知世界之健康保持权 (机能之正常运转权 / 个人身心无疾 性);

(4) Right to the Maintenance of Personal Physical, Mental, and Cognitive Health of the World (The right to normal functioning of one's faculties / The freedom from personal physical and mental illness);

(5) 个人自由权 (独立自主的战略性自主决策权、自主思考选择性以及可自动运营的资 产创造权);

(5) Right to Personal Freedom (The right to strategic, autonomous decision-making, independent thinking and selection, and the right to create assets that can be operated autonomously);

(6) 个人信念感 | 自信感 (最核心社会资源);

(6) Personal Sense of Belief | Self-Confidence (The most core social resource);

(7) 对外信任感 (他信感)【思维意识体系与自身行为的相对一致性 (原则上一致性)】;

(7) External Sense of Trust (Trust in others) [The relative consistency (principally consistent) between one's system of thought and consciousness and one's own actions];

(8) 个人独立的 "全局之本质主义真相之探索权、明晰权";

(8) Personal "Right to Explore and Clarify the Essentialist Truth of the Whole";

(9) 个人学习、成长、改变权 (发展性);

(9) Personal Right to Learn, Grow, and Change (Developing nature);

(10) 个人 - 团队人生理想 | 梦想 | 愿景【List】(动力性);

(10) Personal-Team Life Ideals | Dreams | Visions【List】(Driving nature);

(11) 个人大范围社会性信用【个人承诺之意思表示对非本人之人的有效性】基于本人 个人之明确承诺，坚持审慎承诺、最大诚信: 1) 第 1 款。个人经营性社会信用 (所谓 "商业信用") 2) 第 2 款。个人资本性、金融性 (界) 之信用 ("金融、资本市场信用")

(11) Personal Broad Social Credit [The validity of a person's expression of intention to commit to others other than oneself], based on one's own explicit commitment, adhering to prudent commitment and utmost good faith: 1) Paragraph 1. Personal Operational Social Credit (so-called "commercial credit") 2) Paragraph 2. Personal Capital, Financial (sphere) Credit ("Financial, Capital Market Credit")

（12）资产性无形资源 (物质基础进项的存续性):

(12) Asset-based Intangible Resources (The continuity of material-based income): Paragraph 1. High-quality Attention Paragraph 2. High-quality Energy Paragraph 3. High-quality Time Paragraph 4. High-quality Cognition Paragraph 5. Quality Information Paragraph 6. Effective Systematized Rules

第 1 款。高质量注意力

第 2 款。高质量精力

第 3 款。高质量时间

第 4 款。高质量认知

第 5 款。优质信息

第 6 款。有效的系统化规则

(13)个人影响力

(13) Personal Influence

(14)个人领导力

(14) Personal Leadership

(15)个人决策力

(15) Personal Decision-making Ability

(16)个人思维力

(16) Personal Thinking Ability

(17)个人沟通力

(17) Personal Communication Ability

(18)个人利他主义、感恩之表达 [1];（注：[1] 可通过口头等非实质性方式或金钱、物质等实 质性方式加以表示，并应当对可能被人非善意利用之情形加以考虑。）

(18) Personal Expression of Altruism | Gratitude [1]; (Note: [1] May be expressed through non-substantial means such as oral statements or substantial means such as money and material goods, and consideration should be given to situations where it might be maliciously used by others.)

(19)个人声誉 (相对核心社会性声誉):

(19) Personal Reputation (Relatively core social reputation): Paragraph 1. Personal Character Paragraph 2. Personal Talent

第 1 款。个人品格

第 2 款。个人才华

(20)高质量人脉圈

(20) High-Quality Network of Partners

(21)其他资产性无形资源

(21) Other Intangible Assets

(22)长期性资产标的体系:

(22) System of Long-Term Asset Targets: Paragraph 1. Core Cooperators of the Self [Natural Persons in One's Own Camp]:

第 1 款。本人合作之核心之人【自己阵营之自然人】:

- Item 1. Core Partners*
- Item 2. Core Shareholders*
- Item 3. Core Senior Executives Paragraph 2. Equity Paragraph 3. Shares Paragraph 4. IPR Assets (Intellectual Property Assets):*

  第 1 项 核心合伙人

- Item 1. Copyright Income: ①. Book Copyright Income ②. Audio/Music Copyright Income ③. Video/Film Copyright Income ④. Software Copyright Income ⑤. Other Copyright Income*

  第 2 项 核心股东

- Item 2. Trademark Income: ①. Trademark Licensing Fee Income ②. Income from Lawful Transfer of Trademarks ③. Other Trademark Income*

  第 3 项 核心高管

- Item 3. Patent Income: ①. Design Patent Income ②. Utility Model Patent Income ③. Invention Patent Income ④. Other Patent Income Paragraph 5. Asset Rights -- Passive Income:*

第 2 款。股权

第 3 款。股份

第 4 款. IPR 资产 (智慧财产权 / 知识产权资产):

第 1 项 著作权收入: ①. 图书著作权收入 ②. 音频 / 音乐著作权收入 ③. 视频 / 影像著作权收入 ④. 软件著作权收入 ⑤. 其他著作权收入

第 2 项 商标权收入: ①. 商标许可使用费收入 ②. 商标合法转让所得额 ③. 其他商标权收入

第 3 项 专利权收入: ①. 外观设计专利收入 ②. 实用新型专利收入 ③. 创新发明专利收入 ④. 其他专利权收入

第 5 款。资产性权益 – 被动性收益:

第 1 项 用益物权: ①. 公司开设与之现金流资产 ②. 针对他人之公司法人机构股权 / 股份投资分红 ③. 房地产再租赁之租金资产 ④. 基金投资: 私募基金开设与投资 – 一级市场；或 共同基金投资 – 二级市场（一二级市场）

- Item 1. Usufructuary Rights: ①. Cash Flow Assets from Companies Established ②. Dividend Income from Equity/Share Investments in Corporate Entities of Others ③. Rental Assets from Real Estate Subleasing ④. Fund Investments: Private Fund Establishment and Investment -- Primary Market; or Mutual Fund Investment -- Secondary Market (Primary and Secondary Markets)*

  第 2 项 文玩租赁之利得

- Item 2. Profits from Antiques and Artwork Leasing*

  第 3 项 贵金属投资标的之利得: ①. 黄金 ②. 白银 ③. 铂金 ④. 镍金属 ⑤. 钯金 ⑥. 其他上述未列明可合规交易之贵金属标的物

- Item 3. Profits from Precious Metal Investment Targets: ①. Gold ②. Silver ③. Platinum ④. Nickel ⑤. Palladium ⑥. Other Compliantly Tradable Precious Metal Targets Not Listed Above*

  第 4 项 保险

- Item 4. Insurance*

  第 5 项 信托

- Item 5. Trusts*

  第 6 项 银行结构性存款

- Item 6. Structured Bank Deposits*

第 6 款。分红权【来源如下】:

Paragraph 6. Right to Dividends [Source as follows]:

第 1 项 非本人运营的法人机构之股权

- Item 1. Equity in legal entities not operated by oneself*

第 2 项 持有他人公司之股份

- Item 2. Shares held in other companies Paragraph 7. Shares of other high-performing companies Paragraph 8. Right to dividends from shares in mutual funds*

第 7 款。其他绩优公司股票

第 8 款。共同基金份额之分红权

(23)核心政治权利:

(23) Core Political Rights: Paragraph 1. Right to Freedom of Speech Paragraph 2. Right to Freedom of the Press Paragraph 3. Right to Freedom of Assembly Paragraph 4. Right to Freedom of Association

第 1 款。言论自由权

第 2 款。出版自由权

第 3 款。集会自由权

第 4 款。结社自由权

(24)社会性责任感 (社会责任):

(24) Social Responsibility: Paragraph 1. Responsibility for one's own operation and for one's future life, growth, and development; Paragraph 2. Responsibility to paying clients;

第 1 款。对自我经营与未来生活、成长、发展的责任感;

第 2 款。对已付费客户责任感;

(25)对公司法人核心团队之人的责任感;

(25) Responsibility to the individuals of the core team of the corporate entity;

(26)对公司法人团队全体的责任感;

(26) Responsibility to the entirety of the corporate entity's team;

(27)货币 (通货・金钱);

(27) Currency (fiat money, money);

(28)狭义家庭责任:

(28) Narrow Family Responsibility: Paragraph 1. Before marriage, primarily responsibility to parents; Paragraph 2. Upon entering marriage, shifts primarily to wife, daughter, etc. Paragraph 3. Responsibility to other entities:

第 1 款。婚前主要为对父母;

第 2 款。如缔结婚姻则转为主要对妻女等。

第 3 款。对其他客体的责任感:

第 1 项 对人类未来的责任感;

- Item 1. Responsibility to the future of humanity;*

第 2 项 对大洲之人未来的责任感;

- Item 2. Responsibility to the future of the people of a continent;*

第 3 项 对 “国家” 之人未来的责任感;

- Item 3. Responsibility to the future of the people of a "nation";*

第 4 项 对 “地区” 之人未来的责任感: ①. 对 “省区” 之人未来的责任感; ②. 对 “市级” 之人未来的责任感; ③. 对 “区级” 之人未来的责任感;

- Item 4. Responsibility to the future of the people of a "region": ①. Responsibility to the future of the people of a "province-level region"; ②. Responsibility to the future of the people of a "city-level"; ③. Responsibility to the future of the people of a "district-level";*

第 5 项 对同圈层、发展志向之人未来的责任感;

- Item 5. Responsibility to the future of people of the same circle and with similar developmental aspirations;*

(29)本人之后嗣生育权

(29) Right to procreate descendants

(30)个人威信之保持

(30) Maintenance of Personal Prestige

(31)权威感 (无形性等级感)

(31) Sense of Authority (intangible sense of hierarchy)

(32)立场 (坚定) 性

(32) Firmness of Stance

(33)神秘感

(33) Sense of Mystery

(34)损失感

(34) Sense of Loss

(35)稀缺性 / 限定性 / 稀缺感

(35) Scarcity / Limitation / Sense of Scarcity

(36)对仅需内在反馈 (内驱力) 回报的需要感:

(36) Need for rewards requiring only internal feedback (intrinsic motivation):

第 1 项 当事人自己内在开心回报 -- 利他主义

- Item 1. One’s own internal happiness reward – Altruism*

第 2 项 内心使命感

- Item 2. Internal sense of mission*

第 3 项 内心热爱感

- Item 3. Internal sense of love*

第 4 项 内心成就感

- Item 4. Internal sense of achievement*

第 5 项 内心责任感

- Item 5. Internal sense of responsibility*

第 6 项 内心骄傲感

· Item 6. Internal sense of pride*

第 7 项 内心自豪感

· Item 7. Internal sense of honor*

第 8 项 对事件本原全貌真相还原的探索欲和好奇感

· Item 8. Desire and curiosity for exploring and restoring the complete truth of the original essence of events*

第 9 项 道德优越感

Item 9. Sense of moral superiority

第 10 项 内心荣誉感 (自我激励与自我认同感)

· Item 10. Inner sense of honor (self-motivation and self-identity)*

第 11 项 内心危机感 (负面回报)

· Item 11. Inner sense of crisis (negative returns)*

(37)第 2 款。仍需要外在反馈 (外驱力) 回报:

· (37) Paragraph 2. Still requires external feedback (external drive) returns:*

第 1 项 需要社会赞誉 (自其他自然人、法人组织): ①. 需要社会荣誉证书认可表示 (背书认可); ②. 需要社会奖章认可表示; ③. 需要社会称号认可表示

· Item 1. Need for social acclaim (from other natural persons, legal entities): ①. Need for social certificate of merit recognition (endorsement); ②. Need for social medal recognition; ③. Need for social title recognition*

第 2 项 需要其他方积极性 “标签”(例如：大方)

· Item 2. Need for positive "labels" from others (e.g., generosity)*

第 3 项 需要担任官职的权力感、支配感、引领感和自豪感

· Item 3. Need for the sense of power, control, leadership, and pride from holding official positions*

第 4 项 个人之对公神秘感

· Item 4. Personal sense of mystery toward the public*

第 5 项 需要参与仪式的存在感、仪式感、宏大感和兴奋感

· Item 5. Need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement from participating in ceremonies*

第 6 项 阶梯化逐步增强相互反馈获得的游戏感、参与感和互动感

· Item 6. The sense of game, participation, and interaction from progressively enhanced mutual feedback*

第 7 项 首次从事某一外在事件或获得某些新鲜体验的新鲜感和好奇感

· Item 7. The sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences*

第 8 项 获得从未获得某种标的物所产生的获得感

· Item 8. The sense of achievement from obtaining something that has never been obtained before*

第 9 项 需要其他主体 (自然人、法人组织) 鼓励

· Item 9. Need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities)*

第 10 项 类似会员身份所带来的独特感和尊荣感

· Item 10. The sense of uniqueness and honor brought by membership-like status*

第 11 项 非金钱上述未列明其他正向回报标的物及其相应机制

· Item 11. Other positive return objects and their corresponding mechanisms not listed above that are non-monetary*

(38) 非核心社会名誉:

(38) Non-core social reputation: Paragraph 1. Personal prestige Paragraph 2. Other social reputation evaluations

第 1 款。个人声望

第 2 款。其他社会名誉评价

(39) 社会道德:

(39) Social morality: Paragraph 1. Supremacy of institutions Paragraph 2. Fairness

第 1 款。制度至上

第 2 款。公平性

(40) 其他实质性【社会】权利

(40) Other substantive [social] rights

(41) 其他实质性【社会】权利之附加权利 / 权益

(41) Additional rights/interests to other substantive [social] rights

(42) 个人内在存在之慕强性心理

(42) The psychological trait of admiration for strength in personal intrinsic existence

(43) 个人内在存在之从众性心理

(43) The psychological trait of conformity in personal intrinsic existence(44. Mass evaluation by others (public opinion)(45. Personal sentimentalism(46. Personal face (sense of vanity, virtual honor)(47. Other externally attached objects: Paragraph 1. Other temporary external rights Paragraph 2. External, social labels obtained by an individual affecting all parties Paragraph 3. Other intangible externally attached objects

(44) 大众性他人评价 (大众舆论)

(45) 个人情怀主义

(46) 个人面子 (虚荣感、虚拟荣誉感)

(47) 其他外在添附标的物:

第 1 款。其他临时性外来权利

第 2 款。个人所获得之外来、社会性标签致全体

第 3 款。其他无形外在添附标的物

第五条 【恐惧来源之本质】 人之通用恐惧来源之本质性总结如下:

Article 5 【Essence of Sources of Fear】 The essential summary of universal sources of fear for humans is as follows:

(1) 自体生命之丧失 (生存权受剥夺),

.

(1) Loss of one's own life (deprivation of the right to life),*

(2) 人身、思考权、选择权自由之受剥夺: 1) 第 1 款。人身自由之永久受剥夺, 2) 第 2 款。人身自由之有限期受剥夺 (7 年以上) 3) 第 3 款。人身自由之有限期受剥夺 (7 年及以下)

.

(2) Deprivation of personal, thought, and choice freedoms: 1) Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of personal freedom, 2) Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (more than 7 years) 3) Paragraph 3. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (7 years and below)*

(3) 本人之人身 (肉体) 完整、健康权受侵害

(3) The infringement upon my personal (physical) integrity and right to health,

(4) 商誉、金融信誉之受损直至丧失,

(4) The damage to and eventual loss of my commercial and financial creditworthiness,

(5) 政治权利之受剥夺: 1) 第 1 款。政治权利之永久受剥夺, 2) 第 2 款。政治权利之限期受剥夺。

(5) The deprivation of political rights: 1) Article 1. The permanent deprivation of political rights, 2) Article 2. The time-limited deprivation of political rights.

(6) 被动收入式资产受剥夺,

(6) The deprivation of passive income-type assets,

(7) 个人之时间、精力、注意力自主分配权受剥夺

(7) The deprivation of my right to autonomously allocate my personal time, energy, and attention,

(8) 本人之货币受剥夺后未能如愿获得所期望价值:

(8) The deprivation of my currency without my receiving the expected value in return:

第 1 款。本人受到欺骗,

- Article 1. I was deceived,*

第 2 款。各方之间有重大误解,

- Article 2. There was a material misunderstanding among the parties,*

第 3 款。本人或各方人员之间预期需要管控。

- Article 3. Control was anticipated to be necessary between me or personnel of the parties.*

(9) 个人之名誉、荣誉、社会性声誉受损害,

(9) The damage to my personal reputation, honor, and social standing,

(10)本人之身份、从业资格 (饭碗) 受永久剥夺,

(10) The permanent deprivation of my identity and professional qualifications (livelihood),

(11)本人之身份、从业资格 (饭碗) 限期受剥夺,

(11) The time-limited deprivation of my identity and professional qualifications (livelihood),

(12)人之应得之人生发展可能性或机会受剥夺,

(12) The deprivation of the deserved possibilities or opportunities for personal development,

(13)本人受到社会性抛弃 (丧失同圈层密切关系人对自身之社会认同)

(13) I am socially abandoned (the loss of social recognition from closely related individuals within my social circle),

(14)个人之其他上述未列明标的物、机会、权益、以形成之理想生活状态之存续权等之受 剥夺。

(14) The deprivation of other aforementioned, non-listed objects, opportunities, rights, and the right to the continued existence of an ideal life state formed thereby.

第六条 【关于本人行为之 “信” 与 “变”】审慎承诺，最大诚信；敢于修正，放弃面子；长期主义，行稳致远。

Article 6 [On the “Trust” and “Change” in My Actions]Make prudent commitments with utmost good faith; dare to correct and abandon face; adopt a long-term perspective to achieve steady and far-reaching progress.

第七条 【普世宇宙公民理念】普世宇宙公民理念是一种理念性信仰，普世宇宙公民大脑内不抱有任何现有国家、政党、政治主张等概念的约束，认为世界各地甚至全宇宙全部都可以前往，没有任何限制，任何不违反法律强制性规定之事务，在特定条件下皆可为之，主张建立 “宇宙公法”、“宇宙级政治生态”、寻求 “普世共赢”、“天下共主” 的人生状态。

Article 7 [The Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept]The Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept is an ideological belief. The mind of a Universal Cosmic Citizen is unconstrained by the concepts of existing nations, political parties, or political doctrines. It holds that one can travel anywhere in the world or even throughout the entire universe without any restrictions. Any act that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. It advocates for the establishment of a “Universal Cosmic Law,” a “Cosmic-level Political Ecosystem,” and the pursuit of a life state of “Universal Mutual Benefit” and “Universal Sovereignty.”

第八条 【意欲从事工作、活动、生活状态、方式 (理想人生、人格) 描述】本人意欲持续以旅居方式，从事与语言等涉外事务 (尤其是商事、投资、金融相关的活动) 相关的咨询、策划、代理、会展、旅游、著作撰写、音视频摄录、语言言语翻译、出版等一系列工作相关的策划

Article 8 [Description of the Desired Work, Activities, Life State, and Method (Ideal Life and Personality)]I intend to continuously engage in a series of work-related planning and organization in a sojourning manner, centered on foreign-related affairs (especially commercial, investment, and financial activities), including consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions, tourism, writing, audio-video recording, language translation, and publishing.

与组织工作。并以如上所述事务为基础，进行国际商务、金融、贸易、经营等相关性质的创业、投资、私人募集基金 (包括股权投资类与证券投资类 [2]) 经营管理、资产管理公司开设、经营及个人、家庭之全球资产配置相关的活动的，进而透过【每月 10w + 人民币现金流收益】，最终享有私密且独立的旅居式的私人办公方式和生活方式的最大可行之自由化的人生理想状态与方式。（注：[2]需以取得中国基金、证券业协会分别出具的基金从业资格、证券从业资格为最小可行条件；必要时可考虑取得 CFA 和 (或) MF 等相关性质资质。）

And based on the aforementioned affairs, to undertake entrepreneurship, investment, private fund management (including equity investment and securities investment types [2]), the establishment and operation of asset management

companies, and activities related to the global asset allocation for individuals and families. Thereby, through a monthly cash flow income of 100,000+ RMB, to ultimately achieve the maximum feasible free life ideal state and method of a private, independent, sojourning-style private office and lifestyle. (Note: [2] The minimum feasible condition is to obtain the Fund Practitioner Qualification and Securities Practitioner Qualification respectively issued by the Asset Management Association of China and the Securities Association of China; if necessary, obtaining qualifications such as CFA and/or MF may be considered.)

第八条之二 【人生前进方向顺序排列】本人人生前进方向，按照如下顺序排列，每一步都只做“最小可行之本质主义步骤” 即可:

Article 8-2 [Order of Life Progression]The order of my life progression shall be arranged as follows, with each step limited to the “minimum viable essentialist step”:

(1) 通过咨询、策划[3]、中介、代理、租赁、金融 (包括私募股权基金、私募证券基金及其国 际化、全球化) 等行业方式，针对特定需求之特定标的进行小额交易；（注：[3] 可 以以口头、书面形式进行。）

(1) Through industries such as consulting, planning [3], intermediation, agency, leasing, and finance (including private equity funds, private securities funds, and their internationalization and globalization), conduct small-scale transactions for specific targets against specific needs; (Note: [3] may be conducted orally or in writing.)

(2) 满足公司法规定之最小可行条件则开设公司法人机构，营收 10000w + 时，同时 策划设计好【集团化】公司法人机构顶层架构;

(2) Upon meeting the minimum viable conditions stipulated by Company Law, establish a corporate entity. When revenue reaches 100 million RMB, simultaneously plan and design the top-tier structure of a [Group] corporate entity.

(3) 营收稳定在 CNY 30w + 时，则开始招募 1-2 名助理人;

(3) When revenue stabilizes at 300,000 RMB or more, begin recruiting 1-2 assistants.

(4) 营收稳定在 CNY 100w + 时，则开始招募 1-2 名员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商 事合作者、雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员 (工人);

(4) When revenue stabilizes at 1,000,000 RMB or more, begin recruiting 1-2 employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial collaborators,

employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial collaborators, employees (workers).

(5) 营收 100w + 时，则开始业务文书化、标准化；

(5) When revenue reaches 1,000,000 RMB or more, begin the documentation and standardization of business operations.

(6) 营收 1000w + 时，则开始加强营销活动，提高客单价；

(6) When revenue reaches 10,000,000 RMB or more, begin to strengthen marketing activities and increase the average transaction value.

(7) 营收 10000w + 时，则开始重构业务全盘的商业模式 (进行会员制、俱乐部制、以及 国际化、生态化的顶层设计)；

(7) When revenue reaches 100,000,000 RMB or more, begin to reconstruct the overall business model (implementing membership systems, club systems, and top-tier design for internationalization and ecological development).

(8) 营收 10000w + 且个人手头空闲盈余资金达到 100w + 以上时，开始成立私募基 金、进行股权投资，随后应成立资产管理公司。

(8) When revenue reaches 100,000,000 RMB and personal disposable surplus funds reach 10,000,000 RMB or more, establish private funds and conduct equity investments, subsequently establishing an asset management company.

第八条之三 【本人创投活动红线】本人创投活动红线如下:

Article 8-3 [My Venture Investment Red Lines]My venture investment red lines are as follows:

(1) 负向现金流的资产不可: ①. 总成本额； ②. 定金或月供； ③. 宏观综合利息率； ④. 现金流； ⑤. 总负债额； ⑥. 自有资金额。

(1) Assets with negative cash flow are prohibited: ①. Total cost amount; ②. Deposit or monthly payment; ③. Comprehensive macro interest rate; ④. Cash flow; ⑤. Total liability amount; ⑥. Self-funded amount.

(2) 银行月供及利息大于正向现金流入额贷款不可。

(2) Loans where the monthly bank payment and interest exceed the positive cash inflow amount are prohibited.

(3) 向风险投资 (VC) 融资坚决不签个人连带担保。

(3) Refuse to sign personal joint guarantees when financing from venture capital (VC).

(4) 原则上只发起轻资产零成本或低成本创业项目。

(4) In principle, only initiate light asset, zero-cost, or low-cost entrepreneurial projects.

(5) 其他本质相同的损害本人相同性质、相近性质权益条款的情形。

(5) Other clauses that essentially damage my rights and interests of the same or similar nature.

第八条之四 【私募基金之成立之可替代性】本人依法并依据本宪章原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目 **#本条款依据《第一修正案》第三条新增，降低私募基金成立的强制性要求，为人生规划提供更多灵活性，避免单一路径依赖 #*。

Article 8-4 [The Substitutability of Private Fund Establishment]In accordance with the law and the principles of this Charter, I establish the formation of private funds as an optional item under this Charter, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project **#This clause was added pursuant to Article 3 of the First Amendment, reducing the mandatory requirements for private fund establishment, providing greater flexibility for life planning, and avoiding single-path dependency #*。

第八条之五 【非货币的股东进入投资方式之允许】在本宪章项下，本人 (任何对公司、企业等法人、非法人的) 投资的方式上允许非货币的股东进入投资方式可通过:

Article 8-5 [Permissibility of Non-Monetary Shareholder Investment Methods]Under this Charter, the methods of investment by myself (in any corporation, enterprise, or other legal or non-legal entity) may include non-monetary shareholder investment methods through:

(1) 以股权;

(1) Equity;

(2) 以债权;

(2) Credit rights;

(3) 以知识产权 (IPR);

(3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);

(4) 以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权;

(4) Rights to use specific assets that are legally eligible for equity contribution and can be appraised;

(5) 以其他依法可用的非货币的股东进入投资标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实 现 **# 本条款依据《第一修正案》第四条新增，拓展投资方式多样性，适配不同 资产类型 (如知识产权、标的使用权) 的投资需求，降低货币资金依赖 #*。

(6) A combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary shareholder investment assets **# This article is newly added pursuant to Article 4 of the First Amendment, expanding the diversity of investment methods to adapt to the investment needs of different asset types (such as intellectual property rights, rights to use assets), and reducing reliance on monetary funds #*。

第九条 【关于本宪章所涉及的战略、方案、计划制定的制定、落实预期与机制】本《宪章》制定人应当制定关于本《宪章》、本人人生战略、实施方针、方案、计划的制定、落实的相关预期指标与落实机制与监督机制，并做好相关的人 (包括但不限于相关策划人、指挥人、组织人、实施人、监督人等) 的行动内容部署 (包括但不限于有关的具体内容表述、评价维度及其表述、相关数据性指标等), 做好相关人员的预期管理与协调机制；坚持向对应相对人披露 (disclose) 相关最小可行之必要信息原则，适度做好对不特定人群、不相关人员 (包括亲属在内) 的相关具体信息保密工作；同时做好针对既定任务的监督检查的落实。

Article 9 [Expectations, Implementation, and Mechanisms for the Formulation of Strategies, Plans, and Programs Involved in this Charter]The Charter-Maker of this Charter shall formulate relevant performance indicators and implementation mechanisms and supervision mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of this Charter, my personal life strategies, implementation policies, plans, and programs, and shall properly deploy the action content of relevant persons (including but not limited to relevant planners, commanders, organizers, implementers, supervisors, etc.), including but not limited to relevant specific content descriptions, evaluation dimensions and their descriptions, relevant data indicators, etc., and shall properly manage expectations and coordination mechanisms for relevant personnel; adhere to the principle of disclosing the minimum viable necessary information to the corresponding counterparties, and appropriately maintain confidentiality of relevant specific information from the public and unrelated persons (including relatives); at the same time, ensure the implementation of supervision and inspection for established tasks.

第十条 【创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命】创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命即通过货币作为信任中介物以及物质基础，通过创造可自动运行的资产 (公司等)获得人身选择可能性自由、改造现有工资结构与公司治理模式，进而履行社会责任、实现本人人生使命、愿景。

Article 10 [The Mission of Entrepreneurs, Businesspersons, Investors, and Private Fund Managers]The mission of entrepreneurs, businesspersons, investors, and private fund managers is to use currency as a medium of trust and material foundation, to create self-operating assets (such as companies) to gain freedom of choice for personal possibilities, to transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models, and thereby fulfill social responsibilities, realize my personal life mission and vision.

第十一条 【本人较强能力开列、宣示】经实践检验，本人以下能力较强，尤其排名靠前的能力，应当持续重点培养与发扬:

Article 11 [Declaration of My Stronger Abilities]Proven by practice, my following abilities are relatively strong, especially those ranked at the forefront, which should be continuously focused on cultivation and development:

(6) 空手让他人为本人而行动能力 (激励、鼓励、引导力);

(6) The ability to make others act for me without resources (motivation, encouragement, guiding ability);

(7) 经营能力;

(7) Management ability;

(8) 决策能力;

(8) Decision-making ability;

(9) 策划能力;

(9) Planning ability;

(10) 组织能力;

(10) Organizational ability;

(11) 逻辑能力;

(11) Logical ability;

(12) 谈判能力;

(12) Negotiation ability;

(13) 语言、言语能力;

(13) Language and speech ability;

(14) 学习能力;

(14) Learning ability;

(15) 领导力;

(15) Leadership ability;

(16) 综合管理能力: 1) 第 1 款。尤其资本管理能力; 2) 第 2 款。资金管理能力; 3) 第 3 款。组织管理能力; 4) 第 4 款。核心人员管理能力;

(16) Comprehensive management ability: 1) Item 1. Especially capital management ability; 2) Item 2. Fund management ability; 3) Item 3. Organizational management ability; 4) Item 4. Core personnel management ability;

(17) 影响塑造力 (造势能力)。

(17) Influence shaping ability (ability to create momentum).

第十二条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示】在任何情况下，不得使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑 (剥夺政治权利终身) 之程度 (构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑), 或超逾以上限度。

Article 12 [Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line]Under no circumstances shall my actions actually violate the extent of a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and sentenced to seven years or more fixed-term imprisonment), or exceed the above limits.

第十三条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示补充说明】

Article 13 [Supplementary Explanations to the Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line]

本人的绝对底线就是原则上不亲自违反【必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施】行为发生时所适用之:

My absolute bottom line is that I shall not personally violate, in principle, the applicable provisions of criminal law and related judicial interpretations corresponding to:

(1) 单罪七年以上 (不含本数) 有期徒刑;

(1) A fixed-term imprisonment of more than seven years (excluding this number) for a single offense;

(2) 数罪并罚中累计达二十年 (含本数字) 以上之有期徒刑、无期徒刑以上的刑法及相 关法律之司法解释对应条文;

(2) Provisions corresponding to criminal law and related judicial interpretations for a fixed-term imprisonment of twenty years or more (including this number) or imprisonment for life in the case of concurrent punishment for multiple crimes;

(3) 保证本人自身绝对不受死刑和无期徒刑 (以及剥夺政治权利终身) 的惩罚【因为本 人将生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权视为至上的权利，且因单一行为原 则上接受五年、七年至多接受十年监禁；因多个行为至多接受二十年之监禁】。

(3) Ensuring that I myself am absolutely not subject to punishment of death penalty or life imprisonment (as well as lifelong deprivation of political rights) [because I regard the right to life, right to survival, right to health, and right to maintain physical integrity as supreme rights, and because I shall, in principle, accept imprisonment of five years, up to seven years and at most ten years for a single act; and up to twenty years of imprisonment for multiple acts].

第十三条之二 【禁止性行为 (一)】在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为:

Article 13-2 [Prohibited Acts (I)]Under any circumstances, I shall not engage in the following acts:

(4) 剥夺或变相剥夺其他 (相对) 人生命,

(4) Depriving or indirectly depriving other (relative) persons of their life,

(5) 剥夺或变相剥夺其他 (相对) 人生存权,

(5) Depriving or indirectly depriving other (relative) persons of their right to survival,

(6) 剥夺或变相剥夺或意图伤害其他 (相对) 人身体健康、或对其施加肉体上的 (残酷) 虐待,

(6) Depriving or indirectly depriving or intending to harm the physical health of other (relative) persons, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse,

(7) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(8) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(9) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(10) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(11) 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利,

(9) In other ways, depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names,

(10) 参与毒品类、黑社会性质组织、(国际) 恐怖主义组织、(国际) 极端主义组织活动,

(10) Participating in activities involving drug-related, underworld-type, (international) terrorist, or (international) extremist organizations,

(11) 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区内参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民 赴境外赌博 (不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动),

(11) Participating in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized by me, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad),

(12) 基于非主观善意目的剥夺他人独立思考和基于独立思考后自主做出选择的权利,

(12) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking and the right to make autonomous choices based on independent thinking, for non-subjectively benevolent purposes,

(13) 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴 境外赌博 (不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动)*# 本条款依据 《补正案(二)》新增，明确 “任何情形下” 的绝对禁止性行为，强化底线约束， 其中第 4、5 项因涉及敏感内容，按规则标注涉密 #。

(14) Participating in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized by me, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad)*# This clause is newly added pursuant to "Correction Bill (II)", clarifying the absolute prohibited acts under "any circumstances" and strengthening bottom-line constraints, where items 4 and 5 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #.

第十三条之三 【禁止性行为 (二)】在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为:

Article 13-3 [Prohibited Acts (II)]Under any circumstances other than facing serious and imminent danger to life, I shall not engage in the following acts:

(1) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(3) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(4) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(5) 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利,

(3) In other ways, depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names,

(4) 剥夺他人之独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权,

(4) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking, right to strategic self-determination, and right to learn,

(5) 剥夺他人之与上述权利之性质相似权利 **#本条款依据《补正案 (二)》新增，聚 焦“非生命危险情形” 的禁止性规定，细化约束场景，其中第 1、2 项因涉及敏感 内容，按规则标注涉密 #*。

(6) Depriving others of rights similar in nature to the aforementioned rights **#This clause is newly added pursuant to “Correction Bill (II)”, focusing on prohibited provisions for “non-life-threatening situations” and refining constraint scenarios, where items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #*.

第十三条之四 【禁止性行为 (三)】

Article 13-4 [Prohibited Acts (III)]

在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，本人不得有以下任一行为:

In regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

(1) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(3) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(4) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(5) 上述未列明的类似性质活动 **#本条款依据《补正案 (二)》新增，明确 “中华人 民共和国法律管辖地区” 的特定禁止性行为，适配地域法律约束，其中第 1、2 项 因涉及敏感内容，按规则标注涉密 #*。

(6) Similar activities of the nature not specified above **# This provision was newly added in accordance with “Correction Bill (II),” to specify the prohibited acts in “regions under the jurisdiction of the laws of the People’s Republic of China,” to adapt to regional legal constraints. Items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential #*。 in accordance with the rules due to their sensitive nature.

第十三条之四 (b) 【第十三条之四适用范围补充】本条系适用且仅适用于当本人国籍国不再是中华人民共和国 (依法先行变更国籍完结) 之情形下，新国籍国刑法甚至法律未明文禁止之情形 < *斜体* > *本条款依据《第一修正案》第六条新增，明确第十三条之四的地域适用边界，适配国籍变更后的法律适用调整，避免法律冲突* #。

Article 13-4 (b) [Supplementary Scope of Application of Article 13-4]This Article applies and applies only to the situation where the person’s country of nationality is no longer the People’s Republic of China (having legally completed the prior change of nationality) and the new country of nationality’s criminal law or even its laws do not expressly prohibit it < *This Article was added pursuant to Article 6 of the First Amendment, clarifying the territorial application boundary of Article 13-4, adapting to the adjustment of applicable law after a change of nationality, and avoiding legal conflicts* #。

第十三条之五 【禁止性行为 (四)】在非受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下，本人不得有以下行为:

Article 13-5 Prohibited Acts (4)In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, the following acts are prohibited without the explicit consent of the female counterpart and a guarantee of their life safety, physical health, and full voluntary participation:

(1) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(3) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***,

(4) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***,

(5) 上述未列明的相同性质活动 **#本条款依据《补正案 (二)》新增，明确 “非中国 法律管辖地区” 的特定禁止性行为，同时强化对女性相对人权利的保护，其中第 1、2 项因涉及敏感内容，按规则标注涉密 #*。

(6) Activities of the same nature not listed above **#This provision is newly added by the Correction Bill (No. 2), to explicitly prohibit specific acts in regions not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law, while strengthening the protection of the rights of the female counterpart. Items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with the rules due to their sensitive content #*。

第十三条之六 【女性年龄标准的依法调整】虽然有前款的约定、声明，但当(a) 本人法定国籍国或 ；(b) 行为发生或，；(c) 结果发生之驻在国或；(d) 相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中

华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；当前述 (a)-(d) 为其他国家，相关国家刑法 (典 / 法例) 等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述 (a) 为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法 (典 / 法例) 等有更低年龄限制且不

Article 13-6 【Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard】Notwithstanding the provisions and declarations of the preceding paragraph, when(a) the person's country of legal nationality or;(b) the country where the act occurred or;(c) the country of residence where the result occurred or;(d) the country of the counterparty's nationality is one or more of the People's Republic of China, the female age under Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and the relevant criminal law (code/statute) of the said country stipulates a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted in accordance with its provisions; however, when the person can no longer satisfy the aforementioned (a) being the People's Republic of China and the criminal law (code/statute) of the new country of nationality stipulates a lower age limit and does not

存在 (b)-(d) 相关国家刑法 (典 / 法例) 等有更高年龄限制的不在此限。虽有前述规定但女性一方如年龄小于 12 周岁且出现任何反抗不适等包括但不限于前述情形或可能造成其他伤害者应无条件停止，未开始的不得开始 < *斜体* > *本条款依据《第一修正案》第五条新增，明确女性年龄标准的法律适配规则，结合国籍、行为地等因素动态调整，避免因地域 / 国籍差异导致的合规风险* #。

Where the relevant national criminal laws (codes, statutes, etc.) of countries (b)-(d) stipulate a higher age limit, such limit shall apply. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the female party is under 12 years of age and exhibits any resistance, discomfort, or other conditions, including but not limited to the aforementioned circumstances, or if such conditions may cause other harm, the action shall be unconditionally ceased; if not yet commenced, it shall not be commenced. *<italic> This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 5 of the First Amendment, clarifying the legal adaptation rules for female age standards, dynamically adjusted in conjunction with factors such as nationality and place of action, to avoid compliance risks arising from regional/national differences. #*

第十四条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示之地位】人生绝对性人生底线宣示为本人人生之可接受之绝对最底线，为“特殊非常性手段”，其地位应当为过渡性、临时性手段，不要将该合规上位主义选择作为长期行动策略、方针。

Article 14 【Status of the Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line】The Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line shall be the absolute minimum acceptable for my own life, and shall be a "special extraordinary means." Its

status shall be transitional and temporary. Do not treat this compliant superiorism choice as a long-term action strategy or policy.

第十五条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示之适用】“人生绝对性人生底线” 适用时，应综合衡量其 ROI, 充分考虑其使用后对自身长远影响、对核心团队人员、本人核心资产的影响，以及可能引起的最大公众负面响应程度、影响范围等，并在经严格程序审查后使用；原则上，使用时应至少经过合规合法性审查(尤其是刑事合规性审查) 后适用；必要时应考虑增加伦理审查环节后适用，且原则上在成立公司法人机构后由法人机构之法人代表 (法定代表人) 代替公司、本人承担此上述 “责任性后果”。

Article 15 【Application of the Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line】 When the “Absolute Life Bottom Line” is applied, a comprehensive assessment of its ROI shall be conducted, giving full consideration to its long-term impact on oneself, on the core team members, and on one’s core assets, as well as the potential maximum degree of negative public response and its scope of influence; it shall be used only after undergoing a strict procedural review; in principle, it shall be applied only after a compliance and legality review (especially a criminal compliance review) has been conducted; when necessary, it should be applied after considering the addition of an ethical review link, and in principle, after the establishment of a corporate legal entity, the legal representative of the legal entity shall replace the corporation and oneself in assuming the aforementioned “consequential responsibilities”.

第十六条 【人生相对性人生底线宣示】本人的相对底线就是:

Article 16 【Declaration of Relative Life Bottom Line】 My relative bottom line is:

(1) 在一般情形下，原则上使本人行为在本宪章附录一所载程度 (刑法之犯罪行为) 之 上即可;

(1) Under normal circumstances, in principle, my actions should be above the degree specified in Appendix I of this Charter (criminal acts under the Criminal Law);

(2) 较特殊条件 (参考本章程第九十一条之第 4-15 项) 下，不违反行为发生时所适用 之有期徒刑以上之刑法及相关法律法规，原则上保证本人自身不受监禁，受有期、无期徒刑的惩罚【因为本人将思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由 以及自主决定权视为除生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权以外本人之至上 的权利】;

(2) Under more special conditions (refer to items 4-15 of Article 91 of this Charter), without violating the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations applicable at the time of the act that provide for fixed-term or life imprisonment, in principle, I shall ensure that I am not imprisoned and not subject to

punishment of fixed-term or life imprisonment [because I regard freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the right to self-determination as my supreme rights, in addition to the right to life, the right to survival, the right to health, and the right to maintain physical integrity];

(3) 极特殊情况、条件 (参考本章程第九十一条之第 1-3 项) 下，所受之自由刑应当遵 循“单罪五年相对上位主义原则” 和 “单罪七年绝对上位主义原则”。

(3) In extremely special circumstances and conditions (refer to items 1-3 of Article 91 of this Charter), the punishment of liberty shall adhere to the “Five-Year Relative Superiority Principle for a Single Crime” and the “Seven-Year Absolute Superiority Principle for a Single Crime”.

第十七条 【人生相对性人生底线宣示之地位】人生相对性人生底线，又称本人人生一般性人生底线，为与人交往中显明于公众 (大范围不特定人群[4]) 的一般性人生行为底线(公众性法律认知底线与道德底线)。(注：[4]具体指需要面对有超过 5 人 (包括 5 人，但不包括本人在内) 的，为对本人具有关键性作用或潜在威胁的非同圈层 “特定人员” 在场的 “公众性场合的情形；涉及敏感的刑事性法律规定的，原则上指需要面对有超过 3 人 (包括 3 人，但不包括本人在内) 的，为对本人具有关键性作用或潜在威胁的非同圈层 “特定人员” 在场的 “公众性场合的情形。)

Article 17 【Status of the Declaration of Relative Life Bottom Line】 The Relative Life Bottom Line, also known as my general life bottom line, is the general life conduct bottom line (the public’s legal and moral bottom line) made explicit to the public (a large group of unspecified persons[4]) in interpersonal interactions. (Note: [4]Specifically, it refers to situations in “public settings” where there are more than 5 persons (including 5, but excluding myself) who are “specific persons” outside my circle who are of critical importance or pose a potential threat to me; in matters involving sensitive criminal legal provisions, it refers in principle to situations in “public settings” where there are more than 3 persons (including 3, but excluding myself) who are “specific persons” outside my circle who are of critical importance or pose a potential threat to me.)

第十八条 【短期性生存必要资金底线现金流获取】为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73) 元，此平均数不得低于 USD 45 元，上限永不限制；并将警戒线设置于 USD 50 (CNY 335 CHF 48 EUR 80 NZD 80) 元处。

Article 18 【Acquisition of Cash Flow for the Short-term Survival Necessary Fund Bottom Line】 To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as my own survival, life safety, and basic food and shelter, the

average daily cash flow shall be maintained at no less than USD 45 (CNY 300, CHF 45, EUR 45, NZD 73); this average shall not be lower than USD 45, and there is no upper limit; and the warning line shall be set at USD 50 (CNY 335, CHF 48, EUR 80, NZD 80).

第十九条 【短期性生存必要资金底线现金额】为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备。

Article 19 【Cash Amount for the Short-term Survival Necessary Fund Bottom Line】To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as my own survival, life safety, and basic food and shelter, it shall be ensured that after starting a venture, I hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency.

第二十条 【核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨】核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨是使得资产管理人本人通过购买他人的时间、精力、注意力等资源以使自身之生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权、思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由以及自主决定权、战略自决权、人生观世界观之关键性概念之定义之自主权；以及本人自身之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想

Article 20 【The Ultimate Fundamental Purpose of Core Asset Creation】The ultimate fundamental purpose of core asset creation is to enable the asset manager, through the acquisition of others' time, energy, attention, and other resources, to secure their own right to life, right to survival, right to health, right to bodily integrity, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of person, freedom of time, freedom of attention, as well as the right of self-determination, the right of strategic self-determination, and the right of self-definition of the key concepts of their philosophy of life and worldview; and to secure their own life prospects, vision, and life dreams.

、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义之生活方式之理想状态之最终实现。

¤*The ultimate realization of the ideal state of a lifestyle based on ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and minimalism.*。

第二十一条 【人生终局性目标 – 最大可行自由主义生活状态宣示】本人的人生终局性目标 – 最大可行自由主义生活状态是凭借用益物权、居住权、动产使用权、法人经营权、股权投资、私募股权、对外债权、有价证券 (包括基金和债券等) 和分红权 (被动收入权益), 在全宇宙的范围内 (至少是全球), 在终生的时间内，凭借①公司法人制度②金融制度③用益物权制度、合同制度、代理制度等(制度) 为最小可行工具，以全球旅居生活、跨国经营、全球化与国际化私募基金创立、跨国、跨文化私人资产管理公司创立、私人 (澳门 / 瑞士) 投资银行创立、全球结构性投资、国际婚姻与跨国家庭组建、线上化和电子化数字化办公之最小可行化极简主义的生活方式以及线上化为主的

工作方式，以获得企业家、金融投资家、私人募集基金 (私募基金) 管理人、作家、翻译家、跨文化活动家、多国 PR 持有者身份，并以此为依据接续奋斗，以期达成以下人生关键性理想状态。

Article 21 【Ultimate Life Goal – Declaration of the Maximum Feasible Liberalist Living State】My ultimate life goal—the maximum feasible liberalist living state—is, by means of usufructuary rights, rights of habitation, rights to use movable property, corporate management rights, equity investment, private equity, external creditor's rights, securities (including funds and bonds, etc.), and dividend rights (passive income rights), within the scope of the entire universe (at least globally), and throughout my lifetime, to use the corporate legal person system, the financial system, and the usufructuary rights system, contract system, agency system, etc. (the systems) as the minimum feasible tools, to adopt a global nomadic lifestyle, transnational business operations, the establishment of globalized and internationalized private funds, the creation of transnational and cross-cultural private asset management companies, the establishment of private (Macau/Switzerland) investment banks, global structured investment, international marriage and cross-national family formation, and a minimalized, simplified lifestyle and primarily online-based work style centered on digitalization and electronicization, in order to obtain the identities of entrepreneur, financial investor, private fund (private equity) manager, writer, translator, cross-cultural activist, and holder of multiple PRs, and to continue to strive on this basis, with the aim of achieving the following key ideal states of life.

第二十二条 【全球旅居之人生状态】本人全球旅居人生，具体通过以下住宿、出行的具体方式、手段、渠道等加以实现之:

Article 22 【The State of Global Residence in Life Action】My global residence in life action is specifically realized through the following methods, means, and channels for accommodation and travel:

(1) 临时性入住全世界各地之民宿;

(1) Temporary stays in homestays worldwide;

(2) 临时性入住全世界各地之青年旅舍;

(2) Temporary stays in youth hostels worldwide;

(3) 临时性入住全世界各地之各星级等级酒店;

(3) Temporary stays in hotels of all star ratings worldwide;

(4) 合法借宿在全世界各地之其他旅居同好人之家中;

(4) Legally staying at the homes of other global residence enthusiasts worldwide;

(5) 与其他自然人或法人机构进行中短期租赁合同签订;

(5) Entering into short-to-medium-term lease contracts with other natural persons or corporate entities;

(6) 或与其他自然人或法人机构协议设立用益 (物) 权 – 居住权;

(6) Or establishing a usufructuary right – the right of residence – by agreement with other natural persons or corporate entities;

(7) 以及租赁或购买房车并雇佣驾驶司乘人员;

(7) And leasing or purchasing recreational vehicles and hiring drivers and other operating personnel;

(8) 雇佣拥有驾驶技能之私人秘书或助理、代理驾驶人 (代驾人);

(8) Hiring private secretaries, assistants, or substitute drivers with driving skills;

(9) 找寻并雇佣代理驾驶司乘人员提供劳务;

(9) Finding and engaging substitute drivers and other operating personnel to provide services;

(10) 购买包括但不限于下列交通工具之服务: 1) 第 1 款。飞机之头等舱; 2) 第 2 款。飞机之商务舱; 3) 第 3 款。飞机之经济舱;

(10) Purchasing services for, but not limited to, the following means of transportation: 1) Item 1. First-class flights; 2) Item 2. Business-class flights; 3) Item 3. Economy-class flights;

4) 第 4 款。火车之高铁之卧铺之软卧、硬卧、一等座或二等座位 5) 第 5 款。火车之动车之卧铺之软卧、硬卧、一等座或二等座位, 6) 第 6 款。以及直达、特快、快速列车卧铺之软卧、硬卧, 7) 第 7 款。或普通列车座席 (硬座等); 8) 第 8 款。选乘电车、汽车搭乘等。

4) Paragraph 4. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on high-speed trains.5) Paragraph 5. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on bullet trains.6) Paragraph 6. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper on direct, express, or fast trains.7) Paragraph 7. Or seats on ordinary trains (e.g., hard seats).8) Paragraph 8. Selection of trams, buses, and other modes of transportation.

第二十二条之二 【全球旅居居住形态之补充】〔本条系 2026 年 9 月 25 日补正案（四）所增，经制定人审签核准、签署生效〕

Article 22-2 【Supplement to Global Residential Forms】〔This Article was added by Correction Bill (No. 4) of September 25, 2026, and was reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker〕

本人全球旅居人生，有下列情形之一者，得依法采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：

For a globally-resident life, where any of the following circumstances apply, the following modes, forms, and channels of residence may be legally adopted to realize it:

（一）出于临时性、移动性、流动性居住之需要者；

(1) Those who have a need for temporary, mobile, or transient residence;

（二）因应自然灾害、公共卫生事件、突发事件等之应急避险需要者；

⑵ In response to the emergency needs for disaster prevention and mitigation arising from natural disasters, public health incidents, emergencies, or other similar situations; ****

（三）因应灾害安置、过渡性居所之需要者；

(3) Those responding to the needs of disaster relief and transitional housing;

（四）出于轻资产、高流动、成本优化及最小可行极简主义原则之需要者；

(4) For the purposes of adhering to the principles of light assets, high liquidity, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism;

（五）其他符合本宪章宗旨之特殊旅居情形者。

(5) Other special circumstances of temporary residence that are in accordance with the purposes of this Charter.

本人得采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：

I shall adopt the following modes, forms, and channels to achieve this:

第 1 项　集装箱房（含集装箱改造住宅）；

Item 1 Container houses (including container-transformed residences);

第 2 项　移动板房、活动板房（含预制装配式房屋）；

Item 2 Mobile prefabricated houses and prefabricated houses (including prefabricated and assembled houses);

第 3 项　救灾帐篷、大型军用帐篷（含应急救灾型篷房及灾难安置型帐篷）；

Item 3 Disaster relief tents, large-scale military tents (including emergency disaster relief type prefabricated houses and disaster resettlement type tents);

第 4 项　帐篷与露营（含露营帐篷、自驾露营及露营地驻留）；

Item 4: Tents and Camping (including camping tents, self-driving camping, and staying at campgrounds);

第 5 项　蒙古包、毡房等游牧式居所；

Item 5: Yurts, felt houses, and other nomadic dwellings;

第 6 项　木屋、树屋、轻钢装配式小屋等轻型生态居所；

Item 6: Light ecological dwellings such as wooden houses, treehouses, and light steel prefabricated small houses;

第 7 项　拖挂式房车及房车营地长期驻留；

Item 7: Long-term residence in a trailer caravan and caravan parks;

第 8 项　胶囊旅馆、太空舱旅馆等微型共享住宿；

Item 8 Capsule hotels, pod hotels, and other micro-scale shared accommodations;

第 9 项　换宿（含协作换宿、互助驻留等，以民事合作方式换取住宿）；

Item 9: Work exchange (including collaborative work exchange, mutual-aid residency, etc., in which accommodation is provided in exchange for civil cooperation);

第 10 项　其他符合本宪章宗旨之临时性、移动性、最小可行性居住形态。

Item 10 Other temporary, mobile, and minimum viable forms of residence that are consistent with the purposes of this Charter.

上述形态之采用，均须符合轻资产、高流动、最小可行极简主义原则及不购置不动产原则（附件 A.04.001）；凡涉「雇」「工」之表述，依宪章术语铁律，一律理解为民事合作、协作关系，绝不构成劳动雇佣关系。

The adoption of the foregoing forms must all comply with the principles of light assets, high liquidity, minimum viable minimalism, and the principle of not purchasing real estate (Appendix A.04.001); any references to “employment” or “labor” shall, in accordance with the ironclad terminology of the Charter, be uniformly understood as civil cooperative and collaborative relationships, and shall in no circumstance constitute an employment relationship.

第二十二条之三 【水上及特别形式居住形态】〔本条系 2026 年 9 月 25 日补正案（五）所增，经制定人审签核准、签署生效〕

Article 22-3 【Waterborne and Special Forms of Residence】〔This Article was added by Correction Bill (V) of September 25, 2026, reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker〕

本人全球旅居人生，于下列特别情形下，得采用水上及非常规载体之居住形态：

As a globally-resident individual, I may adopt a residential form on water and unconventional carriers under the following special circumstances:

（一）应急避险、灾害安置、突发事件处置之需要者；

(1) Those in need of emergency shelter, disaster resettlement, or the handling of unexpected incidents;

（二）特殊旅居体验、考察研究等非常规情形之需要者。

(2) Those who have a need for special residency experiences, research and study, or other extraordinary circumstances.

第 1 项　船屋、船宿等水上居住形态；

Item 1: Houseboats, boat dwellings, and other forms of waterborne habitation;

第 2 项　水面浮动平台、水上浮动住宅等特殊水上载体；

Item 2 Special waterborne carriers such as floating platforms on water and floating residences on water;

第 3 项　应急避险、灾害安置等特别情形下之临时性水上居住形态。

Item 3 Temporary forms of water-based residence in special circumstances such as emergency shelters and disaster relief settlements.

前款所列形态，仅作特别形式标注，仅在特定情况下使用，不作为常设居住形态。

The forms listed in the preceding paragraph are provided only as special designations and are to be used only under specific circumstances; they shall not be established as permanent forms of residence.

采用水上及非常规载体居住形态者，须符合水域管理、航行安全、治安、消防、环保等法律、行政法规及主管机关之规定，不得妨碍公共利益与他人合法权益。

Those who adopt residential forms using waterborne and unconventional carriers shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of the competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety,

public security, fire prevention, environmental protection, and shall not obstruct the public interest or the lawful rights and interests of others.

本形态之采用，准用第二十二条之二第三款【共同原则】之规定。

The adoption of this form shall apply mutatis mutandis to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

第二十三条 【本质主义理想状态】为最大限度自由体验个人的人生，本人可在刑法及其在行为状态发生之当下之司法解释无明文禁止的状态下，凭借自身理智思维，独立、理智仔细思考、列明所有选项，并作出最符合本心的战略性、战术性选择；在不违背前述原则基础上得以任何形式从事任何本人认可的营利性经营活动，包括但不限于如下事项:

Article 23 【Essentialist Ideal State】To maximize the free experience of an individual's life, the person may, in states not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations at the time of the occurrence of the behavioral state, rely on their own rational thinking to independently, carefully and thoughtfully consider all options and make strategic and tactical choices that best align with their innermost convictions; on the basis of not violating the aforementioned principles, engage in any form of any profit-making business activities recognized by the person, including but not limited to the following:

(1) 股权结构策划设计活动;

(1) Equity structure planning and design activities;

(2) 股权结构策划设计咨询、代理活动;

(2) Equity structure planning and design consulting and agency activities;

(3) 法人组织架构策划设计活动;

(3) Corporate organizational structure planning and design activities;

(4) 法人组织架构策划设计咨询、代理活动;

(4) Corporate organizational structure planning and design consulting and agency activities;

(5) 商业模式策划设计活动;

(5) Business model planning and design activities;

(6) 商业模式策划设计之咨询、代理活动;

(6) Business model planning and design consulting and agency activities;

(7) 法律许可下的法务咨询建议活动;

(7) Legal consulting and advisory activities permitted by law;

(8) 各类信息咨询活动;

(8) Various information consulting activities;

(9) 各类项目策划活动;

(9) Various project planning activities;

(10) 各类民事代理活动;

(10) Various civil agency activities;

(11) 文化传播、文化传媒活动;

(11) Cultural dissemination and media activities;

(12) 茶产业营利性经营活动;

(12) Profit-making business activities in the tea industry;

(13) 汉服文化产业营利性经营活动;

(13) Profit-making business activities in the Hanfu cultural industry;

(14) 跨境电子商务营利性经营活动;

(14) Profit-making business activities in cross-border e-commerce;

(15) 出入境代理营利性经营活动;

(15) Profit-making business activities in entry and exit agency services;

(16) 出入境 (跨境) 商务、投资、考察、金融 (包括但不限于国际股权投资运作、股权融资 运作、私募基金管理与经营)、(集团或单体公司法人机构) 开设与经营相关之营利性 经营活动;

(16) Profit-making business activities related to entry and exit (cross-border) business, investment, inspection, finance (including but not limited to international equity investment operations, equity financing operations, private fund management and operation), and the establishment and operation of (group or single corporate legal entities);

(17) 翻译、(电子化) 出版、跨文化交际相关之营利性经营活动;

(17) Profit-making business activities related to translation, (electronic) publishing, and cross-cultural communication;

(18) 旅游、旅行相关之营利性经营活动;

(18) Profit-making business activities related to tourism and travel;

(19) 国际婚姻、国际家庭组建、国际移民、永居身份取得之代理相关之营利性经营活动;

(19) Profit-making business activities related to agency services for international marriage, international family formation, international immigration, and acquisition of permanent residency;

(20) 国际留学、游学、访学等学务相关之营利性经营活动;

(20) Profit-making business activities related to international study, study tours, academic visits, and other academic affairs;

(21) 其他自己感兴趣且不违反法律的任何合法经营性活动

(21) Other legal business activities of interest to the person that do not violate the law

(22) 【财富自由的理想状态】非劳务正向 (流入性) 现金流大于同期总支出 125% 及 以上, 因而无需通过继续由本人亲自出卖任何自身标的物, 以换取消费性支出的 理想生活状态与方式。

(22) 【Ideal State of Financial Freedom】The positive (inflow) cash flow from non-labor sources is 125% or more of total expenditures in the same period, thus representing an ideal state and way of life where there is no need to continue to personally sell any of one's own assets in exchange for consumption expenditures.

(23) 【经营活动理想状态】经营活动标准化、自动化、制度化、国际化、集团化, 创始人可 以作为实际控制人而抽离于经营活动的状态。

(23) 【Ideal State of Business Operations】Business operations are standardized, automated, institutionalized, internationalized, and grouped, where the founder can act as the actual controller and be detached from the business operations.

(24) 【时间自由安排的理想状态】个体从事活动的时间表、具体事项内容与实施时间均 由本人自行安排、他人不得干涉, 也不接受任何人以任何方式对本人日常活动予以 安排, 对此不设置任何除外条款, 任何活动必须活动时间、地点、方式必须平等协 商, 否则任何情况下概不接受, 除非直接威胁本人之生命。

(24) 【Ideal State of Freedom in Time Arrangement】The individual's schedule for activities, specific content, and implementation time shall be arranged by the person themselves, with no interference from others, and no acceptance of anyone arranging the person's daily activities in any way. No exceptions shall be set for this. Any activity must be subject to equal consultation on time, place, and method; otherwise, it will not be accepted under any circumstances, unless it directly threatens the person's life.

第二十四条 【万物条件主义交易化本质主义原理；以刑事性法律为初始底线、保持善意行动之行动模式原理】本人认定万事、万物均是基于条件构建的，交易化本质主义活动，不归结于 (本) 人与 (其他非本人之) 人之间的交换条件的归因，均为非本质原因；认知思考，应当自由地从 (本) 人与 (其他非本人之) 人之间的交换条件的归因开始思考，且以刑事性法律及其司法解释之强制性规定为最低底线，随着自身条件的改善、本人统领的人渐增而不断提高，以善意之初心，行互利之行为。

Article 24 【The Principle of Conditionalist Transactional Essentialism; the Action Model Principle of Maintaining Goodwill Actions with Criminal Law as the Initial Baseline】I hold that all things and phenomena are constructed based on conditions and are transactional in their essential nature. Any attribution not based on the exchange conditions between myself and other persons is considered a non-essential cause. Cognitive thinking should commence freely from the attribution of exchange conditions between myself and other persons, with the mandatory provisions of criminal law and its judicial interpretations as the minimum baseline. This baseline is to be continuously raised in accordance with the improvement of my own conditions and the increase of persons under my leadership, acting with the original intention of goodwill and engaging in mutually beneficial conduct.

第二十五条 【一事一议、一次一分析原则】为确保切实将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度，避免来自于包括但不限于父母、亲戚、朋友、顾问或其他任何人员，违背宪章制定行为人本人意愿之本意对本人思维、认知、决策的干扰、干涉，并保证本人思维持续活跃、保持创新性、创造性，对于任何时间的分析，应当结合本宪章其他原则和本原则，施行一事一议、一次一分析的方针、并独立负责。

Article 25 [The Principle of Case-by-Case Deliberation and One-Time Analysis]To ensure that the impact of external influences on the life trajectory of the person to whom the Charter applies is reduced to the minimum necessary extent, to prevent interference with one's own thinking, cognition, and decision-making by any person, including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, advisors, or any other individual, in contravention of the Charter-Maker's original intent for the person, and to ensure that one's thinking remains continuously active, innovative, and creative, for any analysis at any time, the policy of case-by-case deliberation and one-time analysis shall be implemented in conjunction with the other principles of this Charter and this principle, and shall be independently undertaken.

第二十六条 【完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则】本人之人生，不论在何 "国家"、"地区"、在哪一个统治者治下、亦不论任何人对本人之评价、看法如何，在任何生命、生存、以及人生终身

之自由权非受到严重现实性威胁之前提下或时候，均不接受任何非本人 (自主意愿) 之任何安排或选择权行权之代理活动；对其他人 (无论其具有任何标签), 本人对其任何提议，均具有当

Article 26 【Principle of Autonomous Decision-Making Based Solely on Law】My life, regardless of in which "nation," "region," or under which ruler's governance, and regardless of how any person evaluates or perceives me, as long as my freedom of life, survival, and for my entire lifetime is not under the threat of serious and imminent reality, I shall not accept any agency of arrangements or exercise of choice rights that are not of my own (autonomous will); towards any other person (regardless of any labels they may have), I possess the right to, at any time, regarding any proposal they make,

下之 veto (否决权)。此原则，不论 (不考虑) 其相对人之身份、与本人之社会关系、地位、国籍、学历或其他任何标签为何物。均应谨记对方本质亦为 "人"，且本人在一生中，无论情况如何，本人均应享有自主思考、对本人之人生决策之自主权利享有之天然权利这二个不可变改的根本性事实。

the veto. This principle, regardless of the identity of the other party, their relationship with me, their status, nationality, educational background, or any other label whatsoever, must always be remembered that the other party is also a "person," and that I, in my lifetime, under any circumstances, possess the inalienable fundamental right to think independently and to enjoy the autonomous right to make decisions concerning my own life.

第二十七条 【人生行动之 "最核心动作" 之专注原则】任何时候工作，本人自身都要选择专注于做最赚钱的 "最核心动作 (或一系列动作)"，将其他活动，以所有可行的合法手段进行授权他人、委付处理、雇佣、合伙、劳务代理等方式处理。

Article 27 【Principle of Focusing on the "Most Core Action" of Life Action】At all times when engaged in work, the individual must choose to focus on performing the most profitable "most core action (or series of actions)", and handle all other activities through all feasible and legal means such as authorizing others, entrusting them for handling, partnership, quasi-diplomatic agency, and other methods.

第二十八条 【非致命非因天气改变自主做出之决策、决定原则】除非因致命性或高度危险性原因，本人非因天气原因，改变既定自主做出之决策、决定，必要时可以通过携带雨具等防雨方式加以解决，但对于既定决策，原则上必须加以实施。

Article 28 【Principle of Decisions and Determinations Made Independently and Non-Fatally, Not Due to Weather Changes】Unless changed due to fatal or highly dangerous reasons, the Charter-Maker shall not alter decisions or determinations

made independently and not due to weather reasons. If necessary, this can be addressed by carrying rain gear and other rain-prevention measures. However, for established decisions, they must be implemented in principle.

第二十九条 【非为自身不做任何决策、决定原则】“最大自决权及其尊重原则”，本人遵循不经相对人请求，非为自身、或涉及自身核心利益，不代替任何非本人自然人、法人机构(包括亲属、配偶、婚恋对象、付费用户等在内) 做出任何决策、决定。但有下列情形之一者除外:

Article 29 [Principle of Not Making Any Decisions or Determinations for Oneself]

“Principle of Maximum Self-Determination and Its Respect,” I adhere to the principle of not making any decisions or determinations for any natural person or legal entity other than myself (including relatives, spouses, romantic partners, paying users, etc.) without being requested by the counterparty, unless it is for my own benefit or involves my core interests. However, this shall not apply in the following circumstances:

(1) 本人自身之生命、生存权遭遇 (严重) 现实性威胁，因而必须立即为本人自身以外 自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出特定的决策、决定的;

(1) When my own life or right to survival faces a (serious) actual threat, necessitating that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself;

(2) 完全基于或纯粹系本人自主思考意愿所选择的身份 (国际私募基金管理人机构经营 人、国际化企业家) 履行职务所必须;

(2) When it is necessary for performing duties in an identity (such as an operator of an international private equity fund management institution or an international entrepreneur) that is chosen entirely based on or purely out of my own autonomous thinking and will;

(3) 基于个人爱好之身份 (例如：旅居人士、自由撰稿人、翻译人等) 践行、体验或愉悦 本人身心之需要;

(3) When it is necessary for practicing, experiencing, or bringing pleasure to my physical and mental well-being in an identity based on personal hobbies (for example: expatriate, freelance writer, translator, etc.);

(4) 基于刑法强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出 特定的决策、决定，否则将面临十年及以上期限的、终身的现实性的实质性刑事处 罚或生命剥夺性质的实质性刑事处罚的;

(4) When, based on mandatory provisions of criminal law, I must immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself, otherwise facing actual and substantial criminal penalties of ten years or more, life imprisonment, or criminal penalties of a nature that deprives of life.

(5) 基于民法、商法及其相关法律之强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法 人机构 (实权人) 做出特定的决策、决定，否则将面临当下及未来可预见的、(结合 个案理性分析后) 本人认为不可接受的法律 (货币数额的) 处罚的；

(5) Based on mandatory provisions of civil law, commercial law, and related laws, requiring the immediate making of specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself, otherwise facing current and foreseeable legal (monetary amount) penalties that I deem unacceptable after rational case-specific analysis;

(6) 基于特定 Case 之合同条款明文之规定、基于对等原则或其他原则，本人认为立即 为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出特定的决策、决定是基于本人与相 对人 (方) 之合意的；

(6) Based on explicit provisions of contract terms in a specific Case, or based on the principle of reciprocity or other principles, I believe that immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself is based on an agreement between myself and the counterparty (party);

(7) 经相对人请求或出于或基于经营、金融、投资的 (长期发展或维持终极人生本质目标 [5]) 目的，而不可避免地立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出特定 的决策、决定的。(注：[5]在遵循以本人之行为之当下，一般不违反行为发生地 (特 殊情况下包括受行为结果影响之地) 之刑事性法律 (如中华人民共和国刑法，瑞士 联邦刑法典等)，特殊情况下不违反上述所述之法律 (法典) 之十年以上 (不含本数) 之有期徒刑或相当于十年以上 (不含本数) 之有期徒刑程度之刑罚之条款之明文规 定为绝对底线，以为与自身理念价值观同心，致所有人提供福祉以及帮助他们达 成本人正在达成或即将达成的理想状态为最高人生理想状态目标为前提，为本人 自身构建每月不少于当事人本人同期生活总消费之货币数量之货币流入之资产体 系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型 支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。)

(7) Upon request by the counterparty or for the purposes of business, finance, or investment (for long-term development or to maintain the ultimate essence of life goals [5]), it is inevitably necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself. (Note: [5] At the time of following my actions, it is

generally required not to violate the criminal laws of the place where the action occurs (in special cases, including the place affected by the consequences of the action), such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Swiss Federal Criminal Code, etc. In special cases, it is absolutely required not to violate the explicit provisions of the aforementioned laws (codes) regarding imprisonment of ten years or more (excluding this number) or penalties equivalent to imprisonment of ten years or more (excluding this number). With the absolute bottom line of adhering to my own values and ideals, providing well-being to all and helping them achieve the ideal state that I am currently achieving or about to achieve as the highest life ideal state goal, I construct for myself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than the monetary amount of my total living expenses during the same period, through the method of employing others, so that I am never required to engage in any work or activities not out of my own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in my life.)

第三十条 【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】基于本《宪章》第十八条条款之 “完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则”, 包括但不限于非本人的以下任何人 (包括自然人和法人机构之自然人), 非在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形，或虽未在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形, 但经本人明确的口头或书面之代理授权，无论基于善意或恶意，无权为本人或代理本人做出任何决策，若做出，本人有权予以拒绝，并告知之:

Article 30 【The Principle of No Authority for Others to Make Decisions on Behalf of the Self】Based on the "Principle of Complete and Solely Law-Based Autonomous Life Decision-Making" in Article 18 of this Charter, any person other than the Self (including natural persons and natural persons within legal entities), in the absence of a situation where the Self's life or survival faces grave danger, or even if not in such a situation, without the Self's explicit oral or written authorization for agency, regardless of whether based on good or malicious intent, has no authority to make any decisions for or on behalf of the Self. If such decisions are made, the Self has the right to refuse them and to inform the person of this:

(1) 本人之父或母;

(1) The Self's father or mother;

(2) 本人之任何其他近亲属;

(2) Any other close relatives of the Self;

(3) 本人聘任之教师、或其他专业人士;

(3) Teachers or other professionals engaged by the Self;

(4) 基于商事、民事关系与本人产生关系的专业顾问人士;

(4) Professional advisors who have entered into commercial or civil relationships with the Self;

(5) 本人之医生，非在危难情形时;

(5) The Self's doctors, except in situations of emergency;

(6) 与本人有特定合同关系之人;

(6) Persons with specific contractual relationships with the Self;

(7) 本人之下属;

(7) Subordinates of the Self;

(8) 本人之上司 (如有存在);

(8) Superiors of the Self (if they exist);

(9) 本人之配偶、伴侣或类似关系人;

(9) The Self's spouse, partner, or persons in similar relationships;

(10) 本人之朋友、同好或类似性质的人;

(10) The Self's friends, like-minded individuals, or persons of similar nature;

(11) 本人工作生活所交往的法人机构内之自然人或其代表人;

(11) Natural persons or their representatives within legal entities with whom the Self interacts in work or life;

(12) 其他上述未列明的非本人之自然人或法人内部之自然人。

(12) Other natural persons who are not the Self, or natural persons within legal entities, not listed above.

第三十一条 【人生终局性目标实现之前提 核心资产创造】人生终局性目标实现之前提是结合趋势、社会需要、个人优势进行核心资产创造，其方式具体包括:

Article 31 【The Premise of Realizing Life's Ultimate Goals: Creation of Core Assets】The premise for realizing life's ultimate goals is the creation of core assets by aligning with trends, societal needs, and personal advantages. The specific methods include:

(1) 开设自己的公司并使业务标准化和运营自动化;

(1) Establishing one's own company and standardizing business operations and automating processes;

(2) 上市公司股票购买与收益权获得;

(2) Purchasing shares of listed companies and obtaining rights to income;

(3) 高价值知识产权标的之财产使用权购买与收益权获得;

(3) Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value intellectual property assets and obtaining rights to income;

(4) 高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产使用权购买;(例如房产租赁 现在不行;后续 中华人民共和国之法律之强制性规定、政策相关规定及其导向是否有变化,应当密 切关注相关政治人之官方渠道 (官方网站、文件等) 之政策发布言辞变化情况而定;

(4) Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value assets that can be sub-leased (e.g., real estate leasing, which is not currently permissible; whether this changes depends on subsequent changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation, and one should pay close attention to changes in the policy statements issued through official channels (official websites, documents, etc.) of relevant political figures);

(5) 高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产收益权获得;(例如房产租赁 现在不行;后续 中华人民共和国之法律之强制性规定、政策相关规定及其导向是否有变化,应当密 切关注相关政治人之官方渠道 (官方网站、文件等) 之政策发布言辞变化情况而定。

(5) Obtaining the right to income from the property of high-value assets that can be sub-leased (e.g., real estate leasing, which is not currently permissible; whether this changes depends on subsequent changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation, and one should pay close attention to changes in the policy statements issued through official channels (official websites, documents, etc.) of relevant political figures).

第三十二条 【关于知识结构与认知地图构建】选择性建立系统性的、以 "人" 为每次思考的出发点的知识结构,并保证其动态性、开放性。

Article 32 【On the Construction of Knowledge Structure and Cognitive Mapping】 Selectively establish a systematic knowledge structure with "humanity" as the starting point for every instance of thinking, and ensure its dynamic and open nature.

第三十三条 【个人价值观第一原则、最大自决权原则】在这个地球上，除了我自己以外，没有人 (包括但不限于父母、亲友、权威、专家等) 有权利说教式地告诉我该怎样做，我自己内心的价值观体系以及万物本质、第一性原理思维、人性本质等才是最终的依据和答案，如果想要告诉我那么也请用提建议的方式给我提供信息和思路，最终决定让我自己凭借内心的声音和价值观来做。

Article 33 【The Principle of Personal Values First and the Principle of Maximum Self-Determination】 On this Earth, apart from myself, no person (including but not limited to parents, relatives and friends, authorities, experts, etc.) has the right to didactically instruct me on what I should do. My own internal value system, as well as the essence of all things, first-principle thinking, and the essence of human nature, are the ultimate basis and answer. If you wish to tell me something, please do so by offering suggestions, providing information, and sharing perspectives, and let me make the final decision based on my own inner voice and values.

第三十四条 【非完全自愿条件下不为他人负非最小可行责任之额外责任原则】

Article 34 【The Principle of Not Assuming Extra Responsibilities Beyond the Minimum Viable Responsibility for Others Under Non-Completely Voluntary Conditions】

任何时候，在非本人完全自愿条件下，除非法定之责任，或基于商事关系或明文协议关系，本人不必须为任何任何人解决任何问题。

At any time, under conditions where the Self is not completely voluntary, unless it is a statutory responsibility, or based on commercial relationships or written agreements, the Self is not obligated to solve any problems for any other person.

第三十五条 【万事皆人格平等、基于法律和合约的交换原则】任何时候与任何人进行任何谈话，均应考虑以下原则，即:“万事皆平等交换” 原则。秉持谈判心理、谈判心理，可达成一致则继续进行，不可达成一致则 (将相对人作为谈判对方) 替换之或采取下一步行动，无需 (无任何必要) 有任何感性之情绪，对于任何人类之间之人际活动、无论对方说什么、做什么、或采取何种应对措施，均将其视为基于现行生效之法律、合同的、条件主义下的、基于人的心愿和利益交换即可。

Article 35 【The Principle of Equal Exchange for All Matters, Based on Law and Contract】 In any conversation with any person at any time, the following principle shall be considered: the “Equal Exchange for All Matters” principle. With a negotiating mindset, if an agreement can be reached, proceed; if not, replace the other party (treating them as a negotiating counterpart) or take the

next action, without any emotional necessity. For any interpersonal activity among human beings, regardless of what the other party says, does, or what countermeasures they take, it shall be regarded as an exchange based on the wishes and interests of the person, under the conditions of current and valid laws and contracts.

第三十六条 【关于婚姻与婚姻之相对方之强制性要求】对于结婚婚姻等持有可结婚可不结婚的态度，但有一个原则，即婚姻绝对不能干扰本人选择的前条所述生活方式，且不能够支配、干涉、截断、或迫使本人改变以上生活方式，不可分配除法律规定之最小可行之财产以及本人同意之财产之外之任何财产。

Article 36 【Mandatory Requirements Regarding Marriage and the Counterparty to Marriage】A neutral attitude shall be held towards marriage, i.e., one may choose to marry or not to marry, but with one principle: marriage must absolutely not interfere with the lifestyle chosen by the person as described in the preceding Article, and must not dominate, interfere with, cut off, or compel the person to change the aforementioned lifestyle. No property may be allocated other than the minimum feasible property stipulated by law and property agreed to by the person.

第三十七条 【不符合婚姻之相对方之强制性要求之处理】如若不能匹配如上所述之条件，本人意欲自己单过，也绝不缔结任何婚姻或组建任何家庭。

Article 37 【Handling of Failure to Meet the Mandatory Requirements for the Counterparty to Marriage】If the aforementioned conditions cannot be met, the person intends to live alone and will absolutely not enter into any marriage or form any family.

第三十八条 【特定生活情景掌控感之需要】本人对本人自身以及自身所需要涉及的生活情景之特定部分的掌控感需要特殊强烈。

Article 38 【The Need for a Sense of Control in Specific Life Situations】The person has a particularly strong need for a sense of control over themselves and specific aspects of the life situations that they need to be involved in.

第三十九条 【与酒精类饮品饮用之相对人不交往、不谈判原则】本人与其他相对人之商事谈判，饮食之饮品必须喝茶或咖啡等非酒精类饮品，原则上拒绝与抽烟喝酒之人进行任何交往，或进行涉及任何标的物的，任何种类的谈判，无论对方手上握有何种筹码，或本人如何急需。

Article 39 【Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Persons Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】In business negotiations with other counterparties, the beverages consumed must be non-alcoholic beverages such as tea or coffee. The person shall, in principle, refuse to engage in any interaction

or any kind of negotiation involving any subject matter with smokers and drinkers, regardless of what leverage the other party holds or how urgently the person may need something.

第四十条 【与酒精类饮品饮用之相对人不交往、不谈判原则之豁免】但是如果有下列情形之一者除外，不在此列。

Article 40 【Exemption from the Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Persons Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】 However, this shall not apply in any of the following circumstances:

(1) 前述人物为善意相对人，且不强人所难，不以暴力、胁迫或类似胁迫性方式或手段 要求本人饮酒或抽烟之人的情况。

(1) The aforementioned person is a good-faith counterparty and does not impose unreasonable demands, and does not require the person to drink or smoke through violence, coercion, or similar coercive methods or means.

(2) 本人之生命、人身、健康受到来自本人自身或外界严重现实性威胁的情况。

(2) Circumstances where the person's life, person, or health faces a serious and realistic threat from themselves or the external world.

第四十一条 【死亡的终极本质】因为死亡的终极本质是死亡状态承受人 (死者本人) 在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响的生理状态。

Article 41 【The Ultimate Essence of Death】 The ultimate essence of death is the physiological state of the person experiencing the state of death (the deceased person) no longer existing on Earth and being unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, objects, etc., on Earth.

第四十二条 【惧怕死亡的本质】惧怕死亡的人，本质上是惧怕自己想要做的事情没有做完，本人便在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响而完成自己全部重大心愿的物理、精神状态。

Article 42 【The Essence of the Fear of Death】 The essence of a person who fears death is the physical and mental state of fearing that they will not have completed what they want to do before they no longer exist on Earth and are unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, objects, etc., on Earth to fulfill all their significant wishes.

第四十三条 【从宇宙公民、宇宙文明命运共同体角度的世界观构建】这个世界的一切活动均围绕 "人" 开展，从事各类活动的人构成了一个又一个圈层，具体包括政治圈人 (士)、经济圈人 (士)、文化圈人 (士)、科技圈人 (士), 具体包括:

Article 43 【Constructing a Worldview from the Perspective of a Cosmic Citizen and a Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilization】 All activities in this world revolve around "people." The people engaged in various activities form one circle after another, specifically including people (scholars) of the political circle, people (scholars) of the economic circle, people (scholars) of the cultural circle, and people (scholars) of the technological circle, specifically including:

(1) 哲学人 (士)、

(1) Philosophers (scholars),

(2) 经济人 (士)、

(2) Economic Person(s),

(3) 法学人 (士)、

(3) Legal Person(s),

(4) 教育学人 (士)【教育界人士】、

(4) Educational Person(s) [Personnel in the Education Sector],

(5) 语言文学人 (士)【语言文学界人士】、

(5) Linguistic and Literary Person(s) [Personnel in the Linguistic and Literary Sector],

(6) 历史学人 (士)【历史界人士】、

(6) Historical Person(s) [Personnel in the Historical Sector],

(7) 理学人 (士)【理学界人士】、

(7) Scientific Person(s) [Personnel in the Scientific Sector],

(8) 工学人 (士)/ 工科人 (士)、

(8) Engineering Person(s) / Engineering Science Person(s),

(9) 农学人 (士)、

(9) Agricultural Science Person(s),

(10) 医学人 (士)、

(10) Medical Person(s),

(11) 军事人 (士)【军事界人士】、

(11) Military Person(s) [Personnel in the Military Sector],

(12) 经营人 (士)【经营活动界人士】、

(12) Management Person(s) [Personnel in the Business Activities Sector],

(13) 艺术人 (士)【艺术界人士】、

(13) Artistic Person(s) [Personnel in the Artistic Sector],

(14) 跨学科人 (士)【跨界人士】、

(14) Interdisciplinary Person(s) [Cross-sector Personnel],

(15) 学科创新人 (士)【学科开创者】)

(15) Discipline-Innovating Person(s) [Discipline Founders])

其无论进行任何活动的分析，皆由 “人” 为维度展开，具体分析维度如下:

All analysis of any activities is conducted from the dimension of “Person,” with specific analytical dimensions as follows:Paragraph 1. Person:

第 1 款。人:

- Item 1. The common dreams of the individual and human society*

第 1 项 个人与人类社会之共同梦想

第 2 项 个人与人类社会 (或其中一部分人的) 共识、心愿

- Item 2. The consensus and aspirations of the individual and human society (or a part thereof)*

第 3 项 个人使命、愿景、价值观

- Item 3. The individual’s mission, vision, and values*

第 4 项 个人梦想、理想

- Item 4. The individual’s dreams and ideals*

第 5 项 个人规划

- Item 5. The individual’s planning*

第 6 项 个人知识结构与所掌握学科原理 (原理性、模式性思路模型规划与借鉴)

- Item 6. The individual’s knowledge structure and the principles of the disciplines mastered (principled, model-based thinking models for planning and reference)*

第 7 项 个人方法论体系 (技巧、方法、流程、步骤、评价维度、评判指标等)

- Item 7. The individual’s methodological system (techniques, methods, processes, steps, evaluation dimensions, assessment criteria, etc.)*

第 8 项 个人拥有的以及可以整合的工具 (人、财、物等有无形资源)

- Item 8. The tools the individual possesses and can integrate (human, financial, material, and other tangible and intangible resources)*

第 9 项 本人心态、心境

- Item 9. The individual’s mentality and state of mind*

第 10 项 本人执行力、行动动机强度等

- Item 10. The individual’s execution ability, intensity of action motivation, etc.*

第 11 项 行动结果反馈

- Item 11. Feedback from action results*

第 12 项 对上述 11 项内容的理想思考复盘、主观感受

- Item 12. Ideal reflection and subjective feelings on the above 11 items Paragraph 2. External Things:*

第 2 款。外物:

第 1 项 除自己以外的他人 (作为 “工具人”、人力资源等)

- Item 1. Others besides oneself (as “tool persons,” human resources, etc.)*

第 2 项 财产 (货币、各类资产、各财产性权利)

- Item 2. Property (currency, various assets, various property rights)*

第 3 项 物 (各种有形、无形的东西): ①. 事件及本人对该当事件的反应 (A 人与 B 人等在 xx 时间，xx 地点，以 xx 方式，基于 xx 目的，做了 xx,xx,xx,xx,xx 事务，获得 xx 结果反馈)

- Item 3. Things (various tangible and intangible items): ①. Events and the individual’s response thereto (Person A and Person B, at xx time, xx location, in xx manner, based on xx purpose, did xx, xx, xx, xx, xx matters, and obtained xx result feedback)*

第 4 项 资源: ①. 包括有形资源 ②. 无形资产: a. 个人注意力； b. 高质量精力； c. 时间; d. IPRs; e. 社会性； f. 政治性权利； g. 财产性专有权利等

- Item 4. Resources: ①. Including tangible resources ②. Intangible assets: a. Personal attention; b. High-quality energy; c. Time; d. IPRs; e. Sociality; f. Political rights; g. Property-based proprietary rights, etc.*

第四十四条 【人之本质人格相同性与分工不同性及其对价】人类社会所有活动皆由 “人 (自然人)” 做出，无论其为何种身份，或有所附着的任何标签；但就其社会性价值而言，不同的分工、身份对应的 “社会性刻板价格 / 价值” 不同 (例：企业家社会性对价较高，司机、护士等的社会性对价较低); 而不同身份的人最本质的差异点，在于不同的人的思维模式 (意识形态) 不同点(之间的差异点), 由此产生行为方式、生活模式和人生选择不同导致人生的根本性差异 (不同)–改变思维模式的人，最终会改变人生。

Article 44 【The Sameness of Human Essential Personality and the Difference in Division of Labor and Their Consideration】 All activities of human society are carried out by “persons (natural persons),” regardless of their status or any labels attached to them; however, in terms of their social value, different divisions of labor and statuses correspond to different “social stereotyped prices/values” (e.g., entrepreneurs have a higher social consideration, while drivers, nurses, etc. have a lower social consideration); and the most fundamental difference among people of different statuses lies in the difference in their thinking patterns (ideology), which leads to differences in behavior, life models, and life choices, resulting in fundamental differences in life (differences)–those who change their thinking patterns will ultimately change their lives.

第四十五条 【属人归因终局原则】本人对于任何事件原因的分析，最终应归结到人和人心、利益的维度，否则为非本质性原因，需要继续追问之。

Article 45 【The Principle of Final Attribution to Persons】 In the analysis of the causes of any event, the ultimate attribution should be to the dimensions of people, human hearts, and interests; otherwise, it is a non-essential cause, and further inquiry is required.

第四十六条 【关于信用与反信用】因为地球上任何国家、地区的任何组织之领导本质上都是人，哪怕是所谓国家元首人本人，只要是人，在任何时刻，都有可能处于说真话 (诚实信用) 或说假话 (欺骗的状态), 因而，所谓 “国家” 其实并不在物理世界存在，只是存在于人观念、内心情感中的标的物；其在任何时刻，亦都有可能处于说真话 (诚实信用)或说假话 (欺骗的状态), 因而，在任何时候要 (原则上最大程度)无条件自信，但要对相对人在原则上相信的基础上进行辩证反向审查、谨慎相信任何其他相对人，但原则上亦不要主观上完全不信，最终以刑事性法律(上限)、政策以及实际情况为准。

Article 46 【On Credit and Anti-Credit】Because the leaders of any organization in any country or region on Earth are essentially human beings, even so-called heads of state themselves, as long as they are human, at any moment, they may be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and credit) or telling lies (a state of deception); thus, the so-called "state" does not actually exist in the physical world but is only an object in the concepts and inner feelings of people; it, too, at any moment, may be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and credit) or telling lies (a state of deception); therefore, one should, at all times (to the maximum extent in principle), be unconditionally self-confident, but conduct dialectical reverse review and cautiously believe any other counterpart on the basis of principle-based trust in them, but also, in principle, do not subjectively disbelieve them completely, and ultimately rely on criminal law (upper limit), policies, and the actual situation.

第四十七条 【人类社会 "理想型刻板印象" 之协调】对于有特定身份的人，例如企业家、金融银行家、投资人、政治家、主持人等，公众常有社会 "理想型刻板印象"；对此，在公众场合

Article 47 【The Coordination of Human Society's "Ideal Stereotypes"】For people with specific identities, such as entrepreneurs, financial bankers, investors, politicians, hosts, etc., the public often has social "ideal stereotypes"; in public situations

应当加以体察和考虑，但也不必在意公众评价，应协调好表情管理、情绪管理、预期管理、心境管理、仪表管理、利益管理之公关与个人自由之价值观的协调。

one should be aware of and consider them, but it is not necessary to be concerned with public evaluations; one should coordinate the values of public relations with personal freedom by managing expressions, emotions, expectations, mood, appearance, and interests.

第四十八条 【公司建立运营与管理处置措施参考】仅供公司建立运营与管理时参考适用之 "关于违规违法行为的处置措施"：

Article 48 [Reference for the Establishment, Operation, and Management Disposition Measures of the Company]

For reference only in the establishment, operation, and management of the company, the following "Disposition Measures for Violations and Illegal Acts":

(1) 责令立即改正；

(1) Order immediate rectification;

(2) 责令限期改正；

(2) Order rectification within a specified time limit;

(3) 暂停履职;

(3) Suspension from performing duties;

(4) 责令停职;

(4) Order suspension from office;

(5) 接受约谈;

(5) Acceptance of a formal interview;

(6) 取消资格;

(6) Disqualification;

(7) 调岗处理;

(7) Transfer to another position;

(8) 撤职处理;

(8) Removal from office;

(9) 责令赔偿损失;

(9) Order to compensate for losses;

(10) 责令继续履行;

(10) Order to continue performance;

(11) 责令返还原物;

(11) Order to return the original property;

(12) 责令具结悔过;

(12) Order to submit a statement of repentance;

(13) 责令业务重做;

(13) Order to redo the business;

(14) 责令部门整改;

(14) Order for departmental rectification;

(15) 责令单独闭门反思;

(15) Order for individual closed-door reflection;

(16) 责令提交书面检讨;

(16) Order to submit a written self-criticism;

(17) 责令其停职反省;

(17) Order to suspend from office for reflection;

(18) 责令其公开检讨;

(18) Order to make a public self-criticism;

(19) 给予通报批评;

(19) Issuance of a public criticism;

(20) 责令其私下赔礼道歉;

(20) Order to offer a private apology;

(21) 行为无效化宣告;

(21) Declaration of invalidation of the act;

(22) 没收所得权利与财物;

(22) Confiscation of acquired rights and property;

(23) 责令适度乐捐;

(23) Order to make a moderate donation;

(24) 责令适度感恩金纳付;

(24) Order to pay a moderate gratitude fee;

(25) 不予评奖、评优;

(25) Ineligibility for awards and commendations;

(26) 降低其现有官职 (级别);

(26) Reduction of current official position (rank);

(27) 减少非基础性薪金 (奖金、福利、红利等);

(27) Reduction of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.);

(28) 停发非基础性薪金 (奖金、福利、红利等);

(28) Suspension of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.);

(29) 给予非公开或公开之严重警告;

(29) Issuance of a serious warning, either non-public or public;

(30) 给予对等实质性处罚处分;

(30) Imposition of equivalent substantive disciplinary action;

(31) 给予记过处分;

(31) Imposition of a demerit;

(32) 给予记大过处分;

(32) Imposition of a major demerit;

(33) 取消特定优待性权利 (评奖、评优、评先荣誉);

(33) Revocation of preferential rights (such as awards for excellence, honors, and recognition);

(34) 记入任职档案册、信用档案册;

(34) Recording in the service record file and credit record file;

(35) 公开宣告其被记入任职档案册、信用档案册;

(35) Public announcement of their recording in the service record file and credit record file;

(36) 吊销工作证;

(36) Revocation of the work certificate;

(37) 取消其在全司特定部门相应职位任职资格;

(37) Revocation of qualification to hold corresponding positions in specific departments throughout the corporation;

(38) 取消其在全司任职资格;

(38) Revocation of qualification to serve throughout the corporation;

(39) (依法) 违章性辞退处理;

(39) (Legal) disciplinary discharge for violations;

(40) 在公司内责令照价赔偿;

(40) Order within the corporation to compensate at market value;

(41) 依法追偿损失;

(41) Legal recovery of losses;

(42) 提交司法机关给予民事性诉讼处理;

(42) Submission to judicial authorities for civil litigation;

(43) 提交司法机关给予行政性诉讼处理;

(43) Submission to judicial authorities for administrative litigation;

(44) 提交司法机关给予治安管理处罚性机构处理;

(44) Submission to judicial authorities for handling by public security administrative punishment agencies;

(45) 给予刑事性诉讼处理:

(45) Imposition of criminal litigation: Paragraph 1. 1. Confession and repentance; Paragraph 2. 2. Pronouncement of probation; Paragraph 3. 3. Pronouncement of parole; Paragraph 4. 4. Residential surveillance; Paragraph 5. 5. Release on bail pending trial; Paragraph 6. 6. Medical parole; Paragraph 7. 7. Public surveillance (3-24 months); Paragraph 8. 8. Detention (1-15 days); Paragraph 9. 9. Criminal detention (1-6 months); Paragraph 10. 10. Fixed-term imprisonment (with probation); Paragraph 11. 11. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-25 years (actual execution):

第 1 款. 1. 具结悔过;

- Item 1. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-3 years (actual execution);*

第 2 款. 2. 宣告缓刑;

- Item 2. Fixed-term imprisonment of 3-5 years (actual execution);*

第 3 款. 3. 宣告假释;

- Item 3. Fixed-term imprisonment of 5-7 years (actual execution, including 7 years);*

第 4 款. 4. 监视居住;

- Item 4. Fixed-term imprisonment of 7-10 years (actual execution, excluding 7 years);*

第 5 款. 5. 取保候审;

· Item 5. Fixed-term imprisonment of 10-15 years (actual execution);*

第 6 款. 6. 保外就医;

· Item 6. Fixed-term imprisonment of 15-20 years (actual execution);*

第 7 款. 7. 管制 (3-24 个月);

· Item 7. Fixed-term imprisonment of 20-25 years (actual execution); Paragraph 12. 12. Life imprisonment (not actual; actual execution of 13-25 years); Paragraph 13. 13. Life imprisonment (life imprisonment without commutation or parole; currently explicitly applicable in principle only to extreme cases of corruption); Paragraph 14. 14. Death penalty / Life penalty (with a 1-2 year reprieve); Paragraph 15. 15. Death penalty / Life penalty (actual execution).*

第 8 款. 8. 拘留 (1-15 日);

第 9 款. 9. 拘役 (1-6 个月);

第 10 款. 10. 有期徒刑 (宣告缓刑);

第 11 款. 11. 有期徒刑 0.5-25 年 (实际执行):

第 1 项 1. 有期徒刑 0.5-3 年 (实际执行);

第 2 项 2. 有期徒刑 3-5 年 (实际执行);

第 3 项 3. 有期徒刑 5-7 年 (实际执行 含 7 年);

第 4 项 4. 有期徒刑 7-10 年 (实际执行，不含 7 年);

第 5 项 4. 有期徒刑 10-15 年 (实际执行);

第 6 项 4. 有期徒刑 15-20 年 (实际执行);

第 7 项 5. 有期徒刑 20-25 年 (实际执行);

第 12 款. 12. 无期徒刑 (非实际 实际执行 13-25 年);

第 13 款. 13. 无期徒刑 (终身监禁 不得减刑，不得假释，现原则上仅明文适用于贪污罪的极端严重情形);

第 14 款. 14. 死刑 / 生命刑 (缓期 1-2 年执行);

第 15 款. 15. 死刑 / 生命刑 (实际执行)。

第四十九条 【标的物之购买 MVP 原则】每次购买，原则上应当考虑先行策划、开列清单，并严格照单购买，原则上绝不购买清单之外之任何标的物，不因为价格优惠购买未事先策划购买之标的物。

Article 49 【The MVP Principle for Purchasing Subject Matter】 Each purchase shall, in principle, involve prior planning, listing, and strict adherence to the list. In principle, no subject matter outside the list shall be purchased, and no unplanned subject matter shall be purchased merely due to price discounts.

第五十条 【人类所有项目的创造的本质逻辑】从人 (人性) 需求开始创造混沌状态 – 愈发清晰和体系化、理论化 – 利润减少 – 无利可图 – 从人 (人性) 需求开始重新创造新的混沌状态。

Article 50 【The Essential Logic of the Creation of All Human Projects】 Creation begins with human (human nature) needs, creating a state of chaos – increasingly becoming clearer, more systematic, and theoretical – profit decreases – becomes unprofitable – re-creation of a new state of chaos begins again from human (human nature) needs。

第五十一条 【人类所有项目创造的发端】人类所有项目创造的发端均为一个 Idea, 一个自己与特定合作的其他人的 (利他主义) 共识理念和倡导而已 (一般通过媒体或商业广告), 背后反应创始人的内心信念和愿景，一般是一个基于本人和各类人群、人 (类) 和人性、人心、梦想的本质逻辑 (在高层和基层人士、抽象和具象、宏观到微观之间建立信息差壁垒), 以达到特定人的利益，本质上任何机构都是由自然人组成的，充其量是机构顶层人的内心观念的 (本质性、宏观性) 共识而已。

Article 51 【The Origin of the Creation of All Human Projects】 The origin of the creation of all human projects is always an Idea, merely an (altruistic) consensus concept and advocacy among oneself and specific cooperating others (generally through media or commercial advertising), which reflects the founder's inner beliefs and vision. It is generally based on the essential logic of oneself and various groups of people, humanity and human nature, human hearts, and dreams (creating information barrier differences between high-level and low-level personnel, abstract and concrete, macro to micro), in order to achieve the interests of specific people. Essentially, any institution is composed of natural

persons, and at most, it is merely a (essential, macro-level) consensus of the inner concepts of the top people of the institution。

第五十二条 【人类所有项目创造原理的科学性逻辑闭环】人类社会发展之逻辑闭环，从哲学的本质 (行为人本人、人类社会国家联合性组织一号位元首以及本人所在国之一号位元首本人或人类共识之思想观念价值体系) 开始经过经济学本质 (人心愿望交换、价值交换)– 法学 (政治政策、国际及一国之法律)– 教育学 (政治人圈层之观念塑造工具)– 语言学文学 (人之教育之工具)– 历史学 (人类所有关键事件的记载和趋势总结)– 理学 (人类自然科学理念：物理学、化学、生物学、天文学、地理学等)– 工学 (人类所有有形的技术、方法、流程学科汇总)– 农学 (人类所有植物耕种、动物饲养等相关理念和技术)– 医学 (人类所有关于身体健康、疾病、药物、中毒等原理与分支的研究学科)– 军事 (人类所有暴力机关人士及其机制的研究)– 管理经营学 (人类所有企业生产经营活动人士及其机制的研究)– 艺术学 (人类所有借助手段或媒介塑造形象、营造氛围，来反映现实、寄托情感的一种文化)

Article 52 【The Scientific Logical Closure of the Principle of Creation of All Human Projects】The logical closure of human social development starts from the essence of philosophy (the actor themselves, the number one leader of human society and national joint organizations, the number one leader of their own country, or the thought concept value system of human consensus), passes through the essence of economics (human heart desire exchange, value exchange) – Law (political policies, domestic and international laws) – Pedagogy (a tool for shaping the concepts of political circles) – Linguistics and Literature (a tool for human education) – History (the documentation of all key human events and trend summaries) – Science (human natural science concepts: physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geography, etc.) – Engineering (the aggregation of all tangible human technologies, methods, and process disciplines) – Agriculture (all concepts and technologies related to human plant cultivation and animal husbandry) – Medicine (all research disciplines concerning human physical health, diseases, drugs, poisoning, etc.) – Military Science (the study of all personnel of violent organs and their mechanisms) – Management and Business Administration (the study of all personnel of corporate production and business activities and their mechanisms) – Art (a culture that uses various means or media to shape images and create atmospheres to reflect reality and express emotions)

第五十三条 【日常习惯】本人日常习惯包括:

Article 53 【Daily Habits】My daily habits include:

(1) 传记、学术原理类书籍阅读;

(1) Reading biographies and books on academic principles;

(2) 多语种写作;

(2) Multilingual writing;

(3) 外国语学习;

(3) Learning foreign languages;

(4) 多语种演讲、演说;

(4) Multilingual speeches and orations;

(5) 跨学科领域阅读;

(5) Reading across academic disciplines;

(6) 跨语种、跨文化阅读;

(6) Cross-lingual and cross-cultural reading;

(7) 跨文化社交 (交际);

(7) Cross-cultural socializing (communication);

(8) 跨学科原理的学习;

(8) Learning principles across academic disciplines;

(9) 健身;

(9) Physical fitness;

(10) 战略策划

(10) Strategic planning

(11) 人员组织;

(11) Personnel organization;

(12) 项目计划制定;

(12) Project planning;

(13) 执行落实;

(13) Implementation;

(14) 执行监督;

(14) Implementation supervision;

(15) 反思复盘;

(15) Reflection and review;

第五十四条 【从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的核心关键性事项方向】从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下:

Article 54 【Core Key Areas of Focus for Each Stage from Having Nothing to Being the Richest Person in the World】The specific areas of focus for each stage from having nothing to being the richest person in the world are as follows:

(1) 0-1 万 / 年 – 解决少数人群 (精英人群) 的一个小问题

(1) 0-10,000 / year – Solving a small problem for a small group of people (elite group)

(2) 1-10 万 / 年 – 专业深耕活动 (方案好不好)

(2) 10,000-100,000 / year – Professional deepening activities (whether the solution is good)

(3) 10-100 万 / 年 – 项目策划运营活动

(3) 100,000-1,000,000 / year – Project planning and operations activities

(4) 100-1000 万 / 年 – 标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建

(4) 1,000,000-10,000,000 / year – Standardization activities, marketing activities, team building

第五十四条 【从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的核心关键性事项方向】从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下:

Article 54 【Core Key Areas of Focus for Each Stage from Having Nothing to Becoming the World's Richest Person】The specific areas of focus for each stage from having nothing to becoming the world's richest person are as follows:

(1) 0-1 万 / 年 – 解决少数人群 (精英人群) 的一个小问题

(1) 0-10,000 / year – Solving a small problem for a small group of people (the elite)

(2) 1-10 万 / 年 – 专业深耕活动 (方案好不好)

(2) 10,000-100,000 / year – Deep professional engagement activities (the quality of the solution)

(3) 10-100 万 / 年 – 项目策划运营活动

(3) 100,000-1,000,000 / year – Project planning and operational activities

(4) 100-1000 万 / 年 – 标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建活动 (激励、用人、自身人品)

(4) 1,000,000-10,000,000 / year – Standardization activities, marketing activities, team-building activities (incentives, personnel selection, personal character)

(5) 1000 万 - 10000 万 / 年 –(宏观抽象无形的) 商业模式设计活动

(5) 10,000,000-100,000,000 / year – (Macroscopic, abstract, and intangible) business model design activities

(6) 1 亿 - 10 亿 / 年 – 同商业模式项目复制十遍

(6) 100,000,000-1,000,000,000 / year – Replicating the same business model project ten times

(7) 10-100 亿 / 年 – 股权设计、公司法人集群 (集团) 架构、业务方向

(7) 1,000,000,000-10,000,000,000 / year – Equity design, corporate legal entity cluster (group) structure, business direction

(8) 100-1000 亿 / 年 – 国家命运 (国运) 发展趋势

(8) 10,000,000,000-100,000,000,000 / year – National destiny (national fortune) development trends

(9) 1000-10000 亿 / 年 – 人类社会发展趋势 (人、财、物；天时、地利、人和)

(9) 100,000,000,000-1,000,000,000,000 / year – Human society development trends (people, wealth, resources; timing, geographical advantage, and human harmony)

第五十五条 【创业的人群选择模式】从自己想做的一件事的最高学科性主题之本质性逻辑出发，确定 What、Why、How、How much cost? 由共性 (都是人、活动和心愿都遵循人性的本质性共同点) 到个性 (每

Article 55 【Model for Selecting People to Start a Venture】Starting from the essential logic of the highest academic subject of something you want to do, determine What, Why, How, and How much cost? From the common (all people, activities, and wishes follow the essential commonalities of human nature) to the individual (each…

个人不同的细节和现象)、由宏观入微观先提供服务精英 (定位少数富有人群) 的急难险重特定问题制定解决方案；随着项目深入再逐步过渡到提供服务大众的特定问题解决方案。

The different details and phenomena of individuals) begin by first providing services to the elite (targeting a minority of wealthy individuals) by formulating

solutions for urgent, difficult, and dangerous specific problems; as the project deepens, it then gradually transitions to providing solutions for specific problems for the general public.

第五十六条 【感恩的本质】感恩的本质是内在的一种情绪，其具体的表现主要有:

Article 56 【The Essence of Gratitude】The essence of gratitude is an internal emotion, and its specific manifestations mainly include:

(1) 发送感恩信息 (数字电文、书信、视频、音频等)

(1) Sending gratitude messages (digital messages, letters, videos, audio, etc.)

(2) 发送感恩小红包

(2) Sending small gratitude red packets

(3) 自然转介优质人

(3) Naturally referring high-quality people

(4) 其他合理方法

(4) Other reasonable methods

第五十七条 【打工、创业、公司法人机构创设、投资、IPR 财产性收入】本人生活维持之现金流，来自由本人基于市场人群供需关系亲自发起的自主创业 (例如：小微企业法人)、组队创业 (组建团队创业)、法人机构分红、个人组合性投资以及 IPR (智慧财产权) 之财产性收入，生命、生存权受严重威胁条件下可来自临时性的、基于点对点劳务、按照工作成果计算报酬的劳务性收入；不接受按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入，但有下列情形之一者除外:本人之生存、生命受到极端的现实性威胁，不及时采取措施可致本人生命丧失或不久于人事，且在可预见时间长度内无任何其他收入渠道或可支配收入的；本人之生存、生命受到极端的现实性威胁，不及时采取措施可致本人身体器官、肢体或其他关键性人身性标的受到终身性不可逆损伤，且在可预见时间长度内无任何其他收入渠道或可支配收入的；在该当按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入给付机构 (一般为公司法人机构) 可以学习到特定的股权结构、商业模式、关键核心商事信息、利于本人后续从事独立的创业、投资活动的。

Article 57 【Working, Entrepreneurship, Creation of Corporate Legal Entities, Investment, and Property Income from IPR】The cash flow for maintaining my personal life comes from my personally initiated independent entrepreneurship based on the supply and demand relationship of the market population (for example: a small and micro-enterprise legal entity), team-based entrepreneurship (forming a team to start a business), dividends from legal entities, personal portfolio investments, and property income from IPR (Intellectual Property);

under conditions where my life or right to survival is under serious threat, it may come from temporary, point-to-point labor-based income calculated according to work results; I do not accept wage income calculated based on working hours, except in the following cases:My survival or life is under extreme realistic threat, and if timely measures are not taken, it could lead to my loss of life or impending death, and within a foreseeable time period, there are no other income channels or disposable income;My survival or life is under extreme realistic threat, and if timely measures are not taken, it could lead to lifelong irreversible damage to my body organs, limbs, or other critical personal assets, and within a foreseeable time period, there are no other income channels or disposable income;The entity providing the wage income calculated based on working hours (generally a corporate legal entity) can learn specific equity structures, business models, key core commercial information, and information beneficial for my subsequent independent entrepreneurial or investment activities.

第五十八条 【工资的本质】工资的本质是老板企业家花费金钱货币将 “底层人” 的时间精力和方案购买过来，以维持自己的生活。

Article 58 【The Essence of Wages】The essence of wages is that the boss entrepreneur spends money to purchase the time, energy, and solutions of “bottom-level people” in order to maintain their own life.

第五十九条 【业务发展通用模型】业务制度发展：人需求 (机会) 发现期 – 项目设计期 – 创始人御驾亲征期 – 客户自由进入期 (项目验证期 低价或免费)–1v1 低价服务期 –1 v N 提价服务期 – 1vN 课程培训期 (标准化期)– 审核会员俱乐部期 – 业务规模化期 – 业务资本化期 – 套现退出期。

Article 59 【General Model for Business Development】Business system development: Human Demand (Opportunity) Discovery Period – Project Design Period – Founder’s Personal Command Period – Customer Free Entry Period (Project Validation Period: Low Price or Free) – 1v1 Low-Price Service Period – 1vN Price-Increase Service Period – 1vN Course Training Period (Standardization Period) – Membership Club Review Period – Business Scaling Period – Business Capitalization Period – Cash Exit Period.

第六十条 【人类所有活动之轮回的本质】人类所有活动的本质即玩转他人之人心、人性、观念 (之自洽闭环)、情绪、愿望和愿景，无他，越是到高层 (尤其是国家一号位元首人层) 越是如此；其制度设计往往是将人性开关设计到制度中。

Article 60 【The Cyclical Essence of All Human Activities】The essence of all human activities is to manipulate the hearts, minds, self-consistent closed loops of concepts, emotions, desires, and visions of others; there is nothing else to it, and the higher one goes (especially at the level of the head of state), the more

this is the case; its institutional design often involves designing the switches of human nature into the system.

第六十一条 【活动组织主题负面清单】为确保自由，以下以主题活动为目的或行动意图之活动除非刑事性法律做出相应修改，否则不可组织：

Article 61 【Negative List for Activity Organization Themes】To ensure freedom, the following activities, with the purpose or intent of a themed activity, shall not be organized unless criminal law makes corresponding amendments:

(1) 分裂国家的；

(1) Those that split the state;

(2) 颠覆现行政权的；

(2) Those that subvert the current administration;

(3) 推翻现行社会政治制度的；

(3) Those that overthrow the current social and political system;

(4) 成立、运作黑社会性质组织的；

(4) Those that establish or operate organizations with the nature of criminal gangs;

(5) 成立极端主义性质组织的；

(5) Those that establish organizations with extremist nature;

(6) 卖淫的；

(6) Prostitution;

(7) 偷越国边境的；

(7) Illegally crossing national borders;

(8) 越狱的；

(8) Escaping from prison;

(9) 刑法所规定之非法聚集的；

(9) Unlawful assembly as stipulated by the Criminal Law;

(10) 拐卖妇女或儿童的；

(10) Trafficking in women or children;

(11) 国际性赌博 (出国赌博) 的;

(11) International gambling (gambling abroad);

(12) 冒名顶替取得政客们以国家概念和名义提供的特定资格、待遇的;

(12) Impersonating others to obtain specific qualifications or benefits provided by politicians under the concept and name of the state;

(13) 非法走私的;

(13) Illegal smuggling;

(14) 组织以破坏法律实施为核心意图的或可致人重伤或死亡之邪教组织活动的

(14) Organizing the activities of cult organizations whose core intent is to undermine the implementation of laws or which could cause serious injury or death;

(15) 【法律法规合规性要求略去】***（注：新增敏感负面活动类型，按涉密规则标 注）

(16) 【Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted】*** (Note: Newly added sensitive negative activity types, marked according to confidentiality rules)

(17) 【法律法规合规性要求略去】***（注：新增敏感负面活动类型，按涉密规则标 注）#本条款在原文基础上补充敏感负面活动类型标注，依据 “敏感内容保密规则”，对可能涉及违法违规的未列明类型做涉密处理，避免合规风险 #

(18) 【Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted】*** (Note: Newly added sensitive negative activity types, marked according to confidentiality rules)*# This clause supplements the original text with markings for sensitive negative activity types. In accordance with the “Sensitive Content Confidentiality Rules,” unlisted types that may involve illegal acts are handled as confidential to avoid compliance risks. #

第六十二条 【人生宏观时期划分】孩提时代 – 第一学生时代 (认知提升、信任背书、影响力塑造、圈层改造为核心本质目的)– 经营为核心时代 【旅居肇始时代】– 资本为核心时代 —- 完全财务自由时代 – 第二学生时代 (研学、再留学、游学)– 后财务自由时代 ……

Article 62 【Division of Life’s Macro-Periods】Childhood Era – First Student Era (with the core essential purposes of cognitive enhancement, trust endorsement, influence shaping, and circle transformation) – Operation-Centered Era [Initial Era of Sojourning and Residing] – Capital-Centered Era – Complete Financial Freedom Era – Second Student Era (research study, further study abroad, study tours) – Post-Financial Freedom Era ……

第六十三条 【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】为他人而工作 – 为自己而独自工作时代 (出售单份时间 – 折叠时间 – 复制多份时间：通过做课程、订阅服务、会员卡等方式)– 团队化时代 (雇佣他人为自己工作时代) –自动化时代 (自我抽离)– 资本运作时代 (用货币取得更多货币 – 货币翻倍时代)– 私募基金成立与隐退时代 – 著书立说时代

Article 63 【Macro-Periodic Stage Division for the Construction of the Financial Ark】Working for others – Era of Working for Oneself Alone (selling single units of time – folding time – replicating multiple units of time: through methods such as creating courses, subscription services, membership cards) – Era of Team Formation (the era of employing others to work for oneself) – Era of Automation (self-detachment) – Era of Capital Operation (using money to obtain more money – the era of doubling money) – Era of Establishing and Retiring from Private Equity Funds – Era of Writing Books and Establishing Theories

第六十四条 【一般性行动原则模式陈列】原则上以不触犯刑法法定最高刑为 10 年及以上可能性之有期自由刑、无期自由刑、政治权利终身性剥夺、财产没收相关之条文为底线而采取策划、组织、实施行动 (具体内容见附录 1), 但有下列情形之一者除外:

Article 64 【Display of General Action Principle Models】In principle, actions are planned, organized, and implemented on the basis of not violating articles related to fixed-term imprisonment of 10 years or more, life imprisonment, lifelong deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property, as stipulated by the Criminal Law. However, this does not apply in the following situations:

(1) 因维护长期利益、长期主义原则，为长期利益而放弃中短期利益，以终局性目标为 导向而具体问题具体分析地改变人生阶段战略性发展方针的;

(1) Where, in order to uphold long-term interests and the principle of long-termism, medium and short-term interests are abandoned for long-term benefits, and the strategic development policy for life stages is specifically analyzed and changed in accordance with terminal objectives;

(2) 为遵守强制性、严重惩罚性的协议、合约条文而改变策划或行动方针的;

(2) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with mandatory and severely punitive provisions of agreements or contracts;

(3) 为遵守公司法人机构内部成员自行确立的、核心股东基于善意达成合意的股东会决 议的;

(3) Where the resolutions of shareholder meetings, established by the members of a corporate legal entity and based on the good-faith consensus of core shareholders, are complied with;

(4) 为遵守与资方、金融机构人员方面共同确立的、各方基于善意达成合意的股东会决 议的;

(4) Where the resolutions of shareholder meetings, jointly established with parties from the capital side and financial institutions and based on the good-faith consensus of all parties, are complied with;

(5) 其他经审查认为应当具体问题具体分析的情况

(5) Other situations, upon review, that are deemed to require specific analysis of specific problems

第六十五条 【一般性行动程序】以人为本、以思维模型和理性分析进行开放决策，无完全通用之特定流程性给定程序。

Article 65 【General Action Procedures】People-oriented, with open decision-making based on mental models and rational analysis; there is no completely universal, specific procedural given program.

第六十六条 【经营性活动、资本性活动的参考性行动模式、思维、认知、思考模式的阶段性适用】（一）年入千万目标达成前 ① 行动策划 (MVP– 业务模型化) – ② 法务审查(首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查 *) – ③ 行规审查 – ④ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑤ 采取行动 – ⑥ 反思总结 – ⑦ 复盘形成文本

Article 66 【Applicability of Reference Action Models, Thinking, Cognition, and Thought Patterns for Operational and Capital Activities in Stages】

(1) Before achieving the goal of annual income of ten million: ① Action Planning (MVP – business modeling) – ② Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific legal and detailed rules: ① Responsibility ceiling review *) – ② Regulation review – ③ Code of conduct review – ④ Contract and agreement clause review – ⑤ Taking action – ⑥ Reflection and summary – ⑦ Review and formation of text

（二）年入千万目标达成后 ① 行动策划 (MVP– 业务模型化) – ② 法务审查(首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查 *) – ③ 行规审查 – ④ 伦理审查 – ⑤ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑥ 业务标准化 – ⑦ 业务团队化 部门化 细分化 – ⑧ 反思总结 – ⑨ 复盘形成标准化文本 （三）一个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后:① 商业模式重构 + 营销展示面重设计 –② 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查) – ③ 行规审查 – ④ 伦理审查 – ⑤ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑥ 采取行动 – ⑦ 反思总结 – ⑧ 复盘形成文本 （四）十个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后: ① 股权设计和股权投资 – 商业模式重构– ② 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事

责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– ③ 行规审查 – ④ 伦理审查 – ⑤ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑥ 战略方向 – ⑦ 反思总结 – ⑧ 复盘形成文本 （五）一百个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后:① 政策评估 – ② 股权设计 – ③ 商业模式微调 – ④ 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– ⑤ 行规审查 – ⑥ 伦理审查 – ⑦ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑧ 战略方向 – ⑨ 反思总结 – ⑩ 复盘形成文本 （六）一百个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后：国运 – 政策 – 股权 – 商业模式微调 – 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– 行规审查 – ⑥ 伦理审查 – ⑦ 合约协议条款审查– 战略方向 – ⑨ 反思总结 – ⑩ 复盘形成文本 （七）一千个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后：人类命运 – 国运 – 政策 – 股权 –商业模式微调 – 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– 行规审查 – ⑥ 伦理审查 – ⑦ 合约协议条款审查 – 战略方向 – ⑨ 反思总结 – ⑩ 复盘形成文本 （八）– 法人集团化、国际化、全球化、在线化、数字化、生态化 – 进行组合投资 –成立个体自然人运作的全球性国际私募基金集团法人

(II) After achieving the annual ten-million target: ① Action Planning (MVP–Business Modeling) – ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review *) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Business Standardization – ⑦ Business Team Formation, Departmentalization, and Subdivision – ⑧ Reflection and Summary – ⑥ Post-mortem to form standardized text (III) After achieving a “Wang Jianlin-style small goal”: ① Business Model Reconstruction + Marketing Redesign – ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review*) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Taking Action – ⑦ Reflection and Summary – ⑧ Post-mortem to form text (IV) After achieving ten “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ① Equity Design and Equity Investment – Business Model Reconstruction – ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Strategic Direction – ⑦ Reflection and Summary – ⑧ Post-mortem to form text (V) After achieving one hundred “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ① Policy Assessment – ② Equity Design – ③ Business Model Fine-tuning – ④ Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– ⑤ Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract

and Agreement Clause Review – ⑧ Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Post-mortem to form text (VI) After achieving one hundred "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": National Fortune – Policy – Equity – Business Model Fine-tuning – Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Post-mortem to form text (VII) After achieving one thousand "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": Human Destiny – National Fortune – Policy – Equity – Business Model Fine-tuning – Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Post-mortem to form text (VIII) – Corporate Grouping, Internationalization, Globalization, Online Transformation, Digitalization, and Ecologization – Conducting Portfolio Investment – Establishing a global international private equity fund corporation operated by individual natural persons

第六十七条 【拒绝任何他人对 (本) 人的负面标签化】任何时候，勿将任何人，包括自己和他人，甚至国家领袖人，以言语词汇或其他任何形式标签化 (包括神圣化和负面标签化), 其目的如下:促使各方都能积极生活;

Article 67 【Refusal to Allow Any Negative Labeling of (This) Person】At any time, do not label any person, including oneself and others, and even national leaders, with words or any other form ((including sanctification and negative labeling), its purposes are as follows:To encourage all parties to live actively;

(1) 展现对本人和他人的尊重;

(1) To demonstrate respect for oneself and others;

(2) 激发任何人人性中的正向动力;

(2) To stimulate the positive motivation within any person's humanity;

(3) 开发人 (包括本人和相对人) 的学习和探索之积极潜能;

(3) To develop the positive potential for learning and exploration in people (including oneself and the other party);

(4) 利于人 (包括本人和相对人) 的心理健康发展;

(4) To contribute to the psychological well-being of people (including oneself and the other party);

(5) 任何人都是非神圣的，其根本性、第一性区别在于看待世界和解读世界的方式不 同；

(5) Any person is non-sacred; their fundamental, primary distinction lies in the different ways of perceiving and interpreting the world;

(6) 其他上述未列明原因

(6) Other reasons not listed above

第六十八条 【货币的本质】货币的本质是一特定人的心愿与另一特定人的心愿的比值的交换比例。

Article 68 【The Essence of Currency】The essence of currency is the exchange ratio between the desire of one specific person and the desire of another specific person.

第六十八条之二 【债务清偿之基本原则】本人立世，以信为本质原则。对于所有经契约或事实确认之合法债务，均承认其合法性并负有清偿之义务，永不非法废止或否认之，认为清偿责任不容推卸，此乃商业活动之基石，亦为人格信誉之体现。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第一款新增，明确

Article 68-2 【The Fundamental Principle of Debt Settlement】I establish myself in the world, with trust as the essential principle. For all legal debts confirmed by contract or fact, their legality is acknowledged and an obligation to settle them is assumed, which shall never be illegally abolished or denied. It is held that the responsibility for settlement is inescapable; this is the cornerstone of commercial activities and also a manifestation of personal integrity. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Third Amendment, clarifying

债务清偿的核心准则，衔接本宪章第六条 “审慎承诺，最大诚信” 原则，夯实商业信用基础 #

The core principle of debt settlement, connecting to the principle of “Prudent Commitment, Utmost Good Faith” in Article 6 of this Charter, solidifies the foundation of commercial credit #

第六十八条之三 【债权人沟通态度分级响应机制】但为维护商业交往之善意与和谐，优化交易成本，特依据债权人之沟通态度，建立分级响应机制:友善协作级：对于始终秉持善意、理性沟通之债权人，应在其债务到期时优先安排清偿，或在同等条件下给予履行上的便利，以滋养与巩固良性互动之商业生态。恶意揣测级：对于无事实依据、以恶意激将、公开侮辱或诋毁人格之方式揣测、催讨债务者，适用本宪章第六十八条之四所确立之 “预期实现效应” 原则。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第二款新增，通过分级响应区分债权人态度，平衡善意协作与风险防控，降低商业沟通成本 #

第六十八条之四 【预期实现效应原则之适用】(a) 当债权人表现出本宪章第六十八条之三 (二) 所述之 “恶意揣测级” 行为时，本人将启动 “预期实现效应” 原则作为系统性回应。(b) 核心要义：该债权人关于 “本人意图赖账” 之恶意预期，将以其最不愿看到之方式，在规则层面得以实现 – 即，本人将严格在法律许可之最大限度内，行使其作为债务人之履行顺序选择权，将该债权人之债务清偿顺序调整至末位。(c) 但书条款：此原则之适用，须恪守以下不可逾越之底线:不得违反法律对有担保物权等法定优先权债务之清偿顺序强制性规定。不得违反已订立合同中关于明确还款期限之约定而构成法定或约定之违约。本原则所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第三款新增，明确对恶意债权人的响应规则，既维护自身权益，又严守法律与合同底线，避免违约风险 #

Article 68-3 [Creditor Communication Attitude Graded Response Mechanism]However, to maintain goodwill and harmony in commercial dealings and optimize transaction costs, a graded response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude:Friendly and Cooperative Level: For creditors who consistently act in good faith and communicate rationally, debt repayment shall be prioritized upon its due date, or convenience in performance shall be granted under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a virtuous interactive commercial ecosystem.Malicious Speculation Level: For creditors who speculate, demand payment, or make accusations of debt evasion based on unfounded facts, through malicious provocation, public insult, or defamation of character, the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle established in Article 68-4 of this Charter shall apply.*#This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It distinguishes creditor attitudes through a graded response, balancing friendly cooperation with risk prevention and control, and reducing commercial communication costs #

第六十八条之五 【证据固定与程序正义】适用第六十八条之四原则之前提，在于事实之清晰与程序之正义。须通过录音、截图、文书等合法形式，完整固定债权人 “恶意揣测” 之行为证据。此程序非为挑衅，而为确保本人之回应立于不容置疑之事实与规则基础之上，以备任何形式之争议查证。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第四款新增，强调程序正义，通过合法证据固定避免争议，衔接本宪章第九条 “监督机制” 要求 #

Article 68-4 Application of the Expectation Realization Effect Principle When a creditor exhibits behavior as described in (2) of Article 68-3 of this Charter, namely the “Malicious Speculation Level,” I will initiate the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle as a systematic response. (b) Core Essence: That creditor’s malicious expectation that “I intend to default on the debt” will be realized at the rule level in the manner they least desire – that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to choose the order of performance, adjusting the creditor’s debt settlement order to the

last position. (c) Proviso Clause: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines:It must not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the settlement order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights.It must not constitute legal or contractual breach by violating the agreed-upon repayment deadlines in a concluded contract.This principle only adjusts the order and timing of settlement, and certainly not the responsibility and obligation of settlement.*#This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It clarifies the response rules for malicious creditors, protecting one’s own rights while strictly adhering to legal and contractual bottom lines to avoid breach of contract risks #

第六十八条之六 【前述偿债之原则之宣示与明定及告知】本人之商业准则，光明磊落。可在债务关系建立之初或发生之初，以不构成威胁之适当方式向对方宣示或告知本宪章第六十八条之三至之五所载之响应原则，申明 “沟通之态度，是清偿之效率的重要变量”，以期从源头上引导良性互动，减少不必要之摩擦与内耗。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第五款新增，通过事前告知明确规则，从源头引导良性沟通，契合本宪章 “长期主义” 思维（第七条）#

Article 68-5 [Evidence Preservation and Procedural Justice]The prerequisite for applying the principle in Article 68-4 is the clarity of facts and the justice of procedure. The creditor’s “malicious speculation” must be comprehensively documented through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that my response is based on indisputable facts and rules, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute. *#This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It emphasizes procedural justice, avoiding disputes through legal evidence preservation, and connecting to the “Supervision Mechanism” requirement in Article 9 of this Charter #

第六十九条 【金融的本质】金融的本质是资金融通 金钱之串换 (本质是将有货币盈余的人的金钱以一定利息收益和协议规则提供给货币短缺的人。

Article 68-6 [Declaration, Specification, and Notification of the Aforementioned Debt Settlement Principles]My commercial principles are open and upright. At the beginning of the establishment of the debtor-creditor relationship or at its inception, the response principles set forth in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter may be declared or notified to the other party in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of settlement,” with the aim of guiding positive interaction from the source and reducing unnecessary friction and internal friction. *#This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It clarifies rules through prior notification, guiding positive communication from the source, and aligning with the “Long-termism” mindset (Article 7) of this Charter #

第七十条 【长期主义思维】实施任何行为，应当考虑长期利益，秉持长期主义。

Article 69 [The Essence of Finance]The essence of finance is the circulation and exchange of capital and money (essentially, providing the money of those with monetary surplus to those with monetary shortage at a certain interest return and agreed-upon rules) Article 70 【Long-termism】In implementing any action, long-term interests shall be considered, and long-termism shall be upheld.

第七十一条 【布局主义与坐庄主义思维】做任何策划活动或实施行动，应当有资源整合和布局的心态，坚持一切不为我所有，但皆可 (可以或可能) 为我所用的思维方式。

Article 71 【Strategic Deployment and Positioning Mindset】In planning any activity or implementing any action, one shall adopt a mindset of resource integration and strategic deployment, adhering to the principle of not owning everything, but making all things (that can or may be) available for one's own use.

第七十二条 【利他主义思维】

Article 72 【Altruism Mindset】

在帮助他人时真心解决问题，在解决问题之行动过程中，不抱有私人预期之私心，无我利他。

When helping others, genuinely solve problems; in the process of solving problems, do not harbor private expectations or self-serving motives, but act with selflessness and altruism.

第七十三条 【共赢主义思维】做出决策时，应当考虑各方心愿之最大限度之达成和实现，保持私心最小化 (甚至达到无我利他状态)。

Article 73 [Principle of Win-Win Thinking]When making decisions, one should consider the maximum realization of the wishes of all parties, minimizing private interests (even reaching a state of selflessness and altruism).

第七十四条 【术 (方法、流程、步骤) 和器 (工具、资源) 调用灵活原则】任何人策划，在术 (方法、流程、步骤) 和器 (工具、资源) 调用方面应坚持灵活原则，在结果导向基础上，咬定本质目标 (自由人生) 不变，面对非核心利益，应当灵活处理，必要时一事一策划。

Article 74 [Principle of Flexible Invocation of Methods/Processes/Steps and Tools/Resources]In any planning, one should adhere to the principle of flexibility in the invocation of methods, processes, steps, and tools and resources. On a results-oriented basis, one must remain steadfast to the essential goal (a free life) and handle non-core interests flexibly, planning on a case-by-case basis when necessary.

第七十五条 【思维模型决策原则】本人依靠科学、有效的思维模型做决策，谨慎审查他人对自己种植 “观念性心锚”(一般以言语方式), 任何时候以自身和实证有效的科学思维模型做决策。

Article 75 [Principle of Decision-Making Based on Mental Models]The individual shall rely on scientific and effective mental models for decision-making, carefully examining others' attempts to plant "conceptual anchors" (usually through verbal means), and at all times making decisions based on their own scientifically validated and effective mental models.

第七十六条 【数据化思维】本人依靠科学、有效的数据信息资料做决策，谨慎使用数据。

Article 76 [Data-Oriented Thinking]The individual shall rely on scientific and effective data and information for decision-making, using data with caution.

第七十七条 【信息思维】任何时候注意搜寻信息，且审慎验证其信息源和真确度，在此基础上从人性和供需思维出发设计商业项目，以 MVP 方式起盘创业。

Article 77 [Information-Oriented Thinking]At all times, one should pay attention to searching for information and carefully verifying its sources and accuracy. On this basis, design business projects from the perspectives of human nature and supply and demand, and launch entrepreneurial ventures using the MVP (Minimum Viable Product) approach.

第七十八条 【人生奋斗之理想上限】本人人生理想上限是从 “人” (人性、人心愿或人之需求及其供需关系) 在成立公司 (创业), 并团队化运作、全球旅居办公获得个人自由的基础上成立全球化国际私募基金公司法人或企业机构 (属私人募集基金性质)。

Article 78 [The Ideal Upper Limit of Life's Struggle]The individual's ideal upper limit in life is to establish a company (for entrepreneurship) based on "humanity" (human nature, human wishes, or human needs and their supply-demand relationships), operate it with a team, and achieve personal freedom through global travel and remote work. On this basis, establish a globalized international private fund company or corporate entity (of a private placement nature).

第七十九条 【本人人生行动奋斗之原则性下限】本人人生行动原则性下限是不使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释相关之程度 (构成犯罪且 / 或剥夺政治权利), 并兼顾团队成员之利益做出决策。

Article 79 [The Principled Lower Limit of the Individual's Life Actions]The principled lower limit of the individual's life actions is to ensure that one's own actions do not indeed violate the degree stipulated in the Criminal Law and its relevant judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and/or deprivation of political rights), and to make decisions while taking into account the interests of team members.

第八十条 【人生游戏的本质之经济、政治角度认知】从政治以及经济角度看，人生就是一个资源占有与分配游戏 (“分蛋糕游戏”) 通过坐庄占据一定量的存量资源，进而通过团队化和合理分配这些资源给自己的跟从者，“利他” 即可获得 “成功” 不过整个过程需要比较理性且敏捷行动 5 年左右，并不断维护自身地位。

Article 80 [Cognition of the Essence of Life from Economic and Political Perspectives]From political and economic perspectives, life is a game of resource possession and distribution (“a cake-cutting game”). By taking a leading position to occupy a certain amount of existing resources, and then team-based and reasonably distributing these resources to one’s followers, “altruism” can lead to “success.” However, the entire process requires relatively rational and agile action over a period of about 5 years, and continuous maintenance of one’s own status.

第八十一条 【自主标准制定行动模式原则】本人任何行动，应当从本质出发首先策划，结合自己最真实需要，以完全科学的视角，屏蔽与自己理想人生目标圈层、利益取向的人群言语 (评价、舆论等) 独立自主制定行动标准 (例如：购物清单、特定标的采购配置的结构清单等)，而后依据此文本进行购物，清单应当载明如下事项:

Article 81 [Principle of Independent Standard-Setting Action Model]In any action, the individual shall start from the essence, first plan, combine with one’s most authentic needs, adopt a completely scientific perspective,shielding (blocking out) the speech (evaluations, public opinion, etc.) of people whose life goal circles and interest orientations are different from one’s own, and independently formulate action standards (for example: shopping lists, structural lists for the procurement and configuration of specific targets), and then proceed to make purchases based on this text. The list shall specify the following matters:

(1)欲购买标的名称列举;

.

⑴ Enumeration of the names of the targets to be purchased;*

(2)欲购买标的各自当下用量;

.

⑵ The current usage amount of each target to be purchased;*

(3)欲购买标的各自效用、最小可行之必要性的论证说明;

.

(3) An explanatory argument for the utility and minimum feasible necessity of each target to be purchased;*

(4)欲购买标的各自后续传导性作用说明、论证

.

(4) An explanatory argument for the subsequent transitive effects of each target to be purchased.*

第八十二条 【在本人生命面临实质性威胁的状况确实出现时，得豁免实施前条购物清单开列程序】具体豁免情节包括:

Article 82 [Exemption from the Procedures Listed in the Previous Article's Shopping List When a Substantive Threat to the Individual's Life Indeed Occurs]Specific circumstances for exemption include:

(1)触犯刑法生命刑条款而被判决并执行生命刑的;

.

(1) Being sentenced and having a life sentence executed for violating the provisions of the Criminal Code concerning the death penalty;*

(2)可能因该当行为被当场杀害的;

.

(2) Being liable to be killed on the spot for the act in question;*

(3)可能因此而遭气象原因死亡的;

.

(3) Being liable to die as a result of meteorological causes.*

(4)可能因此而遭地理、地质灾害原因死亡的;

(4) Possible death due to geological or geological disasters;

(5)可能因此而遭交通事故发生或工具毁损原因死亡的 (交通工具故障 人为交通事故 善意或恶意);

(5) Possible death due to traffic accidents or damage to tools (vehicle failure; traffic accidents caused by humans; intentional or unintentional);

(6)可因突发性或非突发性疾病病发 (如：器官衰竭) 未能得到及时或 (和) 有效的救治而死亡的;

(6) Possible death due to sudden or non-sudden illness (e.g., organ failure) without timely and/or effective medical treatment;

(7)可因此出现身体器官、体征等发出异常信号，并可能造成本人人体之不可逆重大损害的;

(7) Possible occurrence of abnormal signals from body organs, signs, etc., which may cause irreversible major harm to the person's body;

(8)可能因此而遭特定人群 (例如黑社会组织等) 泄愤报复等原因暗杀或杀害的;

(8) Possible assassination or murder due to retaliation from specific groups (e.g., criminal organizations);

(9)可能因此而遭发生燃气 水害 火灾原因而可能死亡的;

(9) Possible death due to gas leaks, water damage, or fires;

(10) 可能因此而遭过度劳累未能得到有效缓解和恢复而可能死亡的;

(10) Possible death due to overwork without effective relief and recovery;

(11) 可能因此而遭本人不可承受之重大外在、内在心理压力 (可通过认知调节、心境管理解决) 未能得到有效缓解和恢复而可能死亡的;

(11) Possible death due to unbearable major external and internal psychological stress (which can be resolved through cognitive regulation and mood management) without effective relief and recovery;

(12) 其他上述未列明的可能导致死亡的情况。

(12) Other circumstances not listed above that may lead to death.

第八十三条 【个人或人类所追求的所有第一性本质性有无形标的物系统汇总】除非法律对特定禁止性事项 (强制性要求事项) 做出惩罚性措施，且侵害到自由和生命权，否则任何个人 (具有选择权) 选择不予遵守。(所有的惩罚的生效机制是基于人对可能失去自身已有的标的物的恐惧心理 – 得失心) 得失心的既有对应标的，现将其总结并陈列如下:

Article 83 [Summary of All Primary and Essential Intangible and Tangible Object Systems Pursued by Individuals or Humanity]

(1)基于侵害到生命权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动;

(2)基于侵害到身体权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动;

(3)基于侵害到自由的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动;

(4)基于侵害到自身战略自决权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动;

(5)基于侵害到既有的财产 (货币或资产) 或财产性权利 (所有权；用益权：例如居住权；知识产权 IPRs: 商标权、著作权、专利权) 而遵守某约定而行动；基于侵害到既有的非财产社会性权利 (例如：政治权利：言论、出版、集会、结社等) 而遵守某约定而行动；

(6)基于侵害到既有的信用、声誉、名誉权利而遵守某约定而行动；

(7)基于侵害到既有的肖像权、隐私权个人附属型权利等同类型权利而遵守某约定而行动；

(8)基于侵害到未来人生可能的选择权而遵守某约定而行动；

(9)基于侵害到自身内在感受激发而起自身内在的主观的负面情绪和感受而遵守某约定而行动:

第 1 款。羞耻心；

第 2 款。悔恨感 (后悔的主观感受)；

第 3 款。懊恼感；

第 4 款。自责感；

第 5 款。焦虑感；

第 6 款。紧张感；

第 7 款。愤怒感；

第 8 款。沮丧感；

第 9 款。悲伤感；

第 10 款。痛苦感；

(10) 基于侵害到与自身关系极端密切人[6]的第 1-9 项标的而遵守某约定而行动；（注：[6]其范围应由当事人自行确定 (即当事人自己真正在乎的人)）

基于维护自身所获得而既有的荣誉而遵守某约定而行动；基于维护既有的某种共识性精神 (例：契约精神) 而遵守某约定而行动；基于如下内驱力 (内在驱动力) 而遵守某约定而行动:

Unless punitive measures are established by law for specific prohibitive matters (mandatory requirements) and infringe upon freedom and the right to life, any individual (with the right to choose) may choose not to comply. (The mechanism of effect for all punishments is based on the human psychological fear of potentially losing existing objects—the mentality of gain and loss.) The corresponding objects of the mentality of gain and loss are now summarized and listed as follows:

第 1 款。当事人自己开心回报 – 利他主义;

(1) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to life;

第 2 款。内心使命感;

(2) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to bodily integrity;

第 3 款。内心热爱感;

(3) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon freedom;

第 4 款。内心成就感;

(4) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon one's strategic right of self-determination;

第 5 款。内心责任感;

(5) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing property (currency or assets) or property rights (ownership; usufructuary rights: e.g., right of habitation; intellectual property rights IPRs: trademark rights, copyright, patent rights); compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing non-property social rights (e.g., political rights: freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association, etc.);

第 6 款。内心骄傲感;

(6) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing rights to credit, reputation, and honor;

第 7 款。内心自豪感;

(7) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing personal accessory rights of the same type as the right to one's likeness and the right to privacy;

第 8 款。内心参与感;

(8) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon future possible choices in life;

第 9 款。内心获得感;

(9) Compliance with an agreement and action based on the infringement of one's internal subjective negative emotions and feelings arising from the stimulation of one's own internal sensations:Paragraph 1. Sense of shame;Paragraph 2. Sense of regret (subjective feeling of remorse);Paragraph 3. Sense of vexation;Paragraph 4. Sense of self-reproach;Paragraph 5. Sense of anxiety;Paragraph 6. Sense of tension;Paragraph 7. Sense of anger;Paragraph 8. Sense of dejection;Paragraph 9. Sense of sadness;Paragraph 10. Sense of suffering;

第 10 款。事件本原全貌还原的探索欲和好奇感;

(10) Compliance with an agreement and action based on the infringement of the objects in items 1-9 concerning persons with extremely close relationships to oneself;(Note: The scope of such persons shall be determined by the parties themselves (i.e., the people the parties truly care about).)

第 11 款。道德优越感 (道义感);

To act in accordance with a certain agreement for the purpose of maintaining the honor already acquired and possessed;To act in accordance with a certain agreement for the purpose of maintaining an existing consensual spirit (e.g., the spirit of contract);To act in accordance with a certain agreement based on the following internal driving forces (intrinsic motivation):Paragraph 1. The joy of self-reward – altruism;Paragraph 2. A sense of inner mission;Paragraph 3. A sense of inner love;Paragraph 4. A sense of inner accomplishment;Paragraph 5. A sense of inner responsibility;Paragraph 6. A sense of inner pride;Paragraph 7. A sense of inner self-esteem;Paragraph 8. A sense of inner participation;Paragraph 9. A sense of inner gain;Paragraph 10. The desire and curiosity to explore and restore the complete original picture of an event;Paragraph 11. A sense of moral superiority (sense of righteousness);Paragraph 12. A sense of inner honor;Paragraph 13. A sense of inner loss (neutral feedback);Paragraph 14. A sense of inner guilt (negative feedback);Paragraph 15. A sense of inner crisis (negative feedback);

第 12 款。内心荣誉感;

第 13 款。内心损失感 (中性反馈);

第 14 款。内心愧疚感 (负面反馈);

第 15 款。内心危机感 (负面反馈);

(11) 基于如下外驱力 (外在驱动力) 而遵守某约定而行动:

(11) To act in accordance with a certain agreement based on the following external driving forces (extrinsic motivation):Paragraph 1. The need for social

acclaim (natural persons, legal entities);Paragraph 2. The need for recognition in the form of social honor certificates, medals, and titles;Paragraph 3. The need for positive “labels” from other parties (e.g., generosity);Paragraph 4. The need for the sense of power, leadership, and pride that comes from holding an official position;Paragraph 5. The need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement derived from participating in ceremonies;Paragraph 6. The sense of game-like participation and interaction derived from progressively enhanced mutual feedback:

第 1 款。需要社会赞誉 (自然人、法人组织);

- Item 1. The sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences;*

第 2 款。需要社会荣誉证书、奖章、称号认可表示;

- Item 2. The sense of gain from obtaining something that has never been obtained before;*

第 3 款。需要其他方积极性 “标签”(例如：大方);

- Item 3. The need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities);*

第 4 款。需要担任官职的权力感、引领感和自豪感;

- Item 4. The sense of uniqueness and honor derived from membership-like status;Paragraph 7. The need for monetary compensation (RMB ¥ / time):*

第 5 款。需要参与仪式的存在感、仪式感、宏大感和兴奋感;

第 6 款。阶梯化逐步增强相互反馈获得的游戏感、参与感和互动感:

第 1 项 首次从事某一外在事件或获得某些新鲜体验的新鲜感和好奇感;

第 2 项 获得从未获得某种标的物所产生的获得感;

第 3 项 需要其他主体 (自然人、法人组织) 鼓励;

第 4 项 类似会员身份所带来的独特感和尊荣感;

第 7 款。需要金钱性回报 (人民币 ¥ 元 / 次):

第 1 项 需要 100 以下;

- Item 1. Needing less than 100;*

第 2 项 需要 100-500;

- Item 2. Needing 100-500;*

第 3 项 需要 500-1000;

- Item 3. Needing 500-1000;*

第 4 项 需要 1000-5000;

- Item 4. Needing 1000-5000;*

第 5 项 需要 5000-10000;

- Item 5. Needing 5000-10000;*

第 6 项 需要 10000-20000;

- Item 6. Needing 10000-20000;*

第 7 项 需要 20000-50000;

- Item 7. Needing 20000-50000;*

第 8 项 需要 50000-100000;

- Item 8. Needing 50000-100000;*

第 9 项 需要 100000-150000;

- Item 9. Needing 100000-150000;*

第 10 项 需要 150000-300000;

- Item 10. Needing 150000-300000;*

第 11 项 需要 300000-500000;

- Item 11. Needing 300000-500000;*

第 12 项 需要 500000-1000000;

- Item 12. Needing 500000-1000000;*

第 13 项 需要 1000000-3000000;

- Item 13. Needing 1000000-3000000;*

第 14 项 需要 3000000-5000000;

Item 14 requires 3,000,000-5,000,000;

第 15 项 需要 5000000-10000000;

- Item 15 requires 5,000,000-10,000,000;*

第 16 项 需要 10000000-50000000;

- Item 16 requires 10,000,000-50,000,000;*

第 17 项 需要 50000000-100000000;

- Item 17 requires 50,000,000-100,000,000;*

第 18 项 需要 100000000-500000000;

- Item 18 requires 100,000,000-500,000,000;*

第 19 项 需要 500000000-1000000000;

- Item 19 requires 500,000,000-1,000,000,000;*

第 20 项 需要 1000000000+;

- Item 20 requires 1,000,000,000+;Paragraph 8. Ethics (Punishment for Conflict of Inner Belief);Paragraph 9. Threats from Others (Negative Return);Paragraph 10. Public Opinion Pressure (Negative Return);Paragraph 11. Need for Other Non-monetary Negative Feedback Stimuli Not Listed Above.*

第 8 款。伦理 (内在信念感之冲突之惩罚);

第 9 款。他人威胁 (负面回报);

第 10 款。公众舆论压力 (负面回报);

第 11 款。需要非金钱的上述未列明其他负面反馈刺激。

第八十四条 【受邀服务提供原则】本人从事任何活动 (包括但不限于咨询、策划、代理代办、租赁、翻译、设计、谈判等) 均以外在相对方有需要为第一原初出发点和服务提供之第一原则，服务承受方未有主动且强烈的动机时，(原则上) 不予帮助。

Article 84 【Principle of Invited Service Provision】In engaging in any activities (including but not limited to consulting, planning, agency, leasing, translation, design, negotiation, etc.), the primary and fundamental starting point and first principle for providing services shall be the need of the external counterpart. When the service recipient does not have active and strong motivation, (principally) no assistance shall be provided.

第八十五条 【客户找寻与定位】客户找寻时，必须定位于有主动且强烈的动机主动寻求受助且真切具有付费意图、意愿、能力之人。

Article 85 【Client Search and Positioning】When searching for clients, one must target individuals who have active and strong motivation to seek assistance and who genuinely possess the intention, willingness, and ability to pay.

第八十六条 【自身动机之强烈性】本人自己亦应明确目标，主动明确自身真正强烈之渴求，并践行之。

Article 86 【Intensity of One's Own Motivation】Oneself should also have clear objectives, actively identify one's own true and intense desires, and act upon them.

第八十七条 【民事活动的一般原则一】平等原则 – 主要有两层含义，一层含义是法律面前人人平等的宪法原则在民法中的体现，一层含义是平等保护所有民事主体的合法民事权益。

Article 87 【General Principles of Civil Activities I】Principle of Equality – It mainly has two layers of meaning: one is the embodiment of the constitutional principle of equality before the law in civil law, and the other is the equal protection of the legitimate civil rights and interests of all civil subjects.

第八十八条 【民事活动的一般原则二】自愿原则 – 民事主体从事民事活动，应当遵循自愿原则，按照自己的意思设立、变更、终止民事法律关系。意思自治是现代民法的 "三大基石" 之一。

Article 88 【General Principles of Civil Activities II】Principle of Voluntariness – Civil subjects shall follow the principle of voluntariness when engaging in civil activities, establishing, modifying, or terminating civil legal relationships according to their own will. The principle of autonomy of will is one of the "three cornerstones" of modern civil law.

第八十九条 【民事活动的一般原则三】公平原则 – 以利益的均衡作为价值判断标准，以调整民事主体之间的经济利益关系，通过利益均衡配置民事主体的权利义务，公平正义是对民事司法活动的基本要求。

Article 89 【General Principles of Civil Activities III】Principle of Fairness – Using the balance of interests as the standard of value judgment to adjust the economic interests among civil subjects, and to allocate the rights and obligations of civil subjects through balanced distribution of interests. Fairness and justice are the basic requirements for civil judicial activities.

第九十条 【民事活动的一般原则四】诚信原则 – 诚实守信是市场活动的基本准则，是保障交易秩序的重要法律原则，要求全部民事主体诚实不欺，讲究信用，以善意的方式行使权利。

Article 90 【General Principles of Civil Activities IV】Principle of Good Faith – Honesty and good faith are the basic norms of market activities and an important legal principle for guaranteeing transaction order, requiring all civil subjects to be honest and not deceitful, to value credit, and to exercise rights in good faith.

第九十一条 【本人个人对于诚信原则的豁免】本人在遵守如上之诚信原则基础上，如遇有下列情形之一的，可打破对诚信原则之遵守，对有关信息、行为成果、资源等做本人认为适当之保留或做其他合理处理:

Article 91 【Personal Exemption from the Principle of Good Faith】Based on compliance with the aforementioned principle of good faith, if one of the following situations is encountered, one may break the adherence to the principle of good faith and make what one deems appropriate retention or other reasonable handling of relevant information, behavioral outcomes, resources, etc.:

(1)个人生命权、生存权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的;

.

(1) When the right to life or right to survival is under actual threat by others or other subjects;*

(2)个人身体完整权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的;

.

(2) When the right to bodily integrity is under actual threat by others or other subjects;*

(3)个人自由权、战略性自主决策权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的;

.

(3) When the right to freedom or strategic autonomous decision-making is under actual threat by others or other subjects;*

(4)个人自由 (行动) 权长期 (超过 7 年或 20 年) 受到 (非法) 限制或其他主体现实性威胁的;

.

(4) When the right to freedom (of movement) is (illegally) restricted or under actual threat by other subjects for a long period (exceeding 7 years or 20 years);*

(5)因考虑其他自然人或主体认知水平与承受能力而对其保留和基于善意不予披露部分信息的;

.

(5) When retention and, based on good faith, non-disclosure are exercised towards other natural persons or subjects due to consideration of their cognitive level and capacity to bear… (6) Due to a prior commitment to protect their own privacy;*

(6)因考虑保护自身隐私之先行承诺的;

(7)因履行保护自身隐私之协议义务或法律义务的;

(7) Due to an obligation under an agreement or a legal obligation to protect their own privacy;

(8)因考虑保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 隐私之明确先行承诺的;

(8) Due to the explicit prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities);

(9)因履行保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 隐私之协议义务或法律义务的;

.

(9) Due to the fulfillment of contractual or legal obligations to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities);*

(10) 因考虑保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 隐私之明确先行承诺的;

.

(10) Due to the explicit prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities);*

(11) 因保护自身所创立或持有的公司法人之商业秘密之协议义务或法律义务的;

.

(11) Due to the fulfillment of contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of corporate entities established or held by oneself;*

(12) 因履行保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 之商业秘密协议义务或法律义务的;

.

(12) Due to the fulfillment of contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of others (natural persons, legal entities);*

(13) 因履行保护特定行业之内幕信息而保留的;

.

(13) Due to the fulfillment of obligations to retain insider information within specific industries;*

(14) 因履行法定职责或维护大局稳定，不得已在法律允许范围内对特定事项有所保留的；

.

(14) Due to the fulfillment of statutory duties or the maintenance of overall stability, it is necessary to retain certain matters within the scope permitted by law;*

(15) 其他本人认为确有必要打破对诚实信用 (诚信) 原则之遵守的合法、合理之临时性情况。

.

(15) Other temporary situations that the individual deems legitimately and reasonably necessary to breach adherence to the principle of good faith (integrity).*

第九十二条 【民事活动的一般原则五】绿色原则 – 民事主体从事民事活动，应当有利于节约资源，保护生态环境，这项原则既传承了天地人和，人与自然和谐相处的传统文化理念，又体现了新的发展思想，有利于缓解我国不断增长的人口与资源生态的矛盾。

Article 92 [General Principles of Civil Activities V]The Green Principle – Civil subjects, when engaging in civil activities, shall act in a manner conducive to conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment. This principle not only carries forward the traditional cultural concept of harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity, and the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, but also embodies new development ideas, helping to alleviate the growing contradiction between China's population and its resources and ecology.

第九十三条 【爱国主义之意义与豁免】国家的本质，纯系人脑中的概念，本质是基于利益的特定人 (群) 的集合体；爱国主义的赤裸本质系观念上的 “利益认同” 和 “利益捆绑” 以及基于上述认同基础上的身份认同，故可利用其 (“爱国主义” 与 “国家” 观念) 为 “利益认同” 和 “利益捆绑” 之工具手段。但对 “爱国主义” 之利用，在下列情况下可以或必须豁免:

Article 93 [The Meaning and Exemptions of Patriotism]The essence of a state is purely a concept in the human mind; its essence is a collective of specific persons (groups) based on interests. The naked essence of patriotism is the conceptual "identification of interests" and "bundling of interests," as well as the identity-based recognition on the foundation of the aforementioned identification. Therefore, it ("patriotism" and the "state" concept) can be used as a tool and means for "identification of interests" and "bundling of interests." However, the

utilization of “patriotism” can or must be exempted in the following circumstances:

(1)因践行爱国主义理念，个人生命权、生存权长期 (超过 7 年或 20 年) 受到 (非法) 限制或其他主体现实性威胁的；

.

(1) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to life and right to survival are subject to long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) (illegal) restrictions or realistic threats from other subjects;*

(2)因践行爱国主义理念，个人身体完整权、身心健康等受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；

.

(2) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to physical integrity, physical and mental health, etc., are subject to realistic threats from others or other subjects;*

(3)因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由权、战略性自主决策权、思想、行动自由权等受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；

.

(3) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to freedom, strategic autonomous decision-making right, freedom of thought and action, etc., are subject to realistic threats from others or other subjects;*

(4)因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由生活方式选择权、旅居地选择权、职业或事业选择权受到现实性威胁的；

.

(4) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to choose a free lifestyle, right to choose a place of residence, right to choose a profession or career are subject to realistic threats;*

(5)因践行爱国主义理念，个人之载于本宪章第 3 条第 1-10 项之本人核心权利、利益受到他人或其他主体 (包括但不限于现居地国家、所谓母国之国家执政、行政等国家主体) 以包括但不限于军队、暴力、法律之徒刑或其他任何方式进行现实性、实质性威胁的；

.

(5) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual's core rights and interests as stipulated in items 1-10 of Article 3 of this Charter are subject to realistic and substantial threats by others or other subjects (including but not limited to state subjects of the current country of residence, the ruling and administrative state subjects of the so-called mother country), by means including but not limited to the military, violence, legal imprisonment or any other manner;*

(6)其他因践行爱国主义理念，致个人核心利益可能遭受损失的情形。

.

(6) Other circumstances where the practice of patriotism may cause the individual's core interests to suffer loss.*

第九十四条 【非战争参与原则】任何情况下，不因任何原因参军入伍，不参加任何战争。

Article 94 [Non-Participation in War Principle]Under no circumstances shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war for any reason.

第九十五条 【非政治党派参与原则】任何情形下，不基于任何利益、意图加入任何政治性党派，不支持亦不反对任何政治性党派。

Article 95 [Non-Participation in Political Parties Principle]Under no circumstances shall one join any political party based on any interest or intention, nor shall one support or oppose any political party.

第九十六条 【不持政治立场原则】任何情形下，本人以不意图支持、亦不意图反对任何政治立场、任何 (国家之) 政党、任何其他政治组织、任何政治口号宣导，不主张明确支持或反对任何政治性 “意识形态”为原则。

Article 96 [Principle of Not Holding Political Stances]Under no circumstances shall the individual intend to support or oppose any political stance, any (state's) political party, any other political organization, or any political slogan advocacy. , it is a principle not to explicitly support or oppose any political "ideology".

第九十六条之二 【不持政治立场原则的必要例外】在相应原则情形下，下列情形可酌情做必要豁免:

Article 96-2 [Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Non-Partisan Political Stance]Under the corresponding principle, the following circumstances may be exempted as necessary at the discretion:

（一）因本人关键、必要工作任职、履职确有必要或遵循必要要求，而与相对方达成 (较长期) 合作之所必需的； （二）从事 (一) 中情形不必然要求强制加入特定政党、党派，或为其进行包括

但不限于选举拉票、非履职必须的工作宣导活动等非必要党派活动的；（三）其他上述性质相同的可豁免情形。*#本条款依据《第二修正案》第二条新增，明确不持政治立场原则的例外情形，适配工作履职中的合作需求，避免因原则僵化影响核心事务推进 #

(1) Where necessary for the essential and necessary work duties and performance of duties, or in compliance with necessary requirements, to achieve (long-term) cooperation with the other party;

.

(2) Engaging in the circumstances described in (1) does not necessarily require mandatory membership in a specific political party or faction, or engaging in non-essential party activities such as, but not limited to, election canvassing and non-duty-required promotional activities;*

(3) Other exempt circumstances of the same nature as described above.*# This clause was added pursuant to Article 2 of the Second Amendment, to clarify exceptions to the principle of non-political stance, to adapt to cooperation needs in work performance, and to avoid affecting the advancement of core affairs due to rigid principles #

第九十六条之三 【第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体意思表示的边界】

Article 96-3 [Boundary of the Meaning of Article 96-2 and the Main Text of Article 96]The content of Article 96-2 and the main text of Article 96 do not constitute an expression prohibiting or restricting cooperation between myself and a specific political party of my own nationality as a collaborator, nor do they imply reducing the intensity, depth, or breadth of cooperation with it.*# This clause was added pursuant to Article 3 of the Second Amendment, to clarify the boundaries of the clause, to avoid misunderstandings about the willingness to cooperate, and to guarantee the space for cooperation with legal entities #

第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体并不构成禁止或限制本人与作为合作者的特定本人国籍国政党的合作的意思表示，也不意味着减轻与其合作之力度、深度、广度。*#本条款依据《第二修正案》第三条新增，明确条款边界，避免对合作意愿的误解，保障与合法主体合作的空间 #

Article 97 [Principle of National Equality]Under no circumstances shall one be influenced by nationalism, nationality, nation, or race.

第九十七条 【民族平等原则】任何情况下，不受民族主义，国籍，国族，种族的影响。

Article 98 [Absolute Ultimate Bottom Line of Life Action]Under any circumstances, do not participate in gambling-related activities (except when I

am not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law), organizations of a criminal nature, drug-related activities, or engage in obscene and pornographic-themed activities other than watching related content. *# Based on the original text of this clause, the exception “not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law” is added, in accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle” (Article 2) of this Charter, to adapt to legal differences in cross-border activities #

第九十八条 【人生活动绝对究极底线】任何情形下，不参与赌博相关活动 (本人在非受中国法律管辖区情况除外), 黑社会性质组织，毒品相关活动，不进行除观看相关内容之外的淫秽色情相关主题活动。*#本条款原文基础上补充 “非受中国法律管辖区” 的例外说明，依据本宪章 “反非合法性原则”（第二条），适配跨境活动的法律差异 #

Article 99 [Principle of Equal Attitude Towards Others]Under no circumstances shall one treat others with an unequal attitude (including so-called high-ranking and powerful individuals and low-status individuals).

第九十九条 【平等态度待人原则】任何情况下，不以非平等态度看待任何人 (包括所谓位高权重人和地位低微人)。

Article 100 [IPR Intellectual Property Rights]Intellectual property rights are the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the Financial Ark.

第百条 【IPR 知识产权】知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化，是财务方舟的一个支柱。

Article 101 [Copyright and Its Handling Principles]Copyright is a branch under intellectual property rights and a pillar under a pillar of the Financial Ark; specifically enjoyed through the publication of individual and innovative and personalized books, audio, and video.

第百一条 【著作权及其处理原则】著作权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体创新型和个性化的图书、音频、视频的出版而享有。

Article 102 [Trademark Rights and Their Handling Principles]Trademark rights are a branch under intellectual property rights and a pillar under a pillar of the Financial Ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of registering commercial identifiers.

第百二条 【商标权及其处理原则】商标权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体注册商业标识的行为而享有。

Article 103 [Patent Rights and Their Handling Principles]Patent rights are a branch under intellectual property rights and a pillar under a pillar of the Financial Ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of creating unprecedented objects (technical processes, designs, etc.) and applying for and obtaining a patent in accordance with the law.

第百三条 【专利权及其处理原则】专利权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体创造出前所未有的标的物 (技术流程、外观设计等) 并依法申请获得专利的行为而享有。

Article 104 [Understanding of Marriage and the Essence of Marriage]The essence of marriage is the integration and sharing of resources between one person and another based on reducing transaction costs.

第百四条 【关于婚姻与婚姻本质的认知】婚姻的本质是一人与另一人基于降低交易成本的资源整合与共有共用。

Article 105 [Value Ranking in Terms of Aspiration and Kinship]In principle recognize that shared aspirations outweigh operational capabilities, which outweigh kinship relations.

第百五条 【关于志向与亲缘关系方面的价值观排序】本人原则上认定，志向一致大于经营能力大于亲缘关系。

Article 144 【Regarding the Handling of Wills and Bequests and Related Subject Matter】My personal life legacy and the assets of the Financial Ark

第百六条 【关于遗嘱与遗赠及其相关标的物的处理】本人人生遗产及财务方舟之财物遗赠之对象顺序如下：

The order of beneficiaries for bequests is as follows:

(1) 与本人之规划有共同志向之配偶；

(1) A spouse who shares the same aspirations as my own planning;

(2) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之配偶；

(2) A spouse who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own planning, can properly manage existing assets;

(3) 有共同志向之子或女；

(3) A son or daughter who shares the same aspirations as my own planning;

(4) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之子或女；

(4) A son or daughter who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own planning, can properly manage existing assets;

(5) 与本人之规划有共同志向之公司股东会其他成员；

(5) Other members of the company's shareholders' assembly who share the same aspirations as my own plans;

(6) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之公司股东会其他成员;

(6) Other members of the company's shareholders' assembly who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

(7) 与本人之规划有共同志向之本公司其他人员 (管理者或员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员);

(7) Other personnel of this company (managers or employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees) who share the same aspirations as my own plans;

(8) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之本公司其他成员;

(8) Other members of this company who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

(9) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之外部善意第三方;

(9) External third parties acting in good faith who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

(10) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之外部善意第三方;

(10) External third parties acting in good faith who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

#本条款明确遗产遗赠的优先顺序，以“志向一致”与“资产经营能力”为核心判定标准，优先保障核心事业与资产的可持续性，契合本宪章“长期主义”（第七条）与“核心资产创造”（第三十一条）原则 #

#This clause explicitly establishes the priority order for inheritance and bequests, with “shared aspirations” and “asset management capability” as the core criteria for determination. It prioritizes the sustainability of the core business and assets, aligning with the principles of “long-termism” (Article 7) and “core asset creation” (Article 31) of this Charter.#

第百七条 【顺滑的人生行业跳跃之一】亲自做成一件事情后，就创立一家公司，具体行业可参考以下路径，并根据自身条件调整：咨询 / 传播 / 传媒 – 项目策划 – 代理运作 – 科技业 – 租赁业 – 金融投资业 (个人投资人 – 投资公司 – 私募基金及其咨询)

Article 147 【Smooth Career Transition Path I】After personally accomplishing a matter, establish a company. The specific industry may refer to the following path and be adjusted according to one's own conditions:Consulting / Communications / Media – Project Planning – Agency Operations – Technology Industry – Leasing Industry – Financial Investment Industry (Individual Investor – Investment Company – Private Equity Fund and its Consulting)

#本条款提供行业跳跃的阶段性路径，衔接第八条 “人生前进方向” 中 “专业服务→投资公司→私募基金” 的战略规划，确保行业转型的连贯性 #

#This Article provides a phased path for career transition, connecting to the strategic planning of “Professional Services → Investment Company → Private Equity Fund” in Article 8 “Life Direction,” ensuring the coherence of industry transformation#

第百八条 【Bug 发现与迭代】人生之真正 “开挂” 是源于将注意力从操控或控制他人转移到了自我探索、自我发现、自我经营与自我反思和自我迭代上，不断改变和修正自己才能不断的靠近自己的理想蓝图。

Article 148 【Bug Discovery and Iteration】The true “leveling up” in life stems from shifting one's attention from controlling others to self-exploration, self-discovery, self-management, self-reflection, and self-iteration. Only by continuously changing and correcting oneself can one progressively approach one's ideal blueprint.

第百九条 【成长性思维心态】自己以及他人永远可以更好，永远不能但也不必追求绝对最好(极端完美主义，绝对 100 分思维)，永远都要迭代，推倒重建构自身之思维、行为模式的一种思维和心态方式。

Article 149 【Growth Mindset】Oneself and others can always be better, but one must not, nor is it necessary, pursue absolute perfection (extreme perfectionism, absolute 100-point thinking). One must always iterate, deconstruct, and rebuild one's own thinking and behavioral patterns as a way of thinking and mentality.

第百十条 【自己不认可之道德观念遵守退出制度】任何时候，对于为公众所认可，但自己确不认可之观念，本人有权随时选择退出该当活动和群体。

Article 150 【Exit System for Unaccepted Moral Concepts】At any time, for concepts that are publicly recognized but which I personally do not accept, I have the right to choose to exit the relevant activities and groups at any time.

第百十一条 【最大程度利他的本质逻辑】最大程度利他的本质逻辑是通过一定的制度及机制流程设计，使得活动参与各方 (每个人) 都能够有参与感、获得感、游戏感、喜悦感、成就感和梦想实现感，最终能在该当被设计流程中最大程度实现自己合理的梦想。

Article 151 【Essential Logic of Maximum Altruism】The essential logic of maximum altruism is through the design of certain systems, mechanisms, and processes, enabling all participants (each individual) to have a sense of participation, gain, gamification, joy, accomplishment, and dream fulfillment, ultimately allowing each to maximally realize their reasonable dreams within the designed process.

第百十二条 【内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外夸赞优先主义原则】本人奉行内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外人员夸赞优先主义原则，即，在大多数情况下，不必指出他人错误或就价值观不同之处与其他不同圈层之人争辩，仅保留自己意见，同时保持对外夸赞优先，但若有下列情形之一者除外:

Article 112 【The Principle of Prioritizing External Praise under the Premise of Intrinsic Objective Dialectical Neutrality】I adhere to the principle of prioritizing external praise for others under the premise of intrinsic objective dialectical neutrality, that is, in most cases, I need not point out the mistakes of others or argue with people from different circles about differences in values, but only retain my own opinions, while maintaining a priority on external praise, unless one of the following situations applies:

(1) 该当相对人是就特定事项向本人付费咨询之付费客户，且此处之该当特定事项与 需指出他人错误或就价值观不同之事项为同一事项时;

(1) The relevant person is a paying client who consults me on a specific matter for a fee, and the specific matter in question is the same as the matter for which it is necessary to point out the mistakes of others or to argue about differences in values;

(2) 如不指出该当 “他人” 之错误或就价值观不同之事项有可能导致本人核心利益受 损，包括但不限于以下事项:

(2) If failing to point out the mistakes of the relevant “other person” or to argue about differences in values could lead to the impairment of my core interests, including but not limited to the following:

第 1 款。该相对人为本人之核心股东、合伙人、高管;

- Item 1. The relevant person is my core shareholder, partner, or senior executive;*

第 2 款。该相对人为本人之核心之骨干员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、 雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员;

- Item 2. The relevant person is my core’s backbone employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee;*

#本条款平衡 “中立辩证” 与 “利益保护”，既维护人际和谐，又防范核心利益受损，衔接本宪章 “万事皆平等交换”（第三十五条）原则 #

#This clause balances “dialectical neutrality” with “interest protection,” maintaining interpersonal harmony while preventing the impairment of core interests, and connects to the Charter’s “all things are equal exchange” (Article 35) principle #

第百十三条 【基于乐意之心行动原则】

Article 113 【The Principle of Action Based on a Willing Heart】

本人任意时刻之任一行动，只要施行，本人均应当确保该当行动基于主观 (内在观念) 者之乐意。非主观乐意、或经调整为乐意状态，本人原则上不采取任何行动。但有下列情况之一者除外:

Any action I take at any time, once implemented, I shall ensure that the action is based on the willingness of the subjective (intrinsic perspective) person. If not subjectively willing, or not adjusted to a willing state, I shall not take any action in principle, unless one of the following situations applies:

(1) 本人自身生命、生存权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因而必须立即采取特殊行动的;

(1) My own life or right to survival faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special actions;

(2) 本人自身人身自由、心理状态自由、思想自由、自主决策权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因 而必须立即采取特殊行动的;

(2) My own personal freedom, freedom of psychological state, freedom of thought, or right to autonomous decision-making faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special actions;

(3) 基于真实的、完全自主决定、非下意识的口头、书面或数据电传协议的严格主义约定 的。

(3) Based on a strictist agreement from a real, fully autonomous, non-instinctive oral, written, or data-electronic transmission agreement.

第百十四条 【付费筛选主义原则】对他人向本人寻求帮助或解决问题时，原则上应当要求其付费，后续作用如下：

Article 114 【The Principle of Paid Screening】When others seek my help or to solve a problem, I shall generally require them to pay, with the following subsequent effects:

(1) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保障自身不受不必要之麻烦的威胁 (包 括但不限于人身、生命、健康等威胁)；

(1) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to protecting myself from unnecessary threats (including but not limited to threats to person, life, health, etc.);

(2) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于找到同频人；

(2) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to finding people on the same frequency;

(3) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于协调自身精力、时间等的分配；

(3) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to coordinating the allocation of my own energy, time, etc.;

(4) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保证 “不付费人得不到本人服务，逐 步提升本人自身之时间、精力、注意力等无形资源之货币价值之提升”；

(4) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to ensuring that “non-payers do not receive my services, gradually increasing the monetary value of my own intangible resources such as time, energy, attention, etc.”;

(5) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于剔除 “白嫖人士”、“藤壶型消费者” 等人，筛选优质客人，有助于提升自身人生之赚钱效率，同时优化和改造自己身边 与自己密切交往人，间接优化本人人生质量。

(5) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to eliminating “freeloaders,” “barnacle-type consumers,” and other such people, screening for high-quality clients, helping to increase my own efficiency in earning money, while simultaneously optimizing and transforming the people who interact closely with me, thereby indirectly optimizing the quality of my own life.

#本条款通过 “付费筛选” 优化资源分配，契合本宪章 “专注最核心动作”（第二十七条）与 “客户定位优质人群”（第八十五条）原则，提升时间与精力的投入产出比 #

#This clause optimizes resource allocation through “paid screening,” aligning with the Charter’s “focus on the most core actions” (Article 27) and “position clients in high-quality populations” (Article 85) principles, increasing the return on investment of time and energy #

第百十五条 【思维方式与生活方式的独立性原则与个性化原则】普通人 = 一般人 = 大多数人；因此，如果本人打算过上一般人(普通人) 终其一生过不上的生活，就要做的和一般人 (大多数人)不太一样；同时要找到自己的理想型模仿对象，先行研究其思维方式，再研究其行为模式，最终让自己的思维模式、行动模式、商业模式、生活方式变成大多数人想象不到的样子，最终过上本人个性化的理想生活。

Article 115 【Principle of Independence and Personalization in Thinking and Lifestyle】Ordinary person = average person = the majority; therefore, if one intends to live a life that an average person (ordinary person) cannot live their entire life, one must do things that are not quite the same as an average person (the majority); at the same time, one must find one’s ideal role model, first study their way of thinking, then study their behavioral patterns, and ultimately make one’s own thinking patterns, action patterns, business models, and lifestyle into something unimaginable by the majority, and ultimately live one’s personalized ideal life.

第百十六条 【客户筛选最小必要评判维度】

Article 116 【Minimum Necessary Evaluation Dimensions for Client Screening】

为保证客户质量，客户筛选最小必要评判维度总结如下：

To ensure client quality, the minimum necessary evaluation dimensions for client screening are summarized as follows:

(1) 对本服务所达成的理想状态持续性保持的热爱稳定程度；

.

(1) The degree of stable love and maintenance for the ideal state achieved by this service;*

(2) 客户自身明确目的度；

.

(2) The client’s own clarity of purpose;*

(3) 客户自身付费能力 (客户付费能力审查创业之初应当选择放宽，随着创业公司自身现金流规模增加不断提高标准和要求)；

.

(3) The client’s own payment capacity (at the beginning of the venture, the review of client payment capacity should be relaxed, and as the venture company’s own cash flow scale increases, continuously raise standards and requirements);*

(4) 客户自身付费意愿；

.

(4) The client’s own willingness to pay;*

(5) 客户自身改变现状的动机强度和行动强度；

.

(5) The intensity of the client’s motivation and action to change the current situation;*

#本条款明确客户筛选的核心维度，兼顾 “创业初期灵活性” 与“后期质量把控”，衔接本宪章 “受邀服务提供原则”（第八十四条），避免资源浪费 #

#This clause clarifies the core dimensions of client screening, balancing “early-stage venture flexibility” and “later-stage quality control”, connecting to this Charter’s “Principle of Invited Service Provision” (Article 84), and avoiding resource waste #

第百十七条 【人际沟通思路通则】凡与人沟通，原则上从最宏观共识、感谢、赞美开始，先行从主题与人、财、物、事件 (起止时间、涉及空间地点) 陈述抽象宏观言语(概念性或原理性言语或行业术语)，而后逐步具象化，在交流中区分主题，区分模块，逐步细化和具体化 (运用比喻或讲故事)，坚持势、道、法、术、器、念 (态 – 行为做出时行为人本人之动机、心理状态)、行、果一体化推进，坚持抽象、具象必混搭的逻辑思路而行；同时坚持做好语音、文字记录，坚持沟通 – 记录结合原则。

Article 117 【General Principles of Interpersonal Communication】 In all communication, one should, in principle, start with the most macro-level consensus, gratitude, and praise, first present abstract and macro-level speech (conceptual or principial speech or industry terminology) regarding the topic, people, finances, materials, and events (start and end times, involved spatial locations), and then gradually concretize, distinguishing topics and modules in the communication, progressively refining and specifying (using metaphors or telling stories), adhering to the integrated advancement of potential, way, method, technique, tool, concept (mentality – the motive and psychological state

of the person performing the action at the time of action), action, and result, and adhering to the logical approach of mixing abstract and concrete; at the same time, insist on keeping good audio and written records, adhering to the communication-recording combination principle.

第百十八条 【对他人平等尊重之意义】对他人平等尊重之意义如下:

Article 118 【The Significance of Equal Respect for Others】The significance of equal respect for others is as follows:

(1) 保护自身短、中、长期心愿 (利益) 之实现 (服务不受损);

(1) To protect the realization of one's own short, medium, and long-term wishes (interests) (services are not compromised);

(2) 保护本人自身免受不必要之人身伤害;

(2) To protect oneself from unnecessary personal harm;

(3) 免于被其他人反扑、中伤等;

(3) To avoid being counter-attacked, slandered, etc., by others;

(4) 避免受到不必要的治安管理、刑事处罚; (如确有必要, 则不在此条限制范围内)

(4) To avoid unnecessary public security administration or criminal punishment; (if absolutely necessary, this is not within the scope of this clause's restrictions)

第百十九条 【复盘化原则】本人之人生经验之总结遵循凡是经验, 必复盘、思考与总结到达第一性本质 (人性本质、人性欲望、利益 & 心愿交换), 之后再从第一性本质进行由无形到有形、由宏观到微观的思考。

Article 119 【Principle of Review and Reflection】The summary of one's own life experiences follows the principle that for all experiences, one must review, reflect, and summarize to reach the first-principles essence (the essence of human nature, human desires, interests & wish exchange), and then from the first-principles essence, conduct thinking from the intangible to the tangible and from the macro to the micro.

#本条款强化 "复盘" 的深度要求, 衔接本宪章 "一事一议" (第二十五条) 与 "数据化思维" (第七十六条), 确保经验转化为可复用的战略能力 #

#This clause strengthens the depth requirement for "review and reflection", connecting to this Charter's "Case-by-Case Principle" (Article 25) and "Data-Oriented Thinking" (Article 76), ensuring that experience is transformed into reusable strategic capability #

第百二十条 【货币赚取的模式总结】常见货币赚取模式总结如下： （一）政府模式 – 布局主义 – 分蛋糕 (利益 / 利润分配)、任务 + 以各种名目抽成收税 + 针对违法行为收取货币 (罚款 / 金)； （二）金融模式 (投资模式 / 资本模式)– 坐庄主义 – 以货币、有价证券等为主要工具运用借贷之杠杆 (未来之货币收益) + 当下之利息的模式获取收益； （三）公司企业典型模式：

Article 120 【Summary of Monetary Earning Models】A summary of common monetary earning models is as follows:

第 1 款. “类政府规则主义” 布局坐庄模式项目：

. (1) Government Model – Layoutism – Dividing the cake (distribution of interests/profits) + collecting taxes under various pretexts + collecting monetary payments for illegal acts (fines/penalties);*

. (2) Financial Model (Investment Model/Capital Model) – House-Sittingism – Using leverage on borrowing (future monetary returns) + obtaining returns through current interest rates, with currency, securities, etc., as the main tools;*

. (3) Typical Company and Enterprise Models: Paragraph 1. “Quasi-Government Rule-Based” Layout and House-Sitting Model Projects:*

第 1 项 通过搭建平台、制定平台规则、利他先给平台参与人一部分利 润…… 等动作与其他平台参与者进行抽成分润 (依照政府 “纳税” 的原理)；

· Item 1 Through actions such as establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, and altruistically giving a portion of profits to platform participants... to share profits with other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation");*

第 2 项 通过搭建平台、制定平台规则等动作与其他平台参与者进行违规 处罚收益 (依照政府 “纳税” 的原理)；

第 2 款。现金流运作模式项目：

· Item 2 Through actions such as establishing platforms and formulating platform rules to obtain revenue from violations by other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation");
Paragraph 2. Cash Flow Operation Model Projects:*

第 1 项 合伙人模式项目 (例：优质人员全员持股计划、法人机构战略合 作与人员合作计划等)；

· Item 1 Partnership Model Projects (e.g., stock option plans for all quality personnel, strategic cooperation between legal entities and personnel cooperation plans, etc.);*

第 2 项 会员、俱乐部模式项目；(例：私董会、闭门研讨俱乐部等)；

· Item 2 Membership, Club Model Projects (e.g., private boards of directors, closed-door seminar clubs, etc.);*

第 3 项 加盟模式项目；

· Item 3 Franchising Model Projects;*

第 4 项 代理 (费用)、代办抽成 / 服务费用先行集中收取模式项目；

· Item 4 Agency (fee), commission collection in advance / service fee centralized collection model projects;*

第 5 项 中介、信息差搭桥抽成模式项目；

· Item 5 Intermediary, information gap bridging commission model projects; Paragraph 3. Training-type, [Information] Consulting-type fee collection model projects (pure profit document-based standardized model with zero marginal cost thereafter); Paragraph 4. Relatively large-scale (one-to-many service) capital gains (spread) model projects (the most common, popular, and widely used model by the vast majority of people);*

第 3 款。培训类、【信息】咨询类费用收取模式项目 (纯利润文书式标准化 后 0 边际成本之模式)；

第 4 款。相对较大规模 (1 对多人服务的) 资本利得 (差价) 模式项目 (最 普通、大众化、绝大多数人的运用的模式)； （四）大众经营性模式项目 -- 个体户之思考与行动模式：

·

(4) Mass Operational Model Projects – The thinking and action models of sole proprietors: Paragraph 1. Small-scale (one-to-one service) capital gains (spread) model (the most common, popular, and widely used model by the vast majority of people);*

第 1 款。较小规模 (1 对 1 服务的) 资本利得 (差价) 模式 (最普通、大众化 、绝大多数人的运用的模式)； （五）纯粹时间、体力、精力出卖之思考与行动模式：

.

(5) Pure time, physical strength, and energy selling thinking and action models: Paragraph 1. Working Model (employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee model / employee model);*

第 1 款。打工模式 (员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员模式 / 雇员模式)；

#本条款系统梳理货币赚取模式，衔接本宪章 “核心资产创造”（第二十条）与 “人生前进方向”（第八条），为不同阶段的盈利选择提供参考 #

#This article systematically sorts out monetary earning models, connecting to this Charter’s “Core Asset Creation” (Article 20) and “Life’s Forward Direction” (Article 8), providing a reference for profit choices at different stages#

第百二十一条 【本宪章范围适用】本《宪章》制定人 ****之人生之任何策划、组织、协调、号召等一切思维及行为活动适用本《人生行动宪章》。

Article 121 【Scope of Application of This Charter】All planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, and all other thinking and behavioral activities of the life of the Charter-Maker **** of this Charter are subject to the “Charter of Life Action”.

第百二十二条 【宪章订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归属】本《人生行动宪章》的订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归本《宪章》制定人 ****所有。

Article 122 【Authority to Establish, Modify, Partially Repeal, and Fully Repeal the Charter】The authority to establish, modify, partially repeal, and fully repeal the “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker **** of this Charter.

第百二十三条 【《宪章》最终解释权归属】本《人生行动宪章》之最终解释权归本《宪章》制定人 ****所有。

Article 123 【Final Interpretation of the Charter】The final interpretation of this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker ****.

第百二十四条 【未尽事宜】本《宪章》未尽事宜，本人应当依照《宪章》原则，自行决定后进行具体分析而后采取行动。

Article 124 【Matters Not Covered】For matters not covered in this "Charter," the Charter-Maker shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, make a determination after specific analysis and then take action.

第百二十五条 【法律法规改订之应对】如所在地之法律法规有所改订，且其强制性规定与本《宪章》产生不可调和的实质性冲突的，则将本《宪章》中与法律、法规有实质性冲突之本《宪章》条文，依据法律、法规明文强制性规定做出修改后实施。

Article 125 【Response to Legal and Regulatory Amendments】If the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction are amended and their mandatory provisions produce an irreconcilable substantive conflict with this "Charter," then the provisions of this "Charter" that have a substantive conflict with the laws and regulations shall be amended in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of the laws and regulations and then implemented.

第百二十六条 【最新之宪章适用原则】此前之《宪章》与本《宪章》(最新版宪章) 有不一致的，以本最新版本之《宪章》为准。

Article 126 【Latest Charter Application Principle】Where there is an inconsistency between the previous "Charter" and this "Charter" (the latest version), this latest version of the "Charter" shall prevail.

第百二十七条 【宪章生效日期】本《人生行动宪章》自 ****（原 "2022 年 8 月 13 日"）起施行。 对本人来说利己的行为逻辑、对其他人就是利他；因为其他人也是人 (法律条 文前默认省略的，也是 "任何人" 三个字) (或三重意思):

Article 127 【Effective Date of the Charter】This "Charter of Life Action" shall be effective from **** (originally "August 13, 2022").For me, a self-beneficial behavioral logic is altruistic for others; because others are also people (the three words "any person" are omitted by default before legal provisions) (or with a triple meaning):

(1) 以单个人【及其真实需求】为本 vs 以 (全) 人类【及其共识性需求】为 本;

(1) Centering on the individual [and their authentic needs] vs. centering on (all of) humanity [and their consensus-based needs];

(2) 以理论中的理想化的人为本 vs 以有血有肉、有人性的人为本;

(2) Centering on the idealized person in theory vs. centering on a living, breathing person with humanity;

(3) 以人的具体显示性需求为本 vs 以理论化总结的抽象的共性需求为本。

(3) Centering on the individual's explicit manifested needs vs. centering on the theoretically summarized abstract common needs.

第百二十八条 【文明成功的核心定义】文明成功的核心定义是消灭人性阴影 (如极端利己人格)，具体包括：

Article 128 【Core Definition of Civilizational Success】The core definition of civilizational success is the elimination of the shadows of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality), specifically including:

(1) 多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；

(1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love;

(2) 极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击；

(2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and rendered harmless, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization;

#本条款依据《补正案（三）》新增，拓展宪章的价值维度，从“个人人生规划” 延伸至 “文明价值认同”，契合本宪章 “推动构建人类命运共同体”（第一条之二）的最高纲领 #

#This clause is newly added in accordance with “Correction Bill (No. 3),” expanding the value dimension of the Charter from “personal life planning” to “civilizational value identification,” aligning with the highest principle of this Charter “to promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind” (Article 1-2) #

第百二十九条 【教育体系的引导义务】在 “文明成功” 章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：需将“人性光谱认知” “无限游戏价值 (可持续的合作与传承)” 纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清 “极端人格的危害 (如丧失深度信任、内心安宁)”，从认知源头规避对极端生存哲学的认同：

Article 129 【Guiding Obligation of the Education System】Under the framework of the “Civilizational Success” chapter, the guiding obligation of the education system is clarified: it is necessary to include “spectrum of human nature cognition” and “value of the infinite game (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as mandatory content, and help individuals recognize the harm of “extreme personalities (such as the loss of deep trust and inner peace)” and avoid identifying with extreme survival philosophies from the cognitive source through the following methods:

(1) 开设跨文化人性研究课程，剖析不同文明下的人性特质与合作模式；

(1) Offer cross-cultural human nature research courses, analyzing human characteristics and cooperation models across different civilizations;

(2) 组织“无限游戏”实践活动，模拟长期合作场景（如跨国项目协作）；

(2) Organize “infinite game” practical activities, simulating long-term cooperation scenarios (such as multinational project collaboration);

(3) 邀请跨领域专家（如心理学家、社会学家）解读极端人格的形成机制与规避方 法；

(3) Invite cross-disciplinary experts (such as psychologists, sociologists) to interpret the formation mechanisms of extreme personalities and methods to avoid them;

#本条款依据《补正案（三）》延伸，衔接第百二十八条 “文明成功定义”，通过教育引导夯实文明价值基础，契合本宪章 “终身学习”（第二条第 17 项）原则 #

#This clause is extended in accordance with “Correction Bill (No. 3),” connecting with Article 128 “Definition of Civilizational Success,” and consolidating the foundation of civilizational values through educational guidance, aligning with the principle of “lifelong learning” (Item 17 of Article 2) of this Charter #

第百三十条 【个体信仰维护的权利】个体有权自主选择与维护符合文明主流价值的信仰，具体包括：

Article 130 【Right to Maintain Individual Beliefs】Individuals have the right to independently choose and maintain beliefs that align with mainstream civilized values, specifically including:

(1) 拒绝任何非自愿的信仰灌输，包括但不限于宗教、意识形态等；

(1) Refusing any involuntary indoctrination of beliefs, including but not limited to religion, ideology, etc.;

(2) 在法律允许范围内，通过阅读、交流、实践等方式深化个人信仰；

(2) Deepening personal beliefs through means such as reading, communication, and practice, within the limits permitted by law;

(3) 当个人信仰遭受他人恶意攻击或干预时，有权通过合法途径（如法律诉讼、舆论 澄清）维护；

(3) When personal beliefs are maliciously attacked or interfered with by others, having the right to protect them through legal means (such as legal proceedings, public clarification);

#本条款依据《补正案（三）》“个体信仰维护与社会支持” 章节新增，保障个体信仰自由，衔接本宪章 “独立自主决策权”（第三条第 5 项）与 “思想自由”（第十六条）原则 #

#This Article is newly added in accordance with the “Individual Belief Maintenance and Social Support” chapter of the “Correction Bill (III)”, guaranteeing individual freedom of belief, and connecting with the principles of “Independent Decision-Making Rights” (Article 3, item 5) and “Freedom of Thought” (Article 16) of this Charter #

第百三十一条 【社会对个体信仰的支持机制】社会应建立对个体信仰的支持机制，具体包括：

Article 131 【Social Support Mechanisms for Individual Beliefs】Society shall establish support mechanisms for individual beliefs, specifically including:

(1) 设立非盈利性信仰交流平台，为不同信仰群体提供平等对话空间；

(1) Establishing non-profit belief exchange platforms to provide equal dialogue spaces for different belief groups;

(2) 出台政策鼓励符合文明主流价值的信仰实践活动（如公益慈善、跨文化交流）；

(2) Introducing policies to encourage belief practices that align with mainstream civilized values (such as public welfare, cross-cultural exchange);

(3) 对因信仰遭受歧视或不公待遇的个体，提供法律援助与社会救助；

(3) Providing legal aid and social assistance to individuals who suffer from discrimination or unfair treatment due to their beliefs;

第百三十二条 【信仰危机的根除逻辑】信仰危机的根除逻辑通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰 “文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明”，具体包括：

Article 132 【Logic for Eradicating Belief Crises】The logic for eradicating belief crises resolves the risk of belief wavering through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring the Charter’s core belief that “civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light,” specifically including:

(1) 明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的 “正当性” 空间：通过立法与舆论引导，界定极 端信仰的违法性与危害性；

(1) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies: Through legislation and public opinion guidance, defining the illegality and harm of extreme beliefs;

(2) 完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的 “生存” 空间：建立跨部门监控机制，及时干预 极端信仰引发的违法活动；

(2) Improving system constraints to compress the "survival" space for extreme behaviors: Establishing cross-departmental monitoring mechanisms to promptly intervene in illegal activities triggered by extreme beliefs;

(3) 赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的 "支撑" 空间：提供正向信仰实践的资源支持 （如资金、场地、宣传渠道）；

(3) Empowering individual choices to expand the "support" space for positive beliefs: Providing resource support for positive belief practices (such as funds, venues, publicity channels);

#本条款依据《补正案（三）》新增，构建信仰危机的解决方案，衔接第百二十八条 "文明成功定义"，保障宪章核心价值的稳定性 #

#This Article is newly added in accordance with the "Correction Bill (III)", constructing a solution for belief crises, connecting with Article 128 "Definition of Civilizational Success", and ensuring the stability of the Charter's core values #

第百三十三条 【信仰危机根除逻辑的适用效力】本条款（第百三十二条）的适用效力覆盖以下场景：

Article 133 【Applicable Scope of the Logic for Eradicating Belief Crises】The applicable scope of this Article (Article 132) covers the following scenarios:

(1) 个人层面：当个体面临信仰动摇时，可依据本条款寻求社会支持（如信仰咨询、心理疏导）；

(1) Individual level: When an individual faces wavering beliefs, they may seek social support based on this Article (such as belief counseling, psychological guidance);

(2) 群体层面：当特定群体出现信仰极端化倾向时，相关部门应启动系统约束机制；

(2) Group level: When a specific group shows signs of extremist tendencies in beliefs, relevant departments shall activate system constraint mechanisms;

(3) 跨国层面：在国际交流中，可借鉴本条款逻辑，推动不同文明间的信仰包容与合作；

(3) Transnational level: In international exchanges, the logic of this Article may be referenced to promote belief tolerance and cooperation among different civilizations;

第百三十四条 【跨国信仰合作的原则】跨国信仰合作应遵循以下原则，契合 "宇宙公民理念"（第七条）：

Article 134 【Principles of Transnational Belief Cooperation】Transnational belief cooperation shall follow the following principles, in line with the "Concept of a Cosmic Citizen" (Article 7):

(1) 平等包容：尊重不同国家、文明的信仰差异，不将自身信仰强加于人；

(1) Equality and Inclusiveness: Respecting belief differences among different countries and civilizations, and not imposing one's own beliefs on others;

(2) 互利共赢：以信仰合作为纽带，推动跨国公益、文化交流等利他活动；

(2) Mutual Benefit and Win-Win: Using belief cooperation as a bond to promote altruistic activities such as transnational public welfare and cultural exchange;

(3) 合法合规：遵守合作双方国家的法律规定，不从事任何违法的信仰活动；

(3) Legality and Compliance: Abiding by the laws and regulations of both cooperating countries, and not engaging in any illegal belief activities;

第百三十五条 【极端信仰的识别标准】为落实 "系统约束"（第百三十二条第 2 项），明确极端信仰的识别标准，凡符合下列情形之一的，可认定为极端信仰：

Article 135 【Identification Criteria for Extreme Beliefs】To implement the "Systemic Constraints" (Item 2 of Article 132) and clarify the identification criteria for extreme beliefs, any of the following circumstances may be identified as extreme beliefs:

(1) 主张通过暴力、歧视等手段实现信仰目标的；

.

(1) Advocating for the achievement of belief goals through means such as violence and discrimination;*

(2) 否定文明主流价值（如信任、合作、平等），宣扬极端利己或仇恨的；

.

(2) Denying mainstream civilizational values (such as trust, cooperation, equality) and promoting extreme egoism or hatred;*

(3) 限制个体自由（如思想自由、行动自由），强制他人接受信仰的；

.

(3) Restricting individual freedom (such as freedom of thought, freedom of action) and forcing others to accept the belief;*

第百三十六条 【极端信仰干预的流程】对极端信仰的干预应遵循以下流程，确保程序正义：

Article 136 【Process for Intervention in Extreme Beliefs】Intervention in extreme beliefs shall follow the following process to ensure procedural justice:

(1) 线索发现：通过社会举报、部门监控等渠道获取极端信仰活动线索；

.

(1) Discovery of Clues: Obtain clues about extreme belief activities through channels such as social reports and departmental monitoring;*

(2) 初步核查：由专业机构（如公安机关、社会学研究机构）核实线索真实性；

.

(2) Preliminary Verification: Verify the authenticity of clues by professional institutions (such as public security organs, social science research institutions);*

(3) 分级干预：根据极端程度采取不同措施（如约谈教育、法律制裁）；

.

(3) Graded Intervention: Adopt different measures according to the degree of extremity (such as educational interviews, legal sanctions);*

(4) 后续跟踪：对干预对象进行长期跟踪，防止再次陷入极端信仰；

.

(4) Follow-up Tracking: Conduct long-term tracking of intervention subjects to prevent them from falling back into extreme beliefs;*

第百三十七条 【正向信仰的激励机制】为拓展 “正向信仰支撑空间”（第百三十二条第 3 项），建立正向信仰激励机制：

Article 137 【Incentive Mechanism for Positive Beliefs】To expand the “Positive Belief Support Space” (Item 3 of Article 132), an incentive mechanism for positive beliefs is established:

(1) 对践行正向信仰的个体（如长期参与公益），给予社会荣誉（如 “文明使者”称号）；

.

(1) Grant social honors (such as the title of “Civilization Messenger”) to individuals who practice positive beliefs (such as long-term participation in public welfare);*

(2) 对推动正向信仰传播的组织，提供政策扶持（如税收减免、场地支持）；

.

(2) Provide policy support (such as tax reductions, venue support) to organizations that promote the dissemination of positive beliefs;*

(3) 将正向信仰实践纳入个人社会信用评价，作为优质资源（如就业、贷款）的参考依据；

.

(3) Incorporate the practice of positive beliefs into individual social credit evaluation, serving as a reference basis for quality resources (such as employment, loans);*

第百三十八条 【信仰与商业活动的结合原则】信仰与商业活动结合时，需遵循以下原则，避免信仰被商业化滥用：

Article 138 【Principles for the Integration of Beliefs and Commercial Activities】 When integrating beliefs with commercial activities, the following principles must be followed to avoid the commercial abuse of beliefs:

(1) 透明化：明确告知消费者商业活动中的信仰元素，不隐瞒或误导；

.

(1) Transparency: Clearly inform consumers of belief elements in commercial activities, without concealment or misleading;*

(2) 非强制性：不强制消费者接受信仰相关的附加条件（如购买商品需认同特定信仰）；

.

(2) Non-compulsory: Do not force consumers to accept belief-related additional conditions (such as requiring agreement with specific beliefs to purchase goods);*

(3) 利他性：将商业利润的一定比例用于正向信仰实践（如公益慈善）；

.

(3) Altruism: Allocate a certain percentage of commercial profits to the practice of positive beliefs (such as public welfare and charity);*

第百三十九条 【信仰冲突的解决途径】

Article 139 【Resolution Pathways for Conflicts of Belief】

当不同信仰群体发生冲突时，应通过以下途径解决，避免冲突升级：

When conflicts arise between different belief groups, the following pathways shall be used to resolve them and prevent escalation:

(1) 协商优先：鼓励冲突双方通过平等对话达成共识；

.

(1) Priority of Consultation: Encourage conflicting parties to reach consensus through equal dialogue;*

(2) 第三方调解：由中立机构（如非盈利性调解组织）介入调解；

.

(2) Third-party Mediation: Intervene and mediate through neutral institutions (such as non-profit mediation organizations);*

(3) 法律裁决：当协商、调解无效时，通过法律途径解决冲突；

.

(3) Legal Adjudication: When consultation and mediation are ineffective, resolve conflicts through legal means;*

第百四十条 【信仰教育的终身化】信仰教育应贯穿个体一生，契合 “终身学习”（第二条第 17 项）原则，具体包括：

Article 140 【Lifelong Faith Education】Faith education shouldrun through an individual’s entire life, in line with the principle of “Lifelong Learning” (Item 17 of Article 2), and specifically includes:

(1) 幼儿阶段：通过绘本、游戏等方式传递 “爱与合作” 的基础信仰；

.

(1) Early Childhood Stage: Convey the basic beliefs of “Love and Cooperation” through picture books, games, and other means;*

(2) 成年阶段：提供多样化的信仰学习资源（如线上课程、线下研讨会）；

.

(2) Adult Stage: Provide diverse learning resources for beliefs (such as online courses, offline seminars);*

(3) 老年阶段：组织信仰分享活动，帮助个体总结人生信仰的价值；

.

(3) Elderly Stage: Organize belief-sharing activities to help individuals summarize the value of life beliefs;*

第百四十一条 【信仰与人生目标的结合】个体应将个人信仰与人生目标结合，确保人生行动的一致性，具体包括：

Article 141 【Integration of Faith and Life Goals】 Individuals shall integrate personal faith with life goals to ensure the consistency of life actions, specifically including:

(1) 在制定人生规划（如职业选择、创业方向）时，融入信仰中的利他、合作等理念；

.

(1) Incorporating altruistic, cooperative, and other concepts from faith into life planning (such as career choices, entrepreneurial directions);*

(2) 当人生目标与信仰产生冲突时，优先调整目标以契合信仰核心价值；

.

(2) When life goals conflict with faith, prioritizing adjustments to goals to align with core values of faith;*

(3) 定期复盘人生行动与信仰的契合度，及时修正偏差；

.

(3) Regularly reviewing the alignment between life actions and faith, and promptly correcting deviations;*

第百四十二条 【社会对信仰教育的投入】社会应加大对信仰教育的投入，保障教育资源的可及性：

Article 142 【Society's Investment in Faith Education】 Society shall increase investment in faith education to ensure accessibility of educational resources:

(1) 政府层面：将信仰教育经费纳入财政预算，支持学校、社区开展信仰教育活动；

.

(1) At the government level: Include faith education funding in fiscal budgets to support schools and communities in conducting faith education activities;*

(2) 企业层面：鼓励企业参与信仰教育公益项目（如赞助信仰交流活动）；

.

(2) At the enterprise level: Encourage enterprises to participate in faith education public welfare projects (such as sponsoring faith exchange activities);*

(3) 个人层面：倡导个体自愿捐赠，支持正向信仰教育的发展；

.

(3) At the individual level: Advocate for voluntary donations from individuals to support the development of positive faith education;*

第百四十三条 A 【个人决策边界与主动帮助事项】〔本条系《人生行动宪章》第五补正案（助人边界决策相关事项补充修正）于 2025 年 10 月 20 日所增〕

Article 143A 【Personal Decision-Making Boundaries and Proactive Assistance Matters】〔This Article was added by the Fifth Correction Bill to the "Charter of Life Action" (Supplementary Correction for Matters Related to Decision-Making Boundaries for Helping Others) on October 20, 2025〕

本条款依据《人生行动宪章》第三十条【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】及第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】中“持续利他心态”原则制定，明确个人决策干预边界与主动帮助的适用情形，既坚守“减少外界干扰、自主决策”的核心立场，又践行“利他且可控”的行动逻辑，确保与原宪章条款精神完全契合。

This Article is formulated in accordance with Article 30 of the "Charter of Life Action" 【Principle that No One Else Can Make Decisions for the Individual】, Article 33 【Principle of Personal Values First】, and the "continuous altruistic mindset" principle in Article 1-2 【Highest Programmatic Ideal】, clarifying the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable circumstances for proactive assistance. It adheres to the core position of "reducing external interference and making autonomous decisions" while practicing the action logic of "altruistic and controllable," ensuring complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter articles.

(1) Scope of Matters Where Individuals Do Not Intervene in Decisions The individual shall not proactively intervene or assume decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the "applicable circumstances for proactive assistance" stipulated in this Article, and this boundary shall not be altered by any external intervention against the individual's will:

㈠ 个人不干预决策之事项范围本人对下列三类事项，原则上不主动介入、不承担决策责任，除非符合本条款“主动帮助适用情形”之规定，且不得因任何非本人意愿的外部干预改变此边界：

① Matters of Broad Irrelevance: For matters that the individual is unaware of, has not participated in, and has no legal association (including rights and obligations relationships) or factual association (including interest connections, behavioral connections), the individual shall not proactively intervene in decision-making. This provision aims to implement the original Charter's intention of "minimizing external influence on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent" (found in Articles 1 and 25) and to prevent unrelated matters from occupying core energy.

⑴ 广义无关事项：对本人不知情、未参与且无任何法律关联（含权利义务关系）或事实关联（含利益牵连、行为牵连）的事务，不主动干预决策。此规定旨在落实原宪章“将外界对人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度”（散见于第一条、第二十五条）的初衷，避免无关联事务占用核心精力。

② Matters Without Mandatory Legal Assistance Obligations: Although the individual may be aware of or have participated in them, matters for which there is no "shall" or "must" obligation to provide assistance or help under current effective laws (including criminal law, civil law, administrative law, and corresponding judicial interpretations), and the individual has explicitly expressed unwillingness to provide help, shall not passively assume decision-making or action responsibility. This provision strictly adheres to the original Charter's principle of "using mandatory provisions of criminal law and corresponding judicial interpretations as the bottom line" (found in Articles 1 and 64) and rejects the imposition of obligations without legal basis.

⑵ 无法定强制协助义务事项：虽本人知情或曾参与，但依据现行生效法律（含刑法、民事法律、行政法律及对应的司法解释）无“应当”“必须”履行协助或帮助义务的事务，且本人已明确表示不愿提供帮助的，不被动承担决策或行动责任。此规定严守原宪章“以刑事性法律及司法解释之强制性规定为最低底线”（散见于第一条、第六十四条）的原则，拒绝无法律依据的义务强加。

③ Matters Without Both Legal and Moral Dual Obligations: Matters that have no mandatory legal assistance requirements, no clear social moral constraints (excluding subjectively assumed moral expectations) or moral obligations stipulated in the original Charter, and the individual has explicitly expressed unwillingness to help, shall not be forcibly intervened in for decision-making. This provision aligns with the position in Article 33 of the original Charter 【Principle of Personal Values First】that "except for the individual themselves, no one else has the right to preach to the individual on what to do," protecting the autonomy of decision-making from unnecessary moral coercion.

(2) Applicable Circumstances for Proactive Assistance For the matters listed in paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 of this Article, if all of the following conditions are met simultaneously, I may provide proactive assistance;If only some conditions are met, assistance actions shall not be initiated, and the specific circumstances are as follows:

(1) Scope of Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries must be limited to groups such as girls, women, children, patients, and those who are frail and in genuine need of assistance, and must be verified as such.

(2) Request Methods and Exceptions:

⑶ 无法律与道德双重义务事项：既无法律强制性协助要求，也无明确社会公德约束（不含主观臆断的道德期待）或原宪章约定的道德义务，且本人明确不愿帮助的事务，不强行介入决策。此规定符合原宪章第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】中"除本人以外，无人有权说教式告知本人该如何做"的立场，保障决策自主性不受非必要道德绑架。

① Standard Cases: The "Benevolent Non-Dominant Group" individual or their related parties such as relatives or guardians must make a request for assistance in a manner that is "non-provocative and politely expressed." Threatening, coercive, insulting, or disrespectful words or actions are not permitted. This requirement echoes the principle of "respect as the foundation of communication" found in Article 118 of the original Charter, "On the Meaning of Equal Respect for Others."

㈡ 主动帮助之适用情形针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项，若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为，具体情形如下：

② Exceptional Cases: In emergency situations such as sudden illness (e.g., heart attack) or accidental injury (e.g., injuries from a traffic accident) that prevent the "Benevolent Non-Dominant Group" individual from making their own will known (e.g., unconsciousness, loss of speech), it is not necessary for the individual or their related parties to proactively make a request. I may initiate necessary

assistance based on objective judgment. This exception continues the operational logic of the original Charter's "flexible adaptation in extreme circumstances" (found in Articles 1 and 64), balancing altruism with practical reasonableness.

⑴ 帮助对象限定：帮助对象须为女童、女性、儿童、病患、体弱确需帮助者等群体，且经客

(3) Boundaries of Assistance Content: The assistance action must simultaneously meet three requirements:

 观判断（结合其实际处境、资源获取能力）属于"善意非优势性群体"——即该群体无挑衅行为、无借帮助谋求不当利益（如额外财物索取、不合理权利主张）的意图，同时确有现实帮助需求（如无法独立解决生存、健康相关问题），确保帮助行为契合原宪章"持续利他心态"的核心导向。

⑵ 请求方式与例外：

① 常规情形：该"善意非优势性群体"本人或其亲属、监护人等利害关系人，须以"无挑衅行为、礼貌表达"的方式提出帮助请求，不得存在威胁、强迫、侮辱或不尊重的言行，此要求呼应原宪章第百十八条【对他人平等尊重之意义】中"以尊重为沟通基础"的原则；

② 例外情形：若因突发疾病（如心脏病发作）、意外伤害（如交通事故受伤）等紧急情况，导致"善意非优势性群体"本人无法自主作出意思表示（如昏迷、丧失语言能力），则无需其本人或利害关系人主动请求，本人可基于客观判断启动必要帮助，此例外延续原宪章"极端情况下灵活适配"（散见于第一条、第六十四条）的行动逻辑，兼顾利他与现实合理性。

⑶ 帮助内容边界：帮助行为须同时满足三项要求：

① 合法性：不得违反现行法律强制性规定（如不得协助规避法律责任）；

① Legality: It must not violate mandatory provisions of current law (e.g., it must not assist in evading legal liability);

② 利益保护：不得导致本人核心利益（含生命权、人身自由权、战略性自主决策权、主要财产权益）受损；

② Interest Protection: It must not result in damage to my core interests (including the right to life, right to personal freedom, right to strategic autonomous decision-making, and main property rights and interests);

③ 适度性：严格遵循原宪章"最小可行付出"（散见于第一条、第八条）的行动逻辑，仅投入必要的时间、精力或资源，避免因过度帮助影响自身人生目标（如全球旅居、私募基金创立）的推进。

③ Moderation: It must strictly follow the operational logic of the original Charter's "minimum feasible effort" (found in Articles 1 and 8), requiring only the necessary investment of time, energy, or resources, and avoiding letting excessive assistance affect the advancement of my own life goals (such as global travel or the establishment of a private equity fund).

第百四十三条 B 【跨国信仰教育的合作】〔本条属信仰系列（第百二十八条至第百四十五条）之原有条文〕为推动 "宇宙文明命运共同体"（第一条之二）建设，加强跨国信仰教育合作：

Article 143B 【Cooperation in Transnational Faith Education】〔This Article is an original provision belonging to the Faith Series (Articles 128 to 145)〕To promote the construction of the "Cosmic Civilization Community of Shared Future" (Article 1-2) and to strengthen cooperation in transnational faith education:

(1) 建立跨国信仰教育联盟，共享教育资源（如课程体系、专家资源）；

.

(1) Establish a transnational faith education alliance to share educational resources (such as curriculum systems and expert resources);*

(2) 组织跨国信仰教育交流活动（如学生交换、学术研讨）；

.

(2) Organize transnational faith education exchange activities (such as student exchanges and academic seminars);*

(3) 联合制定跨国信仰教育标准，确保教育质量与文明价值导向一致；

.

(3) Jointly formulate transnational faith education standards to ensure that educational quality and civilizational value orientation are consistent;*

第百四十四条 A 【组织参与二元铁律】〔本条系 2026 年 8 月 22 日新增原则条款所增，经制定人签署生效〕

Article 144A 【The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】〔This Article was added as a new principle provision on August 22, 2026, and came into effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker〕

本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一：

My participation in any organization is limited to one of the following two scenarios:

（一）本人自行建立之组织——该组织由本人亲自创设，其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定者；

(1) An organization established by myself—this organization is personally created by me, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by me;

（二）本人基于特定目的自愿加入之组织——本人完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员，且系基于特定、明确之目的而自愿加入者。

(2) An organization that I voluntarily join based on a specific purpose—I fully endorse the organization's purpose and core members, and I join voluntarily based on a specific, clear objective.

除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织；尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与，无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇。

Except for the two circumstances listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations such as, but not limited to, civil servants, regardless of any accompanying benefits, status, or treatment.

本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，见附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。

For the detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 "Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation."

第百四十四条 B 【信仰危机的应急响应机制】当出现大规模信仰危机（如极端信仰蔓延）时，启动应急响应机制：

Article 144-B [Emergency Response Mechanism for Faith Crisis]When a large-scale faith crisis occurs (such as the spread of extreme beliefs), the emergency response mechanism shall be activated:

(1) 成立应急小组：由政府、社会组织、专家组成，统筹应对工作；

.

(1) Establishment of an emergency team: Composed of government bodies, social organizations, and experts to coordinate the response work;*

(2) 信息公开：及时向公众发布危机进展与应对措施，避免谣言传播；

.

(2) Information disclosure: Timely release of crisis progress and response measures to the public to prevent the spread of rumors;*

(3) 集中干预：调动资源对受极端信仰影响的群体进行集中教育与疏导；

.

(3) Concentrated intervention: Mobilize resources to conduct centralized education and guidance for groups affected by extreme beliefs;*

第百四十五条 【信仰相关条款的修订原则】本宪章中与信仰相关的条款（第百二十八条至第百四十四条）修订时，需遵循以下原则：

Article 145 [Principles for Amending Faith-Related Clauses]When amending faith-related clauses in this Charter (Articles 128 to 144), the following principles must be followed:

(1) 价值一致性：修订内容需契合 “文明成功”“人类命运共同体” 的核心价值；

.

(1) Value consistency: The amended content must align with the core values of “Civilizational Success” and “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”;*

(2) 广泛参与性：修订前需征求社会各界（如专家、公众、跨国组织）的意见；

.

(2) Broad participation: Opinions from all sectors of society (such as experts, the public, and transnational organizations) must be solicited before amendment;*

(3) 法律合规性：修订内容不得违反行为发生地国家的刑法、行政法等强制性规　　定；

.

(3) Legal compliance: The amended content must not violate mandatory provisions such as criminal law and administrative law of the country where the conduct occurs;*

#本条款明确信仰相关条款的修订边界，保障条款修订的科学性与合规性，紧密地衔接本宪章“法律法规改订之应对”（第百二十五条）原则 #

#This clause clarifies the boundaries for amending faith-related clauses, ensuring the scientificity and compliance of the amendments, and closely connecting with the principle of “Response to Legal and Regulatory Changes” (Article 125) of this Charter#

i 本文所有“员工”无论是否特别说明均应指的是民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员的一种或多种（全文同）。

i All “employees” in this document, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the document).

宇宙化、全球化、国际化 人生行动宪章第五补正案

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Fifth Correction Bill

第一条 依据人生行动宪章第百二十二，百二十四，百二十六条，本人人生实践现对关于助人 边界决策相关事项补充修正，并增加一条作为人生行动宪章第百四十三条，全文如下：

Article 1 In accordance with Articles 122, 124, and 126 of the Charter of Life Action, I hereby supplement and amend matters related to decision-making on the boundaries of helping others, and add one article as Article 143 of the Charter of Life Action, as follows:

第二条 本补正案 2025 年 10 月 20 日起生效，自生效之日起施行。

Article 2 This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from October 20, 2025.

宪章补充修正人签字：

Signature of the Charter Supplementer/Amender:

2025 年 10 月 20 日

October 20, 2025

—

第二部分　修正案与补正案（全文）

Part II Amendments and Correction Bills (Full Text)

一、第一修正案（附件 A.01.001）

I. First Amendment (Annex A.01.001)

附件 A.01.001

Annex A.01.001

宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

第一修正案

First Amendment

第一条 【依据】 依据《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》及《宪法》，为了适应新形势下个人生活治理需要，对《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》作如下修订。

Article 1 [Basis] In accordance with the "Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action" and the "Constitution," and to meet the needs of personal life governance under the new situation, the "Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action" is hereby revised as follows.

第二条 【以民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构替代私人投资银行集团法人机构】宪章第二条之第三十一项原文为：第 31 项 最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的私人投资银行集团法人机构组织的。将宪章第二条之第三十一项修改为：“最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构之组织的人。”

Article 2 [Replacing Private Investment Bank Group Legal Entity with Private Cross-National Family Office Group Legal Entity] The original text of Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter reads: "Item 31 To ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private investment bank group legal entity organization." Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is hereby amended to read: "To ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private cross-national family office group legal entity organization."

第三条【私募基金之成立之可替代性】 在宪章第八条之三后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之四，内容如下：“本人依法并依据本宪章治原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目。”

Article 3 [Substitutability of the Establishment of Private Equity Funds] After Article 8-3 of the Charter, the following Article is added as Article 8-4 of the

Charter: "In accordance with the law and the governing principles of this Charter, I hereby list the establishment of private equity funds as an optional item under this Charter, but under no circumstances as a mandatory life project."

第四条【非货币的股东进入投资方式之允许】在宪章第八条之四后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之五，内容如下："在本宪章项下，本人（任何对公司、企业等法人、非法人的）投资的方式上允许非货币的股东进入投资方式可通过：（一） 以股权；（二） 以债权；（三） 以知识产权（IPR）；（四） 以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权；（五） 以其他依法可用的非货币的股东进入投资标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实现。"

Article 4 [Allowance of Non-Monetary Entry Investment Methods for Shareholders] After Article 8-4 of the Charter, the following Article is added as Article 8-5 of the Charter: "Under this Charter, I allow non-monetary entry investment methods for (any) investment in companies, enterprises, and other legal or non-legal entities, which may be realized through: (1) Equity; (2) Credit rights; (3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); (4) The right to use specific legally investible and appraisable assets; or (5) A combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary entry investment assets."

第五条【十三条之五中之女性年龄标准之依法调整】 在第十三条之五之后增加一条作为第十三条之六，内容如下："虽然有前款的约定、声明，但当（a）本人法定国籍国或（b）行为发生、（c）结果发生之驻在国或（d）相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；当前述（a）-（d）为其他国家，相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述（a）为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法（典/法例）等有更低年龄限制且不存在（b）-（d）相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的不在此限。"

Article 5 [Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard in Article 13-5] After Article 13-5, the following Article is added as Article 13-6, as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) my country of legal nationality or (b) the country of residence where the act occurred or (c) the country of residence where the result occurred or (d) the nationality of the counterparty is one or more of the People's Republic of China, the female age in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and if the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant country stipulate a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted accordingly; however, this shall not apply when I can no longer satisfy the condition that (a) is the People's Republic of China and my new country of nationality has a lower age limit in its criminal law (code/statute) or other laws, and there are no higher age limits in the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant countries in (b)-(d)."

第六条【第十三条之四（b） 第十三条之四之适用范围情形】 在第十三条之四之后增加一条作为第十三条之四（b），内容如下：“本条系适用且仅适用于当本人国籍国不在是中华人民共和国（依法先行变更国籍完结）之情项下，新国籍国刑法甚至法律未明文禁止之情形”

Article 6 [Scope of Application of Article 13-4(b)] After Article 13-4, the following Article is added as Article 13-4(b), as follows: “This Article applies and is applicable only when my country of nationality is not the People’s Republic of China (having legally changed nationality in advance), and the criminal law or even the laws of the new country of nationality do not explicitly prohibit the situation.”

第七条【生效】【施行】本宪章修正案（作为宪章之附件 A.01，其本身之第一次修正版本编号为附件 A.01.001,即本文件）自 2025 年 8 月 14 日签字起生效，溯及力可至 2025 年 8 月 13 日起开始施行。

Article 7 [Effectiveness and Implementation] This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.01 of the Charter, with its own first amendment version number being Annex A.01.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, and its retroactive effect may be applied from August 13, 2025.

第八条【解释权】 本宪章之解释权由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使。

Article 8 [Right of Interpretation] The right to interpret this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker myself and is exercised in written form.

宪章（及其修正案）制定/修正人签字:

Charter (and its Amendments) Maker/Amender’s Signature:

二、第二修正案（附件 A.02.001）

II. Second Amendment (Annex A.02.001)

附件 A.02.001

Annex A.02.001

宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

第二修正案

Second Amendment

第一条 【依据】 依据《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》及《宪法》，为了适应新形势下个人生活治理及履职尽责、人生发展适配需要，对《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》作如下修订。

Article 1 [Basis] In accordance with the "Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action" and the "Constitution," and in order to adapt to the needs of personal life governance, fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, and life development in the new situation, the following revisions are made to the "Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action."

第二条 【不持政治立场原则的必要例外】第九十六条后增加一款，作为第九十六条之二，内容如下：

Article 2 [Necessary Exception to the Principle of Non-Political Stance] After Article 96, the following paragraph is added as Article 96-2, as follows:

第九十六条之二 【不持政治立场原则的必要例外】在相应原则情形在下列情形下可酌情做必要豁免：（一）因本人关键、必要工作任职、履职确有必要或遵循必要要求，而与相对方达成（较长期）合作之所必需的；（二） 从事（一）中情形不必然要求强制加入特定政党、党派，或为其进行包括但不限于选举拉票、非履职必须的工作宣导活动等非必要党派活动的；（三）其他上述性质相同的可豁免情形。

Article 96-2 [Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Non-Political Stance] In the corresponding principle, a necessary exemption may be made at the discretion of the Charter-Maker under the following circumstances: (1) Where it is absolutely necessary for the performance of one's own key and essential work duties or to comply with essential requirements, and is necessary for the purpose of entering into a (long-term) partnership with the other party; (2) The activities described in (1) do not necessarily require mandatory membership in a specific political party or faction, or the performance of non-essential party activities, including but not limited to election canvassing or non-duty-required promotional activities for such parties; (3) Other exempt circumstances of the same nature as those described above.

第三条 第九十六条之二后增加一款，作为第九十六条之三，内容如下：

Article 3 is amended by adding a paragraph after Article 96-2, to be designated as Article 96-3, with the following content:

第九十六条之三【第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体意思表示的边界】 第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体并不构成禁止或限制本人与作为合作者的特定本人国籍国政党的合作的意思表示，也不意味着减轻与其合作之力度、深度、广度。

Article 96-3 [Boundary of the Meaning of Article 96-2 and the Main Text of Article 96] The content of Article 96-2 and the main text of Article 96 do not constitute a declaration prohibiting or restricting the cooperation of the Charter-Maker with a specific political party of the Charter-Maker's nationality as a partner, nor do they imply a reduction in the intensity, depth, or breadth of such cooperation.

第四条 【施行】本宪章修正案（作为宪章之附件 A.02，其本身之第一次修正版本编号为附件 A.02.001,即本文件）自 2025 年 8 月 18 日签字起生效，溯及力可至 2025 年 8 月 19 日起开始施行。

Article 4 【Implementation】This Amendment to the Charter (as Annex A.02 to the Charter, its own first revision version number being Annex A.02.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 18, 2025, with retroactive application to commence from August 19, 2025.

第五条 【解释权】 本宪章之解释权由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使。

Article 5 【Right of Interpretation】 The right of interpretation of this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker and is exercised in written form.

宪章（及其修正案）制定/修正人签字:

Signature of the Charter-Maker (and the signers of its Amendments):

三、第三修正案（附件 A.03.001）

III. Third Amendment (Annex A.03.001)

〔说明〕本修正案原文未见独立导出之附件文件，其所增第六十八条之二至之六已整合入主文；以下逐字引自本合订本第一部分主文相应条款，未改易一字。

[Note] The original text of this Correction Bill does not contain a separately exported annex file; the newly added Articles 68-2 through 68-6 have been integrated into the main text. The following is a verbatim quotation from the corresponding articles in the main text of Part I of this consolidated volume, with not a single word altered.

第六十八条之二 【债务清偿之基本原则】本人立世，以信为本质原则。对于所有经契约或事实确认之合法债务，均承认其合法性并负有清偿之义务，永不非法废止或否认之，认为清偿责任不容推卸，此乃商业活动之基石，亦为人格信誉之体现。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第一款新增，明确

Article 68-2 【Basic Principles of Debt Settlement】In my existence, trust is the essential principle. For all legal debts confirmed by contract or fact, their legality is acknowledged and an obligation to settle them is assumed, which shall never be illegally abolished or denied. The responsibility for settlement is considered inescapable, as it is the cornerstone of commercial activities and a manifestation of personal integrity. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Third Amendment, clarifying

债务清偿的核心准则，衔接本宪章第六条 “审慎承诺，最大诚信” 原则，夯实商业信用基础 #

The core principles of debt settlement, in conjunction with the principle of “Prudent Commitment, Utmost Good Faith” in Article 6 of this Charter, reinforce the foundation of commercial credit. #

第六十八条之三 【债权人沟通态度分级响应机制】但为维护商业交往之善意与和谐，优化交易成本，特依据债权人之沟通态度，建立分级响应机制:友善协作级：对于始终秉持善意、理性沟通之债权人，应在其债务到期时优先安排清偿，或在同等条件下给予履行上的便利，以滋养与巩固良性互动之商业生态。恶意揣测级：对于无事实依据、以恶意激将、公开侮辱或诋毁人格之方式揣测、催讨债务者，适用本宪章第六十八条之四所确立之 “预期实现效应” 原则。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第二款新增，通过分级响应区分债权人态度，平衡善意协作与风险防控，降低商业沟通成本 #

Article 68-3 【Graded Response Mechanism for Creditor Communication Attitude】 However, in order to maintain goodwill and harmony in business dealings and optimize transaction costs, a graded response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude:- **Friendly and Cooperative Level**: For creditors who consistently act in good faith and communicate rationally, repayment shall be prioritized when their debts become due, or convenience in performance shall be granted under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a healthy interactive business ecosystem.- **Malicious Speculation Level**: For creditors who speculate, demand payment, or make accusations without factual basis, by means of malicious provocation, public insult, or defamation of character, the “Anticipatory Realization Effect” principle established in Article 68-4 of this Charter shall apply.*#This Article was newly added pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It distinguishes creditor attitudes through a graded response, balancing friendly cooperation with risk prevention and control, and reducing commercial communication costs.#

第六十八条之四 【预期实现效应原则之适用】(a) 当债权人表现出本宪章第六十八条之三 (二) 所述之 “恶意揣测级” 行为时，本人将启动 “预期实现效应” 原则作为系统性回应。(b) 核心要义：该债权人关于 “本人意图赖账” 之恶意预期，将以其最不愿看到之方式，在规则层面得

以实现 – 即，本人将严格在法律许可之最大限度内，行使其作为债务人之履行顺序选择权，将该债权人之债务清偿顺序调整至末位。(c) 但书条款：此原则之适用，须恪守以下不可逾越之底线:不得违反法律对有担保物权等法定优先权债务之清偿顺序强制性规定。不得违反已订立合同中关于明确还款期限之约定而构成法定或约定之违约。本原则所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第三款新增，明确对恶意债权人的响应规则，既维护自身权益，又严守法律与合同底线，避免违约风险 #

Article 68-4 【Application of the Principle of Expected Realization Effect】(a) When a creditor exhibits behavior described in “malicious speculation level” as stipulated in Article 68-3 (2) of this Charter, I will initiate the “Expected Realization Effect” principle as a systematic response.(b) Core essence: The creditor’s malicious expectation that “I intend to default on my debt” will be realized at the regulatory level in the manner they least desire – that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to select the order of performance, adjusting the creditor’s debt repayment order to the last position.(c) Proviso clause: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines: it shall not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the repayment order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights; it shall not constitute legal or contractual breach of contract by violating the agreed-upon explicit repayment deadlines in a concluded contract; this principle only adjusts the order and timing of repayment, and by no means the responsibility and obligation of repayment.*#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Third Amendment, clarifying the response rules for malicious creditors, safeguarding my own rights and interests while strictly adhering to legal and contractual bottom lines to avoid breach of risk #

第六十八条之五 【证据固定与程序正义】适用第六十八条之四原则之前提，在于事实之清晰与程序之正义。须通过录音、截图、文书等合法形式，完整固定债权人 “恶意揣测” 之行为证据。此程序非为挑衅，而为确保本人之回应立于不容置疑之事实与规则基础之上，以备任何形式之争议查证。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第四款新增，强调程序正义，通过合法证据固定避免争议，衔接本宪章第九条 “监督机制” 要求 #

Article 68-5 【Evidence Preservation and Procedural Justice】The prerequisite for applying the principle in Article 68-4 is the clarity of facts and the justice of procedure. The evidence of the creditor’s “malicious speculation” behavior must be completely preserved through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that my response is based on indisputable facts and rules, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute.*#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the Third Amendment, emphasizing procedural justice, avoiding

disputes through legal evidence preservation, and connecting with the “supervision mechanism” requirement of Article 9 of this Charter #

第六十八条之六 【前述偿债之原则之宣示与明定及告知】本人之商业准则，光明磊落。可在债务关系建立之初或发生之初，以不构成威胁之适当方式向对方宣示或告知本宪章第六十八条之三至之五所载之响应原则，申明 “沟通之态度，是清偿之效率的重要变量”，以期从源头上引导良性互动，减少不必要之摩擦与内耗。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第五款新增，通过事前告知明确规则，从源头引导良性沟通，契合本宪章 “长期主义” 思维（第七条）#

Article 68-6 【Declaration, Specification, and Notification of the Principles of Repayment Stated Above】My business principles are open and upright. At the beginning of the establishment of the debtor-creditor relationship or at its occurrence, I may declare or inform the other party of the response principles stipulated in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of repayment,” with the aim of guiding positive interaction from the source and reducing unnecessary friction and internal consumption.*#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 5 of the Third Amendment, clarifying rules through prior notification to guide positive communication from the source, aligning with the “long-termism” thinking of this Charter (Article 7) #

四、《人生行动宪章修正案 20240609》

IV、Charter of Life Action Amendment 20240609

人生行动宪章修正案

Charter of Life Action Amendment

一、**新增第 121 条**本宪章增设第 121 条，规定如下：

I. Newly Added Article 121 This Charter hereby adds Article 121, which stipulates as follows:

“本宪制性章程遵守人，自成为男女朋友并互相认可或接受相对方之价值观，并凭借共识有意计划相守此生时即被本人视为（准）姻亲，为最高等级人际关系，本人决心绝对必要时可为其献出本人之生命。且除非相对人因固有的不可调和性不和关系、自身不忠实又不能得到受本宪制性章程约束的本人谅解，或因人生安排差异经充分努力确实不能调和的情形，或遭遇家庭肉体或精神之暴力外，不许离婚。本宪章受约束人应充分照顾女性相对人之身体、生理、心理或其他合理需求，尽最大能力对其满足，且不因其以上合理要求提出而分手或离婚。”

“The bound person of this constitutional charter shall be regarded by me as a (quasi) relative-in-law, the highest level of interpersonal relationship, from the moment they become boyfriend and girlfriend and mutually recognize or accept each other’s values, and with the intention to stay together for life based on consensus, and I am determined to sacrifice my own life for them if absolutely necessary. And unless the other party, due to inherent irreconcilable discord, their own infidelity that cannot be forgiven by me who is bound by this constitutional charter, or due to differences in life arrangements that truly cannot be reconciled after sufficient efforts, or experiences physical or mental domestic violence, divorce is not permitted. The person bound by this Charter shall fully take care of the physical, physiological, psychological, or other reasonable needs of the female counterpart, do their utmost to satisfy them, and shall not break up or divorce because of the above reasonable demands.”

二、**新增第 122 条**本宪法增设第 122 条，规定如下：

II. Newly Added Article 122 This Constitution hereby adds Article 122, which stipulates as follows:

“本宪章遵守人除遵守本宪制性章程第 120 条之文本规约外，也需遵守本宪制性章程附件中所列之《婚姻组织章程》（无论对方是否最终签署或接受其原文或修正案）。”

“Partners of this Charter shall, in addition to complying with the text provisions of Article 120 of this constitutional charter, also comply with the”Articles of Marriage Organization” listed in the Annex to this constitutional charter (regardless of whether the other party ultimately signs or accepts its original text or amendments).”

三、**新增第 123 条**本宪法增设第 123 条，规定如下：

III. Addition of Article 123 This constitutional charter adds Article 123, which stipulates as follows:

“除非女方遭遇不可预料的非阴谋和非本宪制性章程当事人所造成的人为意外而亡故，且在经过 20 年（7300 日以上）的情况下，男生不得再行婚娶，以示纪念。

“Unless the female partner dies due to an unforeseeable man-made accident not caused by a conspiracy or by a party to this constitutional charter, and after a period of 20 years (more than 7,300 days), the male partner shall not remarry, as a mark of remembrance.

在其他任何情况下，男生均应遵守此纪念承诺。”

“In any other circumstances, the male partner shall abide by this commemorative commitment.”

四、条款顺延修改由于新增条款，原有条款序号将相应顺延。由于新增条款，原有条款序号将相应顺延。 原第 121 条修改为第 124 条，原第 122 条修改为第 125 条，原第 123 条修改为第 126 条，原第 124 条修改为第 127 条，原第 125 条修改为第 128 条，原第 126 条修改为第 129 条，原第 127 条修改为第 130 条。

IV. Amendment to Article Numbering Due to the addition of new articles, the original article numbers will be correspondingly adjusted. Due to the addition of new articles, the original article numbers will be correspondingly adjusted. The former Article 121 is amended to Article 124, the former Article 122 is amended to Article 125, the former Article 123 is amended to Article 126, the former Article 124 is amended to Article 127, the former Article 125 is amended to Article 128, the former Article 126 is amended to Article 129, and the former Article 127 is amended to Article 130.

本修正案的目的是为了维护和加强本人在婚姻关系问题承诺上的严肃性和稳定性，强调婚姻中的相互责任和承诺，以及在特定情况下对婚姻的持续忠诚。同时，强化了对于配偶的照顾责任，以及在极端情况下对婚姻的维持。

The purpose of this amendment is to maintain and strengthen the seriousness and stability of my commitment in matters of marriage, to emphasize mutual responsibility and commitment in marriage, and to maintain loyalty to the marriage in specific circumstances. At the same time, it reinforces the responsibility for caring for a spouse and the maintenance of the marriage in extreme situations.

本案自 2024 年 6 月 8 日起实行，修正案与宪章作为同一个不可分割的整体，具有同等的法律效力。

This amendment shall be implemented from June 8, 2024. The amendment and the Charter shall form one inseparable whole and have equal legal force.

五、关于助人边界决策相关事项的补充修正（第五补正案，2025-10-20 生效）

V. Supplementary Amendment Regarding Matters Related to Decision-Making on the Boundaries of Assistance (Fifth Correction Bill, effective October 20, 2025)

〔本条系《人生行动宪章》第五补正案（助人边界决策相关事项补充修正）于 2025 年 10 月 20 日所增〕

〔This article was added by the Fifth Correction Bill to the "Charter of Life Action" (Supplementary Amendment Regarding Matters Related to Decision-Making on the Boundaries of Assistance) on October 20, 2025〕

本条款依据《人生行动宪章》第三十条【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】及第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】中“持续利他心态”原则制定，明确个人决策干预边界与主动帮助的适用情形，既坚守“减少外界干扰、自主决策”的核心立场，又践行“利他且可控”的行动逻辑，确保与原宪章条款精神完全契合。

This article is formulated in accordance with Article 30 of the "Charter of Life Action" [Principle that no one other than oneself has the right to make any decisions on one's behalf], Article 33 [Principle of Personal Values First], and the "continuous altruistic mindset" principle in Article 1-2 [Highest Programmatic Ideal]. It clarifies the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable circumstances for active assistance, adhering to the core position of "reducing external interference and making autonomous decisions" while practicing the action logic of "altruistic and controllable," ensuring complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter articles.

(1) Scope of Matters Where the Individual Does Not Intervene in Decisions The individual shall, in principle, not proactively intervene or assume decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the "applicable circumstances for active assistance" stipulated in this article, and this boundary shall not be changed by any external intervention against the individual's will:

(1) Broadly Irrelevant Matters: For matters of which the individual is unaware, has not participated in, and has no legal association (including rights and obligations) or factual association (including interest involvement, behavioral involvement), the individual shall not proactively intervene in decisions. This provision aims to realize the original Charter's intention of "reducing the influence of the external world on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent" (found in Articles 1 and 25) and to prevent unrelated matters from occupying core energy.

(2) Matters Without Mandatory Legal Assistance Obligations: Although the individual may be aware or have participated, but based on current and effective laws (including criminal law, civil law, administrative law and corresponding judicial interpretations), there is no "shall" or "must" obligation to perform assistance or help, and the individual has clearly expressed unwillingness to provide assistance, the individual shall not passively assume decision-making or action responsibility. This provision strictly adheres to the original Charter's principle of "using the mandatory provisions of criminal law and corresponding

judicial interpretations as the bottom line" (found in Articles 1 and 64) and rejects the imposition of obligations without legal basis.

㈠ 个人不干预决策之事项范围本人对下列三类事项，原则上不主动介入、不承担决策责任，除非符合本条款“主动帮助适用情形”之规定，且不得因任何非本人意愿的外部干预改变此边界：

⑶ Matters without dual legal and moral obligations: For matters that involve neither a legally mandatory requirement for assistance nor a clear constraint of social public morality (excluding subjectively presumed moral expectations) or a moral obligation stipulated in the original Charter, and where the individual explicitly declines to provide assistance, no intervention in the decision-making shall be enforced. This provision aligns with the position in Article 33 of the original Charter, "The Principle of Personal Values First," which states that "no one other than the individual themselves has the right to preach to them on how they should act," thereby safeguarding the autonomy of decision-making from unnecessary moral coercion.

⑴ 广义无关事项：对本人不知情、未参与且无任何法律关联（含权利义务关系）或事实关联（含利益牵连、行为牵连）的事务，不主动干预决策。此规定旨在落实原宪章“将外界对人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度”（散见于第一条、第二十五条）的初衷，避免无关联事务占用核心精力。

(2) Applicable Circumstances for Proactive Assistance Regarding the matters listed in paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 of this Article, if all of the following conditions are simultaneously met, I may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met, assistance actions shall not be initiated. The specific circumstances are as follows:

⑵ 无法定强制协助义务事项：虽本人知情或曾参与，但依据现行生效法律（含刑法、民事法律、行政法律及对应的司法解释）无“应当”“必须”履行协助或帮助义务的事务，且本人已明确表示不愿提供帮助的，不被动承担决策或行动责任。此规定严守原宪章“以刑事性法律及司法解释之强制性规定为最低底线”（散见于第一条、第六十四条）的原则，拒绝无法律依据的义务强加。

⑶ 无法律与道德双重义务事项：既无法律强制性协助要求，也无明确社会公德约束（不含主观臆断的道德期待）或原宪章约定的道德义务，且本人明确不愿帮助的事务，不强行介入决策。此规定符合原宪章第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】中“除本人以外，无人有权说教式告知本人该如何做”的立场，保障决策自主性不受非必要道德绑架。

㈡ 主动帮助之适用情形针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项，若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为，具体情形如下：

⑴ 帮助对象限定：帮助对象须为女童、女性、儿童、病患、体弱确需帮助者等群体，且经客

⑴ Scope of Assistance Recipients: Assistance recipients must be from groups such as girls, women, children, patients, and the physically weak who are in genuine need of assistance, and must be assessed by the client.

观判断（结合其实际处境、资源获取能力）属于“善意非优势性群体”——即该群体无挑衅行为、无借帮助谋求不当利益（如额外财物索取、不合理权利主张）的意图，同时确有现实帮助需求（如无法独立解决生存、健康相关问题），确保帮助行为契合原宪章“持续利他心态”的核心导向。

The assessment (taking into account their actual circumstances and ability to access resources) classifies them as a “non-dominant group acting in good faith”—that is, this group has no provocative behavior and no intention of seeking improper benefits through assistance (such as demanding additional property or making unreasonable claims to rights), while simultaneously having a genuine need for help (such as being unable to independently resolve issues related to survival or health), ensuring that the assistance aligns with the core principle of “continuous altruistic mindset” as stipulated in the original charter.

⑵ 请求方式与例外：

⑵ Request Methods and Exceptions:

① 常规情形：该“善意非优势性群体”本人或其亲属、监护人等利害关系人，须以“无挑衅行为、礼貌表达”的方式提出帮助请求，不得存在威胁、强迫、侮辱或不尊重的言行，此要求呼应原宪章第百十八条【对他人平等尊重之意义】中“以尊重为沟通基础”的原则；

① Regular Circumstances: The “non-dominant group of good faith” or their interested parties such as relatives, guardians, etc., must make a request for assistance in a manner of “non-provocative behavior and polite expression,” and there shall be no threatening, coercive, insulting, or disrespectful words or actions. This requirement echoes the principle of “respect as the basis of communication” in Article 118 of the original Charter, “On the Meaning of Equal Respect for Others.”

② 例外情形：若因突发疾病（如心脏病发作）、意外伤害（如交通事故受伤）等紧急情况，导致“善意非优势性群体”本人无法自主作出意思表示（如昏迷、丧失语言能力），则无需其本人或利害关系人主动请求，本人可基于客观判断启动必要帮助，此例外延续原宪章“极端情况下灵活适配”（散见于第一条、第六十四条）的行动逻辑，兼顾利他与现实合理性。

② Exceptional Circumstances: In cases of emergencies, such as sudden illness (e.g., heart attack) or accidental injury (e.g., injuries from a traffic accident), where a member of the “Benevolent Non-Dominant Group” is unable to make a

voluntary declaration of intent (e.g., due to unconsciousness or loss of speech), necessary assistance may be initiated based on objective judgment without the need for an active request from the individual themselves or their interested parties. This exception continues the operational logic of the original Charter regarding "flexible adaptation in extreme circumstances" (as scattered in Articles 1 and 64), balancing altruism with practical reasonableness.

⑶ 帮助内容边界：帮助行为须同时满足三项要求：

⑶ Scope of Assistance: Assistance actions must simultaneously satisfy three requirements:

① 合法性：不得违反现行法律强制性规定（如不得协助规避法律责任）；

① Legality: Must not violate mandatory provisions of existing laws (e.g., must not assist in evading legal liability);

② 利益保护：不得导致本人核心利益（含生命权、人身自由权、战略性自主决策权、主要财产权益）受损；

② Protection of Interests: Must not result in the impairment of the individual's core interests (including the right to life, the right to personal liberty, the right to strategic autonomous decision-making, and major property rights);

③ 适度性：严格遵循原宪章"最小可行付出"（散见于第一条、第八条）的行动逻辑，仅投入必要的时间、精力或资源，避免因过度帮助影响自身人生目标（如全球旅居、私募基金创立）的推进。

③ Moderation: Strictly adhering to the action logic of the original Charter's "minimum viable contribution" (as scattered in Article 1 and Article 8), only investing the necessary time, energy, or resources, and avoiding excessive assistance that would impede the advancement of one's own life goals (such as global residency, private equity fund establishment).

第百四十三条 B 【跨国信仰教育的合作】〔本条属信仰系列（第百二十八条至第百四十五条）之原有条文〕为推动 "宇宙文明命运共同体"（第一条之二）建设，加强跨国信仰教育合作：(1) 建立跨国信仰教育联盟，共享教育资源（如课程体系、专家资源）；(2) 组织跨国信仰教育交流活动（如学生交换、学术研讨）；(3) 联合制定跨国信仰教育标准，确保教育质量与文明价值导向一致；

Article 143B 【Cooperation in Transnational Faith Education】〔This Article is an original provision of the Faith Series (Articles 128 to 145)〕To promote the construction of the "Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilizations" (Article 1-2) and to strengthen cooperation in transnational faith education: (1)

Establish a transnational faith education alliance to share educational resources (such as curriculum systems and expert resources); (2) Organize transnational faith education exchange activities (such as student exchanges and academic seminars); (3) Jointly formulate transnational faith education standards to ensure that educational quality is consistent with the orientation of civilizational values.

第百四十四条 A 【组织参与二元铁律】〔本条系 2026 年 8 月 22 日新增原则条款所增，经制定人签署生效〕

Article 144A 【The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】〔This Article was added by the new principle clause on August 22, 2026, and came into effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker〕

本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一：

My participation in any organization shall be limited to one of the following two circumstances only:

（一）本人自行建立之组织——该组织由本人亲自创设，其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定者；

(1) An organization established by the individual—said organization is personally founded by the individual, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by the individual;

（二）本人基于特定目的自愿加入之组织——本人完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员，且系基于特定、明确之目的而自愿加入者。

(2) Organizations I voluntarily join for specific purposes—I fully recognize the purpose and core members of such organizations, and I join them voluntarily for specific and clear purposes.

除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织；尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与，无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇。

Except for the two cases listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not participate in rigid institutional organizations such as, but not limited to, state civil servants, regardless of any accompanying benefits, status, or treatment.

本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，见附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。

For the detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 "Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation".

第百四十四条 B 【信仰危机的应急响应机制】当出现大规模信仰危机（如极端信仰蔓延）时，启动应急响应机制：(1) 成立应急小组：由政府、社会组织、专家组成，统筹应对工作；(2) 信息公开：及时向公众发布危机进展与应对措施，避免谣言传播；(3) 集中干预：调动资源对受极端信仰影响的群体进行集中教育与疏导；

Article 144B [Emergency Response Mechanism for Faith Crises] When a large-scale faith crisis occurs (such as the spread of extreme beliefs), an emergency response mechanism shall be activated: (1) Establishment of an emergency team: Composed of government bodies, social organizations, and experts to coordinate the response efforts; (2) Information disclosure: Timely release of crisis progress and response measures to the public to prevent the spread of rumors; (3) Concentrated intervention: Mobilize resources to conduct centralized education and counseling for groups affected by extreme beliefs.

第百四十五条 【信仰相关条款的修订原则】本宪章中与信仰相关的条款（第百二十八条至第百四十四条）修订时，需遵循以下原则：(1) 价值一致性：修订内容需契合 "文明成功" "人类命运共同体" 的核心价值；(2) 广泛参与性：修订前需征求社会各界（如专家、公众、跨国组织）的意见；(3) 法律合规性：修订内容不得违反行为发生地国家的刑法、行政法等强制性规定；#本条款明确信仰相关条款的修订边界，保障条款修订的科学性与合规性，紧密地衔接本宪章 "法律法规改订之应对"（第百二十五条）原则 #

Article 145 [Principles for Amending Faith-Related Clauses] When amending faith-related clauses in this Charter (Articles 128 to 144), the following principles must be followed: (1) Value consistency: The amended content must align with the core values of "Civilizational Success" and "Community with a Shared Future for Mankind"; (2) Broad participation: Opinions from all sectors of society (such as experts, the public, and transnational organizations) must be solicited before amendment; (3) Legal compliance: The amended content must not violate mandatory provisions such as the criminal law or administrative law of the country where the act occurs. #This clause clarifies the boundaries for amending faith-related clauses, ensuring the scientific nature and compliance of the amendments, and closely connecting with the principle of "Response to Legal and Regulatory Changes" (Article 125) of this Charter.#

i 本文所有"员工"无论是否特别说明均应指的是民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员的一种或多种（全文同）。

i All “employees” in this document, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the document).

宇宙化、全球化、国际化 人生行动宪章第五补正案

The Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Fifth Correction Bill

第一条 依据人生行动宪章第百二十二，百二十四，百二十六条，本人人生实践现对关于助人边界决策相关事项补充修正，并增加一条作为人生行动宪章第百四十三条，全文如下：

Article 1 In accordance with Articles 122, 124, and 126 of the Charter of Life Action, I hereby supplement and amend matters concerning decision-making on the boundaries of helping others in my life practice, and add one article as Article 143 of the Charter of Life Action, as follows:

第二条 本补正案 2025 年 10 月 20 日起生效，自生效之日起施行。

Article 2 This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from October 20, 2025.

宪章补充修正人签字：

Signature of the Charter Supplementer:

2025 年 10 月 20 日

October 20, 2025

六、补正案（二）

VI. Correction Bill (Two)

补正案 （二）

Correction Bill (Two)

在上述宇宙化、全球化、国际化 人生行动宪章 （ 第 60 次 终局订正 ）文本中增加如下内容，作为第十三条之二、第十三条之三、

The following content is added to the above Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) text, as Article 13-2, Article 13-3,

第十三条之四、第十三条之五：

Article 13-4, and Article 13-5:

第十三条之二 在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为:

Article 13-2 Under no circumstances shall I engage in the following acts:

1. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生命,

1. Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of their life,

2. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生存权,

2. Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of their right to survival,

3. 剥夺或变相剥夺或意图伤害其他（相对）人身体健康、或对其施加肉体上的（残酷）虐待,

3. Depriving or indirectly depriving another person of their physical health or intending to harm them, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse,

4. 针对因年幼或体弱等原因而不具备反抗能力的人，尤其女性的性侵犯，性虐待，性凌虐行为，尤其是性虐待，性凌虐行为,

4. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against persons who lack the ability to resist due to being young, weak, or other reasons, especially women, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,

5. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他人之性自决权（涉及与相对方性行为相关活动的，应当充分尊重其真实意愿）,

5. Depriving or indirectly depriving another person of their right to sexual self-determination (activities related to sexual conduct with the other party must fully respect their true will),

6. 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利,

6. Depriving others of other rights that are essentially the same as the rights mentioned above but have different names by other means.

7. 参与毒品类、黑社会性质组织、（国际）恐怖主义组织、（国际）极端主义组织活动,
8. 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区内参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动）, 9.基于非主观善意目的剥夺他人独立思考和基于独立思考后自主做出选择的权利,

7. Participating in activities related to narcotics, criminal organizations of a mafia nature, (international) terrorist organizations, or (international) extremist organizations,

8. Participating in gambling within a jurisdiction governed by laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to engage in gambling abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and sporadic gambling activities abroad not organized by the individual),

9. Depriving others of the right to independent thought and the right to make autonomous choices based on such independent thought, for purposes not based on subjective good faith,

10. 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动）。

10. Participating in gambling or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to engage in gambling outside the territory of the People's Republic of China (excluding spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities outside the territory that are not organized by the individual) in regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

第十三条之三 在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为：

Article 13-3 In any situation other than one involving a serious and imminent danger to life, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

1. 针对因年幼或体弱等原因而不具备反抗能力的女性的性侵犯，性虐待，性凌虐行为，尤其是性虐待，性凌虐行为，

1. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, and sexual torture against women who lack the capacity to resist due to reasons such as youth or frailty, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,

2. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他人之性自决权（涉及与相对方性行为相关活动的，应当充分尊重其真实意愿），

2. Depriving or indirectly depriving others of their right to sexual self-determination (in activities related to sexual conduct with a counterpart, the genuine will of the counterpart shall be fully respected),

3. 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利，

3. To deprive others of other rights that are essentially identical to the aforementioned rights but are named differently, by any other means,

4. 剥夺他人之独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权，

4. Depriving others of the right to independent thought, the right to strategic self-determination, and the right to learn,

5. 剥夺他人之与上述权利之性质相似权利。

5. Depriving others of rights of a nature similar to those mentioned above.

第十三条之四 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，本人不得有以下任一行为：

Article 13-4 In regions under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

1. 以招募、雇佣、引诱、容留等手段，纠集、控制多人（尤其女性、年幼的女性）从事卖淫、嫖娼活动，

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons, especially women and young women, for the purpose of organizing and controlling them in prostitution and patronage of prostitution,

2. 引诱、容留、介绍卖淫，以金钱、物质或者其他利益为手段，诱使他人卖淫或为他人卖淫提供场所，或者为卖淫的人与嫖客牵线搭桥，

2. Inducing, harboring, or procuring prostitution by using money, material goods, or other benefits to induce others into prostitution, providing places for others to engage in prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients.

3. 上述未列明的类似性质活动。

3. Similar activities of the nature not listed above.

第十三条之五 在非在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下，本人不得有以下行为：

Article 13-5 In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the following acts shall not be committed by the person without the explicit consent of the female counterpart and a guarantee of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntary participation:

1. 以招募、雇佣、引诱、容留等手段，纠集、控制多人从事卖淫、嫖娼活动，2. 引诱、容留、介绍卖淫，以金钱、物质或者其他利益为手段，诱使他人卖淫或为他人卖淫提供场所，或者为卖淫的人与嫖客牵线搭桥，

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons for the purpose of organizing and controlling multiple individuals in prostitution and patronage activities,

2. To induce, harbor, or introduce persons into prostitution, by means of money, material goods, or other benefits, to entice others into prostitution or to provide a place for prostitution, or to act as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients,

3. 上述未列明的相同性质活动。

3. Other activities of the same nature not listed above.

列于上文之第十三条之五的“经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿”中所称“女性”应当被确保其确切知悉、理解实施该等行为可能造成的生理性、物理性增益以及伤害；且应至少年满 9 周岁， 原则上不得小于 12 周岁 （必要时应先行参考行为发生地当地管辖之刑事性法律之明文规定，决定后再行策划、组织、实施），涉及中国籍公民之女性孩童人(如相应条件之女学生、女性儿童人等)的，应保证其至少 年满 14 周岁。

The “female” referred to in the phrase “with the explicit consent of the female counterpart and assurance of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness” as set forth in Article 13-5 above shall be ensured of her exact knowledge and understanding of the physiological and physical benefits and potential harm that may result from the implementation of such acts; and shall be at least 9 years of age, and shall not, as a principle, be less than 12 years of age (in necessary circumstances, the explicit provisions of the criminal laws of the local jurisdiction where the act is to take place shall be referenced for a determination prior to planning, organizing, and implementing the act). In the case of female children who are citizens of the People’s Republic of China (such as female students, female children, etc., who meet the corresponding conditions), it shall be ensured that they are at least 14 years of age.

七、补正案（三）（暨附件 A.05.001）

VII. Correction Bill (No. 3) (and Annex A.05.001)

人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）

the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

补正案（三）本次补正案（三）依据《人生行动宪章》之第百二十二至百二十六条条款作出。自即日（2025 年 10 月 7 日）起施行。

Correction Bill (III) This Correction Bill (III) is made pursuant to Articles 122 to 126 of the Charter of Life Action. It shall come into effect as of today (October 7, 2025).

在原第百二十七条增加七条，作为人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（三），新增内容如下：

Seven Articles are added to the original Article 127, as Correction Bill (III) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction), with the new content as follows:

第百二十八条 文明成功的核心定义文明的进步不以“消灭人性阴影（如极端利己人格）”为标志，而以两项核心指标为衡量依据：（一）多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；（二）极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击。

Article 128 The Core Definition of Civilizational Success The advancement of civilization is not marked by the “eradication of the shadow of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality)” but is measured by two core indicators: (1) The majority can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and neutralized, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization.

第百二十九条 极端生存策略的正当性否定任何符合下列情形之一的生存方式，均属“哲学层面的失败”，不具备文明认可的正当性，不得被纳入“成功范式”进行传播，亦不得作为宪章适用范围内的价值参考：（一）将“刑法底线作为任何情形下的唯一行为准则”；（二）以无条件牺牲他人利益与社会信任为代价攫取利益。

Article 129 The Denial of Legitimacy to Extreme Survival Strategies Any mode of survival that meets any of the following conditions constitutes “failure at the philosophical level,” lacks the legitimacy recognized by civilization, shall not be included in the “success paradigm” for dissemination, and shall not serve as a value reference within the scope of the Charter’s application: (1) Treating the “bottom line of criminal law as the sole behavioral guideline under any circumstances”; (2) Gaining benefits at the cost of unconditionally sacrificing the interests of others and social trust.

第百三十条 信用高墙的落地规则在宪章“规则体系”章节框架下，补充信用评价机制的具体要求：宪章应倡导建立跨领域信用评价体系，将特定“极端利己行为（包括但不限于恶意破坏合作、严重违背公序良俗、蓄意背弃他人信任）”纳入信用负面清单，通过下列方式限制此类行为主体，显著提高其生存成本：（一）限制获取公共资源的渠道；（二）限制商业合作机会；（三）限制获取社会信任的途径。

Article 130 The Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall Within the framework of the “Rules System” chapter of the Charter, supplement the specific requirements for a credit evaluation mechanism: The Charter shall advocate for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, incorporating

specific “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious sabotage of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, and intentional betrayal of others’ trust)” into a negative credit list, and limit such behavior subjects through the following methods, significantly increasing their survival costs: (1) Restricting access to public resources; (2) Restricting business cooperation opportunities; (3) Restricting access to social trust.

第百三十一条 教育引导的义务设定在宪章 “文明传承” 章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：教育活动需将 “人性光谱认知”“无限游戏价值（可持续的合作与传承）”纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清 “极端生存策略的隐性代价（如丧失深度信任、内心安宁）”，从认知源头规避对 “短期利益至上” 的信仰盲从：（一）案例解析；（二）价值对比。

Article 131 The Obligation Setting for Educational Guidance Within the framework of the “Civilizational Inheritance” chapter of the Charter, clarify the guiding obligations of the education system: Educational activities must include “understanding the spectrum of human nature” and “the value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as compulsory content, helping individuals recognize the “hidden costs of extreme survival strategies (such as loss of deep trust and inner peace)” and avoid blind adherence to the “primacy of short-term interests” from the cognitive source through the following methods: (1) Case analysis; (2) Value comparison.

第百三十二条 个体信仰维护与社会支持在宪章 “个体权利与责任” 章节框架下，补充个体信仰维护的权利与社会支持机制：（一）个体有权通过下列方式抵御极端生存哲学的冲击，维护自身信仰的稳定性：(1) 坚守基于本宪章德行准则构建个人护城河；(2) 拒绝将极端人格的 “短期获利” 等同于 “成功”；(3) 主动参与信任型社会网络建设。（二）文明体系需为践行上述行为的个体提供必要社会支持，包括但不限于下列情形：(1) 信用加分；(2) 合作优先推荐；(3) 正向价值宣传。

Article 132 Individual Faith Maintenance and Social Support Within the framework of the “Individual Rights and Responsibilities” chapter of the Charter, supplement the right to individual faith maintenance and social support mechanisms: (1) Individuals have the right to resist the impact of extreme survival philosophies and maintain the stability of their own beliefs through the following methods: (1) Adhering to building a personal “moat” based on the moral standards of this Charter; (2) Refusing to equate the “short-term gains” of extreme personalities with “success”; (3) Proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks. (2) The civilizational system needs to provide necessary social support for individuals who practice the above behaviors, including but not limited to the following situations: (1) Credit bonus points; (2) Priority recommendation for cooperation; (3) Positive value promotion.

第百三十三条 补正的最小必要性说明本补正案仅通过本条及前五条内容实现修补，未新增复杂章节、未修改宪章原有条款，核心围绕 “根除信仰危机” 的三大痛点，完全符合 “最小必要修补” 原则，具体痛点如下：（一）价值定义模糊；（二）应对机制缺失；（三）个体信仰无支撑。

Article 133 The Minimal Necessity Explanation for This Correction This Correction Bill achieves its amendments solely through this Article and the preceding five Articles, without adding complex chapters or modifying the original provisions of the Charter. It focuses entirely on the three pain points of “eradicating the crisis of faith,” fully complying with the “minimal necessary correction” principle. The specific pain points are as follows: (1) Ambiguity in value definition; (2) Lack of response mechanisms; (3) Lack of support for individual faith.

第百三十四条 信仰危机的根除逻辑与适用效力（一）本章条款通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰——“文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明”—— 具备不可动摇的实践基础与认知依据，具体维度如下：(1) 明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的 “正当性” 空间；(2) 完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的 “生存” 空间；(3) 赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的 “支撑” 空间。（二）本章条款与宪章原有条款具有同等效力，自发布之日起同步施行；（三）本章条款的解释权归宪章制定人所有，未尽事宜参照宪章 “未尽事宜” 条款处理。

Article 134. The Logic and Applicable Effectiveness of Eradicating the Crisis of Faith (1) The provisions of this chapter mitigate the risks of wavering faith through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring that the core faith of the Charter —“civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light”—possesses an unshakable practical foundation and cognitive basis. The specific dimensions are as follows: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies; (2) Improving systemic constraints to compress the “survival” space for extreme behaviors; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive faith. (2) The provisions of this chapter have the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation. (3) The right to interpret the provisions of this chapter belongs to the Charter-Maker; matters not covered herein shall be handled in accordance with the “Matters Not Covered” provisions of the Charter.

宪章补正案制订（补正）人签字：

Signatory of the Charter Rectification Bill (Rectification) Maker:

八、补正案（四）

VIII. Rectification Bill (IV)

《人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（四）》

“Rectification Bill (IV) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)”

——关于新增第二十二条之二（全球旅居居住形态之补充）

——Regarding the Addition of Article 22-2 (Supplementary Provisions on Global Travel-Residence Forms)

制 定 人：孙雨钧

Maker: Sun Yujun

生 效 日：2026 年 9 月 25 日

Effective Date: September 25, 2026

一

缘由

Preamble

时代演进，居住技术日新。集装箱房、移动板房、救灾帐篷、露营帐篷、蒙古包、木屋、房车营地、胶囊旅馆等新型居住形态迭出不穷，应急救灾之际尤为必需。为使主宪章第二十二条所定「全球旅居」之生活形态周延完备、与时俱进，特制定本补正案，于第二十二条之后新增第二十二条之二，与主宪章具有同等效力。

As the times evolve, residential technology advances daily. New forms of residence, such as container houses, mobile prefabricated houses, disaster relief tents, camping tents, yurts, log cabins, RV campgrounds, and capsule hotels, emerge one after another, being particularly necessary during emergency disaster relief. To make the “global travel-residence” lifestyle stipulated in Article 22 of the main Charter comprehensive, complete, and up-to-date, this Rectification Bill is hereby enacted to add Article 22-2 after Article 22, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

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第一条【新增条款】

Article 1 [New Provision]

于主宪章第二十二条之后，新增第二十二条之二，与主宪章具有同等效力。

Article 22-2 is added after Article 22 of the main Charter, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

第二十二条之二【全球旅居居住形态之补充】

Article 22-2 [Supplementary Provisions on Global Travel-Residence Forms]

第一款【适用情形】 本人全球旅居人生，有下列情形之一者，得依法采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：

Paragraph 1 [Applicable Situations] In my global travel-residence life, if any of the following situations apply, I may lawfully adopt the following residential methods, forms, and channels to realize it:

（一）出于临时性、移动性、流动性居住之需要者；

(1) Those with needs for temporary, mobile, or fluid residence;

（二）因应自然灾害、公共卫生事件、突发事件等之应急避险需要者；

(2) In response to the emergency needs for disaster prevention and mitigation arising from natural disasters, public health incidents, emergencies, or other similar situations; # **

（三）因应灾害安置、过渡性居所之需要者；

(3) Those with needs for disaster placement or transitional residence;

（四）出于轻资产、高流动、成本优化及最小可行极简主义原则之需要者；

(4) Those with needs based on the principles of light assets, high mobility, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism;

（五）其他符合本宪章宗旨之特殊旅居情形者。

(5) Other special travel-residence situations that conform to the purpose of this Charter.

第二款【居住形态】 本人得采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：

Paragraph 2 [Residential Forms] I may adopt the following residential methods, forms, and channels to realize it:

第 1 项　集装箱房（含集装箱改造住宅）；

Item 1 Container houses (including converted container residences);

第 2 项　移动板房、活动板房（含预制装配式房屋）；

Item 2 Mobile prefabricated houses, movable prefabricated houses (including prefabricated and assembled houses);

第 3 项　救灾帐篷、大型军用帐篷（含应急救灾型篷房及灾难安置型帐篷）；

Item 3 Disaster relief tents, large military tents (including emergency disaster relief-type temporary shelters and disaster placement-type tents);

第 4 项　帐篷与露营（含露营帐篷、自驾露营及露营地驻留）；

Item 4 Tenting and camping (including camping tents, self-driving camping, and staying at campgrounds);

第 5 项　蒙古包、毡房等游牧式居所；

Item 5 Yurts, felt houses and other nomadic residences;

第 6 项　木屋、树屋、轻钢装配式小屋等轻型生态居所；

Item 6 Light ecological residences such as log cabins, tree houses, and light steel prefabricated small houses;

第 7 项　拖挂式房车及房车营地长期驻留；

Item 7 Long-term residence in towable RVs and RV campgrounds;

第 8 项　胶囊旅馆、太空舱旅馆等微型共享住宿；

Item 8 Micro-shared accommodations such as capsule hotels and space capsule hotels;

第 9 项　换宿（含协作换宿、互助驻留等，以民事合作方式换取住宿）；

Item 9 Work-exchange (including cooperative work-exchange, mutual assistance stays, etc., exchanging accommodation through civil cooperation);

第 10 项　其他符合本宪章宗旨之临时性、移动性、最小可行性居住形态。

Item 10 Other temporary, mobile, minimum viable residential forms that conform to the purpose of this Charter.

第三款【共同原则】 上述形态之采用，均须符合轻资产、高流动、最小可行极简主义原则及不购置不动产原则（附件 A.04.001）；凡涉「雇」「工」之表述，依宪章术语铁律，一律理解为民事合作、协作关系，绝不构成劳动雇佣关系。

Article 3 [Common Principles] The adoption of the foregoing forms shall all comply with the principles of light assets, high liquidity, minimum viable minimalism, and the principle of not purchasing real estate (Appendix A.04.001); Any reference to "employment" or "worker" shall, in accordance with the ironclad rules of the Charter terminology, be uniformly understood as a civil cooperative and collaborative relationship, and shall in no circumstance constitute an employment relationship.

第二条【术语订正】

Article 2 [Terminology Rectification]

本补正案不使用「打工换宿」等违反去雇佣化原则之表述，统一订正为「换宿」「协作换宿」。

This Correction Bill does not use terms such as "workaway" that violate the principle of de-employment, and uniformly revises them to "exchange stay" and "collaborative exchange stay."

第三条【与既有条款之衔接】

Article 3 [Connection with Existing Provisions]

本补正案所增第二十二条之二，与主宪章第二十二条并列适用、具有同等效力；与既有条款之解释发生冲突时，依「新规优于旧规、特别优于一般」之法则，以本补正案为准。未尽事宜，依第二十二条及本宪章宗旨处理。

The Article 22-2 added by this Correction Bill shall apply concurrently with Article 22 of the main Charter and shall have equal effect; in case of conflict with the interpretation of existing provisions, the principle of "new provisions prevail over old ones, special provisions prevail over general ones" shall apply, and this Correction Bill shall prevail. Matters not covered shall be handled in accordance with Article 22 and the purpose of this Charter.

第四条【疏议同步】

Article 4 [Synchronization of Sub-commentary]

本补正案生效后，同步修订《〈人生行动宪章〉疏议（唐律疏议格式·合并总编本）》第二十二条项下之【疏】【议】，增补对新居住形态之解释与引注。

After this Correction Bill takes effect, the [Sub-commentary] and [Commentary] under Article 22 of "Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action (Tang Law Commentary Format · Consolidated and Compiled Edition)" shall be revised accordingly, with additions of explanations and citations for new forms of residence.

第五条【生效】

Article 5 [Effective Date]

本补正案自 2026 年 9 月 25 日起生效实施，并溯及适用。

This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from September 25, 2026, and shall apply retroactively.

制定人：孙雨钧

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

2026 年 9 月 25 日

September 25, 2026

九、补正案（五）

IX. Correction Bill (Five)

《人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（五）》

"Correction Bill (Five) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)"

——关于新增第二十二条之三（水上及特别形式居住形态）

——On the Addition of Article 22-3 (Water-based and Special Forms of Residence)

制 定 人：孙雨钧

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

生 效 日：2026 年 9 月 25 日

Effective Date: September 25, 2026

—

缘由

Preamble

船屋、船宿等水上居住形态及各类非常规载体居所，属全球旅居之特殊形式。为周延主宪章第二十二条及第二十二条之二所定「全球旅居」之生活形态，明确其适用边界，特制定本补正案，于第二十二条之二之后新增第二十二条之三，与主宪章具有同等效力。

Water-based residences such as houseboats and liveaboard accommodations, and various forms of unconventional dwellings, are special forms of global travel and residence. To comprehensively cover the “global travel and residence” lifestyle stipulated in Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the main Charter, and to clarify its scope of application, this Correction Bill is hereby enacted to add Article 22-3 after Article 22-2, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

—

第一条【新增条款】

Article 1 [New Provision]

于主宪章第二十二条之二之后，新增第二十二条之三，与主宪章具有同等效力。

Article 22-3 is added after Article 22-2 of the main Charter, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

第二十二条之三【水上及特别形式居住形态】

Article 22-3 [Water-based and Special Forms of Residence]

第一款【适用情形】 本人全球旅居人生，于下列特别情形下，得采用水上及非常规载体之居住形态:

Paragraph 1 [Applicable Situations] In the course of my global travel and residence life, I may adopt water-based and unconventional carrier forms of residence under the following special circumstances:

（一）应急避险、灾害安置、突发事件处置之需要者；

(I) Those requiring emergency shelter, disaster accommodation, or response to emergencies;

（二）特殊旅居体验、考察研究等非常规情形之需要者。

(2) For the needs of special travel experiences, research and investigation, and other unconventional situations.

第二款【居住形态】

Paragraph 2 [Forms of Residence]

第 1 项　船屋、船宿等水上居住形态；

Item 1 Water-based residences such as houseboats and liveaboard accommodations;

第 2 项　水面浮动平台、水上浮动住宅等特殊水上载体；

Item 2 Special water-based carriers such as floating platforms on water and floating residential units on water;

第 3 项　应急避险、灾害安置等特别情形下之临时性水上居住形态。

Item 3 Temporary water-based residences for special circumstances such as emergency shelter and disasterresettlement.

第三款【特别形式标注】 前款所列形态，仅作特别形式标注，仅在特定情况下使用，不作为常设居住形态。

Paragraph 3 [Special Form Annotation] The forms listed in the preceding paragraph are only annotated as special forms and shall only be used under specific circumstances, not as permanent forms of residence.

第四款【安全与合规限制】 采用水上及非常规载体居住形态者，须符合水域管理、航行安全、治安、消防、环保等法律、行政法规及主管机关之规定，不得妨碍公共利益与他人合法权益。

Paragraph 4 [Safety and Compliance Restrictions] Those adopting water-based and unconventional carrier forms of residence must comply with laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire protection, and

environmental protection, and must not hinder public interests or the lawful rights and interests of others.

第五款【准用】 本形态之采用，准用第二十二条之二第三款【共同原则】之规定。

Paragraph 5 [Quasi-application] The adoption of this form shall quasi-apply to the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

第二条【与既有条款之衔接】

Article 2 [Connection with Existing Provisions]

本补正案所增第二十二条之三，与主宪章第二十二条、第二十二条之二并列适用、具有同等效力；与既有条款之解释发生冲突时，依「新规优于旧规、特别优于一般」之法则，以本补正案为准。

The Article 22-3 added by this Correction Bill shall apply concurrently with Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the main Charter and shall have equal effect; in case of conflict with the interpretation of existing provisions, the principle of "new provisions prevail over old ones, special provisions prevail over general ones" shall apply, and this Correction Bill shall prevail.

第三条【特别形式之说明】

Article 3 [Explanation of Special Forms]

本补正案所定水上及非常规载体居住形态，系特别形式，不作常设；其采用另须遵守水域管理、航行安全、治安、消防、环保等法律、行政法规及主管机关之规定，并准用第二十二条之二第三款【共同原则】。

The water-based and unconventional carrier forms of residence stipulated in this Correction Bill are special forms and shall not be permanent; their adoption must also comply with laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire protection, and environmental protection, and shall quasi-apply to Paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

第四条【疏议同步】

Article 4 [Synchronization of Sub-commentary]

本补正案生效后，同步修订《〈人生行动宪章〉疏议（唐律疏议格式·合并总编本）》第二十二条项下之【疏】【议】，增补对水上及特别形式居住形态之解释与引注。

Upon the entry into force of this Correction Bill, the Sub-commentary and Commentary under Article 22 of "the Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action (Tanglü Shuyi Format · Consolidated and Compiled Edition)" shall be revised in parallel, with additions and supplements made to the interpretations and citations concerning water-based and special forms of residential habitation.

第五条【生效】

Article 5 【Effective Date】

本补正案自 2026 年 9 月 25 日起生效实施，并溯及适用。

This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from September 25, 2026, and shall be applied retroactively.

制定人：孙雨钧

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

2026 年 9 月 25 日

September 25, 2026

十、附件 A.06.001（民事合作化补充订正案）

X. Annex A.06.001 (Supplementary Rectification Bill for Civil Partnership)

《人生行动宪章》中关于特定表述民事合作化

Civil Partnershipization of Specific Expressions in the Charter of Life Action

的补充订正案

the Supplementary Rectification Bill

（订正案编号：A.06.001）

(Rectification Bill No.: A.06.001)

制定人：孙雨钧 (Aaron Suen)

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

制定依据：依据《人生行动宪章》赋予制定人之最终解释权与修订权。

Basis of Formulation: In accordance with the final interpretive and revisional powers granted to the Charter-Maker by the Charter of Life Action.

制定日期：2026 年 2 月 21 日

Date of Enactment: February 21, 2026

生效日期：2026 年 2 月 21 日

Date of Entry into Force: February 21, 2026

第一条 订正宗旨

Article 1 Purpose of the Rectification

为彻底贯彻本宪章所秉持的“反人格从属、倡平等协作”之核心精神，将一切可能隐含

To thoroughly implement the core spirit of “opposing personal subordination and advocating equal collaboration” upheld by this Charter, to eliminate all potential implications of

人身依附或单向支配关系的表述，在理念与实践指向上，明确订正为基于平等、自

Expressions of personal attachment or one-way domination are, in both conceptual and practical orientation, explicitly rectified to be based on equality, self-

愿、合意的民事合作或合伙关系，特对下列条款作出订正。

Willing and agreed-upon civil cooperation or partnership relationships hereby make the following Rectification Bill for the following Articles.

第二条 具体条款订正

Article 2 Specific Rectification of Articles

以下订正以“原条款”与“订正后条款”对照形式呈现。订正后条款自本修正案生效之日

The following corrections are presented in a comparative format of “Original Article” and “Corrected Article”. The Corrected Article shall take effect from the date of entry into force of this Rectification Bill.

起，完全取代原条款中相应部分之效力。

to take full effect, replacing the corresponding part of the original Article.

(1) Rectification of the relevant provisions in Articles 62 to 66 [Life Stages and Action Modes]

㈠ 对第六十二条至第六十六条【人生阶段与行动模式】中相关表述的订正

Original Article (excerpted from the consolidated version, describing the financial development path):

原条款（摘自合订本，描述财务发展路径）：

Working for others -> Working for oneself (selling time) -> Selling time in bulk (creating courses) -> Hiring others to work -> Building a company

“替别人打工->为自己打工（卖时间）->把时间批量卖（做课程）->雇人干活->公司自

Automate -> Use money to make money -> Establish a fund/trust -> Write books and establish theories.

动化->用钱生钱->成立基金/信托->著书立说。”

Rectified Article:

订正后条款：

Providing specialized labor collaboration for others -> Working for oneself (selling professional services) -> Productizing and standardizing services ->

“为他人提供专项劳务协作->为自己工作（出售专业服务）->将服务产品化与标准化->

Integrate resources and expertise through the establishment of civil cooperation or partnership -> construct an automated operational system -> conduct capital operations

通过建立民事合作或合伙关系整合资源与专长->构建自动化运营系统->进行资本运作

->Establish a fund or trust structure->to conduct ideological and knowledge output.”

->设立基金或信托架构->进行思想与知识输出。”

(2) Rectification of Article 63 [Financial Ark Construction: Division of the Macro-Period Stages]

㈡ 对第六十三条【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】的订正

原条款：

Original provision:

“团队化时代（雇佣他人为自己工作时代）”

“The Era of Team Formation (the era of hiring others to work for oneself)”

订正后条款：

Corrected Article:

“团队（合伙/合作式）协作化时代（通过民事合作与合伙关系进行资源整合的时代）”

“The Era of Team-based (Partnership/Collaborative) Collaboration (the era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relations)”

㈢ 对第二十九条之注 5（关于构建资产体系之手段的释义）的订正

㈢Rectification of the Annotation to Article 29-5 (Interpretation of the Means for Constructing the Asset System)

原条款（部分）：

Original provision (partial):

“…为本人自身构建每月不少于…之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by means of hiring others”

使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的

so that one shall never have to engage in any activity not of one’s own subjective will for any consumption expenditure in one’s own life.

工作或活动。”

Work or activities.”

订正后条款:

Rectified Article:

“…为本人自身构建每月不少于…之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过建立民事合作或

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by establishing civil cooperation or…”

合伙关系，合理运用合作方的专长与时间资源，使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之

Partnership, the rational utilization of a partner’s specialized skills and time resources, enabling oneself to never have to concern oneself with any aspect of one’s own life for one’s entire lifetime.

中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。”

any work or activity undertaken for the purpose of consumption-type expenditures that is not performed out of one’s own subjective will.”

第三条 订正解释

Article 3 Rectification Interpretation

(1) This Rectification Bill aims to clarify the original phrasing, which could be interpreted as a unidirectional master-servant relationship,

（一） 本次订正旨在将原表述中可能被解读为“雇主-雇员”之单向支配关系，明

is indeed transformed into an equal civil legal relationship of “partner-to-partner”.

(2) “The reasonable use of others’ time and expertise” is the objective, and “civil cooperation or partnership” is the means to achieve this objective.

确转化为“合作方-合作方”之平等民事法律关系。

the default legal relationship form.

（二） “合理运用他人时间与专长”是目的，“民事合作或合伙关系”是实现此目

(3) This Rectification does not alter the fundamental objective of the original Article, which is to realize the personal financial and action freedom it aims to express.

的的预设法律关系形式。

（三） 本订正不改变原条款旨在表达的实现个人财务与行动自由的根本目标，

仅对实现路径所依赖的社会关系性质进行理念上的澄清与升级。

To conceptually clarify and upgrade the nature of the social relationships relied upon by the implementation path.

第四条 保留条款

Article 4 Reservation Clause

本订正案不影响《人生行动宪章》第五十八条【工资本质】 及其他条款对现有雇佣制

This Rectification Bill does not affect Article 58 of the Charter of Life Action [Nature of Wages] and other provisions concerning the existing employment system.

度进行社会分析与批判的效力。该等分析作为背景认知与警示，与本次订正所倡导的

the effectiveness of conducting social analysis and critique. Such analysis, as background cognition and warning, is consistent with what is advocated in this Rectification.

实践道路形成对照，其价值应予保留。

The practical paths formed should be contrasted, and their value shall be preserved.

第五条 最终效力

Article 5 Final Effectiveness

本订正案经制定人签署后生效，成为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，其效力

This Rectification Bill shall take effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker and become an integral part of the Charter of Life Action, its effectiveness

等同于宪章原文。

Equivalent to the text of the Charter.

制定人签字:

Charter-Maker's Signature:

孙雨钧 (Aaron Suen)

Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

2026 年 2 月 21

February 21, 2026

十一、第百四十四条新增原则条款（2026-08-22）

XI. New Principle Article 144 (2026-08-22)

《人生行动宪章》新增原则条款

New Principles of the Charter of Life Action

第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一:

Article 144 【The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】A participant may join any organization only under one of the following two circumstances:

(1) An organization established by the individual—said organization is personally founded by the individual, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by the individual;

(2) Organizations that I have voluntarily joined for specific purposes—I fully recognize the purpose and core members of such organizations, and I am a voluntary member based on specific and clear purposes.

（一）本人自行建立之组织——该组织由本人亲自创设，其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定者；

Except for the two circumstances listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations, including but not limited to civil servants, regardless of any incidental benefits, status, or treatment.

（二）本人基于特定目的自愿加入之组织——本人完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员，且系基于特定、明确之目的而自愿加入者。

For the detailed provisions, criteria for determination, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 "Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation".

除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织；尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与，无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇。

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun Effective Date: August 22, 2026

本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，见附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。

制定人：孙雨钧 生效日期：2026 年 8 月 22 日

十二、附件 E.01.001（关于修改第十八条及第十九条规定的修正案）

XII. Annex E.01.001 (Amendment concerning the revision of Articles 18 and 19)

关于修改《人生行动宪章》第十八条及第

Regarding the Amendment to Article 18 and the

十九条规定的修正案

Amendment to Article 19

为使适应实践反馈情况，经宪章制定人审议决定，对原《人生行动宪章》之宪章原文之第十八条、第十九条作出如下修改：

In order to adapt to practical feedback, after deliberation and decision by the Charter-Maker, the following modifications are made to the original text of the Charter of Life Action, specifically to Article 18 and Article 19:

第一条 对第十八条的修改

Article 1 Amendment to Article 18

将第十八条中“应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73)元，此平均数不得低于 USD 45 元”修改为：

Change “Article 18: ‘It shall be ensured that the average daily cash flow is greater than or equal to USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73), and this average shall not be less than USD 45’” to:

“应确保每日平均现金流维持在 CNY 175 至 300 (USD 26 至 45, CHF 26 至 48, EUR 22 至 45, NZD 43 至 73)元区间内，且平均不低于 CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49)元。”

“The average daily cash flow shall be maintained within the range of CNY 175 to 300 (USD 26 to 45, CHF 26 to 48, EUR 22 to 45, NZD 43 to 73), with an average of no less than CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49).”

原条款中设置的警戒线 (USD 50 / CNY 335)继续有效。

The warning line set forth in the original Article (USD 50 / CNY 335) remains in effect.

第二条 对第十九条的修改将第十九条中“应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备”修改为：

Article 2 The amendment to Article 19 shall amend the phrase in Article 19 “shall ensure that after the establishment of the venture, they hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency” to:

“应确保创业后手头持有 10 万至 15 万元人民币或等额之外币现金储备。”

A cash reserve of RMB 100,000 to 150,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency shall be held on hand after the establishment of the partnership.

第三条解释权本修正案之最终解释权归制定方所有。

Article 3. Right of Interpretation The right of final interpretation of this Rectification Bill shall belong to the Charter-Maker.

第四条溯及力本修正案之规定，对于在本修正案施行之日（2026 年 2 月 8 日）前已发生且持续至该日之后的行为或状态，具有溯及适用的效力。具体而言，在本修正案施行之日后进行签署、确认或任何形式追认的相关文件或安排，若其日期晚于 2026 年 2 月 8 日，则其涉及的资金标准须溯及适用本修正案调整后的规定。

Article 4 Retroactive Effect The provisions of this Rectification Bill shall have retroactive effect on acts or states that occurred before and continued after the date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill (February 8, 2026). Specifically, for any documents or arrangements signed, confirmed, or ratified in any form after the enforcement date of this Rectification Bill, if their date is later than February 8, 2026, the financial standards involved therein shall be subject to the provisions adjusted by this Rectification Bill with retroactive effect.

第五条施行日期本修正案自 2026 年 2 月 8 日起施行。

Article 5 Effective Date This Rectification Bill shall come into effect on February 8, 2026.

宪章制定人审议签字：

Charter-Maker deliberation and signature:

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第三部分　附件体系（小件逐字全文；大件仅列索引）

PART III　ANNEX SYSTEM (Minor items in full text verbatim; major items listed by index only)

（以下附件均为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，与主宪章具有同等效力。）

(The following Annexes are integral and inseparable parts of the Charter of Life Action and shall have the same effect as the main Charter.)

附件 A.01.001　《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章第一修正案》

Annex A.01.001　“the First Amendment to the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action”

〔（第一修正案；知识库原件为「主文＋第一修正案」合并本，此处逐字取第一修正案正文）〕

[(First Amendment; the original text in the knowledge base is a combined version of ‘Main Text + First Amendment’, here the full text of the First Amendment is taken verbatim)]

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Aaron Suen

Aaron Suen

人生行动宪章第 60 次原则性终局订正

the 60th Principled Final Correction to the Charter of Life Action

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 Aaron 本人人生行动宪章

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 Aaron’s Personal Charter of Life Action

第一条 【宪章宗旨】为明确订定本《人生行动宪章》（以下原则上简称本《宪章》或《宪章》）宪章制定人之人生前进方向，坚定走“雨钧特色宇宙主义”人生发展道路，将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向之影响减至最低之最小必要限度；根据本人之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义以及逻辑性原则特制定本宪制性章程。

Article 1 【Preamble of the Charter】To clearly establish the life direction of the Charter-Maker of this “the Charter of Life Action” (hereinafter, unless otherwise specified, referred to as “the Charter” or “the Charter”), to firmly follow the life development path of “Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism”, and to minimize the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the application of the Charter is directed to the minimum necessary extent; this constitutional

charter is hereby formulated in accordance with the Charter-Maker's life prospects, vision, life dreams, ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and the principles of minimalism and logic.

第一条之二 【最高纲领性理想】将推动构建人类命运共同体，宇宙文明命运共同体，实现旅居创投式生活和成立全球化私人投资银行、私人国际化良性资产管理公司法人机构、私人募集基金公司法人机构的人生最高个人目标，并在此基础上，以持续利他心态持续学习-思考-行动，以宇宙公民理念，持续助力推动构建开放、包容、互学、互鉴、共商、共建、共享；普遍安全、共同繁荣，普世共赢的世界级和宇宙化新生态作为人生最高纲领性理想。

Article 1-2 【The Highest Guiding Ideal】To promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilizations, to realize the highest personal goals of pursuing a venture capital and investment-oriented lifestyle of residence and to establish legal entities such as a globalized private investment bank, a private international benign asset management company, and a private fundraising company, and on this basis, to continuously learn-reflect-act with a continuous altruistic mindset, and with the concept of a cosmic citizen, to continuously help promote the building of an open, inclusive, mutually learning, mutually enlightening, jointly consulted, jointly built, and shared; universally secure, commonly prosperous, and universally beneficial world-class and cosmicized new ecosystem as the highest guiding ideal of life.

第二条 【宪章制定人之理想人格描述】《宪章》制定人之理想人格中， 本

Article 2 【Description of the Ideal Personality of the Charter-Maker】In the ideal personality of the maker of the Charter, this

人意欲成为同时符合下列全部描述的人：第 1 项 具有不受外界物质条件、任何其他人评价语言影响到的无条件自信的；第 2 项 不自负骄傲的；第 3 项 实事求是的；第 4 项 具有强大内驱力的；第 5 项 具有强大自我战略决策力的；第 6 项 具有坚定个人（独特）原则的；第 7 项 思维、认知、行为系统性的；第 8 项 崇尚最大可行自由度（自决权）的；第 9 项 对团队非现实性可能失控或涉及犯罪不予管控、追究，而必要时又能予以及时的（不同程度直到严厉）提醒，反之则予以实质性严格控制的；第 10 项 平等看待所有人之人格同时认识到并尊重其差异的；第 11 项 按照“反非合法性原则”，以违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑（剥夺政治权利终身）之程度（构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑）之行为为对本人自身及他人行为、思维之 绝对性底线标准的；第 12 项 按照“反非合法性原则”，以违反行为发生时所适用之有期徒刑以上的刑法及相关法律法规，原则上保证本人自身不受监禁以及 30 年以上有期、无期徒刑的惩罚为相对性底线标准的；第 13 项 按照“反非合法性原则”，将治安管理处罚法、行政

强制法、民事强制执行法（草案）条款之强制性规定依次作为第三、详细解读： 第四、第五梯次相对性底线标准之考虑内容的；

A person who desires to be a person who simultaneously meets all of the following descriptions:

Item 1: Possesses unconditional confidence that is not affected by external material conditions or the evaluative language of any other person;

Item 2: Is not arrogant or conceited;

Item 3: Is pragmatic and seeks truth from facts;

Item 4: Possesses a powerful internal drive;

Item 5: Possesses powerful strategic self-decision-making ability;

Item 6: Possesses firm personal (unique) principles;

Item 7: Possesses a systematic approach to thinking, cognition, and action;

Item 8: Adheres to the principle of maximum feasible freedom of self-determination;

Item 9: Does not control or pursue accountability for a team's unrealistic potential loss of control or involvement in criminal acts, but can provide timely (to varying degrees, up to severe) reminders when necessary, and conversely, exercises substantive and strict control over such matters;

Item 10: Views the personality of all persons as equal while recognizing and respecting their differences;

Item 11: In accordance with the "Anti-Illegality Principle," establishes as the absolute bottom line standard for their own and others' actions and thinking any act that constitutes a crime and is sentenced to imprisonment for seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights), in violation of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations;

Item 12: In accordance with the "Anti-Illegality Principle," establishes as the relative bottom line standard the principle of ensuring that they themselves are not subject to imprisonment and punishment of 30 years or more in prison or life imprisonment, in violation of the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations applicable at the time the act was committed;

Item 13: In accordance with the "Anti-Illegality Principle," considers the mandatory provisions of the Public Security Administration Punishment Law, the Administrative Compulsion Law, and the Civil Compulsory Enforcement Law (Draft) as the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of relative bottom line standards, in that order.

In principle, on the premise of not violating the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law (and its judicial interpretations) and the explicit provisions of other laws at the time the act is committed, especially the mandatory legal provisions concerning the deprivation of human life and the restriction of personal freedom (in extreme circumstances, on the premise of having fully or substantially achieved the established objectives, it is acceptable to be subject to a maximum of 7 years of restrictive liberty for a single illegal act due to non-subjective intent; for multiple illegal acts, a maximum of 20 years of restrictive liberty; under the legal provisions), to engage in altruistic affairs for the benefit of like-minded individuals who share common ideals among all humanity, in the manner of paying the minimum feasible necessary "effort," with the intention of achieving the author's predestined, maximally feasible, non-illegal, altruistic or mutually beneficial, universally win-win aspirations or the corresponding state of intention as listed in the author's wish list, and to persevere in achieving the state of life ideals in the established macro-directional sense.

Item 14: In accordance with the "Anti-Illegibility and Charter-Conforming Principles," when necessary, the explicit provisions of mandatory agreement clauses, mandatory industry regulations, the minimum feasible action process of standard procedure guidance documents, the specific requirements of clients (collective or individual), industry ethics (non-mandatory provisions of a moral and ethical nature), social morality, the ideal state of academia, the absolute upper limit of the ideal state of the individual, the absolute upper limit of the ideal state of the core team, and the absolute upper limit of the ideal state of humanity shall be considered as the relative baseline standards for the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth tiers, respectively;

Item 15: Possessing an extremely peaceful state of mind;

Item 16: Able to communicate calmly and logically with almost all like-minded individuals and most well-intentioned unlike-minded individuals;

Item 17: Capable of lifelong learning and continuous growth;

Item 18: Able to continuously earn monetary income, to earn at least 1 million yuan in non-labor income per month before the age of 35, and to accumulate a total monetary amount of 1 billion to 10 billion yuan (or an equivalent amount in commonly used foreign currency in the author's usual place of residence);

Item 19: Committed to long-termism (maintaining the regularity and systematic nature of the author's business, investment, travel for work and residence, translation, language learning and exchange, book writing, exercise, and principles of waking up and going to bed);

Item 20: Principally honest, but exemptable under the explicitly stipulated circumstances of Article 90 and Article 91 of this "the Charter";

Item 21: Able to comprehensively and dialectically listen to information from others and ascertain the truthfulness of the information;

Item 22: Capable of continuously perceiving the essence of all things and making continuous and effective decisions;

Item 23: Able to understand human nature, skilled in resource integration, and skilled in strategic planning and control;

Item 24: A person who is not subject to non-minimally necessary interference from any person, matter, thing, resource, or the author's own greedy human nature from the outside world;

Item 25: Possessing identities such as a multilingual individual, a writer in multiple languages, and an international resident;

Item 26: Structurally establishing multiple corporate legal persons and business organizations;

Item 27: Engaging in consulting, planning, organizing, agency, and intermediary activities for various possible industries, as well as engaging in the leasing of specific objects;

Item 28: Engaging in foreign-related activities (including but not limited to cross-border, cross-regional, or global-scale internationalized operations, investments, business, exchanges, language communication, research and study, study abroad, exhibitions, cultural tourism, marriage, and media);

Item 29: Possessing identities such as a professional entrepreneur, investor (including natural person qualified investors, legal entity institutional investors, etc.), and private fund manager;

Item 30: Engaging in private fund management, cross-border equity investment, and the operation of cross-border corporate legal persons;

原则上，在不违反行为做出时之刑法（及其司法解释）明文规定、（其他）法的律之明文规定，尤其是人之生命之剥夺性、人身自由限制性之强制性规定之法律条文的前提下（极端情况下，在已经全然或基本达成既定目的条件下，可接受在非主观故意因单一非合法行为最多接受 7 年自由限制性刑罚；因多项非合法行为，最多接受 20 年自由限制性刑罚的法律条文的前提下；以最小可行之必要“努力”付出之方式，为与本人具有共同理想之全人类中之一部分志合之人之行谋福利之利他主义之事务，意图达成本人心愿单之中本人人生既定的、最大可行地意图达成的、非非法目的、利他主义或互利主义之普适共赢之心愿或意图达成的对应状态，持之以恒以达成既定宏观方向上的人生理想之状态。第 14 项 按照“反非合法、合章程规约性原

则”，必要时将明文协议条款强制性规定、行业强制性规定、标准流程指导书之最小可 行行动流程、具体客户（群体性或个体性）明确要求、行业道德（道义性质之非强制性规定）、社会公德、学术理想状态、个人理想状态绝对上限、核心团队理想状态绝对上限、人类理想状态绝对上限依次作为第六、第七、第八、第九、第十、第十一、第 十二、第十三、第十四以及第十五梯次之相对性底线标准考虑内 容的；第 15 项 心境极端平和的；第 16 项 可镇定、有逻辑与几乎所有同频人以及大多数善意不同频相对人交流的；第 17 项 可终身学习、持续成长的；第 18 项 能持续赚取货币，并在 35 岁前赚到至少 100 万元每月之非劳务收入且能赚到 10 亿至 100 亿元人民币（或等量本人常居地常用外币）总量的货币的；第 19 项 坚持长期主义聚集的（保持本人之经营、投资、旅行办公与旅行居住、翻译、语言学习交流、书籍写作、运动、起床就寝原则性保持规律性、系统性）；第 20 项 原则上诚信，但可在本《宪章》第九十条、第九十一条明文规定情形下豁免的；第 21 项 能全面、辨证听取外界相对人信息，查明信息真伪的；第 22 项 可持续洞察万物本质地并持续、有效地决策的；第 23 项 能洞悉人性、擅于资源整合、擅于布局坐庄的；第 24 项 不受外界任何人、事、物、资源与本人之贪婪之人性之非最小必要干扰的人。第 25 项 具有多语言者、多语种作家、国际旅居人等身份的；第 26 项 结构性开设多家公司法人、企业组织的；第 27 项 从事多种可能的事务性行业的咨询、策划、组织、代理、中介活动，以及从事特定标的物出赁活动的；第 28 项 从事涉外活动（包括但不限于跨国、跨地区、或全球范围的国际化经营、投资、商务、交往、语言交流、研学、留学、会展、文化旅游、婚姻、传媒）等活动的；第 29 项 具有职业企业家、投资人（包括自然人合格投资人、法人机构投资人等）、私募基金管理人身份的；第 30 项 从事私募基金管理、跨国股权投资、跨国公司法人经营的；坚定宇宙化、全球化、国际化战略方向：专业服务——咨询+新媒体/代理——策划+新媒体/代理——商务/贸易——租赁——中介——投资公司——私募基金股权投资公司——资产管理公司——信托协议 （不亲自开设信托/再保险公司）

Firmly adhering to the cosmic, globalized, and internationalized strategic direction: Professional Services—Consulting + New Media/Agency—Planning + New Media/Agency—Business/Trade— —Leasing — Intermediary — Investment Company — Private Equity Fund Investment Company — Asset Management Company — Trust Agreement (without personally establishing a trust/reinsurance company)

第 31 项 最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的私人投资银行集团法人机构组织的。

Item 31 A simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private investment banking group corporate entity may be established.

第三条 【比金钱重要的权利陈述性罗列】本人兹认定，在任何情况下，以下权利大于金钱、资产。第 1 项 生命权；第 2 项 生存权；第 3 项 基本健康权；第 4 项 休息权;第 5 项 独立自主决

策权；第 6 项 行动自由权；第 7 项 学习成长权；（发展权）第 8 项 独立思考权；第 9 项 言论发表权；第 10 项 出版权；第 11 项 集会权;第 12 项 结社权;第 13 项 法人经营自主权（包括经营之独立决策权）。

In any event, the right 1. to subsistence, 2. of life, 3. of basic health, 4. of rest, 5. of decision-making, 6. of freedom of action, 7. of learning and growth, （of developement）8. of independent thinking, 9. of speech, 10. of publishing, 11. of assembly, 12. right of association, 13. business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

第四条 【价值观排序与自然人权利让渡顺序排列】本人理想的人生价值观，总体原则上遵循“真理/规律”大于等于“人之心愿/利益”大于感情（“真理/规律”≥“人之心愿/利益”＞感情）之排序。具体项目排序如下，其顺序原则上终身不变，并在与人交换时遵循由末尾向首位交换出让的原则，其中 1-10 项任何时候不得出让，其顺序亦不得做改动：第 1 项 个人生命权（个人生命肇始、开始存在的权利与特性）；第 2 项 个人生存权（个人生命存在的时间延续性）；第 3 项 个人身体完整保持权（个人肉体完整之保持权）；第 4 项 个人身体、精神、思维认知世界之健康保持权（机能之正常运转权/个人身心无疾性）；第 5 项 个人自由权（独立自主的战略性自主决策权 自主思考选择性 以及可自动运营的资产创造权）；第 6 项 个人信念感|自信感（最核心社会资源）；第 7 项 对外信任感（他信感）【思维意识体系与自身行为的相对一致性（原则上一致性）】；第 8 项 个人独立的“全局之本质主义真相之探索权、明晰权”；第 9 项 个人学习、成长、改变权（发展性）；第 10 项 个人—团队人生理想|梦想|愿景【List】（动力性）；第 11 项 个人大范围社会性信用【个人承诺之意思表示对非本人之人之有效性】基于本人个人之明确承诺 坚持审慎承诺 最大诚信第 1 款. 个人经营性社会信用（所谓“商业信用”）第 2 款. 个人资本性、金融性（界）之信用（“金融、资本市场信用”）第 12 项 资产性无形资源（物质基础进项的存续性）第 1 款. 高质量注意力第 2 款 . 高 质 量 精 力第 3 款 . 高 质 量 时 间第 4 款 . 高 质 量 认 知第 5 款. 优质信息第 6 款. 有 效的 系统化规则第 13 项 个人影响力第 14 项 个人领导力第 15 项 个人决策力第 16 项 个人思维力第 17 项 个人沟通力第 18 项 个人利他主义、感恩之表达 1 ； 第 19 项 个人声誉（相对核心社会性声誉）

1 可通过口头等非实质性方式或金钱、物质等实质性方式加以表示，并应当对可能被人非善意利用之情形加以考虑。第 1 款. 个人品格第 2 款. 个人才华第 20 项 高质量人脉圈第 21 项 其他资产性无形资源第 22 项 长期性资产标的体系第 1 款. 本人合作之核心之人 【自己阵营之自然人】第 1 项 核心合伙人第 2 项 核心股东第 3 项 核心高管第 2 款. 股权第 3 款. 股份第 4 款. IPR 资产（智慧财产权/知识产权资产）第 1 项 著作权收入①. 图书著作权收入②. 音频/音乐著作权收入③. 视频/影像著作权收入④. 软件著作权收入⑤. 其他著作权收入第 2 项 商标权收入①. 商标许可使用费收入②. 商标合法转让所得额③. 其他商标权收入第 3 项 专利权收入①. 外观设计专利收入②. 实用新型专利收入③. 创新发明专利收入④. 其他专利权收入第 5 款. 资产性权益

——被动性收益第 1 项 用益物权①. 公司开设与之现金流资产②. 针对他人之公司法人机构股权/股份投资分红③. 房地产再租赁之租金资产④. 基金投资 1) 私募基金开设与投资——一级市场或；2) 共同基金投资——二级市场第 2 项 文玩租赁之利得第 3 项 贵金属投资标的之利得①. 黄金②. 白银③. 铂金④. 镍金属⑤. 钯金⑥ 其他上述未列明可合规交易之贵金属标的物第 4 项 保险第 5 项 信托第 6 项 银行结构性存款第 6 款. 分红权【来源如下】第 1 项 非本人运营的法人机构之股权第 2 项 持有他人公司之股份第 7 款. 其他绩优公司股票第 8 款. 共同基金份额之分红权第 23 项 核心政治权利第 1 款 . 言 论 自 由 权第 2 款 . 出 版 自 由 权第 3 款 . 集 会 自 由 权第 4 款. 结社自由权第 24 项 社会性责任感（社会责任）第 1 款. 对自我经营与未来生活、成长、发展的责任感； 第 2 款. 对已付费客户责任感；第 25 项 对公司法人核心团队之人的责任感；第 26 项 对公司法人团队全体的责任感；第 27 项 货币 （通货·金钱）；第 28 项 狭义家庭责任；第 1 款. 婚前主要为对父母；第 2 款. 如缔结婚姻则转为主要对妻女等。第 3 款. 对其他客体的责任感；第 1 项 对人类未来的责任感；第 2 项 对大洲之人未来的责任感；第 3 项 对“国家”之人未来的责任感；第 4 项 对“地区”之人 0 未来的责任感；①. 对“省区”之人未来的责任感；②. 对“市级”之人未来的责任感；③. 对“区级”之人未来的责任感；第 5 项 对同圈层、发展志向之人未来的责任感；第 29 项 本人之后嗣生育权第 30 项 个人威信之保持第 31 项 权威感（无形性等级感）第 32 项 立场（坚定）性第 33 项 神秘感第 34 项 损失感第 35 项 稀缺性／限定性／稀缺感第 36 项 对仅需内在反馈（内驱力）回报的需要感第 1 项 当事人自己内在开心回报——利他主义第 2 项 内心使命感第 3 项 内心热爱感第 4 项 内心成就感第 5 项 内心责任感第 6 项 内心骄傲感第 7 项 内心自豪感第 8 项 对事件本原全貌真相还原的探索欲和好奇感第 9 项 道德优越感第 10 项 内心荣誉感（自我激励与自我认同感）第 11 项 内心危机感（负面回报）第 2 款. 仍需要外在反馈（外驱力）回报第 1 项 需要社会赞誉（自其他自然人、法人组织）①. 需要社会荣誉证书认可表示（背书认可）；②. 需要社会奖章认可表示；③. 需要社会称号认可表示第 2 项 需要其他方积极性“标签”（例如：大方）第 3 项 需要担任官职的权力感、支配感、引领感和自豪感第 4 项 个人之对公神秘感第 5 项 需要参与仪式的存在感、仪式感、宏大感和兴奋感第 6 项 阶梯化逐步增强相互反馈获得的游戏感、参与感和互动感第 7 项 首次从事某一外在事件或获得某些新鲜体验的新鲜感和好奇感第 8 项 获得从未获得某种标的物所产生的获得感第 9 项 需要其他主体（自然人、法人组织）鼓励第 10 项 类似会员身份所带来的独特感和尊荣感第 11 项 非金钱上述未列明其他正向回报标的物及其相应机制第 37 项 非核心社会名誉第 1 款. 个人声望第 2 款. 其 他社 会名誉评价第 38 项 社会道德第 1 款 . 制 度 至 上第 2 款. 公平性第 39 项 其他实质性【社会】权利第 40 项 其他实质性【社会】权利之附加权利/权益第 41 项 个人内在存在之慕强性心理第 42 项 个人内在存在之从众性心理第 43 项 大众性他人评价（大众舆论）第 44 项 个人情怀主义第 45 项 个人面子（虚荣感、虚拟荣誉感）第 46 项 其他外在添附标的物第 1 款. 其他临时性外来权利第 2 款. 个人所获得之外来、社会性标签致全体第 3 款. 其他无形外在添附标的物.

第五条 【恐惧来源之本质】人之通用恐惧来源之本质性总结如下：第 1 项 自体生命之丧失（生存权受剥夺），第 2 项 人身、思考权、选择权自由之受剥夺，第 1 款. 人身自由之永久受剥夺，第 2 款. 人身自由之有限期受剥夺（7 年以上）第 3 款. 人身自由之有限期受剥夺（7 年及以下）第 3 项 本人之人身（肉体）完整、健康权受侵害第 4 项 商誉、金融信誉之受损直至丧失，第 5 项 政治权利之受剥夺，第 1 款. 政治权利之永久受剥夺，第 2 款. 政治权利之限期受剥夺。第 6 项 被动收入式资产受剥夺，第 7 项 个人之时间、精力、注意力自主分配权受剥夺第 8 项 本人之货币受剥夺后未能如愿获得所期望价值第 1 款. 本人受到欺骗，第 2 款. 各方之间有重大误解，第 3 款. 本人或各方人员之间预期需要管控。第 9 项 个人之名誉、荣誉、社会性声誉受损害，第 10 项 本人之身份、从业资格（饭碗）受永久剥夺，第 11 项 本人之身份、从业资格（饭碗）限期受剥夺，第 12 项 人之应得之人生发展可能性或机会受剥夺，第 13 项 本人受到社会性抛弃（丧失同圈层密切关系人对自身之社会认同）第 14 项 个人之其他上述未列明标的物、机会、权益、以形成之理想生活状态之存续权等之受剥夺。

第六条 【关于本人行为之“信”与“变”】审慎承诺，最大诚信；敢于修正，放弃面子；长期主义，行稳致远。

第七条 【普世宇宙公民理念】普世宇宙公民理念是一种理念性信仰，普世宇宙公民大脑内不抱有任何现有国家、政党、政治主张等概念的约束，认为世界各地甚至全宇宙全部都可以前往，没有任何限制，任何不违反法律强制性规定之事务，在特定条件下皆可为之，主张建立“宇宙公法”、“宇宙级政治生态”、寻求“普世共赢”、“天下共主”的人生状态。

第八条 【意欲从事工作、活动、生活状态、方式（理想人生、人格）描述】本人意欲持续以旅居方式，从事与语言等涉外事务（尤其是商事、投资、金融相关的活动）相关的咨询、策划、代理、会展、旅游 、著作撰写、音视频摄录、语言言语翻译、出版等一系列工作相关的 策划与组织工作。并以如上所述事务为基础，进行国际商务、金融、 贸易、经营等相关性质的创业、投资、私人募集基金（包括股权投资 类与证券投资类 2）经营管理、资产管理公司开设、经营及个人、家庭之全球资产配置相关的活动的】进而透过【每月 10w+人民币现金流收益，最终享有私密且独立的旅居式的私人办公方式和生活方式的最大可行之自由化的人生理想状态与方式。

第八条之二【人生前进方向顺序排列】本人人生前进方向，按照如下顺序排列，每一步都只做“最小可行之本质主义步骤”即可：

Article 3 [Statement of Rights More Important than Money] I hereby affirm that, under any circumstances, the following rights are greater than money and assets. Item 1 The right to life; Item 2 The right to survival; Item 3 The right to basic health; Item 4 The right to rest; Item 5 The right to independent and autonomous decision-making; Item 6 The right to freedom of action; Item 7 The right to learn and grow (right to development); Item 8 The right to independent thought; Item 9

The right to freedom of speech; Item 10 The right to publication; Item 11 The right of assembly; Item 12 The right of association; Item 13 The right to independent management of a legal entity (including the right to independent decision-making in operations).

2 需以取得中国基金、证券业协会分别出具的基金从业资格、证券从业资格为最小可行条件；必要时可考虑取得 CFA 和（或）MF 等相关性质资质。第 1 项 通过咨询、策划 3、中介、代理、租赁、金融（包括私募股权基金、私募证券基金及其国际化、全球化）等行业方式，针对特定需求之特定标的进行小额交易；第 2 项 满足公司法规定之最小可行条件则开设公司法人机构，营收 10000w+时，同时策划设计好【集团化】公司法人机构顶层架构；第 3 项 营收稳定在 CNY 30w+时，则开始招募 1-2 名助理人；第 4 项 营收稳定在 CNY 100w+时，则开始招募 1-2 名员工（工人）；第 5 项 营收 100w+时，则开始业务文书化、标准化；第 6 项 营收 1000w+时，则开始加强营销活动，提高客单价；第 7 项 营收 10000w+时，则开始重构业务全盘的商业模式（进行会员制、俱乐部制、以及国际化、生态化的顶层设计）；第 8 项 营 收 10000w+且个人手头空闲盈余资金达到 100w+以上时，开始成立私募基金、进行股权投资，随后应成立资产管理公司。

In any event, the right 1. to subsistence, 2. of life, 3. of basic health, 4. of rest, 5. of decision-making, 6. of freedom of action, 7. of learning and growth, （of developement）8. of independent thinking, 9. of speech, 10. of publishing, 11. of assembly, 12. right of association, 13. business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

第八条之三【本人创投活动红线】 本人创投活动红线如下

Article 4 [Order of Values and Sequence of Natural Rights Waiver] My ideal life values, in principle, follow the order of "Truth/Laws" being greater than or equal to "Human Wishes/Interests" being greater than emotion ("Truth/Laws" ≥ "Human Wishes/Interests" > emotion). The specific items are ordered as follows, and their order is, in principle, unchangeable for life. When exchanging with others, the principle of transferring from the last item to the first item is followed. Items 1-10 may never be transferred, nor may their order be changed. Item 1 The right to personal life (the right and characteristic of personal life's origin and beginning of existence); Item 2 The right to personal survival (the temporal continuity of personal life's existence); Item 3 The right to maintain the integrity of the person (the right to maintain the integrity of the physical body); Item 4 The right to maintain the health of the person's body, mind, and cognitive perception of the world (the right to normal functioning of the faculties/the freedom from personal physical and mental illness); Item 5 The right to personal freedom (the right to independent and strategic autonomous decision-making, autonomous selective thought, and the right to create assets through self-

operated means); Item 6 Personal sense of belief | self-confidence (the most core social resource); Item 7 External sense of trust (trust in others) [the relative consistency between the system of thought and consciousness and one's own actions (principally consistent)]; Item 8 The individual's right to explore and clarify the essential truth of the whole picture; Item 9 The individual's right to learn, grow, and change (developmental); Item 10 Individual-team life ideals | dreams | vision [List] (motivational); Item 11 Individual broad social credit [the validity of an individual's promise to others other than oneself], based on the individual's explicit promise, adherence to prudent promises, and utmost good faith. Paragraph 1. Individual operational social credit (so-called "commercial credit"); Paragraph 2. Individual capital, financial (sector) credit ("financial, capital market credit"); Item 12 Asset-based intangible resources (the continuity of income from material foundations). Paragraph 1. High-quality attention; Paragraph 2. High-quality energy; Paragraph 3. High-quality time; Paragraph 4. High-quality cognition; Paragraph 5. High-quality information; Paragraph 6. Effective systematic rules; Item 13 Personal influence; Item 14 Personal leadership; Item 15 Personal decision-making ability; Item 16 Personal thinking ability; Item 17 Personal communication ability; Item 18 Personal altruism, expression of gratitude 1; Item 19 Personal reputation (relatively core social reputation).

第 1 项 负向现金流的资产不可

1. It may be expressed through non-substantial means such as oral communication or substantial means such as money and materials, and consideration shall be given to situations that may be maliciously exploited. Paragraph 1. Personal Character Paragraph 2. Personal Talent Item 20. High-Quality Social Circle Item 21. Other Intangible Resources Item 22. Long-Term Asset Target System Paragraph 1. Core Persons in My Cooperation [Natural Persons in My Own Camp] Item 1. Core Partner Item 2. Core Shareholder Item 3. Core Executive Officer Paragraph 2. Equity Paragraph 3. Shares Paragraph 4. IPR Assets (Intellectual Property Assets) Item 1. Copyright Income ①. Book Copyright Income ②. Audio/Music Copyright Income ③. Video/Film Copyright Income ④. Software Copyright Income ⑤. Other Copyright Income Item 2. Trademark Rights Income ①. Trademark Licensing Fee Income ②. Income from Legal Transfer of Trademarks ③. Other Trademark Rights Income Item 3. Patent Rights Income ①. Design Patent Income ②. Utility Model Patent Income ③. Invention Patent Income ④. Other Patent Rights Income Paragraph 5. Asset Rights—Passive Income Item 1. usufructuary rights ①. Cash flow assets from company establishment ②. Dividends from equity/shares in corporate entities of others ③. Rental assets from real estate re-leasing ④. Fund Investment 1) Establishment and investment of private funds—Primary market; or 2) Investment in mutual funds—Secondary market Item 2. Profits from antique rental Item 3. Profits from precious metal investment targets ①. Gold ②. Silver

③. Platinum ④. Nickel ⑤. Palladium ⑥Other legally tradable precious metal targets not listed above Item 4. Insurance Item 5. Trust Item 6. Structured bank deposits Paragraph 6. Dividend Rights [Source as follows] Item 1. Equity in corporate entities not operated by myself Item 2. Shares held in other companies Paragraph 7. Other High-Performance Company Stocks Paragraph 8. Dividend Rights in Mutual Fund Shares Item 23. Core Political Rights Paragraph 1. Freedom of Speech Paragraph 2. Freedom of the Press Paragraph 3. Freedom of Assembly Paragraph 4. Freedom of Association Item 24. Social Responsibility Paragraph 1. Responsibility for one's own operation, and for future life, growth, and development; Paragraph 2. Responsibility for paying clients; Item 25. Responsibility for the core team of the corporate entity; Item 26. Responsibility for the entire team of the corporate entity; Item 27. Currency (Fiat Money); Item 28. Narrow Family Responsibility Paragraph 1. Before marriage, primarily towards parents; Paragraph 2. If marriage is contracted, it shifts primarily to wife and children. Paragraph 3. Responsibility for other subjects; Item 1. Responsibility for the future of humanity; Item 2. Responsibility for the future of people on the continent; Item 3. Responsibility for the future of people of the "nation"; Item 4. Responsibility for the future of people of the "region"; ①. Responsibility for the future of people of the "province"; ②. Responsibility for the future of people of the "municipal level"; ③. Responsibility for the future of people of the "district level"; Item 5. Responsibility for the future of people of the same circle and with similar developmental aspirations; Item 29. My Right to Progeny Item 30. Maintenance of Personal Prestige Item 31. Sense of Authority (Intangible Hierarchy) Item 32. Firmness of Stance Item 33. Sense of Mystery Item 34. Sense of Loss Item 35. Scarcity/Limitation/Feeling of Scarcity Item 36. Need for feedback from internal motivation (intrinsic drive)

1. 总成本额;

Item 1. Personal intrinsic happiness reward—altruism

2. 定金或月供;

Item 2. Sense of inner mission

3. 宏观综合利息率;

Item 3. Sense of inner passion

4. 现金流;

Item 4. Sense of inner accomplishment

5. 总负债额;

Item 5. Sense of inner responsibility

6. 自有资金额。

Item 6. Sense of inner pride

Item 7. Sense of inner self-esteem

Item 8. Desire and curiosity for the restoration of the complete truth of the origin of events

Item 9. Sense of moral superiority

Item 10. Sense of inner honor (self-motivation and self-identity)

Item 11. Sense of inner crisis (negative reward)

Paragraph 2. Still requires feedback from external motivation (extrinsic drive)

Item 1. Need for social acclaim (from other natural persons and legal entities)①. Need for social certificate of honor recognition (endorsement);②. Need for social medal recognition;③. Need for social title recognition

Item 2. Need for positive "labels" from others (e.g., generosity)

Item 3. Need for the sense of power, control, leadership, and pride from holding official positions

Item 4. Personal sense of mystery towards the public

Item 5. Need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement from participating in ceremonies

Item 6. The sense of game, participation, and interaction from progressively enhanced mutual feedback

Item 7. Sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences

Item 8. Sense of acquisition from obtaining an object that has never been obtained before

Item 9. Need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities)

Item 10. Sense of uniqueness and honor similar to that brought by membership status

Item 11. Other positive reward objects and their corresponding mechanisms not listed above, non-monetary

Item 37. Non-core social reputation Paragraph 1. Personal prestige Paragraph 2. Other social reputation evaluations

Item 38. Social morality Paragraph 1. Supremacy of the system Paragraph 2. Fairness

Item 39. Other substantive [social] rights

Item 40. Additional rights/interests to other substantive [social] rights

Item 41. Personal inner existence's psychology of admiration for strength

Item 42. Personal inner existence's psychology of conformity

Item 43. Mass public evaluation (public opinion)

Item 44. Personal sentimentalism

Item 45. Personal face (vanity, virtual sense of honor)

Item 46. Other externally attached objects Paragraph 1. Other temporary external rights Paragraph 2. External and social labels obtained by the individual, directed at all Paragraph 3. Other intangible externally attached objects

Article 5 【The Essence of Sources of Fear】 The essential summary of universal sources of fear for human beings is as follows: Item 1 Deprivation of one's own life (deprivation of the right to survival), Item 2 Deprivation of freedom of person, right to thought, and right to choice, Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of personal freedom, Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (more than 7 years), Paragraph 3. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (7 years and below), Item 3 Violation of one's own person (physical) integrity and right to health, Item 4 Damage to and eventual loss of reputation and financial credibility, Item 5 Deprivation of political rights, Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of political rights, Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of political rights, Item 6 Deprivation of passive income-type assets, Item 7 Deprivation of the right to autonomously allocate one's own time, energy, and attention, Item 8 Failure to obtain the expected value for one's own currency after its deprivation, Paragraph 1. One has been deceived, Paragraph 2. There is a material misunderstanding between the parties, Paragraph 3. Control is expected to be needed between oneself or personnel of the parties, Item 9 Damage to one's own reputation, honor, and social standing, Item 10 Permanent deprivation of one's own identity and professional qualification (livelihood), Item 11 Limited-term deprivation of one's own identity and professional qualification (livelihood), Item 12 Deprivation of one's deserved possibilities or opportunities for life development, Item 13 Social abandonment by one's peers (loss of social recognition from closely related individuals in one's social circle), Item 14 Deprivation of the right to continued existence of other objects, opportunities, rights and interests, and the ideal life state formed thereby, not listed above.

Article 6 【Regarding the "Trust" and "Change" in One's Own Actions】 Make prudent commitments with utmost good faith; dare to correct and abandon face; adopt a long-term perspective to achieve steady progress.

Article 7 【The Concept of Universal Cosmic Citizenship】 The concept of universal cosmic citizenship is an ideological belief. The mind of a universal cosmic citizen is not constrained by the concepts of any existing nation, political party, or political doctrine. It holds that one can travel anywhere in the world or even throughout the entire universe without any restrictions. Any matter that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. It advocates for the establishment of "cosmic public law" and a "cosmic-level political ecology," seeking a state of "universal win-win" and "universal sovereignty over all under heaven."

Article 8 【Description of Intended Work, Activities, Life State, and Method (Ideal Life and Personality)】 The individual intends to continuously engage in a series of work-related planning and organizational activities in a resident-traveler manner, including consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions, tourism, writing, audio-video recording, language interpretation and translation, publishing, and other activities related to foreign affairs, particularly those concerning commerce, investment, and finance. Based on the aforementioned matters, the individual further intends to undertake entrepreneurship, investment, private fund raising (including equity investment and securities investment types), management and operation, establishment and operation of asset management companies, and activities related to global asset allocation for individuals and families. Through this, the individual ultimately aims to achieve the maximum feasible free life ideal state and method characterized by a private and independent resident-traveler style of private office and lifestyle, with a monthly cash flow income of 100,000+ RMB.

Article 8-2 【Order of Life's Forward Direction】 The individual's life's forward direction is arranged in the following order, with each step requiring only the "minimum viable essentialist steps":

2. The minimum viable condition is to obtain the qualification for fund practitioners and securities practitioners respectively issued by the China Fund Association and the Securities Association; if necessary, obtaining relevant qualifications such as CFA and/or MF may be considered.

Item 1: Through methods in industries such as consulting, planning, intermediation, agency, leasing, and finance (including private equity funds, private securities funds, and their internationalization and globalization), conduct small-scale transactions for specific targets based on specific needs;

Item 2: If the minimum viable conditions stipulated by the Company Law are met, establish a corporate legal entity; when revenue exceeds 10000w, simultaneously plan and design the top-level structure of a [group-oriented] corporate legal entity;

Item 3: When revenue stabilizes at CNY 30w+, begin to recruit 1-2 assistants;

Item 4: When revenue stabilizes at CNY 100w+, begin to recruit 1-2 employees (workers);

Item 5: When revenue exceeds 100w+, begin the documentation and standardization of business operations;

Item 6: When revenue exceeds 1000w+, begin to strengthen marketing activities and increase the average transaction value;

Item 7: When revenue exceeds 10000w+, begin to reconstruct the business model in its entirety (implementing membership systems, club systems, and top-level design for internationalization and ecological development);

Item 8: When revenue exceeds 10000w and personal disposable surplus funds reach 100w+, establish a private fund and conduct equity investment, subsequently an asset management company should be established.

Article 8-3 [Red Lines for the Charter-Maker's Venture Capital Activities] The red lines for the Charter-Maker's venture capital activities are as follows

Item 1 Assets with negative cash flow shall not

1. Total cost amount;

2. Deposit or monthly payment;

3. Comprehensive macroscopic interest rate;

4. Cash flow;

5. Total liabilities;

6. Amount of self-owned funds.

第 2 项 银行月供及利息大于正向现金流入额贷款不可。第 3 项 向风险投资（VC）融资坚决不签个人连带担保。第 4 项 原则上只发起轻资产零成本或低成本创业项目。第 5 项 其他本质相同的损害本人相同性质、相近性质权益条款的情形。

Item 2 Loans are not permissible where the monthly mortgage payment and interest exceed the amount of positive cash inflow. Item 3 Refuse to sign personal joint guarantees for venture capital (VC) financing. Item 4 In principle, only initiate asset-light, zero-cost, or low-cost entrepreneurial projects. Item 5 Other

circumstances involving clauses that are substantially identical and cause damage to my identical or similar nature rights and interests.

第九条 【关于本宪章所涉及的战略、方案、计划制定的制定、落实预期与机制】本《宪章》制定人应当制定关于本《宪章》、本人人生战略、实施方针、方案、计划的制定、落实的相关预期指标与落实机制

Article 9 【On the Formulation, Implementation Expectations, and Mechanisms for Strategies, Plans, and Programs Involved in this Charter】 The Charter-Maker of this Charter shall formulate relevant performance indicators and implementation mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of this Charter, the Charter-Maker's personal life strategy, implementation guidelines, plans, and programs.

3 可以以口头、书面形式进行。与监督机制，并做好相关的人（包括但不限于相关策划人、指挥人、组织人、实施人、监督人等）的行动内容部署（包括但不限于有关的具体内容表述、评价维度及其表述、相关数据性指标等），做好相关人员的预期管理与协调机制；坚持向对应相对人披露（disclose）相关最小可行之必要信息原则，适度做好对不特定人群、不相关人员（包括亲属在内）的相关具体信息保密工作；同时做好针对既定任务的监督检查的落实。

3. May be conducted orally or in writing. Coordinate with the supervisory mechanism and make proper arrangements for the actions of relevant persons (including, but not limited to, relevant planners, commanders, organizers, implementers, supervisors, etc.), including the deployment of action content (including, but not limited to, specific content descriptions, evaluation dimensions and their expressions, relevant data indicators, etc.), and establish the expected management and coordination mechanisms for relevant persons; adhere to the principle of disclosing the minimum feasible and necessary information to the corresponding counterparties, and appropriately maintain confidentiality of specific information from unspecified persons and unrelated persons (including relatives); at the same time, ensure the implementation of supervision and inspection for established tasks.

第十条 【创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命】创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命即通过货币作为信任中介物以及物质基础，通过创造可自动运行的资产（公司等）获得人身选择可能性自由、改造现有工资结构与公司治理模式，进而履行社会责任、实现本人人生使命、愿景。

Article 10 【The Mission of Entrepreneurs, Businesspersons, Investors, and Private Fund Managers】 The mission of entrepreneurs, businesspersons, investors, and private fund managers is to utilize currency as a medium of trust and material foundation, to create self-operating assets (such as companies) to

attain freedom of personal choice, to transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models, and thereby to fulfill social responsibilities and realize their personal life mission and vision.

第十一条 【本人较强能力开列、宣示】经实践检验，本人以下能力较强，尤其排名靠前的能力，应当持续重点培养与发扬：第 1 项 空手让他人为本人而行动能力（激励、鼓励、引导力）；第 2 项 经营能力；第 3 项 决策能力；第 4 项 策划能力；第 5 项 组织能力；第 6 项 逻辑能力；第 7 项 谈判能力；第 8 项 语言、言语能力；第 9 项 学习能力；第 10 项 领导力；第 11 项 综合管理能力第 1 款. 尤其资本管理能力；第 2 款. 资金管理能力；第 3 款. 组织管理能力;第 4 款. 核心人员管理能力；第 12 项 影响塑造力（造势能力）。

Article 11 【Declaration of Personal Strong Abilities】 Through practical testing, the following are my strong abilities, with those ranked at the top requiring continuous focus for development and promotion: Item 1 The ability to cause others to act on my behalf through empty-handed means (power of motivation, encouragement, and guidance); Item 2 Management ability; Item 3 Decision-making ability; Item 4 Planning ability; Item 5 Organizational ability; Item 6 Logical ability; Item 7 Negotiation ability; Item 8 Language and speech ability; Item 9 Learning ability; Item 10 Leadership; Item 11 Comprehensive management ability Paragraph 1. Especially capital management ability; Paragraph 2. Fund management ability; Paragraph 3. Organizational management ability; Paragraph 4. Core personnel management ability; Item 12 Influence-shaping ability (ability to create momentum).

第十二条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示】在任何情况下，不得使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑（剥夺政治权利终身）之程度（构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑），或超逾以上限度。

Article 12 【Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】 Under no circumstances shall my actions actually violate the degree stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations for a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) (constituting a crime and sentenced to seven or more years of fixed-term imprisonment), or exceed the above limits.

第十三条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示补充说明】本人的绝对底线就是原则上不亲自违反【必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施】行为发生时所适用之第 1 项 单罪七年以上（不含本数）有期徒刑；第 2 项 数罪并罚中累计达二十年（含本数字）以上之有期徒刑、无期徒刑以上的刑法及相关法律之司法解释对应条文；第 3 项 保证本人自身绝对不受死刑和无期徒刑（以及剥夺政治权利终身）的惩罚【因为本人将生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权视为为至上的权利 且因单一行为原则上接受五年、七年至多接受十年监禁；因多个行为至多接受二十年之监禁】

Article 13 【Supplementary Explanation to the Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】My absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate the following applicable provisions: Item 1 A single crime punishable by a fixed-term imprisonment of more than seven years (excluding this number); Item 2 The corresponding articles of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations for a fixed-term imprisonment of twenty years or more (including this number) or more severe punishment in the case of combined punishment for several crimes; Item 3 To guarantee that I myself am absolutely exempt from the punishment of death penalty and life imprisonment (as well as lifelong deprivation of political rights) [because I regard the right to life, right to survival, right to health, and right to maintain bodily integrity as supreme rights, and because of a single act, I am willing to accept a maximum of five to ten years of imprisonment; and due to multiple acts, a maximum of twenty years of imprisonment].

第十四条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示之地位】人生绝对性人生底线宣示为本人人生之可接受之绝对最底线，为“特殊非常性手段”，其地位应当为过渡性、临时性手段，不要将该合规上位主义选择作为长期行动策略、方针。

Article 14 【Status of the Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】The Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line is the absolute most acceptable bottom line for my life, constituting “special extraordinary means,” and its status should be transitional and temporary. Do not treat this compliance-based choice as a long-term action strategy or guideline.

第十五条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示之适用】“人生绝对性人生底线”适用时，应综合衡量其ROI，充分考虑其使用后对自身长远影响、对核心团队人员、本人核心资产的影响，以及可能引起的最大公众负面响应程度、影响范围等，并在经严格程序审查后使用；原则上，使用时应至少经过合规合法性审查（尤其是刑事合规性审查）后适用；必要时应考虑增加伦理审查环节后适用，且原则上在成立公司法人机构后由法人机构之法人代表（法定代表人）代替公司、本人承担此上述“责任性后果”。

Article 15 【Application of the Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】When applying the “Absolute Personal Bottom Line,” one should comprehensively measure its ROI, fully consider its long-term impact on oneself, on core team members, and on one’s core assets after use, as well as the potential maximum degree of negative public response and scope of impact, and use it only after undergoing a strict procedural review; in principle, it should be applied only after compliance and legality review (especially criminal compliance review); when necessary, an ethical review link should be considered before application, and in principle, after establishing a corporate legal entity, the legal representative of the corporate entity shall replace the company and myself in assuming the aforementioned “consequential responsibilities.”

第十六条 【人生相对性人生底线宣示】本人的相对底线就是第 1 项 在一般情形下，原则上使本人行为在本宪章附录一所载程度（刑法之犯罪行为）之上即可；第 2 项 较特殊条件（参考本章程第九十一条之第 4-15 项）下，不违反行为发生时所适用之有期徒刑以上之刑法及相法律法规，原则上保证本人自身不受监禁，受有期、无期徒刑的惩罚【因为本人将思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由以及自主决定权视为除生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权以外本人之至上的权利】；第 3 项 极特殊情况、条件（参考本章程第九十一条之第 1-3 项）下，所受之自由刑应当遵循“单罪五年相对上位主义原则”和“单罪七年绝对上位主义原则”。

Article 16 【Declaration of Relativistic Life Bottom Line】My relative bottom line is as follows: Item 1: Under normal circumstances, it is generally sufficient for my actions to be above the level of criminal acts stipulated in Annex I to this Charter; Item 2: Under more special conditions (refer to Items 4-15 of Article 91 of this Charter), as long as I do not violate the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations that provide for fixed-term imprisonment or more severe penalties applicable at the time of the act, I shall, in principle, ensure that I myself am not imprisoned or punished with fixed-term or life imprisonment [because I regard freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the right to self-determination as my supreme rights, second only to the right to life, the right to survival, the right to health, and the right to maintain physical integrity]; Item 3: In extremely special circumstances and conditions (refer to Items 1-3 of Article 91 of this Charter), any deprivation of liberty shall comply with the “Five-Year Relative Supremacy Principle for a Single Crime” and the “Seven-Year Absolute Supremacy Principle for a Single Crime”.

第十七条 【人生相对性人生底线宣示之地位】人生相对性人生底线，又称本人人生一般性人生底线，为与人交往中显明于公众（大范围不特定人群 4）的一般性人生行为底线（公众性法律认知底线与道德底线）。

Article 17 【Status of the Declaration of Relativistic Life Bottom Line】The relativistic life bottom line, also known as my general life bottom line, is the general bottom line for life conduct (the public’s legal and moral cognitive bottom line) that is made clear to the public (a large, unspecified group of people) in social interactions.

4 具体指需要面对有超过 5 人 （包括 5 人，但不包括本人在内）的，为对本人具有关键性作用或潜在威胁的非同圈层“特定人员”在场的“公众性场合的情形；涉及敏感的刑事性法律规定

4 Specifically refers to situations in a “public setting” where it is necessary to face more than 5 people (including 5 people, but excluding myself), who are “specific individuals” who play a crucial role or pose a potential threat to me and are not from my circle; involving sensitive criminal legal provisions.

宇宙化、全球化、国际化 人生行动宪章 （ 第 60 次 终局订正 ）

The Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

补正案 （二）

Correction Bill (II)

在上述宇宙化、全球化、国际化 人生行动宪章 （ 第 60 次 终局订正 ）文本中增加如下内容，作为第十三条之二、第十三条之三、

The following content is added to the text of the above Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) as Article 13-2, Article 13-3,

第十三条之四、第十三条之五：

Article 13-4, and Article 13-5:

第十三条之二 在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为：

Article 13-2 Under no circumstances shall I engage in the following acts:

1. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生命，

1. Deprive or indirectly deprive any other (relative) person of their life,

2. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生存权，

2. Deprive or indirectly deprive any other (relative) person of their right to survival,

3. 剥夺或变相剥夺或意图伤害其他（相对）人身体健康、或对其施加肉体上的（残酷）虐待，

3. Deprive or indirectly deprive or intend to harm the physical health of any other person, or subject them to physical (cruel) abuse,

4. 针对因年幼或体弱等原因而不具备反抗能力的人，尤其女性的性侵犯，性虐待，性凌虐行为，尤其是性虐待，性凌虐行为，

4. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against individuals, especially women, who are unable to resist due to reasons such as being young or physically weak, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,

5. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他人之性自决权（涉及与相对方性行为相关活动的，应当充分尊重其真实意愿），

5. Deprive any other person of their right to sexual self-determination (in activities related to sexual conduct with the other party, their true wishes shall be fully respected),

6. 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利,

6. Deprive others of other rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names,

7. 参与毒品类、黑社会性质组织、（国际）恐怖主义组织、（国际）极端主义组织活动,
8. 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区内参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动）, 9.基于非主观善意目的剥夺他人独立思考和基于独立思考后自主做出选择的权利,

7. Participate in activities involving drug-related, gangster, (international) terrorist, or (international) extremist organizations, 8. Participate in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or lead citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad organized by others), 9. Deprive others of the right to independent thinking and the right to make autonomous choices based on independent thinking for non-subjectively benevolent purposes,

10. 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动）。

10. Participate in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or lead citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad organized by others).

第十三条之三 在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为:

Article 13-3 Under any circumstances other than facing a serious, realistic danger to life, I shall not engage in the following acts:

1. 针对因年幼或体弱等原因而不具备反抗能力的女性的性侵犯，性虐待，性凌虐行为，尤其是性虐待，性凌虐行为,

1. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against women who are unable to resist due to reasons such as being young or physically weak, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,

2. 剥夺或变相剥夺其他人之性自决权（涉及与相对方性行为相关活动的，应当充分尊重其真实意愿），

2. Depriving or indirectly depriving others of their right to sexual self-determination (in activities related to sexual conduct with a counterpart, the genuine will of the counterpart must be fully respected),

3. 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利，

3. To deprive others by other means of other rights that are essentially identical to the aforementioned rights but have different names,

4. 剥夺他人之独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权，

4. Depriving others of the right to independent thought, the right to strategic self-determination, and the right to learning,

5. 剥夺他人之与上述权利之性质相似权利。

5. Depriving others of rights of a nature similar to those mentioned above.

第十三条之四 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，本人不得有以下任一行为：

Article 13-4 In regions under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

1. 以招募、雇佣、引诱、容留等手段，纠集、控制多人（尤其女性、年幼的女性）从事卖淫、嫖娼活动，

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons, especially women and young women, for the purpose of organizing and controlling them in prostitution and patronage of prostitution,

2. 引诱、容留、介绍卖淫，以金钱、物质或者其他利益为手段，诱使他人卖淫或为他人卖淫提供场所，或者为卖淫的人与嫖客牵线搭桥，

2. Inducing, harboring, or introducing prostitution by using money, material goods, or other benefits to entice others into prostitution, providing venues for others to engage in prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients.

3. 上述未列明的类似性质活动。

3. Similar activities of the nature not listed above.

第十三条之五 在非在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下，本人不得有以下行为：

Article 13-5 In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the individual shall not engage in the following acts without the explicit consent of the female counterpart and a guarantee of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntary participation:

1. 以招募、雇佣、引诱、容留等手段，纠集、控制多人从事卖淫、嫖娼活动，2. 引诱、容留、介绍卖淫，以金钱、物质或者其他利益为手段，诱使他人卖淫或为他人卖淫提供场所，或者为卖淫的人与嫖客牵线搭桥，

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons for the purpose of organizing and controlling them in prostitution and patronage activities,

2. To induce, harbor, or introduce persons into prostitution, by means of money, material goods, or other benefits, thereby enticing others to engage in prostitution or providing venues for prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients,

3. 上述未列明的相同性质活动。

3. Other activities of the same nature not listed above.

列于上文之第十三条之五的“经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿”中所称“女性”应当被确保其确切知悉、理解实施该等行为可能造成的生理性、物理性增益以及伤害；且应至少年满 9 周岁， 原则上不得小于 12 周岁 （必要时应先行参考行为发生地当地管辖之刑事性法律之明文规定，决定后再行策划、组织、实施），涉及中国籍公民之女性孩童人(如相应条件之女学生、女性儿童人等)的，应保证其至少 年满 14 周岁。

The “female” referred to in the phrase “with the explicit consent of the female counterpart and assurance of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness” as set forth in Article 13-5 above shall be ensured of her exact knowledge and understanding of the physiological and physical benefits and potential harm that may result from the implementation of such acts; and shall be at least 9 years of age, and shall not, as a principle, be less than 12 years of age (in necessary circumstances, the explicit provisions of the criminal laws of the local jurisdiction where the act is to take place shall be referenced for a determination prior to planning, organizing, and implementing the act). In the case of female children who are citizens of the People's Republic of China (such as female students, female children, etc., who meet the corresponding conditions), it shall be ensured that they are at least 14 years of age.

第十八条 【短期性生存必要资金底线现金流获取】为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD 45（CNY 300

CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73）元，此平均数不得低于 USD 45 元，上限永不限制；并将警戒线设置于 USD 50（CNY 335 CHF 48 EUR 80 NZD 80）元处。

Article 18 【Acquisition of Minimum Cash Flow for Short-Term Survival Necessities】To ensure the independence of individual decision-making, thought, and action, as well as for one's own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and lodging, the average daily cash flow shall be no less than USD 45 (CNY 300, CHF 45, EUR 45, NZD 73), with this average never falling below USD 45, and with no upper limit; the alert line shall be set at USD 50 (CNY 335, CHF 48, EUR 80, NZD 80).

第十九条 【短期性生存必要资金底线现金额】为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备。

Article 19 【Minimum Cash Reserve for Short-Term Survival Necessities】To ensure the independence of individual decision-making, thought, and action, as well as for one's own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and lodging, it shall be ensured that after starting a venture, a cash reserve of not less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency is held in hand.

第二十条 【核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨】核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨是使得资产管理人本人通过购买他人的时间、精力、注意力等资源以使自身之生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权、思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由以及自主决定权、战略自决权、人生观世界观之关键性概念之定义之自主权；以及本人自身之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义之生活方式之理想状态之最终实现。

Article 20 【The Ultimate Fundamental Purpose of Core Asset Creation】The ultimate fundamental purpose of core asset creation is to enable the asset manager, through the acquisition of others' time, energy, attention, and other resources, to secure their own right to life, right to survival, right to health, right to bodily integrity, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of person, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the autonomy of self-determination, strategic self-determination, and the right to define the key concepts of their own philosophy of life and worldview; as well as the ultimate realization of their own life prospects, vision, life dreams, ideals, ultimate goal identity, life mission, personal values, and the ideal state of a minimalist lifestyle.

第二十一条 【人生终局性目标——最大可行自由主义生活状态宣示】本人的人生终局性目标——最大可行自由主义生活状态是凭借 用益物权 、 居住权 、 动产使用权 、 法人经营权、股权投

资、私募股权、对外债权、 有价证券（包括基金和债券等）和分红权 （被动收入权益），在全宇宙的范围内（至少是全球），在终生的时间内，凭借 ① 公司法人制度 ② 金融制度 ③ 用益物权制度 、合同制度、代理制度 等（制度）为最小可行工具，以 全球旅居生活、跨国经营、全球化与国际化私募基金创立、跨国、跨文化私人资产管理公司创立、私人（澳门/瑞士）投资银行创立、全球结构性投资、国际婚姻与跨国家庭组建、线上化和 电子化数字化办公之最小可行化极简主义的 生活方式以及 线上化为主的 工作方式，以获得企业家、金融投资家、私人募集基金（私募基金）管理人、 作家、翻译家、跨文化活动家、 多国 PR 持有者 身份，并以此为依据接续奋斗，以期达成以下人生关键性理想状态。

Article 21 【Declaration of the Ultimate Life Goal—The State of Maximum Feasible Liberal Living】My ultimate life goal—the state of maximum feasible liberal living—is, by means of usufructuary rights, right of residence, right to use movable property, corporate management rights, equity investment, private equity, external creditor's rights, securities (including funds and bonds, etc.), and dividend rights (passive income interests), within the scope of the entire universe (at least globally), throughout my lifetime, by relying on the corporate legal person system, the financial system, the usufructuary rights system, the contract system, the agency system, etc. (systems) as the minimum feasible tools, to adopt a lifestyle of minimal feasible minimalism centered on global travel and residence, transnational operation, establishment of globalized and internationalized private funds, establishment of transnational, cross-cultural private asset management companies, establishment of private (Macau/Switzerland) investment banks, global structured investment, international marriage and cross-national family formation, and online and digitalized office work, as well as a work style primarily based on online activities, in order to obtain the identities of entrepreneur, financial investor, private placement fund (private equity fund) manager, writer, translator, cross-cultural activist, and holder of multiple PRs, and to continue to strive on this basis to achieve the following key ideal states of life.

第二十二条 【全球旅居之人生状态】本人全球旅居人生，具体通过以下住宿、出行的具体方式、手段、渠道等加以实现之：第 1 项 临时性入住全世界各地之民宿；

Article 22 【The State of Global Travel and Residence in Life】My global travel and residence in life is specifically realized through the following methods, means, and channels for accommodation and travel: Item 1 Temporary accommodation in homestays worldwide;

的原则上指需要面对有超过 3 人（包括 3 人，但不包括本人在内），为对本人具有关键性作用或潜在威胁的非同圈层“特定人员”在场的“公众性场合的情形。第 2 项 临时性入住全世界各地之青年旅舍；第 3 项 临时性入住全世界各地之各星级等级酒店；第 4 项 合法借宿在全世界各

地之其他旅居同好人之家中；第 5 项 与其他自然人或法人机构进行中短期租赁合同签订；第 6 项 或与其他自然人或法人机构协议设立用益（物）权——居住权；第 7 项 以及租赁或购买房车并雇佣驾驶司乘人员；第 8 项 雇佣拥有驾驶技能之私人秘书或助理、代理驾驶人（代驾人）；第 9 项 找寻并雇佣代理驾驶司乘人员提供劳务；第 10 项 购买包括但不限于下列交通工具之服务：第 1 款. 飞机之头等舱；第 2 款. 飞机之商务舱；第 3 款. 飞机之经济舱；第 4 款. 火车之高铁之卧铺之软卧、硬卧、一等座或二等座位第 5 款. 火车之动车之卧铺之软卧、硬卧、一等座或二等座位，第 6 款. 以及直达、特快、快速列车卧铺之软卧、硬卧，第 7 款. 或普通列车座席（硬座等）；第 8 款. 选乘电车、汽车搭乘等。

In principle, this refers to situations in “public settings” where it is necessary to face “specific individuals” from different circles who are not part of one’s own circle, numbering more than 3 persons (including 3, but excluding myself), who have a critical function or potential threat to me. Item 2 Temporary accommodation in youth hostels worldwide; Item 3 Temporary accommodation in hotels of various star ratings worldwide; Item 4 Legally staying at the homes of other travel and residence enthusiasts worldwide; Item 5 Entering into short-term or medium-term lease contracts with other natural persons or corporate entities; Item 6 Or entering into agreements with other natural persons or corporate entities to establish usufructuary (property) rights—right of residence; Item 7 And leasing or purchasing a recreational vehicle and hiring driving and operating personnel; Item 8 Hiring a private secretary or assistant with driving skills, or a substitute driver; Item 9 Finding and hiring substitute driving and operating personnel to provide services; Item 10 Purchasing services including but not limited to the following means of transportation: Paragraph 1. First class on airplanes; Paragraph 2. Business class on airplanes; Paragraph 3. Economy class on airplanes; Paragraph 4. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on high-speed train sleeper cars; Paragraph 5. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on bullet train sleeper cars; Paragraph 6. And soft sleeper, hard sleeper on direct, express, or fast train sleeper cars; Paragraph 7. Or ordinary train seats (hard seats, etc.); Paragraph 8. Selecting to travel by tram, bus, etc.

第二十三条 【本质主义理想状态】为最大限度自由体验个人的人生，本人可在刑法及其在行为状态发生之当下之司法解释无明文禁止的状态下，凭借自身理智思维，独立、理智仔细思考、列明所有选项，并作出最符合本心的战略性、战术性选择；在不违背前述原则基础上得以任何形式从事任何本人认可的营利性经营活动，包括但不限于如下事项：第 1 款. 股权结构策划设计活动；第 2 款. 股权结构策划设计咨询、代理活动；第 3 款. 法人组织架构策划设计活动；第 4 款. 法人组织架构策划设计咨询、代理活动；第 5 款. 商业模式策划设计活动；第 6 款. 商业模式策划设计之咨询、代理活动；第 7 款. 法律许可下的法务咨询建议活动；第 8 款. 各类信息咨询活动；第 9 款. 各类项目策划活动；第 10 款. 各类民事代理活动；第 11 款. 文化传播、文化

传媒活动；第 12 款. 茶产业营利性经营活动；第 13 款. 汉服文化产业营利性经营活动；第 14 款. 跨境电子商务营利性经营活动；第 15 款. 出入境代理营利性经营活动；第 16 款. 出 入境（跨境）商务、投资、考察、金融（包括但不限于国际股权投资运作、股权融资运作、私募基金管理与经营）、（集团或单体公司法人机构）开设与经营相关之营利性经营活动；第 17 款. 翻 译、（电子化）出版、跨文化交际相关之营利性经营活动；第 18 款. 旅游、旅行相关之营利性经营活动；第 19 款. 国际婚姻、国际家庭组建、国际移民、永居身份取得之代理相关之营利性经营活动；第 20 款. 国际留学、游学、访学等学务相关之营利性经营活动；第 21 款. 其他自己感兴趣且不违反法律的任何合法经营性活动第 2 项 【财富自由的理想状态】非劳务正向（流入性）现金流大于同期总支出 125%及以上，因而无需通过继续由本人亲自出卖任何自身标的物，以换取消费性支出的理想生活状态与方式。第 3 项 【经营活动理想状态】经营活动标准化、自动化、制度化、国际化、集团化，创始人可以作为实际控制人而抽离于经营活动的状态。第 4 项 【时间自由安排的理想状态】个体从事活动的时间表、具体事项内容与实施时间均由本人自行安排、他人不得干涉，也不接受任何人以任何方式对本人日常活动予以安排，对此不设置任何除外条款，任何活动必须活动时间、地点、方式必须平等协商，否则任何情况下概不接受，除非直接威胁本人之生命。

Article 23 【Essentialist Ideal State】To maximize the freedom of experiencing one's own life, the individual may, in a state not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations as they exist at the time of the act's occurrence, independently and rationally consider all options through their own intellectual reasoning, list them, and make the strategic and tactical choices that best align with their innermost convictions. On the basis of not violating the aforementioned principles, the individual may engage in any form of for-profit business activities recognized by themself, including but not limited to the following: Paragraph 1. Equity structure planning and design activities; Paragraph 2. Equity structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; Paragraph 3. Corporate organizational structure planning and design activities; Paragraph 4. Corporate organizational structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; Paragraph 5. Business model planning and design activities; Paragraph 6. Business model planning and design consulting and agency activities; Paragraph 7. Legal consulting and advisory activities permitted by law; Paragraph 8. Various information consulting activities; Paragraph 9. Various project planning activities; Paragraph 10. Various civil agency activities; Paragraph 11. Cultural dissemination and media activities; Paragraph 12. For-profit business activities in the tea industry; Paragraph 13. For-profit business activities in the Hanfu cultural industry; Paragraph 14. For-profit cross-border e-commerce business activities; Paragraph 15. For-profit entry and exit agency business activities; Paragraph 16. For-profit business activities related to entry and exit (cross-border) business, investment, inspection, finance (including but not limited to international equity investment

operations, equity financing operations, private fund management and operation), establishment and operation of (group or single corporate legal entities); Paragraph 17. For-profit business activities related to translation, (electronic) publishing, and cross-cultural communication; Paragraph 18. For-profit business activities related to tourism and travel; Paragraph 19. For-profit agency activities related to international marriage, international family formation, international immigration, and acquisition of permanent residency; Paragraph 20. For-profit business activities related to international study, study tours, academic visits, and other academic affairs; Paragraph 21. Other legal business activities in which the individual is interested and that do not violate the law. Item 2 【Ideal State of Financial Freedom】Non-labor positive (inflow) cash flow is 125% or more of total expenditures for the same period, thus representing an ideal state and way of life where there is no need to continue to personally sell any of one's own assets in exchange for consumption expenditures. Item 3 【Ideal State of Business Operations】Business operations are standardized, automated, institutionalized, internationalized, and grouped, with the founder able to act as the actual controller and be detached from the business operations. Item 4 【Ideal State of Freedom in Time Arrangement】The individual's schedule for activities, the specific content of matters, and the implementation time are all to be arranged by the individual themselves, with no interference from others, and they do not accept any arrangement of their daily activities by any person in any manner. No exceptions clauses are set for this. Any activity must be subject to equal negotiation regarding its time, place, and method; otherwise, it will not be accepted under any circumstances, unless it directly threatens the individual's life.

第二十四条 【万物条件主义交易化本质主义原理；以刑事性法律为初始底线、保持善意行动之行动模式原理】本人认定万事、万物均是基于条件构建的，交易化本质主义活动，不归结于（本）人与（其他非本人之）人之间的交换条件的归因，均为非本质原因；认知思考，应当自由地从（本）人与（其他非本人之）人之间的交换条件的归因开始思考，且以刑事性法律及其司法解释之强制性规定对最低底线，随着自身条件的改善、本人统领的人渐增而不断提高，以善意之初心，行互利之行为。

Article 24 【Principle of Transactional Essentialism of All Things Based on Conditions; Action Principle of Maintaining Goodwill with Criminal Law as the Initial Baseline】The individual holds that all things and phenomena are constructed based on conditions. Transactional essentialist activities, when not attributed to the exchange conditions between the self and other persons, are considered non-essential causes. Cognitive thinking should begin by freely considering the attribution of exchange conditions between the self and other persons, and the mandatory provisions of criminal law and its judicial

interpretations shall serve as the minimum baseline. This baseline is to be continuously raised as one's own conditions improve and as the number of persons under the individual's leadership increases, acting with the original intention of goodwill and engaging in mutually beneficial conduct.

第二十五条 【一事一议、一次一分析原则】为确保一事一议、一次一分析原则】为确保切实将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度，避免来自于包括但不限于父母、亲戚、朋友、顾问或其他任何人员，违背宪章制定行为人本人意愿之本意对本人思维、认知、决策的干扰、干涉，并保证本人思维持续活跃、保持创新性、创造性，对于任何时间的分析，应当结合本宪章其他原则和本原则，施行一事一议、一次一分析的方针、并独立负责。

Article 25 【The Principle of Case-by-Case Discussion and One-Time Analysis】 To ensure that the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the Charter applies is reduced to the minimum necessary extent, to avoid interference or intervention in one's own thinking, cognition, and decision-making by any person, including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, advisors, or any other person, in contravention of the Charter-Maker's original intent, and to ensure that one's thinking remains continuously active, innovative, and creative, any analysis at any time shall be conducted in accordance with the other principles of this Charter and this principle, adopting a policy of case-by-case discussion and one-time analysis, and shall be independently responsible.

第二十六条 【完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则】本人 之人生，不论在何“国家”、“地区”、在哪一个统治者治下、亦不论任何人对本人之评价、看法如何，在任何生命、生存、以及人生终身之自由权非受到严重现实性威胁之前提下或时候，均不接受任何非本人（自主意愿）之任何安排或选择权行权之代理活动；对其他人（无论其具有任何标签），本人对其任何提议，均具有当下之 veto（否决权）。此原则，不论（不考虑）其相对人之身份、与本人之社会关系、地位、国籍、学历或其他任何标签为何物。均应谨记对方本质亦为“人”，且本人在一生中，无论情况如何，本人均应享有自主思考、对本人之人生决策之自主权利享有之天然权利这二个不可变改的根本性事实。

Article 26 【The Principle of Making Life Decisions Exclusively in Accordance with the Law and by One's Own Autonomy】 My life, regardless of in which "country," "region," under which ruler, or regardless of how any person evaluates or perceives me, as long as my freedom of life, survival, and lifelong existence is not under a serious and realistic threat, I shall not accept any arrangement or exercise of the right of choice on my behalf that is not of my own (autonomous will); for any proposal from others (regardless of any labels they may have), I possess the immediate right of veto. This principle applies regardless of the identity of the other party, their social relationship with me,

their status, nationality, educational background, or any other label. One must always bear in mind the two unchangeable fundamental facts: that the other party is essentially a "person," and that I, in my lifetime, regardless of the circumstances, possess the natural right to think independently and the right to make autonomous decisions regarding my own life.

第二十七条 【人生行动之“最核心动作”之专注原则】任何时候工作，本人自身都要要选择专注于做最赚钱的“最核心动作（或一系列动作）”，将其他活动，以所有可行的合法手段进行授权他人、委付处理、雇佣、合伙、劳务代理等方式处理。

Article 27 【The Principle of Focus on the "Most Core Action" in Life Action】 At all times when working, I must choose to focus on performing the most profitable "most core action (or a series of actions)," and handle other activities through all feasible legal means such as authorizing others, entrusting them to handle, forming partnerships, quasi-diplomatic arrangements, or agency services.

第二十八条 【非致命非因天气改变自主做出之决策、决定原则】除非因致命性或高度危险性原因，本人非因天气原因，改变既定自主做出之决策、决定，必要时可以通过携带雨具等防雨方式加以解决，但对于既定决策，原则上必须加以实施。wèi

Article 28 【The Principle of Decisions and Determinations Made Autonomously, Not Due to Non-Fatal or Weather-Related Changes】 Unless due to fatal or highly dangerous reasons, I shall not change decisions or determinations made autonomously due to weather reasons. If necessary, this can be addressed by carrying rain gear and other rain protection methods, but the established decisions must, in principle, be implemented.

第二十九条 【非为自身不做任何决策、决定原则】 “最大自决权及其 wèi

Article 29 【The Principle of Making No Decisions or Determinations for Others' Sake】 "The right of self-determination and its wèi

尊重原则”，本人遵循不经相对人请求，非为自身、或涉及自身核心利益，不代替任何非本人自然人、法人机构（包括亲属、配偶、婚恋对象、付费用户等在内）做出任何决策、决定。但有下列情形之一者除外：第 1 项 本人自身之生命、生存权遭遇（严重）现实性威胁，因而必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构（实权人）做出特定的决策、决定的；第 2 项 完全基于或纯粹系本人自主思考意愿所选择的身份（国际私募基金管理人机构经营人、国际化企业家）履行职务所必须；第 3 项 基于个人爱好之身份（例如：旅居人士、自由撰稿人、翻译人等）践行、体验或愉悦本人身心之需要；第 4 项 基于刑法强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构（实权人）做出特定的决策、决定，否则将面临十年及以上期限的、终身的现实性的实质性刑事处罚或生命剥夺性质的实质性刑事处罚的；第 5 项 基于民法、商法及其相关法

律之强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构（实权人）做出特定的决策、决定，否则将面临当下及未来可预见的、（结合个案理性分析后）本人认为不可接受的法律（货币数额的）处罚的；第 6 项 基于特定 Case 之合同条款明文之规定、基于对等原则或其他原则，本人认为立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构（实权人）做出特定的决策、决定是基于本人与相对人（方）之合意的；第 7 项 经相对人请求或出于或基于经营、金融、投资的（长期发展或维持终极人生本质目标 5）目的，而不可避免地立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构（实权人）做出特定的决策、决定的。

“Respect for Principles,” I shall not, without a request from the counterparty or for my own interests or those involving my core interests, make any decisions or determinations on behalf of any natural person or legal entity other than myself (including relatives, spouses, romantic partners, paying users, etc.). However, this shall not apply in any of the following circumstances: Item 1: My own life or right to survival faces a (serious) actual threat, necessitating the immediate making of specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority); Item 2: It is absolutely necessary for the performance of duties in the capacity chosen entirely based on or purely out of my own autonomous will and thinking (such as operator of an international private fund management institution, internationalized entrepreneur); Item 3: It is necessary for the practice, experience, or for the pleasure and well-being of my body and mind in the capacity of a personal hobby (e.g., sojourner, freelance writer, translator, etc.); Item 4: Based on mandatory provisions of criminal law, it is necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority), otherwise facing a ten-year or longer term, or life, actual and substantial criminal punishment or punishment of a nature involving deprivation of life; Item 5: Based on mandatory provisions of civil law, commercial law, and related laws, it is necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority), otherwise facing current and foreseeable legal (monetary amount) penalties that I, after rational analysis of the specific case, deem unacceptable; Item 6: Based on explicit provisions of the contract terms of a specific Case, or based on the principle of reciprocity or other principles, I believe that immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority) is based on the agreement between myself and the counterparty; Item 7: Inevitably and immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority) upon request from the counterparty or for the purposes of business, finance, or investment (long-term development or maintenance of the ultimate essence of life’s goals).

第三十条 【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】基于本《宪章》第十八条条款之“完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则”，包括但不限于非本人的以下任何人（包括自然人和法人机构之自然人），非在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形，或虽未在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形，但经本人明确的口头或书面之代理授权，无论基于善意或恶意，无权为本人或代理本人做出任何决策，若做出，本人有权予以拒否，并告知之：第 1 项 本人之父或母；第 2 项 本人之任何其他近亲属；第 3 项 本人聘任之教师、或其他专业人士；第 4 项 基于商事、民事关系与本人产生关系的专业顾问人士；第 5 项 本人之医生，非在危难情形时；第 6 项 与本人有特定合同关系之人；第 7 项 本人之下属；第 8 项 本人之上司（如有存在）；第 9 项 本人之配偶、伴侣或类似关系人；

Article 30 [Principle of No Authority for Others to Make Decisions for Me] Based on the “Principle of Making Life Decisions Solely and Completely in Accordance with the Law” as stipulated in Article 18 of this Charter, any person other than myself (including natural persons who are natural persons of legal entities), including but not limited to the following, shall have no authority to make any decisions for me or on my behalf, whether in good faith or malice, unless my life or survival is in a state of serious peril, or even if not in such a peril, but with my explicit oral or written authorization for agency. If any such decision is made, I have the right to reject it and inform them thereof: Item 1: My father or mother; Item 2: Any other of my close relatives; Item 3: Teachers or other professionals engaged by me; Item 4: Professional advisors who have entered into business or civil relations with me; Item 5: My doctor, except in situations of peril; Item 6: Persons with whom I have a specific contractual relationship; Item 7: My subordinates; Item 8: My superiors (if they exist); Item 9: My spouse, partner, or persons in similar relationships.

5 在遵循以在本人之行为之当下，一般不违反行为发生地（特殊情况下包括受行为结果影响之地）之刑事性法律（如中华人民共和国刑法，瑞士联邦刑法典等），特殊情况下不违反上述所述之法律（法典）之十年以上（不含本数）之有期徒刑或相当于十年以上（不含本数）之有期徒刑程度之刑罚之条款之明文规定为绝对底线，以为与自身理念价值观同心，致所有人提供福祉以及帮助他们达成，本人正在达成或即将达成是理想状态为最高人生理想状态目标为前提，为本人自身构建每月不少于当事人本人同期生活总消费之货币数量之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。第 10 项 本人之朋友、同好或类似性质的人；第 11 项 本人工作生活所交往的法人机构内之自然人或其代表人；第 12 项 其他上述未列明的非本人之自然人或法人内部之自然人。

5 In adhering to the absolute bottom line that, in the course of one’s own actions, one generally does not violate the criminal laws of the place where the action occurs (in special cases, including the place affected by the consequences of the

action) (such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Swiss Federal Criminal Code, etc.), and in special cases does not violate the explicit provisions of the aforementioned laws (codes) concerning imprisonment for ten years or more (excluding this number) or penalties equivalent to imprisonment for ten years or more (excluding this number), and on the premise of aligning with one's own values and ideals, providing welfare to all and helping them achieve it, and with the ideal state of being that one is currently achieving or is about to achieve as the highest life ideal state goal, to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than the total living expenses of the party concerned during the same period, and through the employment of others, to ensure that one never has to perform any work or activities not out of one's own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in one's own life. Item 10 The person's friends, like-minded individuals, or persons of a similar nature; Item 11 Natural persons or their representatives within the corporate entities with whom the person interacts in work and life; Item 12 Other natural persons who are not the person and are not natural persons within a corporate entity, not listed above.

第三十一条 【人生终局性目标实现之前提 核心资产创造】人生终局性目标实现之前提是结合趋势、社会需要、个人优势进行核心资产创造，其方式具体包括：第 1 项 开设自己的公司并使业务标准化和运营自动化；第 2 项 上市公司股票购买与收益权获得；第 3 项 高价值知识产权标的之财产使用权购买与收益权获得；第 4 项 高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产使用权购买与收益权获得；（例如房产租赁 现在不行；后续中华人民共和国之法律之强制性规定、政策相关规定及其导向是否有变化，应当密切关注相关政治人之官方渠道（官方网站、文件等）之政策发布言辞变化情况而定。

Article 31 [Prerequisite for the Achievement of Life's Ultimate Goal - Creation of Core Assets] The prerequisite for the achievement of life's ultimate goal is the creation of core assets by combining trends, societal needs, and personal advantages, and its specific methods include: Item 1 Establishing one's own company and standardizing business operations and automating operations; Item 2 Purchasing stocks of listed companies and obtaining rights to income; Item 3 Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value intellectual property objects and obtaining rights to income; Item 4 Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value objects that can be sub-leased at high value and obtaining rights to income (for example, real estate leasing is not currently possible; whether there will be changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation, should be closely monitored by paying attention to changes in the policy statements of relevant political persons through official channels (official websites, documents, etc.).

第三十二条 【关于知识结构与认知地图构建】选择性建立系统性的、以“人”为每次思考的出发点的知识结构，并保证其动态性、开放性。

Article 32 [On the Construction of Knowledge Structure and Cognitive Map] To selectively establish a systematic knowledge structure with “humanity” as the starting point for each thought, and to ensure its dynamism and openness.

第三十三条 【个人价值观第一原则、最大自决权原则】在这个地球上，除了我自己以外，没有人（包括但不限于父母、亲友、权威、专家等）有权利说教式地告诉我该怎样做，我自己内心的价值观体系以及万物本质、第一性原理思维、人性本质等才是最终的依据和答案，如果想要告诉我那么也请用提建议的方式给我提供信息和思路，最终决定让我自己凭借内心的声音和价值观来做。

Article 33 [The First Principle of Personal Values, the Principle of Maximum Self-Determination] On this earth, apart from myself, no one (including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, authorities, experts, etc.) has the right to preach to me about what I should do. My own internal value system, as well as the essence of all things, first-principle thinking, and the essence of human nature, are the ultimate basis and answer. If you want to tell me something, please do so by providing information and ideas in the form of suggestions, and let me make the final decision based on my inner voice and values.

第三十四条 【非完全自愿条件下不为他人负非最小可行责任之额外责任原则】任何时候，在非本人完全自愿条件下，除非法定之责任，或基于商事关系或明文协议关系，本人不必须为任何任何人解决任何问题。

Article 34 [Principle of Not Assuming Extra Responsibilities Beyond the Minimum Feasible Responsibility for Others Under Non-Completely Voluntary Conditions] At any time, under conditions not of one’s own complete volition, unless it is a statutory responsibility, or based on a commercial relationship or an expressly contractual relationship, one is not obligated to solve any problems for any other person.

第三十五条 【万事皆人格平等、基于法律和合约的交换原则】任何时候与任何人进行任何谈话，均应考虑以下原则，即：“万事皆平等交换”原则。秉持谈判心理、谈判心理，可达成一致则继续进行，不可达成一致则（将相对人作为谈判对方）替换之或采取下一步行动，无需（无任何必要）有任何感性之情绪，对于任何人类之间之人际活动、无论对方说什么、做什么、或采取何种应对措施，均将其视为基于现行生效之法律、合同的、条件主义下的、基于人的心愿和利益交换即可。

Article 35 【The Principle of Equal Exchange for All Matters, Based on Law and Contract】 In any conversation with any person at any time, the following

principle shall be considered: the "Equal Exchange for All Matters" principle. Adhering to a negotiation mindset, if an agreement can be reached, proceed; if not, replace the other party (treating them as a negotiation counterpart) or take the next course of action, without any need for emotional sentiment. For any interpersonal activity among human beings, regardless of what the other party says, does, or what countermeasures they take, treat it all as an exchange based on the currently effective laws and contracts, under conditionalism, achievable through the exchange of human desires and interests.

第三十六条 【关于婚姻与婚姻之相对方之强制性要求】对于结婚婚姻等持有可结婚可不结婚的态度，但有一个原则，即婚姻绝对不能干扰本人选择的前条所述生活方式，且不能够支配、干涉、截断、或迫使本人改变以上生活方式， 不可分配，除法律规定之最小可行之财产以及本人同意之财产之外之任何财产。

Article 36 【Mandatory Requirements Regarding Marriage and the Marriage Counterparty】Adopt an attitude that marriage is optional, but adhere to one principle: marriage must absolutely not interfere with the lifestyle chosen by the self as described in the preceding Article, and must not control, interfere with, cut off, or compel the self to change the aforementioned lifestyle. No distribution of any property is permitted, except for the minimum feasible property as stipulated by law and property with the consent of the self.

第三十七条 【不符合婚姻之相对方之强制性要求之处理】如若不能匹配如上所述之条件，本人意欲自己单过，也绝不缔结任何婚姻或组建任何家庭。

Article 37 【Handling of Failure to Meet Mandatory Requirements for the Marriage Counterparty】If the aforementioned conditions cannot be met, the self intends to live alone and will absolutely not enter into any marriage or form any family.

第三十八条 【特定生活情景掌控感之需要】本人对本人自身以及自身所需要涉及的生活情景之特定部分的掌控感需要特殊强烈。

Article 38 【The Need for Control Over Specific Life Situations】The self has a particularly strong need for control over the self and specific aspects of life situations that the self needs to be involved in.

第三十九条 【与酒精类饮品饮用之相对人不交往、不谈判原则】本人与其他相对人之商事谈判，饮食之饮品必须喝茶或咖啡等非酒精类饮品，原则上拒绝与抽烟喝酒之人进行任何交往，或进行涉及任何标的物的，任何种类的谈判，无论对方手上握有何种筹码，或本人如何急需。

Article 39 【The Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Counterparties Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】In business negotiations with

other counterparties, the beverages consumed must be non-alcoholic beverages such as tea or coffee. The self, in principle, refuses to engage in any interaction or any kind of negotiation involving any subject matter with individuals who smoke or drink, regardless of what leverage the other party holds or how urgently the self may need something.

第四十条 【与酒精类饮品饮用之相对人不交往、不谈判原则之豁免】但是如果有下列情形之一者除外，不在此列。第 1 项 前述人物为善意相对人，且不强人所难，不以暴力、胁迫或类似胁迫性方式或手段要求本人饮酒或抽烟之人的情况。第 2 项 本人之生命、人身、健康受到来自本人自身或外界严重现实性威胁的情况。

Article 40 【Exemption from the Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Counterparties Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】However, this shall not apply in any of the following situations. Item 1: The aforementioned person is a good-faith counterparty who does not impose unreasonable demands and does not require the self to drink or smoke through violence, coercion, or similar coercive means or methods. Item 2: Situations where the self's life, person, or health faces a serious and realistic threat from the self's own actions or from external sources.

第四十一条 【死亡的终极本质】因为死亡的终极本质是死亡状态承受人（死者本人）在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响的生理状态。

Article 41 【The Ultimate Essence of Death】The ultimate essence of death is the physiological state in which the bearer of the death state (the deceased person) no longer exists on Earth and is unable to continue exerting influence on people, matters, and objects on the Earth.

第四十二条 【惧怕死亡的本质】惧怕死亡的人，本质上是惧怕自己想要做的事情没有做完，本人便在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响而完成自己全部重大心愿的物理、精神状态。

Article 42 【The Essence of the Fear of Death】Those who fear death, in essence, fear the physical and mental state of not being able to complete all their significant wishes because they will no longer exist on Earth and be unable to continue exerting influence on people, matters, and objects on the Earth to finish everything they want to do.

第四十三条 【从宇宙公民、宇宙文明命运共同体角度的世界观构建】这个世界的一切活动均围绕“人”开展，从事各类活动的人构成了一个又一个圈层，具体包括政治圈人（士）、经济圈人（士）、文化圈人（士）、科技圈人（士），具体包括：第 1 项 哲学人（士）、第 2 项 经济人（士）、第 3 项 法学人（士）、第 4 项 教育学人（士）【教育界人士】、第 5 项 语言文学

人（士）【语言文学界人士】、第 6 项 历史学人（士）【历史界人士】、第 7 项 理学人（士）【理学界人士】、第 8 项 工学人（士）/工科人（士）、第 9 项 农学人（士）、第 10 项 医学人（士）、第 11 项 军事人（士）【军事界人士】、第 12 项 经营人（士）【经营活动界人士】、第 13 项 艺术人（士）【艺术界人士】、第 14 项 跨学科人（士）【跨界人士】、第 15 项 学科创新人（士）【学科开创者】）第 16 项 其无论进行任何活动的分析，皆由“人”直译为度展开，具体分析维度如下：第 1 款. 人第 1 项 个人与人类社会之共同梦想第 2 项 个人与人类社会（或其中一部分人的）共识心愿第 3 项 个人使命、愿景、价值观第 4 项 个人梦想、理想第 5 项 个人规划第 6 项 个人知识结构与所掌握学科原理（原理性、模式性思路模型规划与借鉴）第 7 项 个人方法论体系（技巧、方法、流程、步骤、评价维度、评判指标等）第 8 项 个人拥有的以及可以整合的工具（人、财、物等有无形资源）第 9 项 本人心态、心境第 10 项 本人执行力、行动动机强度等第 11 项 行动结果反馈第 12 项 对上述 11 项内容的理想思考复盘、主观感受第 2 款. 外物第 1 项 除自己以外的他人（作为“工具人”、人力资源等）第 2 项 财产（货币、各类资产、各财产性权利）第 3 项 物（各种有形、无形的东西）①. 事件及本人对该当事件的反应（A 人与 B 人等在 xx 时间，xx 地点，以 xx 方式，基于 xx 目的，做了 xx，xx，xx，xx，xx 事务，获得 xx 结果反馈）第 4 项 资源①. 包括有形资源②. 无形资产（1）个人注意力；（2） 高质量精力；（3） 时间；（4） IPRs；（5） 社会性；（6） 政治性权利；（7） 财产性专有权利等

Article 43【Construction of Worldview from the Perspective of Cosmic Citizens and a Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilization】All activities in this world revolve around “human beings.” The people engaged in various activities form one circle after another, specifically including political circle people (scholars), economic circle people (scholars), cultural circle people (scholars), and technological circle people (scholars), specifically including: Item 1 Philosophical people (scholars), Item 2 Economic people (scholars), Item 3 Legal people (scholars), Item 4 Educational people (scholars) [people in the education sector], Item 5 Language and literature people (scholars) [people in the language and literature sector], Item 6 Historical people (scholars) [people in the history sector], Item 7 Scientific people (scholars) [people in the science sector], Item 8 Engineering people (scholars)/Engineering technology people (scholars), Item 9 Agricultural people (scholars), Item 10 Medical people (scholars), Item 11 Military people (scholars) [people in the military sector], Item 12 Business people (scholars) [people in the business activities sector], Item 13 Artistic people (scholars) [people in the art sector], Item 14 Interdisciplinary people (scholars) [cross-sector people], Item 15 Discipline-innovating people (scholars) [discipline founders], Item 16 The analysis of any activity they undertake is directly conducted from the perspective of “human beings,” with specific analysis dimensions as follows: Paragraph 1. Human Item 1 The common dreams of the individual and human society Item 2 The consensus wishes of the

individual and human society (or a part thereof) Item 3 Personal mission, vision, and values Item 4 Personal dreams and ideals Item 5 Personal planning Item 6 Personal knowledge structure and the disciplinary principles mastered (principled, model-based thinking model planning and reference) Item 7 Personal methodology system (skills, methods, processes, steps, evaluation dimensions, judgment indicators, etc.) Item 8 Tools owned and that can be integrated by the individual (tangible and intangible resources such as people, wealth, and materials) Item 9 Personal mentality and state of mind Item 10 Personal execution ability, intensity of action motivation, etc. Item 11 Feedback on action results Item 12 Ideal reflection and subjective feelings on the above 11 items Paragraph 2. External Objects Item 1 Others other than oneself (as "human tools," human resources, etc.) Item 2 Property (currency, various assets, various property rights) Item 3 Things (various tangible and intangible things) ①. Events and the individual's reaction to said events (Person A and Person B, at xx time, xx location, in xx manner, based on xx purpose, did xx, xx, xx, xx, xx affairs, obtained xx result feedback) Item 4 Resources ①. Including tangible resources ②. Intangible assets (1) Personal attention; (2) High-quality energy; (3) Time; (4) IPRs; (5) Sociality; (6) Political rights; (7) Property-specific rights, etc.

第四十四条 【人之本质人格相同性与分工不同性及其对价】人类社会所有活动皆由“人（自然人）”做出，无论其为何种身份，或有所附着的任何标签；但就其社会性价值而言，不同的分工、身份对应的“社会性刻板价格/价值”不同（例：企业家社会性对价较高，司机、护士等的社会性对价较低）；而不同身份的人最本质的差异点，在于不同的人的思维模式（意识形态）不同点（之间的差异点），由此产生行为方式、生活模式和人大亨选择不同导致人生的根本性差异（不同）—— 改变思维模式的人，最终会改变人生。

Article 44 【The Essential Personality Sameness and Divisional Differentiation of Humans and Their Counter-value】 All activities in human society are undertaken by "natural persons," regardless of their status or any labels attached to them; however, in terms of their social value, different divisions and statuses correspond to different "social stereotyped prices/values" (for example: entrepreneurs have a higher social counter-value, while drivers, nurses, etc. have a lower social counter-value); and the most fundamental difference among people of different statuses lies in the differences in their thinking patterns (ideologies), which in turn lead to differences in behavior patterns, life models, and choices made by tycoons, resulting in fundamental differences (differences) in life— people who change their thinking patterns will ultimately change their lives.

第四十五条 【属人归因终局原则】本人对于任何事件原因的分析，最终应归结到人和人心、利益的维度，否则为非本质性原因，需要继续追问之。

Article 45 【Principle of Final Attribution to the Person】In the analysis of the cause of any event, the ultimate conclusion must be attributed to the dimensions of people, human hearts, and interests; otherwise, it is a non-essential cause, and further inquiry is required.

第四十六条 【关于信用与反信用】因为地球上任何国家、地区的任何组织之领导本质上都是人，哪怕是所谓国家元首人本人，只要是人，在任何时刻，都有可能处于说真话（诚实信用）或说假话（欺骗的状态），因而，所谓“国家”其实并不在物理世界存在，只是存在于人观念、内心情感中的标的物；其在任何时刻，亦都有可能处于说真话（诚实信用）或说假话（欺骗的状态），因而，在任何时候要（原则上最大程度）无条件自信，但要对相对人可在原则上相信的基础上进 行辩证反向审查、谨慎相信任何其他相对人，但原则上亦不要主观上 完全不信，最终以刑事性法律（上限）、政策以及实际情况为准。

Article 46 【On Credit and Anti-Credit】Because the leadership of any organization in any country or region on Earth is essentially human, even so-called heads of state themselves, as long as they are human, at any moment, may be in a state of telling the truth (honest credit) or telling lies (a state of deception). Therefore, so-called “states” do not physically exist but are merely objects in the concepts and inner emotions of people; they, too, at any moment, may be in a state of telling the truth (honest credit) or telling lies (a state of deception). Therefore, one must (to the maximum extent in principle) be unconditionally confident at all times, but must conduct dialectical and reverse scrutiny of the other party on a basis of principled trust, cautiously trust any other party, but also, in principle, should not subjectively disbelieve completely. The final determination shall be based on criminal law (upper limit), policy, and the actual situation.

第四十七条 【人类社会“理想型刻板印象”之协调】对于有特定身份的人，例如企业家、金融银行家、投资人、政治家、主持人等，公众常有社会“理想型刻板印象”；对此，在公众场合应当与加以体察和考虑，但也不必在意公众评价，应协调好表情管理、情绪管理、预期管理、心境管理、仪表管理、利益管理之公关与个人自由之价值观的协调。

Article 47 【Coordination of “Ideal-Type Stereotypes” in Human Society】For people with specific identities, such as entrepreneurs, financial bankers, investors, politicians, hosts, etc., the public often has “ideal-type stereotypes.” In public situations, these should be observed and considered, but one need not be concerned with public evaluations. One should coordinate the values of public relations and personal freedom by managing expressions, emotions, expectations, mental states, appearance, and interests.

第四十八条 【公司建立运营与管理处置措施参考】仅供公司建立运营与管理时参考适用之“关于违规违法行为的处置措施”第 1 项 1.责令立即改正；第 2 项 2.责令限期改正；第 3 项 3.暂停

履职；第 4 项 4.责令停职；第 5 项 5.接受约谈；第 6 项 6.取消资格；第 7 项 7.调岗处理；第 8 项 8.撤职处理；第 9 项 9.责令赔偿损失；第 10 项 10.责令继续履行；第 11 项 11.责令返还原物；第 12 项 12.责令具结悔过；第 13 项 13.责令业务重做；第 14 项 14.责令部门整改；第 15 项 15.责令单独闭门反思；第 16 项 16.责令提交书面检讨；第 17 项 17.责令其停职反省；第 18 项 18.责令其公开检讨；第 19 项 19.给予通报批评；第 20 项 20.责令其私下赔礼道歉；第 21 项 21.行为无效化宣告；第 22 项 22.没收所得权利与财物；第 23 项 23.责令适度乐捐；第 24 项 24.责令适度感恩金纳付；第 25 项 25.不予评奖、评优；第 26 项 26.降低其现有官职（级别）；第 27 项 27.减少非基础性薪金（奖金、福利、红利等）；第 28 项 28.停发非基础性薪金（奖金、福利、红利等）；第 29 项 29.给予非公开或公开之严重警告；第 30 项 30.给予对等实质性处罚处分；第 31 项 31.给予记过处分；第 32 项 32.给予记大过处分；第 33 项 33.取消特定优待性权利（评奖 评优 评先荣誉）；第 34 项 34.记入任职档案册、信用档案册；第 35 项 35.公开宣告其被记入任职档案册、信用档案册；第 36 项 36.吊销工作证；第 37 项 37.取消其在全司特定部门相应职位任职资格；第 38 项 38.取消其在全司任职资格；第 39 项 39.（依法）违章性辞退处理；第 40 项 40.在公司内责令照价赔偿；第 41 项 41.依法追偿损失；第 42 项 42.提交司法机关给予民事性诉讼处理；第 43 项 43.提交司法机关给予行政性诉讼处理；第 44 项 44.提交司法机关给予治安管理处罚性机构处理；第 45 项 45.给予刑事性诉讼处理：第 1 款 . 1.具结悔过；第 2 款 . 2.宣告缓刑；第 3 款 . 3.宣告假释；第 4 款 . 4.监视居住；第 5 款 . 5.取保候审；第 6 款. 6.保外就医；第 7 款. 7.管制（3-24 个月）；第 8 款. 8.拘留（1—15 日）；第 9 款. 9.拘役（1—6 个月）；第 10 款. 10.有期徒刑（宣告缓刑）；第 11 款. 11.有期徒刑 0.5-25 年（实际执行）；第 1 项 1.有期徒刑 0.5-3 年（实际执行）；第 2 项 2.有期徒刑 3-5 年（实际执行）；第 3 项 3.有期徒刑 5-7 年（实际执行 含 7 年）；第 4 项 4. 有期徒刑 7-10 年（实际执行，不含 7 年）；第 5 项 4. 有期徒刑 10-15 年（实际执行）；第 6 项 4.有期徒刑 15-20 年（实际执行）；第 7 项 5. 有期徒刑 20-25 年（实际执行）；第 12 款. 12.无期徒刑（非实际 实际执行 13-25 年）；第 13 款. 13.无期徒刑（终身监禁 不得减刑，不得假释，现原则上仅明文适用于贪污罪的极端严重情形）；第 14 款. 14.死刑／生命刑（缓期 1-2 年执行）；第 15 款. 15.死刑／生命刑（实际执行）。

Article 48 [Reference Measures for the Establishment, Operation, and Management of a Company] For reference only in the establishment, operation, and management of a company, “Measures for Handling Illegal and Violent Acts,” Item 1 1. Order immediate rectification; Item 2 2. Order rectification within a specified time limit; Item 3 3. Suspension from duty; Item 4 4. Order suspension from office; Item 5 5. Acceptance of a formal talk; Item 6 6. Disqualification; Item 7 7. Transfer to another position; Item 8 8. Removal from office; Item 9 9. Order compensation for losses; Item 10 10. Order continued performance; Item 11 11. Order return of the original item; Item 12 12. Order a written statement of repentance; Item 13 13. Order re-doing the business; Item 14 14. Order

departmental rectification; Item 15 15. Order separate closed-door reflection; Item 16 16. Order submission of a written self-criticism; Item 17 17. Order suspension from office for reflection; Item 18 18. Order a public self-criticism; Item 19 19. Give a public criticism; Item 20 20. Order a private apology; Item 21 21. Declaration of invalidation of the act; Item 22 22. Confiscation of acquired rights and property; Item 23 23. Order appropriate charitable donation; Item 24 24. Order appropriate payment of gratitude funds; Item 25 25. Exclusion from awards, excellence evaluations, and commendations; Item 26 26. Reduction of current official rank (level); Item 27 27. Reduction of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.); Item 28 28. Suspension of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.); Item 29 29. Issue a serious warning, either confidential or public; Item 30 30. Impose equivalent substantive penalties; Item 31 31. Impose a demerit; Item 32 32. Impose a major demerit; Item 33 33. Cancel specific preferential rights (awards, excellence evaluations, commendations, honors); Item 34 34. Record in the official file and credit file; Item 35 35. Publicly declare that it has been recorded in the official file and credit file; Item 36 36. Revoke the work certificate; Item 37 37. Cancel the qualification to hold the corresponding position in a specific department of the entire company; Item 38 38. Cancel the qualification to hold any position in the entire company; Item 39 39. (Legally) dismissal for violation of regulations; Item 40 40. Order compensation at market value within the company; Item 41 41. Recover losses according to the law; Item 42 42. Submit to judicial authorities for civil litigation; Item 43 43. Submit to judicial authorities for administrative litigation; Item 44 44. Submit to judicial authorities for handling by public security management punishment agencies; Item 45 45. Subject to criminal litigation: Paragraph 1 . 1. Written statement of repentance; Paragraph 2 . 2. Declaration of probation; Paragraph 3 . 3. Declaration of parole; Paragraph 4 . 4. Residential surveillance; Paragraph 5 . 5. Release on bail pending trial; Paragraph 6. 6. Medical parole; Paragraph 7. 7. Control (3-24 months); Paragraph 8. 8. Detention (1-15 days); Paragraph 9. 9. Criminal detention (1-6 months); Paragraph 10. 10. Fixed-term imprisonment (with probation declared); Paragraph 11. 11. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-25 years (actual execution); Item 1 1. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-3 years (actual execution); Item 2 2. Fixed-term imprisonment of 3-5 years (actual execution); Item 3 3. Fixed-term imprisonment of 5-7 years (actual execution, including 7 years); Item 4 4. Fixed-term imprisonment Imprisonment for 7-10 years (actual execution, excluding 7 years); Item 5 4. Imprisonment for 10-15 years (actual execution); Item 6 4. Imprisonment for 15-20 years (actual execution); Item 7 5. Imprisonment for 20-25 years (actual execution); Paragraph 12. 12. Life imprisonment (not actual actual execution 13-25 years); Paragraph 13. 13. Life imprisonment (life imprisonment without commutation or parole, currently applicable in principle only to the most extreme cases of corruption); Paragraph 14. 14. Death

penalty/Life sentence (suspended for 1-2 years for execution); Paragraph 15. 15. Death penalty/Life sentence (actual execution).

第四十九条 【标的物之购买 MVP 原则】每次购买，原则上应当考虑先行策划、开列清单，并严格照单购买，原则上绝不购买清单之外之任何标的物，不因为价格优惠购买未事先策划购买之标的物。

Article 49 【The MVP Principle for Purchasing of Objects】Each purchase shall, in principle, involve prior planning, listing, and strict adherence to the list. In principle, no object outside the list shall be purchased, and no unplanned object shall be purchased merely due to price discounts.

第五十条 【人类所有项目的创造的本质逻辑】从人（人性）需求开始创造混沌状态——愈发清晰和体系化、理论化——利润减少——无利可图——从人（人性）需求开始重新创造新的混沌状态。

Article 50 【The Essential Logic of the Creation of All Human Projects】Creation begins with human (human nature) needs, creating a state of chaos—gradually becoming clearer, more systematic, and theoretical—profit decreases—becomes unprofitable—creation begins anew from human (human nature) needs, creating a new state of chaos.

第五十一条 【人类所有项目创造的发端】人类所有项目创造的发端均为一个 Idea，一个自己与特定合作的其他人的（利他主义）共识理念和倡导而已（一般通过媒体或商业广告），背后反应创始人的内心信念和愿景，一般是一个基于本人和各类人群、人（类）和人性、人心、梦想的本质逻辑（在高层和基层人士、抽象和具象、宏观到微观之间建立信息差壁垒），以达到特定人的利益，本质上任何机构都是由自然人组成的，充其量是机构顶层人的内心观念的（本质性、宏观性）共识而已。

Article 51 【The Origin of the Creation of All Human Projects】The origin of the creation of all human projects is an Idea, merely a consensus concept and advocacy of altruism between oneself and specific other cooperators (generally through media or commercial advertising), reflecting the founder's inner beliefs and vision. It is generally based on the essential logic of oneself and various groups, of humanity and human nature, of human hearts and dreams (establishing information barriers between high-level and low-level personnel, abstract and concrete, macro to micro), in order to achieve the interests of specific persons. Essentially, any institution is composed of natural persons, and at most, it is merely a (fundamental, macro-level) consensus of the inner concepts of the institution's top leadership.

第五十二条 【人类所有项目创造原理的科学性逻辑闭环】人类社会发展之逻辑闭环，从哲学的本质（行为人本人、人类社会国家联合性组织一号位元首以及本人所在国之一号位元首本人或人类共识之思想观念价值体系）开始经过经济学本质（人心愿望交换、价值交换）——法学（政治政策、国际及一国之法律）——教育学（政治人圈层之观念塑造工具）——语言学文学（人之教育之工具）—— 历史学（人类所有关键事件的记载和趋势总结）——理学（人类自然科学理念：物理学、化学、生物学、天文学、地理学等）——工学（人类所有有形的技术、方法、流程学科汇总）——农学（人类所有植物耕种、动物饲养等相关理念和技术）——医学（人类所有关于身体健康、疾病、药物、中毒等原理与分支的研究学科）—— 军事（人类所有暴力机关人士及其机制的研究）—— 管理经营学（人类所有企业生产经营活动人士及其机制的研究）—— 艺术学 （人类所有借助手段或媒介塑造形象、营造氛围，来反映现实、寄托情感的一种文化）

Article 52 【The Scientific Logical Closure of the Principle of Creation of All Human Projects】 The logical closure of human social development begins with the essence of philosophy (the actor themselves, the number one leader of human society and national joint organizations, and the number one leader of their own country, or the thought, concept, value system of human consensus), proceeds through the essence of economics (exchange of human desires, exchange of value)—Law (political policies, domestic and international laws)—Education (tools for shaping the concepts of political circles)—Linguistics and Literature (tools for human education)—History (documentation and trend summary of all key human events)—Science (natural science concepts of humanity: physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geography, etc.)—Engineering (the aggregation of all tangible human technologies, methods, and process disciplines)—Agriculture (all concepts and technologies related to plant cultivation and animal husbandry)—Medicine (all research disciplines concerning human health, diseases, drugs, poisoning, etc.)—Military Science (the study of all personnel and mechanisms of violent organs of humanity)—Management and Business Administration (the study of all personnel and mechanisms of business production and activities of enterprises)—Art (a culture that uses means or media to shape images and create atmospheres to reflect reality and express emotions).

第五十三条 【日常习惯】本人日常习惯包括：第 1 项 传记、学术原理类书籍阅读；第 2 项 多语种写作；第 3 项 外国语学习；第 4 项 多语种演讲、演说；第 5 项 跨学科领域阅读；第 6 项 跨语种、跨文化阅读；第 7 项 跨文化社交（交际）；第 8 项 跨学科原理的学习；第 9 项 健身；第 10 项 战略策划第 11 项 人员组织；第 12 项 项目计划制定；第 13 项 执行落实；第 14 项 执行监督；第 15 项 反思复盘；

Article 53 【Daily Habits】 My daily habits include: Item 1 Reading biographies and academic principle books; Item 2 Multilingual writing; Item 3 Foreign language learning; Item 4 Multilingual speeches and orations; Item 5

Interdisciplinary reading; Item 6 Cross-linguistic and cross-cultural reading; Item 7 Cross-cultural socializing (communication); Item 8 Learning of interdisciplinary principles; Item 9 Physical fitness; Item 10 Strategic planning; Item 11 Personnel organization; Item 12 Project planning; Item 13 Implementation; Item 14 Supervision of execution; Item 15 Reflection and review;

第五十四条 【从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的核心关键性事项方向】从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下：第 1 项 0-1 万/年——解决少数人群（精英人群）的一个小问题第 2 项 1-10 万/年—— 专业深耕活动（方案好不好）第 3 项 10-100 万/年——项目策划运营活动第 4 项 100-1000 万/年——标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建活动 （激励、用人、自身人品）第 5 项 1000 万-10000 万/年——（宏观抽象无形的）商业模式设计活动第 6 项 1 亿-10 亿/年——同商业模式项目复制十遍第 7 项 10-100 亿/年—— 股权设计、公司法人集群（集团）架构、业务方向第 8 项 100-1000 亿/年——国家命运（国运）发展趋势第 9 项 1000-10000 亿/年——人类社会发展趋势 （人、财、物；天时、地利、人和）

Article 54 【Core Key Areas of Focus for Each Stage from Having Nothing to Becoming the World's Richest Human】The specific areas of focus for each stage from having nothing to becoming the world's richest human are as follows: Item 1 0-10,000/year——Solving a small problem for a minority group (elite group) Item 2 10,000-100,000/year——Professional deepening activities (whether the plan is good) Item 3 100,000-1,000,000/year——Project planning and operations activities Item 4 1,000,000-10,000,000/year——Standardization activities, marketing activities, team building activities (motivation, personnel selection, personal character) Item 5 10,000,000-100,000,000/year——(Macroscopic, abstract, and intangible) business model design activities Item 6 100,000,000-1,000,000,000/year——Replicating the same business model project ten times Item 7 1,000,000,000-10,000,000,000/year——Equity design, corporate legal entity cluster (group) structure, business direction Item 8 10,000,000,000-100,000,000,000/year——National destiny (national fortune) development trends Item 9 100,000,000,000-1,000,000,000,000/year——Human society development trends (people, wealth, materials; timing, geographical advantage, and human harmony)

第五十五条 【创业的人群选择模式】从自己想做的一件事的最高学科性主题之本质性逻辑出发，确定 What、Why、How、How much cost? 由共性（都是人、活动和心愿都遵循人性的本质性共同点）到个性（每个人不同的细节和现象）、由宏观入微观先提供服务精英（定位少数富有人群）的急难险重特定问题制定解决方案；随着项目深入再逐步过渡到提供服务大众的特定问题解决方案。

Article 55 【Entrepreneurial Crowd Selection Model】Starting from the essential logic of the highest academic subject of something you want to do, determine

What, Why, How, and How much cost? Proceed from the common (all people, activities, and wishes follow the essential commonalities of human nature) to the individual (different details and phenomena of each person), and from the macro to the micro by first providing solutions to urgent, difficult, risky, and critical specific problems for the elite (targeting a small wealthy group); as the project deepens, gradually transition to providing solutions to specific problems for the general public.

第五十六条 【感恩的本质】感恩的本质是内在的一种情绪，其具体的表现主要有：第 1 项 发送感恩信息（数字电文、书信、视频、音频等）第 2 项 发送感恩小红包第 3 项 自然转介优质人第 4 项 其他合理方法

Article 56 【The Essence of Gratitude】 The essence of gratitude is an internal emotion, and its specific manifestations mainly include: Item 1 Sending gratitude messages (digital messages, letters, videos, audio, etc.) Item 2 Sending small gratitude red envelopes Item 3 Naturally referring high-quality people Item 4 Other reasonable methods

第五十七条 【打工、创业、公司法人机构创设、投资、IPR 财产性收入】本人生活维持之现金流，来自由本人基于市场人群供需关系亲自发起的自主创业（例如：小微企业法人）、组队创业（组建团队创业）、法人机构分红、个人组合性投资以及 IPR（智慧财产权）之财产性收入，生命、生存权受严重威胁条件下可来自临时性的、基于点对点劳务、按照工作成果计算报酬的劳务性收入；不接受按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入，但有下列情形之一者除外：第 1 项 本人之生存、生命受到极端的现实性威胁，不及时采取措施可致本人生命丧失或不久于人事，且在可预见时间长度内无任何其他收入渠道或可支配收入的；第 2 项 本人之生存、生命受到极端的现实性威胁，不及时采取措施可致本人身体器官、肢体或其他关键性人身性标的受到终身性不可逆损伤，且在可预见时间长度内无任何其他收入渠道或可支配收入的；第 3 项 在该当按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入给付机构（一般为公司法人机构）可以学习到器特定的股权机构、商业模式、关键核心商事信息、利于本人后续从事独立的创业、投资活动的。

Article 57 【Income from Entrepreneurship, Corporate Entity Creation, Investment, and IPR Property Income】 The cash flow for my personal sustenance originates from my personally initiated independent entrepreneurship based on market supply and demand relationships (e.g., establishing a micro-enterprise legal entity), team-based entrepreneurship, dividends from legal entities, portfolio investments, and property income from IPR (Intellectual Property Rights). Under conditions where my life or right to survival is under severe threat, it may come from temporary, point-to-point labor-based income calculated according to work results. I do not accept income calculated based on working hours, except in the following circumstances: Item 1 My survival or life is under extreme and imminent threat, and failure to take timely measures could lead to

the loss of my life or my imminent demise, and there are no other income channels or disposable income within a foreseeable time frame; Item 2 My survival or life is under extreme and imminent threat, and failure to take timely measures could lead to irreversible, lifelong damage to my body organs, limbs, or other critical personal assets, and there are no other income channels or disposable income within a foreseeable time frame; Item 3 The entity providing the income calculated based on working hours (typically a corporate legal entity) offers an opportunity to learn about its specific equity structure, business model, and key core commercial information, which is beneficial for my subsequent independent entrepreneurial or investment activities.

第五十八条 【工资的本质】工资的本质是老板企业家花费金钱货币将“底层人”的时间精力和方案购买过来，以维持自己的生活。

Article 58 【The Essence of Wages】 The essence of wages is that the boss entrepreneur spends money to purchase the time, energy, and solutions of “bottom-level people” in order to sustain their own life.

第五十九条 【业务发展通用模型】业务制度发展：人需求（机会）发现期——项目设计期——创始人御驾亲征期——客户自由进入期（项目验证期 低价或免费）——1v1 低价服务期——1 v N 提价服务期—— 1vN 课程培训期（标准化期）——审核会员俱乐部期——业务规模化期——业务资本化期——套现退出期。

Article 59 【General Business Development Model】 Business system development: Human needs (opportunity) discovery phase — Project design phase — Founder’s personal command phase — Customer free entry phase (project validation phase, low-price or free) — 1v1 low-price service phase — 1vN price-increase service phase — 1vN course training phase (standardization phase) — Member club review phase — Business scaling phase — Business capitalization phase — Exit and monetization phase.

第六十条 【人类所有活动之轮回的本质】人类所有活动的本质即玩转他人之人心、人性、观念（之自洽闭环）、情绪、愿望和愿景，无他，越是到高层（尤其是国家一号位元首人层）越是如此；其制度设计往往是将人性开关设计到制度中。

Article 60 【The Cyclical Essence of All Human Activities】 The essence of all human activities is to manipulate the hearts, minds, self-consistent belief systems, emotions, desires, and visions of others; there is nothing more to it. This is especially true at higher levels (particularly at the national top leader level). Their institutional design often involves incorporating the “switches” of human nature into the system itself.

第六十一条 【活动组织主题负面清单】为确保自由，以下以主题活动为目的或行动意图之活动除非刑事性法律做出相应修改，否则不可组织：第 1 款. 分裂国家的；第 2 款. 颠覆现行政权的；第 3 款. 推翻现行社会政治制度的；第 4 款. 成立、运作黑社会性质组织的；第 5 款. 成立极端主义性质组织的；第 6 款. 卖淫的；第 7 款. 偷越国边境的；第 8 款. 越狱的；第 9 款. 刑法所规定之非法聚集的；第 10 款. 拐卖妇女或儿童的；第 11 款. 国际性赌博（出国赌博）的；第 12 款. 冒名顶替取得政客们以国家概念和名义提供的特定资格、待遇的；第 13 款. 非法走私的；第 14 款. 组织以破坏法律实施为核心意图的或可致人重伤或死亡之邪教组织活动的第 2 项 【从事金融活动阶段的理想状态】最终成立现金流资产 1 亿元（澳门元/新西兰元/欧元或人们币之一）的全球集团化私募基金法人金融机构第 3 项 【终身学习发展与认知保持与提升】将终身学习，不断迭代思维作为终身性战略，非死亡前或京客观分析绝不可能时外不可废除第 4 项 【圈层人脉与社交活动】专注构建以创业家、企业主、企业家、投资人及机构、私募基金管理者、优质高付费能力客户为内在核心，以会展业、文化旅游业、语言文化产业、文化创意产业等为外在核心，以各行业专业人士为外在的，以我为主、为我所用的圈层人脉社交网第 5 项 【其他日常活动与生活模式】以核心之 20%自己做，其他事项分类外在化处理（委付他人、外包<财务、餐饮、家政服务活动外包等>、聘请专业人士、招聘团队成员员工等或废止不再处理）

Article 61 【Negative List for Activity Organization Themes】To ensure freedom, the following activities, for the purpose of or with the intent of a themed activity, shall not be organized unless criminal law makes corresponding amendments: Paragraph 1. Activities that split the state; Paragraph 2. Activities that subvert the current administration; Paragraph 3. Activities that overthrow the current socio-political system; Paragraph 4. Activities that establish or operate organizations of a criminal gang nature; Paragraph 5. Activities that establish organizations of an extremist nature; Paragraph 6. Activities related to prostitution; Paragraph 7. Activities that involve illegally crossing national borders; Paragraph 8. Activities that involve escaping from prison; Paragraph 9. Activities that constitute illegal assembly as stipulated by the Criminal Law; Paragraph 10. Activities that involve trafficking in women or children; Paragraph 11. Activities involving international gambling (gambling abroad); Paragraph 12. Activities that involve impersonation to obtain specific qualifications or treatments provided by politicians under the concept and name of the state; Paragraph 13. Activities involving illegal smuggling; Paragraph 14. Activities that organize cult activities with the core intent of undermining the implementation of the law or that could cause serious injury or death Paragraph 2 【The Ideal State in the Stage of Engaging in Financial Activities】Ultimately establishing a globalized private equity fund legal financial institution with cash flow assets of 100 million yuan (MOP/NZD/EUR or RMB) Paragraph 3 【Lifelong Learning

Development and Cognitive Maintenance and Enhancement】To treat lifelong learning and continuous iteration of thinking as a lifelong strategy, which shall not be abolished except upon death or when it is objectively impossible to conduct a rational analysis Paragraph 4 【Circle Networking and Social Activities】To focus on building a circle-based networking and social system with entrepreneurs, business owners, entrepreneurs, investors and institutions, private equity fund managers, and high-paying clients with strong purchasing power as the inner core; the exhibition industry, cultural tourism industry, language culture industry, cultural and creative industry, etc., as the outer core; and professionals from various industries as the periphery, all centered on and utilized for the self Paragraph 5 【Other Daily Activities and Life Models】To handle the core 20% personally, and to externalize other matters (entrust to others, outsource <e.g., financial, catering, domestic services>, hire professionals, recruit team members, etc.) or discontinue them if no longer necessary

第六十二条 【人生宏观时期划分】孩提时代—— 第一学生时代（认知提升、信任背书、影响力塑造、圈层改造为核心本质目的）——经营为核心时代 【旅居肇始时代】——资本为核心时代 ———完全财务自由时代 —— 第二学生时代 （研学、再留学、游学）—— 后财务自由时代 ……

Article 62 【Macro-Life Period Division】Childhood Era —— First Student Era (with the core essential purposes of cognitive enhancement, endorsement of trust, shaping of influence, and transformation of one's circle) —— Era Centered on Operation 【Initial Era of Sojourning and Residing】——Era Centered on Capital —— Era of Complete Financial Freedom —— Second Student Era (research study, re-studying abroad, study tours) —— Post-Financial Freedom Era ……

第六十三条 【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】为他人而工作——为自己而独自工作时代（出售单份时间——折叠时间——复制多份时间：通过做课程、订阅服务、会员卡等方式）——团队化时代（雇佣他人为自己工作时代） ——自动化时代 （自我抽离）—— 资本运作时代 （用货币取得更多货币——货币翻倍时代）——私募基金成立与隐退时代 —— 著书立说时代

Article 63 【Macro-Period Division for the Construction of the Financial Ark】Working for others —— Era of working for oneself alone (selling single units of time —— folding time —— replicating multiple units of time: through methods such as creating courses, subscription services, membership cards) —— Era of Teamwork (era of hiring others to work for oneself) —— Era of Automation (self-detachment) —— Era of Capital Operation (using money to obtain more money

—— era of money multiplication) —— Era of Establishing and Retiring from a Private Equity Fund —— Era of Writing and Publishing Books

第六十四条 【一般性行动原则模式陈列】原则上以不触犯刑法法定最高刑为 10 年及以上可能性之有期自由刑、无期自由刑、政治权利终身性剥夺、财产没收相关之条文为底线而采取策划、组织、实施行动（具体内容见附录 1），但有下列情形之一者除外：第 1 项 因维护长期利益、长期主义原则，为长期利益而放弃中短期利益，以终局性目标为导向而具体问题具体分析地改变人生阶段战略性发展方针的；第 2 项 为遵守强制性、严重惩罚性的协议、合约条文而改变策划或行动方针的；第 3 项 为遵守公司法人机构内部成员自行确立的、核心股东基于善意达成合意的股东会决议的；第 4 项 为遵守与资方、金融机构人员方面共同确立的、各方基于善意达成合意的股东会决议的；第 5 项 其他经审查认为应当具体问题具体分析的情况

Article 64 【General Action Principle Model Display】In principle, actions shall be planned, organized, and implemented on the basis of not violating the provisions related to imprisonment for a fixed term with a statutory maximum sentence of 10 years or more, life imprisonment, permanent deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property (for specific details, see Annex 1), except in the following circumstances: Item 1 Where, in order to safeguard long-term interests and the principle of long-termism, medium and short-term interests are abandoned for long-term interests, and the strategic development policy for the life stage is changed through specific analysis of specific issues, guided by ultimate goals; Item 2 Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with mandatory and severely punitive provisions of agreements or contracts; Item 3 Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, which are independently established by the members of the corporate legal entity and are based on the good-faith consensus of core shareholders; Item 4 Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, which are jointly established with parties from the capital side and financial institutions and are based on the good-faith consensus of all parties; Item 5 Other circumstances that, upon review, are deemed to require specific analysis of specific issues.

第六十五条 【一般性行动程序】以人为本、一思维模型和理性分析进行开放决策，无完全通用之特定流程性给定程序。

Article 65 【General Action Procedure】Decision-making is open, based on a people-oriented approach, a single thinking model, and rational analysis, and there is no specific, universally applicable procedural process.

第六十六条 【经营性活动、资本性活动的参考性行动模式、思维、认知、思考模式的阶段性适用】第 1 项 年入千万目标达成前 ① 行动策划 （MVP——业务模型化） —— ② 法务审查 （首

先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查）—— *③ 行规审查—— ④ 合约协议条款审查—— ⑤ 采取行动—— ⑥ 反思总结—— ⑦ 复盘形成文本第2 项 年入千万目标达成后 ① 行动策划 （MVP——业务模型化）—— ② 法务审查（首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查*）—— ③ 行规审查———— ④ 伦理审查 —— ⑤ 合约协议条款审查—— ⑥ 业务标准化—— ⑦ 业务团队化 部门化 细分化 ——⑧ 反思总结 —— ⑨ 复盘形成标准化文本第 3 项 一个“王健林式小目标”达成后：① 商业模式重构 + 营销展示面重设计 —— ② 法务审查 （首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查*）—— ③ 行规审查———— ④ 伦理审查 —— ⑤ 合约协议条款审查—— ⑥ 采取行动—— ⑦ 反思总结 —— ⑧ 复盘形成文本第 4 项 十个“王健林式小目标”达成后： ① 股权设计和股权投资 —— 商业模式重构 —— ② 法务审查 （首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查）—— ③ 行规审查————④ 伦理审查 —— ⑤合约协议条款审查—— ⑥ 战略方向—— ⑦ 反思总结 —— ⑧ 复盘形成文本第 5 项 一百个“王健林式小目标”达成后：① 政策评估—— ②股权设计 —— ③ 商业模式微调 —— ④ 法务审查 （首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查）—— ⑤ 行规审查————⑥ 伦理审查 —— ⑦ 合约协议条款审查—— ⑧ 战略方向—— ⑨ 反思总结—— ⑩ 复盘形成文本第 6 项 一百个“王健林式小目标”达成后： 国运 —— 政策 ——股权 ——商业模式微调 —— 法务审查 （首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查）—— 行规审查————⑥ 伦理审查 —— ⑦ 合约协议条款审查—— 战略方向—— ⑨ 反思总结 —— ⑩ 复盘形成文本第 7 项 一千个“王健林式小目标”达成后： 人类命运 —— 国运—— 政策 ——股权 ——商业模式微调 —— 法务审查 （首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查）—— 行规审查————⑥ 伦理审查 —— ⑦ 合约协议条款审查—— 战略方向—— ⑨ 反思总结—— ⑩ 复盘形成文本第 8 项 ——法人集团化、国际化、全球化、在线化、数字化、生态化 ——进行组合投资——成立个体自然人运作的全球性国际私募基金集团法人

Article 66 【Phased Application of Reference Action Models, Mindsets, Cognitions, and Thinking Patterns for Operational and Capital Activities】

Item 1 Before achieving the annual ten million target: ① Action Planning (MVP—Business Modeling) —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review*) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review —— ④ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑤ Taking Action —— ⑥ Reflection and Summary —— ⑦ Review and Formulate Text

Item 2 After achieving the annual ten million target: ① Action Planning (MVP—Business Modeling) —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling

review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review*) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review————— ④ Ethics Review —— ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑥ Business Standardization —— ⑦ Business Team Formation, Departmentalization, and Subdivision ——⑧ Reflection and Summary —— ⑨ Review and Formulate Standardized Text

Item 3 After achieving a “Wang Jianlin-style small goal”: ① Business Model Reconstruction + Marketing Facade Redesign —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review*) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review————— ④ Ethics Review —— ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑥ Taking Action —— ⑦ Reflection and Summary —— ⑧ Review and Formulate Text

Item 4 After achieving ten “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ①Equity Design and Equity Investment — Business Model Reconstruction —— ②Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) —— ③Industry Regulation Review————④Ethics Review —— ⑤Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑥Strategic Direction —— ⑦Reflection and Summary —— ⑧Review and Formulate Text

Item 5 After achieving one hundred “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ①Policy Assessment —— ②Equity Design —— ③Business Model Fine-tuning —— ④ Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) —— ⑤Industry Regulation Review————⑥Ethics Review —— ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑧Strategic Direction —— ⑨ Reflection and Summary—— ⑩Review and Formulate Text

Item 6 After achieving one hundred “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: National Fortune — Policy — Equity — Business Model Fine-tuning — Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) — Industry Regulation Review————⑥Ethics Review —— ⑦Contract and Agreement Clause Review — Strategic Direction —— ⑨Reflection and Summary —— ⑩Review and Formulate Text

Item 7 After achieving one thousand “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: Human Destiny — National Fortune — Policy — Equity — Business Model Fine-tuning — Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) — Industry Regulation Review————⑥Ethics Review —— ⑦

Contract and Agreement Clause Review — Strategic Direction —— ⑨Reflection and Summary—— ⑩Review and Formulate Text

Item 8 — Corporate Grouping and Internationalization 、Globalized, Online, Digital, Ecologized —— to conduct portfolio investment —— to establish a global international private equity fund legal entity operated by individual natural persons

第六十七条 【拒绝任何他人对（本）人的负面标签化】任何时候，勿将任何人，包括自己和他人，甚至国家领袖人，以言语词汇或其他任何形式标签化（包括神圣化和负面标签化），其目的如下：第 1 项 促使各方都能积极生活；第 2 项 展现对本人和他人的尊重；第 3 项 激发任行人人性中的正向动力；第 4 项 开发人（包括本人和相对人）的学习和探索之积极潜能；第 5 项 利于人（包括本人和相对人）的心理健康发展；第 6 项 任何人都是非神圣的，其根本性、第一性区别在于看待世界和解读世界的方式不同；第 7 项 其他上述未列明原因

Article 67 [Rejection of Any Negative Labeling of Others] At all times, do not label any person, including oneself and others, and even national leaders, through verbal vocabulary or any other form (including sanctification and negative labeling), for the following purposes: Item 1 To encourage all parties to live actively; Item 2 To show respect for oneself and others; Item 3 To stimulate the positive motivation in the nature of any person; Item 4 To develop the positive potential for learning and exploration in people (including oneself and the counterparty); Item 5 To benefit the psychological health of people (including oneself and the counterparty); Item 6 Any person is non-sacred, and their fundamental, primary distinction lies in the different ways of viewing and interpreting the world; Item 7 Other reasons not listed above

第六十八条 【货币的本质】货币的本质是一特定人的心愿与另一特定人的心愿的比值的交换比例。

Article 68 [The Essence of Currency] The essence of currency is the exchange ratio between the ratio of one specific person's desire and another specific person's desire.

第六十九条 【金融的本质】金融的本质是资金融通 金钱之串换 （本质是将有货币盈余的人的金钱以一定利息收益和协议规则提供给货币缺省的人。

Article 69 [The Essence of Finance] The essence of finance is the circulation of capital and the exchange of money (essentially providing the money of people with monetary surplus to people with monetary deficit at a certain interest income and agreed-upon rules.

第七十条 【长期主义思维】实施任何行为，应当考虑长期利益，秉持长期主义。

Article 70 [Long-termism] In implementing any action, long-term interests should be considered, and long-termism should be upheld.

第七十一条 【布局主义与坐庄主义思维】做任何策划活动或实施行动，应当有资源整合和布局的心态，坚持一切部位我所有，但皆可（可以或可能）为我所用的思维方式。

Article 71 [Layoutism and Market-making Mentality] When planning any activity or implementing any action, one should have a mindset of resource integration and layout, adhering to the thinking mode that everything belongs to me, but all can (can or may) be used by me.

第七十二条 【利他主义思维】在帮助他人时真心解决问题,,在解决问题之行动过程中，不抱有私人预期之私心，无我利他。

Article 72 [Altruistic Thinking] When helping others, sincerely solve problems, and in the process of solving problems, do not hold private expectations or selfish motives, achieving altruism without self.

第七十三条 【共赢主义思维】做出决策时，应当考虑各方心愿之最大限度之达成和实现，保持私心最小化（甚至达到无我利他状态）。

Article 73 [Win-win Thinking] When making decisions, one should consider the maximum achievement and realization of the desires of all parties, keeping selfishness minimized (even reaching a state of altruism without self).

第七十四条 【术（方法、流程、步骤）和器（工具、资源）调用灵活原则】任何人策划，在术（方法、流程、步骤）和器（工具、资源）调用方面应坚持灵活原则，在结果导向基础上，咬定本质目标（自由人生）不变，面对非核心利益，应当灵活处理，必要时一事一策划。

Article 74 [Principle of Flexible Invocation of Methods/Processes/Steps and Tools/Resources] When anyone plans, they should adhere to the flexible principle in the invocation of methods/processes/steps and tools/resources. On the basis of result orientation, they should firmly hold to the essential goal (free life) unchanged, and flexibly handle non-core interests when necessary, planning on a case-by-case basis when necessary.

第七十五条 【思维模型决策原则】本人依靠科学、有效的思维模型做决策，谨慎审查他人对自己种植“观念性心锚”（一般以言语方式），任何时候以自身和市政有效的科学思维模型做决策。

Article 75 [Decision-making Principle of Thinking Models] I rely on scientific and effective thinking models to make decisions, carefully examining others planting “conceptual anchors” in me (generally through verbal means), and at all times making decisions based on my own and the municipal council’s effective scientific thinking models.

第七十六条 【数据化思维】本人依靠科学、有效的数据信息资料做决策，谨慎使用数据。

Article 76 [Data-based Thinking] I rely on scientific, effective data and information to make decisions, and use data cautiously.

第七十七条 【信息思维】任何时候注意搜寻信息，且审慎验证其信息源和真确度，在此基础上从人性和供需思维出发涉及商业项目，以 MVP 方式起盘创业。

Article 77 [Information Thinking] At all times, pay attention to searching for information, and carefully verify its source and accuracy. On this basis, starting from human nature and supply-demand thinking, design business projects and start a business using the MVP method.

第七十八条 【人生奋斗之理想上限】 本人人生理想上限是从“人”（人性、人心愿或人之需求及其供需关系）在成立公司（创业），并团队化运作、全球旅居办公获得个人自由的基础上成立全球化国际私募基金公司法人或企业机构（属私人募集基金性质）。

Article 78 [The Ideal Upper Limit of Life Struggle] My ideal upper limit in life is to establish a global international private equity fund legal entity or corporate entity (of a private placement nature) based on “people” (human nature, human desire, or human needs and their supply-demand relationships) by establishing a company (entrepreneurship), operating it as a team, and achieving personal freedom through global travel and office work.

第七十九条 【本人人生行动奋斗之原则性下限】本人人生行动原则性下限是不使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释相关之程度（构成犯罪且/或剥夺政治权利）团队成员之利益做出决策。

Article 79 [The Principled Lower Limit of My Life Action Struggle] The principled lower limit of my life action is not to make my own actions actually violate the degree stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and/or deprivation of political rights) when making decisions that affect the interests of team members.

第八十条 【人生游戏的本质之经济、政治角度认知】从政治以及经济角度看，人生就是一个资源占有与分配游戏（“分蛋糕游戏”）通过坐庄占据一定量的存量资源，进而通过团队化和合理分配这些资源给自己的跟从者，“利他”即可获得“成功”不过整个过程需要比较理性且敏捷行动 5 年左右，并不断维护自身地位。

Article 80 【Cognition of the Essence of Life from Economic and Political Perspectives】From a political and economic perspective, life is a game of resource possession and allocation (“the cake-cutting game”). By acting as the principal to occupy a certain amount of existing resources, and then by organizing a team and rationally distributing these resources to one’s followers, “altruism” can lead to “success.” However, the entire process requires rational

and agile action for about 5 years, and continuous maintenance of one's own status.

第八十一条 【自主标准制定行动模式原则】本人任何行动，应当从本质出发首先策划，结合自己最真实需要，已完全科学的视角，屏蔽与自己理想人生目标圈层、利益取向的人群言语（评价、舆论等）独立自主制定行动标准（例如：购物清单、特定标的采购配置的结构清单等），而后依据此文本进行购物，清单应当载明如下事项：第 1 项 欲购买标的名称列举；第 2 项 欲购买标的各自当下用量；第 3 项 欲购买标的各自效用、最小可行之必要性的论证说明第 4 项 欲购买标的各自后续传导性作用说明、论证

Article 81 【Principle of the Autonomous Standard-Setting Action Model】Any action of the Charter-Maker shall, starting from the essence, first be planned, combined with the Charter-Maker's most authentic needs, from a fully scientific perspective, while shielding from the speech (evaluations, public opinion, etc.) of people whose life goal circles and interest orientations are inconsistent with the Charter-Maker's own ideals, independently and autonomously establish action standards (for example: shopping lists, structural lists for the procurement configuration of specific targets), and then proceed to make purchases in accordance with this text. The list shall specify the following matters: Item 1: Enumeration of the names of the targets to be purchased; Item 2: The current usage amount of each target to be purchased; Item 3: Argumentative explanation of the utility and minimum necessary necessity of each target to be purchased; Item 4: Argumentative explanation of the subsequent transitive effects of each target to be purchased.

第八十二条 在本人生命面临实质性威胁的状况确实出现时，得豁免实施前条购物清单开列程序，具体豁免情节包括：第 1 项 触犯刑法生命刑条款而被判决并执行生命刑的；第 2 项 可能因该当行为被当场杀害的；第 3 项 可能因此而遭气象原因死亡的；第 4 项 可能因此而遭地理、地质灾害原因死亡的；第 5 项 可能因此而遭交通事故发生或工具毁损原因死亡的 (交通工具故障 人为交通事故 善意或恶意)；第 6 项 可因突发性或非突发性疾病病发(如:器官衰竭)未能得到及时或(和)有效的救治而死亡的；第 7 项 可因此出现身体器官、体征等发出异常信号，并可能造成本人人体之不可逆重大损害的；第 8 项 可能因此而遭特定人群(例如黑社会组织等)泄愤报复等原因暗杀或杀害的;第 9 项 可能因此而遭发生燃气 水害 火灾原因而可能死亡的;第 10 项 可能因此而遭过度劳累未能得到有效缓解和恢复而可能死亡的；第 11 项 可能因此而遭本人不可承受之重大外在、内在心理压力（可通过认知调节、心境管理解决）未能得到有效缓解和恢复而可能死亡的；第 12 项 其他上述未列明的可能导致死亡的情况。

Article 82 When a situation where the Charter-Maker's life faces a substantial threat does indeed arise, the procedures for implementing the shopping list set forth in the preceding Article may be exempted. The specific circumstances for exemption include: Item 1: Being convicted and having a death sentence

executed for violating the provisions of the Criminal Code concerning the death penalty; Item 2: Being liable to be killed on the spot for the act in question; Item 3: Being liable to die due to meteorological causes; Item 4: Being liable to die due to geographical or geological disaster causes; Item 5: Being liable to die due to traffic accidents or damage to tools (vehicle malfunctions, human-caused traffic accidents, whether benevolent or malicious); Item 6: Being liable to die due to the onset of sudden or non-sudden diseases (e.g., organ failure) without receiving timely or (and) effective medical treatment; Item 7: The occurrence of abnormal signals from the Charter-Maker's body organs, signs, etc., which may cause irreversible and significant harm to the Charter-Maker's body; Item 8: Being liable to be assassinated or killed due to retaliatory actions from specific groups (e.g., criminal organizations, etc.); Item 9: Being liable to die due to causes such as gas leaks, water damage, or fires; Item 10: Being liable to die due to excessive fatigue without effective relief and recovery; Item 11: Being liable to die due to the Charter-Maker's unbearable major external and internal psychological pressure (which can be resolved through cognitive regulation and mood management) without effective relief and recovery; Item 12: Other situations not listed above that may lead to death.

第八十三条 【个人或人类所追求的所有第一性本质性有无形标的物系统汇总】除非法律对特定禁止性事项（强制性要求事项）做出惩罚性措施，且侵害到自由和生命权，否则任何个人（具有选择权）选择不予遵守。（所有的惩罚的生效机制是基于人对可能失去自身已有的标的物的恐惧心理——得失心）得失心的既有对应标的，现将其总结并陈列如下：第 1 项 基于侵害到生命权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动；第 2 项 基于侵害到身体权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动；第 3 项 基于侵害到自由的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动；第 4 项 基于侵害到自身战略自决权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动；第 5 项 基于侵害到既有的财产（货币或资产）或财产性权利（所有权；用益权：例如居住权；自会财产权 IPRs：商标权、著作权、专利权）而遵守某约定而行动；基于侵害到既有的非财产社会性权利（例如：政治权利：言论、出版、集会、结社等）而遵守某约定而行动；第 6 项 基于侵害到既有的信用、声誉、名誉权利而遵守某约定而行动；第 7 项 基于侵害到既有的肖像权、隐私权个人附属型权利等同类型权利而遵守某约定而行动；第 8 项 基于侵害到未来人生可能的选择权而遵守某约定而行动；第 9 项 基于侵害到自身内在感受激发而起自身内在的主观的负面情绪和感受而遵守某约定而行动；第 1 款. 羞耻心；第 2 款. 悔恨感（后悔的主观感受）；第 3 款. 懊恼感；第 4 款 . 自 责 感 ； 第 5 款 . 焦 虑 感 ； 第 6 款 . 紧 张 感 ； 第 7 款 . 愤 怒 感 ； 第 8 款 . 沮 丧 感 ； 第 9 款. 悲伤感；第 10 款. 痛苦感；第 10 项 基于侵害到与自身关系极端密切人 6 的第 1-9 项标的而遵守某约定而行动；第 11 项 基于维护自身所获得而既有的荣誉而遵守某约定而行动；第 12 项 基于维护既有的某种共识性精神（例：契约精神）而遵守某约定而行动；第 13 项 基于如下内驱力（内在驱动力）而遵守某约定而行动；第 1 款. 当事人自己开心回报——利他主义；第 2 款 . 内 心 使 命 感 ； 第 3 款 . 内 心 热 爱 感 ； 第 4 款 . 内 心 成 就 感 ； 第 5 款 . 内 心 责 任 感 ； 第 6 款 . 内 心 骄 傲 感

；第 7 款 . 内 心 自 豪 感 ； 第 8 款 . 内 心 参 与 感 ； 第 9 款. 内心获得感；第 10 款. 事件本原全貌还原的探索欲和好奇感； 第 11 款. 道德优越感（道义感）；第 12 款. 内心荣誉感；第 13 款. 内心 损失 感（中性反馈）；第 14 款. 内心 愧疚 感（负面反馈）；第 15 款. 内心危机感（负面反馈）。第 14 项 基于如下外驱力（外在驱动力）而遵守某约定而行动：第 1 款. 需要社会赞誉（自然人、法人组织）；第 2 款. 需要社会荣誉证书、奖章、称号认可表示；第 3 款. 需要其他方积极性“标签”（例如：大方）；第 4 款. 需要担任官职的权力感、引领感和自豪感；第 5 款. 需要参与仪式的存在感、仪式感、宏大感和兴奋感；第 6 款. 阶梯化逐步增强相互反馈获得的游戏感、参与感和互动感；第 1 项 首次从事某一外在事件或获得某些新鲜体验的新鲜感和好奇感第 2 项 获得从未获得某种标的物所产生的获得感第 3 项 需要其他主体（自然人、法人组织）鼓励第 4 项 类似会员身份所带来的独特感和尊荣感

Article 83 [Comprehensive System of All Primary, Essential, and Intangible Objects Pursued by Individuals or Humanity] Unless the law imposes punitive measures for specific prohibitive matters (mandatory requirements) and infringes upon freedom and the right to life, any individual (with the right to choose) may choose not to comply. (The mechanism for the effectiveness of all punishments is based on the human psychological fear of losing what one already possesses—the mentality of gain and loss.) The corresponding objects of this mentality of gain and loss are now summarized and listed as follows: Item 1 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to life; Item 2 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to the body; Item 3 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon freedom; Item 4 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon one’s strategic right of self-determination; Item 5 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing property (currency or assets) or proprietary rights (ownership; usufructuary rights: for example, the right of residence; proprietary property rights IPRs: trademark rights, copyright, patent rights); acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing non-property social rights (for example: political rights: speech, publication, assembly, association, etc.); Item 6 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing rights to credit, reputation, and honor; Item 7 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing rights of the same type as portrait rights, privacy rights, and other personal accessory rights; Item 8 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon future possible choices in life; Item 9 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that arise from infringing upon one’s own internal feelings, thereby triggering one’s own internal, subjective negative emotions and feelings; Paragraph 1. Sense of shame; Paragraph 2. Sense of regret (subjective feeling of remorse); Paragraph 3. Sense

of vexation; Paragraph 4. Sense of self-blame; Paragraph 5. Sense of anxiety; Paragraph 6. Sense of tension; Paragraph 7. Sense of anger; Paragraph 8. Sense of frustration; Paragraph 9. Sense of sadness; Paragraph 10. Sense of pain; Item 10 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the objects in Items 1-9 of persons with extremely close relationships to oneself; Item 11 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on maintaining the honor one has already obtained; Item 12 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on maintaining an existing consensus-based spirit (for example: the spirit of contract); Item 13 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on the following internal driving forces (internal motivation); Paragraph 1. The desire for personal reciprocal happiness—altruism; Paragraph 2. Sense of inner mission; Paragraph 3. Sense of inner love; Paragraph 4. Sense of inner accomplishment; Paragraph 5. Sense of inner responsibility; Paragraph 6. Sense of inner pride; Paragraph 7. Sense of inner pride; Paragraph 8. Sense of inner participation; Paragraph 9. Sense of inner gain; Paragraph 10. Desire and curiosity to restore the complete original picture of events; Paragraph 11. Sense of moral superiority (sense of righteousness); Paragraph 12. Sense of inner honor; Paragraph 13. Sense of inner loss (neutral feedback); Paragraph 14. Sense of inner guilt (negative feedback); Paragraph 15. Sense of inner crisis (negative feedback). Item 14 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on the following external driving forces (external motivation): Paragraph 1. Need for social acclaim (natural persons, legal entities); Paragraph 2. Need for social recognition in the form of certificates, medals, and titles; Paragraph 3. Need for positive “labels” from other parties (for example: generosity); Paragraph 4 . The need for the sense of power, leadership, and pride that comes from holding an official position; Paragraph 5. The need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement derived from participating in ceremonies; Paragraph 6. The sense of game, participation, and interaction obtained through progressively enhanced mutual feedback in a tiered manner; Item 1 The sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences; Item 2 The sense of achievement from obtaining an object that has never been acquired before; Item 3 The need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal organizations); Item 4 The sense of uniqueness and honor derived from membership-like status

6 其范围应由当事人自行确定（即当事人自己真正在乎的人）第 5 项 需要非金钱的上述未列明的其他正向回报第 6 项 伦理（内在信念感之冲突之惩罚）第 7 项 他人威胁（负面回报）第 8 项 公众舆论压力 （负面回报）第 9 项 需要非金钱的上述未列明其他负面反馈刺激第 7 款. 需要金钱性回报（人民币￥元/次）第 1 项 需要 100 以下；第 2 项 需要 100-500；第 3 项 需要 500-1000；第 4 项 需要 1000-5000；第 5 项 需要 5000-10000；第 6 项 需要 10000-20000；第 7 项 需要 20000-50000；第 8 项 需要 50000-100000；第 9 项 需要 100000-150000；第 10 项 需要 150000-300000；第 11 项 需要 300000-500000；第 12 项 需要 500000-

100000；第 13 项 需要 1000000-3000000；第 14 项 需要 3000000-5000000；第 15 项 需要 5000000-10000000；第 16 项 需要 10000000-50000000；第 17 项 需要 50000000-100000000；第 18 项 需要 100000000-500000000；第 19 项 需要 500000000-1000000000；第 20 项 需要 1000000000+

6 Its scope shall be determined by the parties themselves (i.e., the people they truly care about); Item 5 The need for other non-monetary positive rewards not listed above; Item 6 Ethics (the punishment for conflicts of internal belief); Item 7 Threats from others (negative returns); Item 8 Public opinion pressure (negative returns); Item 9 The need for other non-monetary negative feedback stimuli not listed above; Paragraph 7. The need for monetary returns (RMB ¥ yuan/time); Item 1 Requires less than 100; Item 2 Requires 100-500; Item 3 Requires 500-1000; Item 4 Requires 1000-5000; Item 5 Requires 5000-10000; Item 6 Requires 10000-20000; Item 7 Requires 20000-50000; Item 8 Requires 50000-100000; Item 9 Requires 100000-150000; Item 10 Requires 150000-300000; Item 11 Requires 300000-500000; Item 12 Requires 500000-100000; Item 13 Requires 1000000-3000000; Item 14 Requires 3000000-5000000; Item 15 Requires 5000000-10000000; Item 16 Requires 10000000-50000000; Item 17 Requires 50000000-100000000; Item 18 Requires 100000000-500000000; Item 19 Requires 500000000-1000000000; Item 20 Requires 1000000000+

第八十四条 【受邀服务提供原则】本人从事任何活动（包括但不限于咨询、策划、代理代办、租赁、翻译、设计、谈判等）均以外在相对方有需要为第一原初出发点和服务提供之第一原则，服务承受方未有主动且强烈的动机时，（原则上）不予帮助。

Article 84 【Principle of Invited Service Provision】In engaging in any activity (including but not limited to consultation, planning, agency, leasing, translation, design, negotiation, etc.), the primary starting point and first principle for providing service shall be the need of the external counterpart. Help shall not be provided (in principle) when the service recipient lacks active and strong motivation.

第八十五条 【客户找寻与定位】客户找寻时，必须定位于有主动且强烈的动机主动寻求受助且真切具有付费意图、意愿、能力之人群。

Article 85 【Client Search and Positioning】When searching for clients, one must target populations that have active and strong motivation to seek assistance and genuinely possess the intention, willingness, and ability to pay.

第八十六条 【自身动机之强烈性】本人自己亦应明确目标，主动明确自身真正强烈之渴求，并践行之。

Article 86 【Intensity of One's Own Motivation】The individual themselves should also have clear objectives, actively identify their own true and intense desires, and act upon them.

第八十七条 【民事活动的一般原则一】1、平等原则——主要有两层含义，一层含义是法律面前人人平等的宪法原则在民法中的体现，一层含义是平等保护所有民事主体的合法民事权益。

Article 87 【General Principles of Civil Activities, Part One】1. The Principle of Equality—This mainly has two layers of meaning: one is the embodiment of the constitutional principle of equality before the law in civil law, and the other is the equal protection of the legitimate civil rights and interests of all civil subjects.

第八十八条 【民事活动的一般原则二】2、自愿原则——民事主体从事民事活动，应当遵循自愿原则，按照自己的意思设立、变更、终止民事法律关系。意思自治是现代民法的“三大基石”之一。

Article 88 【General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Two】2. The Principle of Voluntariness—Civil subjects, when engaging in civil activities, shall follow the principle of voluntariness, establishing, modifying, or terminating civil legal relationships according to their own intentions. Freedom of contract is one of the "three cornerstones" of modern civil law.

第八十九条 【民事活动的一般原则三】3、公平原则——以利益的均衡作为价值判断标准，以调整民事主体之间的经济利益关系，通过利益均衡配置民事主体的权利义务，公平正义是对民事司法活动的基本要求。

Article 89 [General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Three] 3. The Principle of Fairness——Using the balance of interests as the standard of value judgment to adjust the economic interest relationships between civil subjects, and to allocate the rights and obligations of civil subjects through the balance of interests. Fairness and justice are the fundamental requirements for civil judicial activities.

第九十条 【民事活动的一般原则四】4、诚信原则——诚实守信是市场活动的基本准则，是保障交易秩序的重要法律原则，要求全部民事主体诚实不欺，讲究信用，以善意的方式行使权利。

Article 90 [General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Four] 4. The Principle of Good Faith——Honesty and trustworthiness are the basic norms of market activities and an important legal principle for safeguarding transaction order. It requires all civil subjects to be honest and not deceitful, to value their credit, and to exercise their rights in good faith.

第九十一条 【本人个人对于诚信原则的豁免】本人在遵守如上之诚信原则基础上，如遇有下列情形之一的，可打破对诚信原则之遵守，对有关信息、行为成果、资源等做本人认为适当之保

留或做其他合理处理：第 1 项 个人生命权、生存权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；第 2 项 个人身体完整权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；第 3 项 个人自由权、战略性自主决策权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；第 4 项 个人自由（行动）权长期（超过 7 年或 20 年）受到（非法）限制或其他主体现实性威胁的；第 5 项 因考虑其他自然人或主体认知水平与承受能力而对其保留和基于善意不予披露部分信息的；第 6 项 因考虑保护自身隐私之先行承诺的；第 7 项 因履行保护自身隐私之协议义务或法律义务的；第 8 项 因考虑保护他人（自然人、法人机构）隐私之明确先行承诺的；第 9 项 因履行保护他人（自然人、法人机构）隐私之协议义务或法律义务的；第 10 项 因考虑保护他人（自然人、法人机构）隐私之明确先行承诺的；第 11 项 因保护自身所创立或持有的公司法人之商业秘密之协议义务或法律义务的；第 12 项 因履行保护他人（自然人、法人机构）之商业秘密协议义务或法律义务的；第 13 项 因履行保护特定行业之内幕信息而保留的；第 14 项 因履行法定职责或维护大局稳定，不得已在法律允许范围内对特定事项有所保留的；第 15 项 其他本人认为确有必要打破对诚实信用（诚信）原则之遵守的合法、合理之临时性情况。

Article 91 [Personal Exemption from the Principle of Good Faith] On the basis of complying with the principle of good faith as stated above, the individual may breach the adherence to the principle of good faith and make what the individual deems appropriate retention or other reasonable handling of relevant information, behavioral outcomes, resources, etc., in any of the following circumstances: Item 1 When the individual's right to life or right to survival is under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 2 When the individual's right to bodily integrity is under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 3 When the individual's right to freedom or strategic autonomous decision-making is under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 4 When the individual's right to freedom (of movement) is long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted or under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 5 When retaining and not disclosing certain information based on good faith due to considering the cognitive level and capacity of other natural persons or subjects; Item 6 Due to a prior commitment to protecting one's own privacy; Item 7 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect one's own privacy; Item 8 Due to a clear prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 9 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 10 Due to a clear prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 11 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of a corporate entity established or held by oneself; Item 12 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 13 Due to retaining information in fulfillment of the duty to protect insider information within a specific industry; Item 14 Due to performing statutory duties or maintaining

overall stability, being compelled to make certain reservations within the scope permitted by law; Item 15 Other legitimate and reasonable temporary situations where the individual deems it absolutely necessary to breach the adherence to the principle of good faith.

第九十二条 【民事活动的一般原则五】5、绿色原则——民事主体从事民事活动，应当有利于节约资源，保护生态环境，这项原则既传承了天地人和，人与自然和谐相处的传统文化理念，又体现了新的发展思想，有利于缓解我国不断增长的人口与资源生态的矛盾。

Article 92 [General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Five] 5. The Green Principle ——Civil subjects, when engaging in civil activities, shall act in a manner conducive to conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment. This principle not only carries forward the traditional cultural concept of harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity, and the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, but also embodies new development ideas, helping to alleviate the constantly growing contradiction between our country's population and its resources and ecology.

第九十三条 【爱国主义之意义与豁免】国家的本质，纯系人脑中的概念，本质是基于利益的特定人（群）的集合体；爱国主义的赤裸本质系观念上的“利益认同”和“利益捆绑”以及基于上述认同基础上的身份认同，故可利用其（“爱国主 义”与“国家”观念）为“利益认同”和“利益捆绑”之工具手段。但对“爱国主义”之利用，在下列情况下可以或必须豁免：第 1 项 因践行爱国主义理念，个人生命权、生存权长期（超过 7 年或 20 年）受到（非法）限制或其他主体现实性威胁的；

Article 93 [The Meaning of Patriotism and Exemptions] The essence of a state is purely a concept in the human brain, and its essence is a collection of specific persons (groups) based on interests; the naked essence of patriotism is the conceptual "identification of interests" and "bundling of interests," as well as the identity-based recognition on the foundation of the aforementioned identification. Therefore, it ("Patriotism" and the "State" concept) can be used as a tool and means for "identification of interests" and "bundling of interests." However, the utilization of "Patriotism" may be exempted in the following circumstances: Item 1 When, in the practice of the concept of patriotism, the individual's right to life or right to survival is long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted or under actual threat by others or other subjects;

第 2 项 因践行爱国主义理念，个人身体完整权、身心健康等受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；第 3 项 因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由权、战略性自主决策权、思想、行动自由权等受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；第 4 项 因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由生活方式选择权、旅居地选择权、职业或事业选择权受到现实性威胁的；第 5 项 因践行爱国主义理念，个人之载于本宪章第 3 条第 1-10 项之本人核心权力、利益受到他人或其他主体（包括但不限于现居地国

家、所谓母国之国家执政、行政等国家主体）以包括但不限于军队、暴力、法律之徒刑或其他任何方式进行现实性、实质性威胁的；第 6 项 其他因践行爱国主义理念，致个人核心利益可能左遭受失的情形。

Item 2 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's right to physical integrity, physical and mental health, etc., is subject to realistic threats by others or other entities; Item 3 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's right to freedom, right to strategic autonomous decision-making, freedom of thought and action, etc., is subject to realistic threats by others or other entities; Item 4 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's right to choose a free lifestyle, right to choose a place of residence, right to choose a profession or career is subject to realistic threats; Item 5 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's core powers and interests as stipulated in Items 1-10 of Article 3 of this Charter are subject to realistic and substantial threats by others or other entities (including but not limited to national, executive, and other state entities of the country of current residence or so-called motherland) by means including but not limited to the military, violence, legal imprisonment or any other means; Item 6 Other situations where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's core interests may be lost.

第九十四条 【非战争参与原则】任何情况下，不因任何原因参军入伍，不参加任何战争。

Article 94 [Principle of Non-Participation in War] Under no circumstances shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war for any reason.

第九十五条 【非政治党派参与原则】任何情形下，不基于任何利益、意图加入任何政治性党派，不支持亦不反对任何政治性党派。

Article 95 [Principle of Non-Participation in Political Parties] Under no circumstances shall one join any political party based on any interest or intention, nor shall one support or oppose any political party.

第九十六条 【不持政治立场原则】任何情形下，本人以不意图支持、亦不意图反对任何政治立场、任何（国家之）政党、任何其他政治组织、任何政治口宣导，不主张明确支持或反对任何政治性“意识形态”为原则

Article 96 [Principle of Non-Adoption of Political Stances] Under no circumstances shall the individual adopt the principle of intending to support or oppose any political stance, any (national) political party, any other political organization, or any political slogan, nor shall one advocate explicit support for or opposition to any political "ideology."

第九十七条 【民族平等原则】任何情况下，不受民族主义，国籍，国族，种族的影响。

Article 97 [Principle of National Equality] Under no circumstances shall one be influenced by nationalism, nationality, nationhood, or race.

第九十八条 【人生活动绝对究极底线】任何情形下，不参与赌博相关活动（本人在非受中国法律管辖区情况除外），黑社会性质组织，毒品相关活动，不进行除观看相关内容之外的淫秽色情相关主题活动。

Article 98 [Absolute Ultimate Bottom Line for Human Life Activities] Under no circumstances shall one participate in gambling-related activities (except when the individual is not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law), organizations of a criminal nature, drug-related activities, or engage in main activities related to pornography and obscenity beyond watching related content.

第九十九条 【平等态度待人原则】任何情况下，不以非平等态度看待任何人（包括所谓位高权重人和地位低微人）

Article 99 [Principle of Equal Attitude Towards Others] Under no circumstances shall one view anyone (including so-called high-ranking and powerful individuals and those of low status) with an attitude of inequality.

第百条 【IPR 知识产权】知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化,是财务方舟的一个支柱。

Article 100 [IPR Intellectual Property Rights] Intellectual property rights are the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark.

第百一条 【著作权及其处理原则】著作权是知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化,是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱;具体因个体创新型和个性化的图书 音频 视频的出版而享有。

Article 101 [Copyright and Its Handling Principles] Copyright is a pillar under the pillar of intellectual property rights, which is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the publication of individual, innovative, and personalized books, audio, and video content.

第百二条 【商标权及其处理原则】商标权是知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化,是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱; 具体因个体注册商业标识的行为而享有。

Article 102 [Trademark Rights and Their Handling Principles] Trademark rights are a pillar under the pillar of intellectual property rights, which is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of registering commercial identifiers.

第百三条 【专利权及其处理原则】专利权是知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化,是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱; 具体因个体重组而创造出前所未有的标的物(技术流程 外观设计等)的行为而享有。

Article 103 [Patent Rights and Their Handling Principles] Patent rights are a pillar under the pillar of intellectual property rights, which is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of creating unprecedented objects (technical processes, designs, etc.) through reorganization.

第百四条 【关于婚姻与婚姻本质的认知】婚姻的本质是一人与另一人基于降低交易成本的资源整合与共有共用。

Article 104 [Understanding of Marriage and the Essence of Marriage] The essence of marriage is the integration and sharing of resources between one person and another based on reducing transaction costs.

第百五条 【关于志向与亲缘关系方面的价值观排序】本人原则上认定,志向一致大于经营能力大于亲缘关系。

Article 105 [Value Ranking in Terms of Aspirations and Kinship] The individual fundamentally recognizes that shared aspirations outweigh operational capability, which outweighs kinship.

第百六条 【关于遗嘱与遗赠及其相关标的物的处理】本人人生遗产及财务方舟之财物遗赠之对象顺序如下:第 1 项 与本人之规划有共同志向之配偶;第 2 项 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之配偶;第 3 项 有共同志向之子或女;第 4 项 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之子或女;第 5 项 与本人之规划有共同志向之公司股东会其他成员;第 6 项 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之公司股东会其他成员;第 7 项 与本人之规划有共同志向之本公司其他人员(管理者或员工);第 8 项 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之本公司其他成员;第 9 项 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之外部善意第三方;第 10 项 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之外部善意第三方;

Article 106 【Regarding the Handling of Wills, Legacies, and Related Assets】

The order of beneficiaries for my personal estate and the assets of the Financial Ark shall be as follows:

Item 1: My spouse who shares the same vision as my plans;

Item 2: My spouse who does not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets;

Item 3: My son or daughter who shares the same vision as my plans;

Item 4: My son or daughter who does not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets;

Item 5: Other members of the company's shareholders' meeting who share the same vision as my plans;

Item 6: Other members of the company's shareholders' meeting who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets;

Item 7: Other personnel of this company (managers or employees) who share the same vision as my plans;

Item 8: Other members of this company who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets;

Item 9: External third parties in good faith who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets;

Item 10: External third parties in good faith who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets.

第百七条 【顺滑的人生行业跳跃之一】亲自做成一件事情后,就创立一家公司,具体行业可参考以下路径,并根据自身条件调整: 咨询/传播/传媒——项目策划——代理运作——科技业——租赁业——金融投资业(个人投资人——投资公司——私募基金及其咨询)

Article 145 【Smooth Career Transition in Life】After personally accomplishing something, establish a company. The specific industry may refer to the following path and be adjusted according to one's own conditions: Consulting/Communication/Media — Project Planning — Agency Operations — Technology Industry — Leasing Industry — Financial Investment Industry (Individual Investor — Investment Company — Private Equity Fund and its Consulting)

第百八条 【Bug 发现与迭代】人生之真正“开挂”是源于将注意力从操控或控制他人转移到了自我探索 自我发现 自我经营与自我反思和自我迭代上, 不断改变和修正自己才能不断的靠近自己的理想蓝图。

Article 146 【Bug Discovery and Iteration】The true "level-up" in life stems from shifting attention from controlling others to self-exploration, self-discovery, self-management, self-reflection, and self-iteration. Only by constantly changing and correcting oneself can one continuously approach one's ideal blueprint.

第百九条 【成长性思维心态】自己以及他人永远可以更好，永远不能但也不必追求绝对最好（极端完美主义，绝对 100 分思维），永远都要迭代，推倒重建构自身之思维、行为模式的一种思维和心态方式。

Article 147 【Growth Mindset】Oneself and others can always be better, but one must not pursue absolute perfection (extreme perfectionism, absolute 100-point thinking). One must always iterate, deconstruct, and rebuild one's own thinking and behavioral patterns. This is a mindset and approach.

第百十条 【自己不认可之道德观念遵守退出制度】 任何时候, 对于为公众所认可,但自己确不认可之观念,本人有权随时选择退出该当活动和群体。

Article 148 【System for Exiting Morality Concepts One Does Not Endorse】At any time, for concepts that are recognized by the public but which I personally do not endorse, I have the right to choose to exit the relevant activities and groups at any time.

第百十一条 【最大程度利他的本质逻辑】最大程度利他的本质逻辑是通过一定的制度及机制流程设计,使得活动参与各方(每个人)都能够有参与感 获得感 游戏感 喜悦感 成就感和梦想实现感,最终能在该当被设计流程中最大程度实现自己合理的梦想。

Article 149 【The Essential Logic of Maximizing Altruism】The essential logic of maximizing altruism is to design certain systems and mechanisms such that all participants (each person) in the activities can have a sense of participation, gain, gamification, joy, achievement, and dream fulfillment, ultimately enabling them to maximally realize their reasonable dreams within the designed process.

第百十二条 【内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外夸赞优先主义原则】本人奉行内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外不之人员夸赞优先主义原则，即，在大多数情况下，不必指出他人错误或就价值观不同之处无其他不同圈层之人争辩，仅保留自己意见，同时保持对外夸赞优先即刻，但有下列情形之一者除外：第 1 项 该当相对人是就特定事项向本人付费咨询之付费客户，且此处之该当特定事项与需指出他人错误或就价值观不同之事项为同一事项时；第 2 项 如不指出该当“他人”之错误或就价值观不同之事项有可能导致本人核心利益受损，包括但不限于以下事项；第 1 款. 该相对人为本人之核心股东、合伙人、高管；第 2 款. 该相对人为本人之核心之骨干员工；

Article 150 【The Principle of Prioritizing External Praise Under the Premise of Internal Objective Dialectical Neutrality】I adhere to the principle of prioritizing praise for others under the premise of internal objective dialectical neutrality. That is, in most cases, there is no need to point out others' mistakes or argue about differences in values with people from different circles. I only retain my own opinion while maintaining a posture of prioritizing external praise. However, this does not apply in the following circumstances: Item 1: The relevant person is a paying client who has paid me for consultation on a specific matter, and the specific matter in question is the same as the matter for which it is necessary to point out others' mistakes or address differences in values; Item 2: If failing to

point out the mistakes of the relevant "other person" or address differences in values could lead to damage to my core interests, including but not limited to the following: Paragraph 1. The relevant person is my core shareholder, partner, or senior executive; Paragraph 2. The relevant person is my core backbone employee.

第百十三条 【基于乐意之心行动原则】本人任意时刻之任一行动，只要施行，本人均应当确保该当行动基于主观（内在观念）者之乐意。非主观乐意、或经调整为乐意状态，本人原则上不采取任何行动。但有下列情况之一者除外：第 1 项 本人自身生命、生存权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因而必须立即采取特殊行动的；第 2 项 本人自身人身自由、心理状态自由、思想自由、自主故恶策权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因而必须立即采取特殊行动的；第 3 项 基于真实的、完全自主决定、非下意识的口头、书面或数据电传协议的严格主义约定的。

Article 113 [Principle of Action Based on Willingness] At any moment, for any action I undertake, I shall ensure that the action is based on the willingness of the subjective (internal conception) party. Unless it is subjectively willing, or has been adjusted to a willing state, I shall not take any action in principle, except in the following cases: Item 1 When my own life or right to survival faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special action; Item 2 When my own freedom of person, freedom of psychological state, freedom of thought, or right to autonomous malice policy faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special action; Item 3 Based on a strict agreement reached through genuine, fully autonomous, non-instinctive oral, written, or electronic data transmission protocols.

第百十四条 【付费筛选主义原则】对他人向本人寻求帮助或解决问题时，原则上应当要求其付费，后续作用如下:第 1 项 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保障自身不受不必要之麻烦的威胁（包括但不限于人身、生命、健康等威胁）第 2 项 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于找到同频人；第 3 项 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于协调自身精力、时间等的分配第 4 项 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保证“不付费人得不到本人服务，逐步提升本人自身之时间、精力、注意力等无形资源之货币价值之提升”第 5 项 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于剔除“白嫖人士”、“藤壶型消费者”等人，筛选优质客人，有助于提升自身人生之赚钱效率，同时优化和改造自己身边与自己密切交往人，间接优化本人人生质量。

Article 114 [Principle of Paid Screening] When others seek help or solutions from me, I shall generally require them to pay, with the following subsequent effects: Item 1 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to protect myself from unnecessary threats (including but not limited to threats to person, life, health, etc.); Item 2 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to find like-

minded people; Item 3 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to coordinate the allocation of my own energy, time, and other resources; Item 4 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to ensure that "those who do not pay receive no service from me, gradually increasing the monetary value of my own intangible resources such as time, energy, and attention"; Item 5 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to eliminate "freeloaders," "barnacle-type consumers," and other such persons, to screen for high-quality clients, to improve the efficiency of my own money-making in life, and at the same time to optimize and transform the people who interact closely with me, thereby indirectly optimizing the quality of my own life.

第百十五条 【思维方式与生活方式的独立性原则与个性化原则】普通人=一般人=大多数人；因此，如果本人打算过上一般人（普通人）终其一生过不上的生活，就要相对、做的和一般人（大多数人）不太一样；同时要找到自己的理想型模仿对象，先行现就其思维方式，第二研究其行为模式，最终让自己的思维模式、行动模式、商业模式、生活方式变成大多数人想象不到的样子，最终过上本人个性化的理想生活。

Article 115 [Principle of Independence and Personalization in Thinking and Lifestyle] Ordinary person = average person = most people; therefore, if I intend to live a life that the average person (ordinary person) cannot live their entire life, I must do things that are relatively different from what the average person (most people) does; at the same time, I must find my ideal role model, first emulate their way of thinking, then study their behavioral patterns, and ultimately make my own thinking patterns, action patterns, business models, and lifestyle into something that most people cannot imagine, ultimately living my personalized ideal life.

第百十六条 【客户筛选最小必要评判维度】为保证客户质量，客户筛选最小必要评判维度总结如下:第 1 项 对本服务所达成的理想状态持续性保持的热爱稳定程度;第 2 项 客户自身明确目的度;第 3 项 客户自身付费能力 (客户付费能力审查创业之初应当选择放宽,随着创业公司自身现金流规模增加不断提高标准和要求);第 4 项 客户自身付费意愿;第 5 项 客户自身改变现状的动机强度和行动强度;

Article 116 [Minimum Necessary Evaluation Dimensions for Client Screening] To ensure client quality, the minimum necessary evaluation dimensions for client screening are summarized as follows: Item 1 The degree of stable love and maintenance for the ideal state achieved by this service; Item 2 The client's own degree of clear purpose; Item 3 The client's own payment capacity (in the early stages of a startup, the review of client payment capacity should be lenient, and as the startup's own cash flow scale increases, standards and requirements

should be continuously raised); Item 4 The client's own willingness to pay; Item 5 The client's own motivation intensity and action intensity to change the current situation.

第百十七条 【人际沟通思路通则】一凡与人沟通，原则上从最宏观共识、感谢、赞美开始，先行从主题与人、财、物、事件（起止时间、涉及空间地点）陈述抽象宏观言语(概念性或原理性言语或行业术语),而后逐步具象化, 在交流中区分主题, 区分模块, 逐步细化和具体化(运用比喻或讲故事)，坚持势、道、法、术、器、念（态——行为做出时行为人本人之动机、心理状态）、行、果一体化推进，坚持抽象、具象必混搭的逻辑思路而行；同时坚持做好语音、文字记录，坚持沟通——记录结合原则。

Article 117 [General Principles of Interpersonal Communication] Whenever communicating with others, one should, in principle, start with the broadest consensus, gratitude, and praise. First, present abstract and macroscopic language (conceptual or principial language, or industry terminology) by stating the theme in relation to people, wealth, things, and events (start and end times, involved spatial locations), and then gradually concretize. In communication, distinguish between themes and modules, progressively refining and specifying (using metaphors or telling stories). Adhere to the integrated advancement of Shi, Dao, Fa, Shu, Qi, Nian (Tai—the motive and psychological state of the actor when the action is performed), Xing, and Guo. Adhere to the logical approach of mixing abstract and concrete. At the same time, maintain good audio and written records, adhering to the principle of combining communication with recording.

第百十八条 【对他人平等尊重之意义】对他人平等尊重之意义如下：第 1 项 保护自身短、中、长期心愿（利益）之实现（服务不受损）；第 2 项 保护本人自身免受不必要之人身伤害；第 3 项 免于被其他人反扑、中伤等；第 4 项 受到不必要的治安管理、刑事处罚；（如确有必要，则不在此条限制范围内）

Article 118 【Meaning of Equal Respect for Others】 The meaning of equal respect for others is as follows: Item 1: To protect the realization of one's own short, medium, and long-term wishes (interests) (services are not impaired); Item 2: To protect oneself from unnecessary personal harm; Item 3: To be free from retaliation, slander, etc., by others; Item 4: To be subject to unnecessary public security administration or criminal penalties (if truly necessary, this is not within the scope of this Article's restrictions)

第百十九条 【复盘化原则】本人之人生经验之总结遵循凡是经验，必复盘、思考与总结到达第一性本质（人性本质、人性欲望、利益 &心愿交换），之后再从第一性本质进行由无形到有形、由宏观到微观的思考。

Article 119 【Review Principle】The summary of one's life experience follows the principle that all experiences must be reviewed, thought about, and summarized to reach first principles (human nature, human desires, and the exchange of interests & wishes), and then from first principles, think from the intangible to the tangible, and from the macro to the micro.

第百二十条 【货币赚取的模式总结】 常见货币赚取模式总结如下：第 1 项 政府模式——布局主义——分蛋糕（利益/利润分配）、任务+ 以各种名目抽成收税 +针对违法行为收取货币（罚款/金）第 2 项 金融模式（投资模式/资本模式）——坐庄主义——以货币、有价证券等为主要工具运用借贷之杠杆（未来之货币收益）+ 当下之利息的模式获取收益第 3 项 公司企业典型模式第 1 款. “类政府规则主义”布局坐庄模式项目第 1 项 通过搭建平台、制定平台规则、利他先给平台参与人一部分利润…… 等动作与其他平台参与者进行抽成分润（依照政府“纳税”的原理）第 2 项 通过搭建平台、制定平台规则等动作与其他平台参与者进行违规处罚收益（依照政府“纳税”的原理）第 2 款. 现金流运作模式项目：第 1 项 合伙人模式项目（例：优质人员全员持股计划、法人机构战略合作与人员合作计划等）；第 2 项 会员、俱乐部模式项目；（例：私董会、闭门研讨俱乐部等）第 3 项 加盟模式项目；第 4 项 代理（费用）、代办抽成/服务费用先行集中收取模式项目；第 5 项 中介、信息差搭桥抽成模式项目；第 3 款. 培训类、【信息】咨询类费用收取模式项目（纯利润 文书式标准化后 0 边际成本之模式）；第 4 款. 相对较大规模（1 对多人服务的）资本利得（差价）模式项目（最普通、大众化、绝大多数人的运用的模式）第 4 项 大众经营性模式项目—— 个体户之思考与行动模式第 1 款. 较小规模（1 对 1 服务的）资本利得（差价）模式（最普通、大众对化、绝大多数人的运用的模式）第 5 项 纯粹时间、体力、精力出卖之思考与行动模式第 1 款. 打工模式（员工模式/雇员模式）

Article 120 【Summary of Monetary Earning Models】Common monetary earning models are summarized as follows: Item 1: Government Model——Layoutism——Dividing the cake (distribution of interests/profits), tasks + collecting taxes in various names + collecting money for illegal acts (fines/penalties); Item 2: Financial Model (Investment Model/Capital Model)——Market-Making Principle——Using leverage on loans (future monetary returns) + current interest rates as the main tools to obtain returns, primarily using currency, securities, etc.; Item 3: Typical Company and Enterprise Model Paragraph 1. "Quasi-Government Rule-Based" Layout and Market-Making Model Project Item 1: Through establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, giving other platform participants a portion of profits first for their benefit... and other actions, to share profits with other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation"); Item 2: Through establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, and other actions, to obtain income from penalties for violations by other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation"); Paragraph 2. Cash Flow Operation Model Project: Item 1: Partnership Model Project (e.g., stock option plans for all quality personnel,

strategic cooperation between legal entities and personnel cooperation plans, etc.); Item 2: Membership, Club Model Project (e.g., private board of directors, closed-door seminar clubs, etc.); Item 3: Franchise Model Project; Item 4: Agency (fee), commission/service fee advance centralized collection model project; Item 5: Intermediary, information gap bridge commission model project; Paragraph 3. Training, [Information] Consulting Fee Collection Model Project (pure profit document standardization 0 marginal cost model); Paragraph 4. Relatively large-scale (one-to-many service) capital gain (spread) model project (the most common, popular, and model used by the vast majority of people); Item 4: Mass Business Model Project——The thinking and action model of a sole proprietor; Paragraph 1. Small-scale (one-to-one service) capital gain (spread) model (the most common, popularized, and model used by the vast majority of people); Item 5: Pure time, physical strength, and energy selling thinking and action model; Paragraph 1. Working Model (Employee Model/Cooperator Model)

第百二十一条 【本宪章范围适用】本《宪章》制定人孙雨钧之人生之任何策划、组织、协调、号召等一切思维及行为活动适用本《人生行动宪章》。

Article 121 【Scope of Application of This Charter】All planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, and all other thinking and behavioral activities of the Charter-Maker Sun Yujun in his life are subject to this "Charter of Life Action".

第百二十二条 【宪章订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归属】本《人生行动宪章》的订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归本《宪章》制定人孙雨钧所有。

Article 122 【Authority for Establishment, Amendment, Partial Abrogation, and Complete Abrogation of the Charter】The authority for the establishment, amendment, partial abrogation, and complete abrogation of this "Charter of Life Action" belongs to the Charter-Maker Sun Yujun.

第百二十三条 【《宪章》最终解释权归属】本《人生行动宪章》之最终解释权归本《宪章》制定人孙雨钧所有。

Article 123 【Final Interpretation Authority of the Charter】The final interpretation authority of this "Charter of Life Action" belongs to the Charter-Maker Sun Yujun.

第百二十四条 【未尽事宜】本《宪章》未尽事宜，本人应当依照《宪章》原则，自行决定后进行具体分析而后采取行动。

Article 124 【Matters Not Covered】For matters not covered in this Charter, the individual shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, make decisions after specific analysis and then take action.

第百二十五条 【法律法规改订之应对】如所在地之法律法规有所改订，且其强制性规定与本《宪章》产生不可调和的实质性冲突的，则将本《宪章》中与法律、法规有实质性冲突之本《宪章》条文，依据法律、法规明文强制性规定做出修改后实施。

Article 125 【Response to Legal and Regulatory Amendments】 If the laws and regulations of the place of location are amended, and their mandatory provisions produce an irreconcilable substantive conflict with this Charter, then the provisions of this Charter that have a substantive conflict with the laws and regulations shall be implemented after being amended in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of the laws and regulations.

第百二十六条 【最新之宪章适用原则】此前之《宪章》与本《宪章》（最新版宪章）有不一致的，以本最新版本之《宪章》为准。

Article 126 【Application Principle of the Latest Charter】 If there is any inconsistency between the previous Charter and this Charter (the latest version), the latest version of this Charter shall prevail.

第百二十七条 【宪章生效日期】本《人生行动宪章》自 2022 年 8 月 13 日起施行。

Article 127 【Effective Date of the Charter】 This Charter of Life Action shall be effective from August 13, 2022.

（或三重意思）

(or triple meaning)

（3）以人的具体显示性需求为本 vs 以理论化总结的抽象的共性需求为本。

(3) Based on the specific manifest needs of people vs. based on the theoretically summarized abstract common needs.

附件 A.01.001

Annex A.01.001

宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章

the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

第一修正案

First Amendment

第一条 【依据】 依据《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》及《宪法》，为了适应新形势下个人生活治理需要，对《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》作如下修订。

Article 1 【Basis】In accordance with the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action and the Constitution, and in order to meet the needs of personal life governance under the new situation, the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action is hereby revised as follows.

第二条 【以民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构替代私人投资银行集团法人机构】宪章第二条之第三十一项原文为：第 31 项 最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的私人投资银行集团法人机构组织的。将宪章第二条之第三十一项修改为：“最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构之组织的人。”

Article 2 【Replacement of Private Investment Bank Group Legal Entity with Private Cross-National Family Office Group Legal Entity】The original text of Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is: Item 31 To ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private investment bank group legal entity organization. Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is amended to read: "To ultimately establish a person who organizes a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private cross-national family office group legal entity."

第三条【私募基金之成立之可替代性】 在宪章第八条之三后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之四，内容如下：“本人依法并依据本宪章治原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目。”

Article 3 【Alternative Nature of the Establishment of Private Equity Funds】 After Article 8-3 of the Charter, the following article is added as Article 8-4 of the Charter: "I hereby list the establishment of private equity funds as an optional item under this Charter in accordance with the law and the governing principles of this Charter, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project."

第四条【非货币的股东进入投资方式之允许】在宪章第八条之四后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之五，内容如下：“在本宪章项下，本人（任何对公司、企业等法人、非法人的）投资的方式上允许非货币的股东进入投资方式可通过：（一） 以股权；（二） 以债权；（三） 以知识产权（IPR）；（四） 以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权；（五） 以其他依法可用的非货币的股东进入投资标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实现。”

Article 4 【Allowance for Non-Monetary Shareholder Investment Methods】 After Article 8-4 of the Charter, the following article is added as Article 8-5 of the Charter: "Under this Charter, in my investment methods (in any legal person or unincorporated entity such as a company or enterprise), non-monetary shareholder investment methods are permitted and can be realized through: (1) Equity; (2) Credit rights; (3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); (4) The right to

use a specific legally incorporated and appraisable asset; (5) A combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary shareholder investment assets."

第五条【十三条之五中之女性年龄标准之依法调整】 在第十三条之五之后增加一条作为第十三条之六，内容如下：“虽然有前款的约定、声明，但当（a）本人法定国籍国或（b）行为发生、（c）结果发生之驻在国或（d）相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；当前述（a）-（d）为其他国家，相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述（a）为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法（典/法例）等有更低年龄限制且不存在（b）-（d）相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的不在此限。”

Article 5 【Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard in Article 13-5】 After Article 13-5, the following article is added as Article 13-6: "Notwithstanding the provisions and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) my country of legal nationality or (b) the country of residence where the act occurs or (c) the country of residence where the result occurs or (d) the nationality of the counterparty is one or more of the People's Republic of China, the female age in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and if the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant country stipulate a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted accordingly; however, this shall not apply when I can no longer satisfy the condition that (a) is the People's Republic of China and my new country of nationality has a lower age limit in its criminal law (code/statute) or other laws, and there are no higher age limits in the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant countries in (b)-(d)."

第六条【第十三条之四（b） 第十三条之四之适用范围情形】 在第十三条之四之后增加一条作为第十三条之四（b），内容如下：“本条系适用且仅适用于当本人国籍国不在是中华人民共和国（依法先行变更国籍完结）之情项下，新国籍国刑法甚至法律未明文禁止之情形”

Article 6 [Article 13-4(b) Scope of Application of Article 13-4] An Article is added after Article 13-4 to be Article 13-4(b), with the following content: "This Article applies and applies only to the situation where the person's country of nationality is not the People's Republic of China (having legally changed nationality in advance), and the new country of nationality's criminal law or laws do not explicitly prohibit the act."

第七条【生效】【施行】本宪章修正案（作为宪章之附件 A.01，其本身之第一次修正版本编号为附件 A.01.001,即本文件）自 2025 年 8 月 14 日签字起生效，溯及力可至 2025 年 8 月 13 日起开始施行。

Article 7 [Effectiveness][Implementation] This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.01 to the Charter, its own first amendment version number being Annex A.01.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, and its retroactive effect may commence from August 13, 2025.

第八条【解释权】 本宪章之解释权由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使。

Article 8 [Right of Interpretation] The right to interpret this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker and is exercised in written form.

宪章（及其修正案）制定/修正人签字：附录一：

Charter (and its Amendments) Maker/Amender's Signature: Appendix 1:

依照中华人民共和国刑法规定的 不是犯罪的“相对特殊性合规“ 情形汇总

Summary of "Relative Special Compliance" Situations that are Not Crimes as stipulated by the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China

以下行为作为刑法及其司法解释未明文规定犯罪的行为，不是犯罪，均可作为必要时候之非常手段为之 7：1. 虽销售掺杂掺假的不合格产品，但其销售金额在人民币 5 万元以下的。

The following acts, not explicitly stipulated as crimes in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations, are not crimes and may be taken as extraordinary means when necessary: 7: 1. Although selling adulterated or substandard products, the sales amount is less than RMB 50,000.

2. 虽生产销售劣药，但尚未对人体健康造成实质性危害的。

2. Although producing and selling inferior drugs, no substantial harm to human health has been caused.

3. 生产销售不合格食品安全标准的食品，但尚未足以造成严重食物中毒事故或其他严重食源性疾病的。

3. Producing and selling food that does not meet food safety standards, but it is not yet sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious food-borne diseases.

4. 生产不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，或者销售明知是不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，尚不足以严重危害人体健康的。

5. Producing medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to national standards or industry standards that guarantee human health, or selling medical devices or medical and health materials that one knows do not conform to national standards or industry standards that

guarantee human health, where such acts are not yet sufficient to seriously endanger human health. **# /** **

6. 生产不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的电器、压力容器、易燃易爆产品或者其他不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，或者销售明知是以上不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，尚未造成严重后果，且总销售额小于 5 万元人民币的。

5. Producing electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not conform to national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, or selling products knowing that they do not conform to such national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, where no serious consequences have occurred and the total sales amount is less than 50,000 RMB.

7 情形、行为虽属犯罪，但：① 未被司法、执法机关发现或相关合法证据不足的人、案件，不罚；② 且未受到任何其他自然人、法人、机构组织之有效、合法刑事性告诉的人、案件，不罚 ③ 法律认为情节显著轻微的人、案件（影响范围、涉案数额等），不罚；④ 超过追诉时效的或被特赦令特赦的人、案件，不罚；⑤ 当事人谅解、合规撤诉并经法庭批准的人、案件，不罚。6. 生产假农药、假兽药、假化肥，销售明知是假的或者失去使用效能的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，或者生产者、销售者以不合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子冒充合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，但尚未使生产遭受刑法规定之较大损失且总销售额小于 5 万元人民币的。

7. Although the circumstances or conduct constitute a crime, the following persons or cases shall not be punished: ① Those not discovered by judicial or law enforcement authorities or where there is insufficient legal evidence; ② Those against which no valid and criminal complaint has been filed by any other natural person, legal person, or organizational entity; ③ Those where the circumstances are deemed to be of minor significance by law (considering factors such as scope of impact and amount involved); ④ Those where the statute of limitations has expired or which have been pardoned by a special pardon; ⑤ Those where the parties have reconciled, the case has been withdrawn in compliance with regulations, and such withdrawal has been approved by the court. 6. The production of fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, or chemical fertilizers; the sale of pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds known to be fake or to have lost their efficacy; or the production or sale of substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds passed off as compliant products, provided that no significant loss as stipulated by the Criminal Law has been caused to production and the total sales amount is less than 50,000 RMB.

7. 生产不符合卫生标准的化妆品，或者销售明知是不符合卫生标准的化妆品，尚未造成刑法规定之严重后果的。

7. Producing cosmetics that do not meet hygiene standards, or selling cosmetics knowing that they do not meet hygiene standards, without causing the serious consequences stipulated in the Criminal Law.

8. 注册实行注册资本实缴登记制的公司时，申请公司登记使用虚假证明文件或者采取其他欺诈手段虚报注册资本，欺骗公司登记主管部门，取得公司登记，虚报注册资本数额未能达到刑法及其司法解释规定之巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节标准的

8. When registering a company that implements a registered capital paid-in registration system, using false supporting documents or other fraudulent means to falsely report the registered capital to defraud the company registration authority and obtain company registration, and the amount of the falsely reported registered capital fails to meet the standards of "huge," "serious consequences," or "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

9. 公司发起人、股东违反公司法的规定未交付货币、实物或者未转移财产权，虚假出资，或者在公司成立后又抽逃其出资，但是尚未达到刑法之数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节标准的。

9. Where a company's promoter or shareholder violates the Company Law by failing to contribute currency or property, or by failing to transfer property rights, by making false capital contributions, or by subsequently withdrawing their capital contributions after the company's establishment, but has not yet reached the standards for "huge amount," "serious consequences," or "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

10. 在招股说明书、认股书、公司、企业债券募集办法等发行文件中隐瞒重要事实或者编造重大虚假内容，发行股票或者公司、企业债券、存托凭证或者国务院依法认定的其他证券，但尚未达到刑法之数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节标准的。

10. Concealing important facts or fabricating major false content in offering documents such as prospectuses, subscription agreements, or offering circulars for corporate or enterprise bonds, and issuing stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as legally determined by the State Council, but not yet reaching the standards for "huge amount," "serious consequences," or "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

11. 依法负有信息披露义务的公司、企业向股东和社会公众提供虚假的或者隐瞒重要事实的财务会计报告，或者对依法应当披露的其他重要信息不按照规定披露，但尚未严重损害股东或者其他人利益，或者有其他严重情节的。

11. A company or enterprise that is legally obligated to disclose information provides false financial and accounting reports to its shareholders and the public, or conceals material facts therein, or fails to disclose other legally required material information in accordance with regulations, but has not yet caused serious harm to the interests of shareholders or other persons, or involves other serious circumstances.

12. 公司、企业进行清算时，隐匿财产，对资产负债表或者财产清单作虚伪记载或者在未清偿债务前分配公司、企业财产，严重损害债权人或者其他人利益之刑事处罚标准的。
13. 隐匿或者故意销毁依法应当保存的会计凭证、会计账簿、财务会计报告，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重标准的。

12. The criminal penalty standard for concealing assets, making false entries in the balance sheet or inventory of property, or distributing the assets of a company or enterprise before clearing its debts, thereby seriously harming the interests of creditors or other persons. 13. Concealing or intentionally destroying accounting vouchers, accounting books, or financial accounting reports that are legally required to be preserved, but which have not yet reached the standard of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

14. 公司、企业通过隐匿财产、承担虚构的债务或者以其他方法转移、处分财产，实施虚假破产，但尚未严重损害债权人或者其他人利益的

14. A company or enterprise conceals property, incurs fictitious debts, or otherwise transfers or disposes of property to effect a false bankruptcy, but has not yet seriously harmed the interests of creditors or other persons.

15. 公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，索取他人财物或者非法收受他人财物，为他人谋取利益，数额未达到刑法规定之较大之标准的。

15. Partners, collaborators, or other participants in a company, enterprise, or other organization, who, by taking advantage of their position, extort property from others or illegally accept property from others for the purpose of securing benefits for others, where the amount does not reach the standard of "relatively large" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

16. 为谋取不正当利益，给予公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，外国公职人员或者国际公共组织官员以财物，但尚未达到数额较大标准（2 万元以上）的

16. To seek improper benefits, giving property to a partner, cooperator, or other member of a company, enterprise, or other organization, a foreign public official, or an official of an international public organization, but not yet reaching the standard of a relatively large amount (20,000 yuan or more).

17. 上市公司的董事、监事、高级管理人员违背对公司的忠实义务，利用职务便利，操纵上市公司从事下列行为之一，但尚未使上市公司利益遭受重大损失的。

17. Where a director, supervisor, or senior manager of a listed company violates their fiduciary duty to the company and, by taking advantage of their position, manipulates the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, but has not yet caused significant losses to the company.

18. 出售、购买伪造的货币或者明知是伪造的货币而运输，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大（总面额在 4000 元以上或者币量在四百张(枚)及以上）标准的。

18. The sale or purchase of counterfeit currency, or the transportation of counterfeit currency with knowledge of its counterfeit nature, where the amount has not yet reached the standard of "relatively large" as stipulated in the Criminal Law (a total face value of 4,000 yuan or more, or a quantity of 400 banknotes/coins or more).

19. 明知是伪造的货币而持有、使用，但数额未达到刑法规定之数额较大（人民币 4000 元）标准的。

19. To knowingly possess or use counterfeit currency, but the amount does not reach the standard of a "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law (RMB 4,000).

20. 变造货币，但数额未达到刑法规定之数额较大（人民币 4000 元）标准的。21. 以转贷牟利为目的，套取金融机构信贷资金高利转贷他人，但非法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之较大之标准的。

20. Altering currency, where the amount does not reach the standard of "relatively large" as stipulated in the Criminal Law (RMB 4,000). 21. For the purpose of profiting from re-lending, obtaining credit funds from financial institutions and re-lending them to others at high interest, but where the amount of illegal gains has not yet reached the standard of "relatively large" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

22. 以欺骗手段取得银行或者其他金融机构贷款、票据承兑、信用证、保函等，但尚未给银行或者其他金融机构造成重大损失的。

22. Obtaining loans, acceptance of bills of exchange, letters of credit, guarantees, or the like from a bank or other financial institution by means of fraud, but without causing substantial losses to the bank or other financial institution.

23. 非法吸收公众存款或者变相吸收公众存款，但尚不能扰乱金融秩序的。

23. The illegal absorption of public deposits or the quasi-absorption of public deposits, but which has not yet disrupted the financial order.

24. 以虚假的非国家出具的身份证明骗领信用卡

24. To obtain a credit card by fraudulently using a false identification document issued by a non-state entity

25. 伪造、变造国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，但非法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之“数额较大”之标准的。

25. The forgery or alteration of treasury bills or other negotiable securities issued by the State, where the amount of illegally obtained gains has not yet reached the standard of “a relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

26. 伪造、变造股票或者公司、企业债券，但非法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之“数额较大”之标准的。

26. The counterfeiting or alteration of stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, where the amount of illegally obtained gains has not yet reached the standard of “a relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

27. 未经国家有关主管部门批准，擅自发行股票或者公司、企业债券，数额未达到刑法规定之巨大标准且不构成“后果严重”标准，同时也不具备其他严重情节的。

27. The unauthorized issuance of stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds without approval from the relevant competent state authorities, where the amount does not reach the “huge” standard stipulated in the Criminal Law, does not constitute the standard of “serious consequences,” and also lacks other serious circumstances.

28. 证券、期货交易内幕信息的知情人员或者非法获取证券、期货交易内幕信息的人员，在涉及证券的发行，证券、期货交易或者其他对证券、期货交易价格有重大影响的信息尚未公开前，买入或者卖出该证券，或者从事与该内幕信息有关的期货交易，或者泄露该信息，或者明示、暗示他人从事上述交易活动，但尚不构成刑法规定之情节严重所指之情节的。

28. Personnel with knowledge of inside information on securities or futures trading, or personnel who have unlawfully obtained such inside information, who purchase or sell the relevant securities before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, or who engage in futures trading related to such inside information, or who disclose such information, or who expressly or implyingly instruct others to engage in the

aforementioned trading activities, but whose actions do not yet constitute the circumstances described as "serious" as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

29. 证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司、基金管理公司、商业银行、保险公司等金融机构的从业人员以及有关监管部门或者行业协会的工作人员，利用因职务便利获取的内幕信息以外的其他未公开的信息，违反规定，从事与该信息相关的证券、期货交易活动，或者明示、暗示他人从事相关交易活动，但尚不构成刑法规定之情节严重所指之情节的。

29. Partners or collaborators of financial institutions such as stock exchanges, futures exchanges, securities companies, futures brokerages, fund management companies, commercial banks, and insurance companies, as well as staff members of relevant regulatory authorities or industry associations, who, in violation of regulations, engage in securities or futures trading activities related to non-public information other than inside information obtained by virtue of their official duties, or who expressly or implicitly instruct others to engage in related trading activities, but whose actions do not yet constitute the circumstances described as "serious" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

30. 编造并且传播影响证券、期货交易的虚假信息，扰乱证券、期货交易市场，尚未造成刑法规定及其司法解释规定之严重后果的。

30. Fabricating and disseminating false information affecting securities and futures trading, thereby disrupting the securities and futures trading market, without causing the serious consequences stipulated by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

31. 有下列情形之一，操纵证券、期货市场，影响证券、期货交易价格或者证券、期货交易量，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的。

31. In any of the following circumstances, manipulating the securities or futures markets, affecting the price or volume of securities or futures transactions, but not yet reaching the standard of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

(一)单独或者合谋，集中资金优势、持股或者持仓优势或者利用信息优势联合或者连续买卖的;

(1) Individually or in collusion, concentrating capital advantages, shareholding or position advantages, or utilizing information advantages to engage in joint or continuous transactions;

(二)与他人串通，以事先约定的时间、价格和方式相互进行证券、期货交易的;

(2) Colluding with others to conduct securities or futures transactions with each other at a pre-agreed time, price, and manner;

(三)在自己实际控制的帐户之间进行证券交易，或者以自己为交易对象，自买自卖期货合约的;

(3) Engaging in securities trading between accounts under one's actual control, or trading futures contracts with oneself as the counterparty, by buying and selling from oneself;

(四)不以成交为目的，频繁或者大量申报买入、卖出证券、期货合约并撤销申报的;

(4) Frequently or in large quantities placing and then canceling orders to purchase or sell securities or futures contracts for the purpose of not executing a transaction;

(五)利用虚假或者不确定的重大信息，诱导投资者进行证券、期货交易的;

(5) Utilizing false or uncertain material information to induce investors to engage in securities or futures transactions;

(六)对证券、证券发行人、期货交易标的公开作出评价、预测或者投资建议，同时进行反向证券交易或者相关期货交易的;

(6) Making public evaluations, forecasts, or investment recommendations concerning securities, securities issuers, or futures trading subjects, while simultaneously engaging in reverse securities transactions or related futures transactions;

(七)以其他方法操纵证券、期货市场的。

(7) Manipulating the securities or futures markets by other means.

32. 商业银行、证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司、保险公司或者其他金融机构，违背受托义务，擅自运用客户资金或者其他委托、信托的财产，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的。

32. Commercial banks, stock exchanges, futures exchanges, securities companies, futures brokerage firms, insurance companies, or other financial institutions that breach their fiduciary duties and, without authorization, utilize client funds or other entrusted or trust property, but have not yet reached the standard of seriousness stipulated in the Criminal Code.

33. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反国家规定发放贷款，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额巨大或者造成重大损失之标准的。

33. A partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution violates state regulations in granting a loan, but has not yet reached the standard of "a huge amount" as stipulated by the Criminal Law or caused major losses.

34. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员吸收客户资金不入账，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额巨大或者造成重大损失之标准的。35. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反规定，为他人出具信用证或者其他保函、票据、存单、资信证明，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的。

34. Where a partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution fails to deposit a client's funds into the books, but the amount does not reach the standard of "huge amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law, nor has it caused major losses. 35. Where a partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution violates regulations by issuing letters of credit or other guarantees, bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, or letters of credit for others, but the circumstances do not reach the standard of being "serious" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

36. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员在票据业务中，对违反票据法规定的票据予以承兑、付款或者保证，但尚未达到刑法规定之造成重大损失之标准的。

36. A partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution, in the course of negotiable instrument business, accepts, pays, or guarantees a negotiable instrument in violation of the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law, but has not yet reached the standard stipulated in the Criminal Law for causing significant loss.

37. 公司、企业或者其他单位，违反国家规定，擅自将外汇存放境外，或者将境内的外汇非法转移到境外，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

37. A company, enterprise, or other unit that, in violation of state regulations, unlawfully places foreign currency abroad or illegally transfers domestic foreign currency abroad, but has not yet reached the standard of a "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

38. 以非法占有为目的，使用诈骗方法非法集资，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

38. For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally, but not yet reaching the standard of a "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

39. 有下列情形之一，以非法占有为目的，诈骗银行或者其他金融机构的贷款，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

39. Where any of the following circumstances exists, a loan is fraudulently obtained from a bank or other financial institution for the purpose of illegal

possession, but the amount does not yet reach the standard of "relatively large" as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

(1) Fabricating false reasons for the introduction of funds, projects, or the like;

(2) Using false economic contracts;

(3) Using forged or falsified documents;

(4) Using false property rights certificates as security or providing repeated security exceeding the value of the collateral;

(5) To defraud loans by other means.

40. Where any of the following circumstances exist, engaging in financial instrument fraud by using forged or altered collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other bank settlement instruments, or any other relevant instruments, but not yet reaching the standard of "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 41. Where any of the following circumstances exist, engaging in credit card fraud activities, but not yet reaching the standard of "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law, or not fully possessing the elements as described below:

(1) Using a counterfeit credit card, or using a credit card obtained by fraudulently providing false identification;

(2) Using an expired credit card;

(3) Misappropriating another person's credit card;

(4) Malicious overdraft 9.

42. Using forged or altered treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State to conduct fraudulent activities, but not yet reaching the standard of "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

43. Where any of the following circumstances exists, insurance fraud activities are conducted, but the standard of a "relatively large amount" as stipulated by the Criminal Law has not yet been reached.

(1) Where the insured intentionally falsifies the subject matter of the insurance to defraud the insurance payout;

(2) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates false causes for an insured incident or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud the insurance payout;

(3) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insurance accident that has not occurred, in order to defraud the insurance payment;

(4) Where the policyholder or the insured intentionally causes property loss by creating an insured accident to defraud the insurance payout;

(5) Where the policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured person to defraud the insurance benefits.

8. Refers to the principal amount involved of 50,000 yuan or more (excluding interest, compound interest, late fees, handling fees, and other charges collected by the issuing bank. The amount repaid or paid shall be deemed as repayment of the actual overdrawn principal.) 9. "A cardholder who, with the intent of illegal possession, overdraws beyond the prescribed limit or period, and after two effective collections by the issuing bank, still fails to repay after three months, shall be deemed as 'malicious overdraw' as stipulated in Article 196 of the Criminal Law."

(一)编造引进资金、项目等虚假理由的;

Whether the purpose is illegal possession shall be determined based on a comprehensive assessment of the circumstances, including the cardholder's credit history, repayment ability and willingness, the status of the credit card application and overdraft, the use of the overdrafted funds, the cardholder's conduct after the overdraft, and the reasons for non-compliance with repayment requirements. The fact that a cardholder has failed to make repayment as required shall not, by itself, be used to establish the purpose of illegal possession.

(二)使用虚假的经济合同的;

"Collection shall be deemed as 'effective collection' as stipulated in Article 6 of these Interpretations if it simultaneously meets the following conditions:"(1) It is conducted after the overdraft exceeds the stipulated limit or period; "(2) The collection shall be made by means that can confirm the cardholder's receipt thereof, except where the cardholder intentionally evades the collection;"(3) There shall be an interval of at least thirty days between the two collections; "(4) It complies with the relevant provisions or agreements concerning collection. 44. A taxpayer, by using fraudulent or concealed means to make false tax declarations or to fail to declare, evades the payment of taxes, but"

(三)使用虚假的证明文件的;

(1) Where the amount has not yet reached the standard for a "relatively large amount" as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

(四)使用虚假的产权证明作担保或者超出抵押物价值重复担保的;

(2) Although the above standards are met, the amount constitutes less than ten percent (excluding 10%) of the tax payable.

(五)以其他方法诈骗贷款的。

(3) Where the withholding agent adopts the means listed in the preceding paragraph and fails to pay or underpays the withheld or collected tax, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

40. 有下列情形之一，使用伪造、变造的委托收款凭证、汇款凭证、银行存单等其他银行结算凭证或任何其他相关凭证进行金融票据诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。41. 有下列情形之一，进行信用卡诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大[8]之标准的，或不完全具备如下所述之要件的：

(一)使用伪造的信用卡，或者使用以虚假的身份证明骗领的信用卡的;

(二)使用作废的信用卡的;

(三)冒用他人信用卡的;

(四)恶意透支[9]的。

42. 使用伪造、变造的国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，进行诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

43. 有下列情形之一，进行保险诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

(一)投保人故意虚构保险标的，骗取保险金的;

(二)投保人、被保险人或者受益人对发生的保险事故编造虚假的原因或者夸大损失的程度，骗取保险金的;

(三)投保人、被保险人或者受益人编造未曾发生的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(四)投保人、被保险人故意造成财产损失的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(五)投保人、受益人故意造成被保险人死亡、伤残或者疾病，骗取保险金的。

8 指涉案纯本金 50000 元及以上（不包括利息、复利、滞纳金、手续费等发卡银行收取的费用。归还或者支付的数额，应当认定为归还实际透支的本金。）9“持卡人以非法占有为目的，超过规定限额或者规定期限透支，经发卡银行两次 有效催收后超过三个月仍不归还的，应当认定为刑法第一百九十六条规定的‘恶意透支’。

“对于是否以非法占有为目的，应当综合持卡人信用记录、还款能力和意愿、申领和透支信用卡的状况、透支资金的用途、透支后的表现、未按规定还款的原因等情节作出判断。不得单纯依据持卡人未按规定还款的事实认定非法占有的目的。

“催收同时符合下列条件的，应当认定为本解释第六条规定的‘有效催收’：“（一）在透支超过规定限额或者规定期限后进行；“（二）催收应当采用能够确认持卡人收悉的方式，但持卡人故意逃避催收的除外；“（三）两次催收至少间隔三十日；“（四）符合催收的有关规定或者约定。44. 纳税人采取欺骗、隐瞒手段进行虚假纳税申报或者不申报，逃避缴纳税款，但

（一） 数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

（二）虽达到上述标准，但其数额占应纳税额百分之十以下（不含 10%）的

（三） 扣缴义务人采取前款所列手段，不缴或者少缴已扣、已收税款，但数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

45. 纳税人欠缴应纳税款，采取转移或者隐匿财产的手段，致使税务机关无法追缴欠缴的税款，数额在一万元以下的。

45. Where a taxpayer fails to pay the tax payable, adopts means of transferring or concealing property, causing the tax authority to be unable to recover the unpaid tax, and the amount is less than ten thousand yuan.

46. 行为人以假报出口或者其他欺骗手段，骗取国家出口退税款，但数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

46. Where an actor, by means of false declaration of export or other deceptive means, defrauds the state of export tax rebates, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

47. 在不知情情况下持有伪造的发票的

47. Possessing forged invoices without knowledge of the circumstances.

48. 明知是伪造的发票而持有，但数量尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

48. Possessing forged invoices with knowledge of the circumstances, but the quantity has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

49. 未经注册商标所有人许可，在同一种商品、服务上使用与其注册商标相同的商标，情节尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的

49. Without the permission of the registered trademark owner, using the same registered trademark on the same kind of goods or services, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

50. 销售假冒注册商标的商品，但属于一下情况的:

50. Selling goods bearing a counterfeit registered trademark, but falling under the following circumstances:

（一）对其为假冒注册商标的商品之实施不知情的；

(1) Being unaware that the goods bear a counterfeit registered trademark;

（二）违法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

(2) The illegal gains have not yet reached the standard of "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

（三）尚未有尚未达到刑法规定之其他严重情节的之情况的；51. 伪造、擅自制造他人注册商标标识或者销售伪造、擅自制造的注册商标标识，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的

(3) There are no other serious circumstances as stipulated in the Criminal Law; 51. Counterfeiting, manufacturing without authorization, or selling the registered trademark identifiers of others, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

52. 假冒他人专利，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的

52. Infringing upon the patent rights of others, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

53. 以营利为目的，侵犯著作权或者与著作权有关的权利，但属于下列情况之一的

53. For the purpose of profit, infringing upon copyright or rights related to copyright, but falling under one of the following circumstances:

（一）不具有刑法规定之违法所得数额较大之情节的

(1) Not having the circumstance of "relatively large amount of illegal gains" as stipulated in the Criminal Law;

（二）不具有刑法规定之其他严重情节所指事件的

(2) Not having the events constituting "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

54. 以营利为目的，销售明知是本法第二百一十七条规定的侵权复制品，但属于下列情况之一的

54. For the purpose of profit, selling knowingly infringing copies as stipulated in Article 217 of this Law, but falling under one of the following circumstances:

（一）不具有刑法规定之违法所得数额巨大情节的；

(1) Not having the circumstance of "huge amount of illegal gains" as stipulated in the Criminal Law;

（二）不具有刑法规定之有其他严重情节的情节的

(2) Not having the circumstance of "having other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

54. 有下列侵犯商业秘密行为之一，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重的情节的

54. Having one of the following acts of infringing upon trade secrets, but not having the circumstance of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

55. 造并散布虚伪事实，损害他人的商业信誉、商品声誉，但尚未给他人造成重大损失或者有其他严重情节的

55. Creating and disseminating false facts to damage the commercial reputation or product reputation of others, but without causing major losses to others or having other serious circumstances.

56. 广告主、广告经营者、广告发布者违反国家规定，利用广告对商品或者服务作虚假宣传，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的

56. Where the advertiser, advertising operator, or advertising publisher violates state regulations and uses advertisements to make false publicity about goods or services, but does not have the circumstance of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

57. 标人相互串通投标报价，损害招标人、国家、集体、公民的合法利益或者其他投标人利益，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的

57. Where bidders collude with each other in bidding quotations, harming the legitimate interests of the tenderer, the state, collectives, citizens, or other bidders, but without having the circumstance of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

58. 有下列情形之一，以非法占有为目的，在签订、履行合同过程中，骗取对方当事人财物，但不具有刑法规定之数额较大之情节的(一)以虚构的单位或者冒用他人名义签订合同的;

58. Having one of the following circumstances, with the purpose of illegal possession, defrauding the other party of property during the signing or performance of a contract, but without having the circumstance of "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the Criminal Law: (1) Signing a contract by using a fictitious entity or assuming the name of another person;

(二)以伪造、变造、作废的票据或者其他虚假的产权证明作担保的;

(2) Providing security with forged, altered, or invalid negotiable instruments or other false property certificates;

(三)没有实际履行能力，以先履行小额合同或者部分履行合同的方法，诱骗对方当事人继续签订和履行合同的;

(3) Having no actual capacity for performance, inducing the other party to continue signing and performing the contract by means of performing a small contract or partially performing the contract first;

(四)收受对方当事人给付的货物、货款、预付款或者担保财产后逃匿的;

(4) Absconding after receiving goods, payment, advance payment, or security property from the other party;

(五)以其他方法骗取对方当事人财物的。

(5) Defrauding the other party of property by other means.

59. 组织、领导以推销商品、提供服务等经营活动为名，要求参加者以缴纳费用或者购买商品、服务等方式获得加入资格，并按照一定顺序组成三级以内不含三级之层级，直接或者间接以发展人员的数量作为计酬或者返利依据，引导参加者继续发展他人参加，但不骗取财物，没有扰乱经济社会秩序意图的非传销活动

59. Organizing or leading non-pyramid scheme activities where participants are required to pay fees or purchase goods or services to obtain membership qualifications, forming a hierarchy of no more than two levels (excluding the third level), directly or indirectly using the number of persons developed as the basis for remuneration or rebates, and guiding participants to continue to recruit others, but without defrauding property or intending to disrupt economic and social order.

60. 违反国家规定，有下列非法经营行为之一，扰乱市场秩序，但情节不具有刑法规定之严重情节的:

60. Engaging in any of the following illegal business activities in violation of state regulations, thereby disrupting market order, but where the circumstances do not constitute the serious circumstances stipulated in the Criminal Law:

(一)未经许可经营法律、行政法规规定的专营、专卖物品或者其他限制买卖的物品的;

(1) Engaging in the business of exclusive or monopolized goods or other restricted items as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations without a license;

(二)买卖进出口许可证、进出口原产地证明以及其他法律、行政法规规定的经营许可证或者批准文件的;

(2) Buying or selling import-export licenses, certificates of origin, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(三)未经国家有关主管部门批准非法经营证券、期货、保险业务的，或者非法从事资金支付结算业务的;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance businesses without approval from the relevant state competent departments, or illegally engaging in funds payment and settlement services;

(四)其他严重扰乱市场秩序的非法经营行为。

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

61. 以暴力、威胁手段，实施下列行为之一，情节不具有刑法规定之严重情节的：（利他化、感恩化处理）

61. Committing any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, where the circumstances do not constitute the serious circumstances stipulated in the Criminal Law: (Handled with altruism and gratitude)

(一)强买强卖商品的;

(1) Forcing the purchase or sale of goods;

(二)强迫他人提供或者接受服务的;

(2) Forcing others to provide or accept services;

(三)强迫他人参与或者退出投标、拍卖的; (四)强迫他人转让或者收购公司、企业的股份、债券或者其他资产的;

(3) Forcing others to participate in or withdraw from bidding or auctions; (4) Forcing others to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(五)强迫他人参与或者退出特定的经营活动的。

(5) Forcing others to participate in or withdraw from specific business activities.

62. 伪造或者倒卖伪造的车票、船票、邮票或者其他有价票证，但不具有刑法规定之数额较大情节的。

62. Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit train tickets, ship tickets, stamps, or other negotiable instruments, but where the circumstances do not constitute the "relatively large amount" stipulated in the Criminal Law.

63. 倒卖车票、船票，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

63. Reselling train tickets or ship tickets, but where the circumstances do not constitute the "serious circumstances" stipulated in the Criminal Law.

64. 以牟利为目的，违反土地管理法规，非法转让、倒卖土地使用权，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

64. For the purpose of making a profit, violating land management regulations by illegally transferring or reselling the right to use land, but where the circumstances do not constitute the "serious circumstances" stipulated in the Criminal Law.

65. 承担资产评估、验资、验证、会计、审计、法律服务、保荐、安全评价、环境影响评价、环境监测等职责的中介组织的人故意提供虚假证明文件，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

65. A person in a medium organization that undertakes responsibilities such as asset appraisal, capital verification, verification, accounting, auditing, legal services, sponsorship, safety assessment, environmental impact assessment, or environmental monitoring intentionally provides false certification documents, but where the circumstances do not constitute the "serious circumstances" stipulated in the Criminal Law.

66. 承担资产评估、验资、验证、会计、审计、法律服务、保荐、安全评价、环境影响评价、环境监测等职责的中介组织的人，严重不负责任，出具的证明文件有失实，但不构成刑法规定之重大失实，或事实上并未造成严重后果的。

66. A person in a medium organization that undertakes responsibilities such as asset appraisal, capital verification, verification, accounting, auditing, legal services, sponsorship, safety assessment, environmental impact assessment, or environmental monitoring acts with gross negligence, causing the certification documents issued to be false, but which does not constitute the "major negligence" stipulated in the Criminal Law, or where no serious consequences have actually occurred.

67. 违反进出口商品检验法的规定，逃避商品检验，将必须经商检机构检验的进口商品未报经检验而擅自销售、使用，或者将必须经商检机构检验的出口商品未报经检验合格而擅自出口，但情节尚不严重的。

67. Violating the provisions of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law by evading commodity inspection, selling or using imported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without declaring them for inspection, or exporting exported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without passing inspection, but where the circumstances are not yet serious.

68. 以暴力、威胁或者限制人身自由之强迫性方法之外之任何方式驱动他人劳动

68. Compelling others to labor by any means other than violence, threat, or coercive methods that restrict personal freedom.

69. 虽有雇用未满十六周岁的未成年人从事劳动之行为，但属下列情形之一的:

69. Although there is an act of employing minors under the age of sixteen to engage in labor, but it falls under any of the following circumstances:

（一）不使其在违反劳动管理法规强度体力劳动强度下劳动的（二）使其从事非高空作业的,

(1) Not making them labor in violation of labor management regulations' intensity of physical labor; (2) Making them engage in non-high-altitude operations,

（三）使其从事非井下作业的

(3) Making them engage in non-underground operations

（四）并未使其在爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性等危险环境下从事劳动的

(4) Not making them engage in labor in dangerous environments such as explosive, flammable, radioactive, or toxic conditions

（五）虽有上述（一）至（四）所述情节，但经本人同意，并经过审批，以及提供保险或其他必要或额外安保措施的

(5) Although there are the circumstances described in (1) to (4) above, but with the consent of the minor, after obtaining approval, and providing insurance or other necessary or additional security measures

（六） 其他必要条件下在法律允许下的其他情况

(6) Other circumstances under necessary conditions that are permitted by law

70. 委托司法机关、经本人同意或以其他合法方式搜查他人身体、住宅，或者非法侵入他人住宅的。

70. Entrusting judicial organs, with the consent of the person concerned or by other lawful means, to search another person's body or residence, or unlawfully intruding into another person's residence.

71. 虽有对他人侮辱情节，但属于以下情节之一的:

71. Although there is an act of insulting others, it falls under one of the following circumstances:

（一）刑事性法律认为较为轻微的

(1) Considered relatively minor by criminal law

（二）未使用暴力的;

(2) Non-violent;

（三）行为人本人未主观故意捏造事实或有相关动机的

(3) The actor did not fabricate facts or have a relevant motive with subjective intent.

72. 虽有煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视情节，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的

72. Although there are circumstances of inciting ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, they do not constitute the circumstances of being "serious" as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

73. 虽然有在出版物中刊载歧视、侮辱少数民族的内容，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节，同时尚未造成刑法所指之严重后果的。

73. Although discriminatory or insulting content concerning ethnic minorities has been published, it does not constitute the circumstances of grave nature as stipulated by criminal law, nor has it yet resulted in the serious consequences referred to in criminal law.

74. 虽有隐匿、毁弃或者非法开拆他人信件，侵犯公民通信自由权利，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

74. Although there is concealment, destruction, or illegal opening of another person's correspondence, infringing upon the right of citizens to freedom of communication, it does not yet constitute the circumstances of being "serious" as stipulated by criminal law.

75. 虽有违反国家有关规定，向他人出售或者提供公民个人信息动机或行为，但非主观故意，或尚 不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。76. 公司、企业、事业单位、机关、团

体的领导人，虽有对依法履行职责、抵制违反会计法、统计法行为的会计、统计人员实行打击报复之想法、动机或行为，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的。

75. Although there is an intention or act of selling or providing another person's personal information to others in violation of relevant national regulations, it is not done with subjective intent, or the circumstances do not yet constitute the "serious circumstances" as stipulated by criminal law. 76. Although the leaders of companies, enterprises, public institutions, organs, or groups have the intention, motive, or act of retaliating against accounting or statistical personnel who perform their duties in accordance with the law and resist violations of the Accounting Law or Statistics Law, the circumstances do not yet constitute the "heinous circumstances" as stipulated by criminal law.

77. 虽有干涉他人婚姻自由之想法、动机或行为但未使用暴力手段的；或虽有上述情节但当事人不予以司法告诉的。

77. For having thoughts, motives, or acts that interfere with another's freedom of marriage but without the use of violent means; or for the aforementioned circumstances where the parties involved do not bring a judicial complaint.

78. 在并未确知他人有配偶之情况下与之结婚的。

78. Marrying another person without knowing that they have a spouse.

79. .在并未确知他人 是现役军人的配偶而与之同居或者结婚的。

79. .Cohabiting with or marrying another person without knowing that they are the spouse of an active-duty service member.

80. 虽有虐待家庭成员之想法、动机或行为，但情节尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的；或在当事人有能力告诉情况下未能起诉的，或当事人明示、暗示其不愿起诉或表示谅解的。

80. Although there are thoughts, motives, or acts of abuse against family members, the circumstances do not yet constitute the "aggravated circumstances" as stipulated by criminal law; or where the victim has the capacity to press charges but fails to do so, or where the victim expressly or implicitly indicates unwillingness to press charges or expresses forgiveness.

81. 对未成年人、老年人、患病的人、残疾人等负有监护、看护职责的人虐待被监护、看护的人，有虐待被监护、看护的人之想法、动机或行为，但情节尚不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的。

81. A person who has the duty of guardianship or care for a minor, an elderly person, a sick person, a person with a disability, or others, who has the thought, motive, or act of abusing the person under their guardianship or care, but the

circumstances do not yet constitute the "aggravated circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

82. 对于年老、年幼、患病或者其他没有独立生活能力的人，负有扶养义务而拒绝扶养，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的。

82. For an elderly person, a minor, a person who is ill, or any other person who lacks the capacity for independent living, to refuse to provide support despite having the obligation to do so, but without the circumstances constituting the "aggravated circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

83. 以非暴力、非胁迫手段组织残疾人或者不满十四周岁的未成年人乞讨

83. To organize persons with disabilities or minors under the age of fourteen to beg by means of non-violent and non-coercive methods.

84. 以非暴力、胁迫或者其他方法获取公、私财物。

84. To obtain public or private property by non-violent means, coercion, or other methods.

85. 盗窃公、私财物，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（999.99 元以下）的。86. 诈骗公私财物，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（2999.99 元以下）的。

85. Theft of public or private property, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed "relatively large" as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 999.99 yuan). 86. Fraudulent acquisition of public or private property, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed "relatively large" as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 2999.99 yuan).

87. 抢夺公私财物，1 至 2 次，且数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（999.99 元）的。

87. Seizing public or private property, 1 to 2 times, and the amount has not yet reached the amount specified as "relatively large" in the Criminal Code (999.99 yuan).

88. 聚众哄抢公私财物，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（4000 元以上）同时不具有刑法所指之严重情节的。

88. Gathering a crowd to plunder public or private property, where the amount has not yet reached the amount deemed "relatively large" as stipulated in the Criminal Law (i.e., 4,000 yuan or more) and does not constitute the "serious circumstances" referred to in the Criminal Law.

89. 将代为保管的他人财物非法占为己有，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（4999.99 元及以下）或经告诉予以退还。

89. To illegally convert another person's property held in custody to one's own possession, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed "relatively large" as stipulated by the Criminal Law (i.e., 4,999.99 yuan or less), or where the property is returned upon complaint.

90. 公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，将本单位财物非法占为己有，但数额在刑法规定之起刑点（59999.99 元）及以下的。

90. A partner, cooperator, collaborator, or participant of a company, enterprise, or other entity, who, by taking advantage of their position, illegally converts the entity's property to their own possession, but where the amount is at or below the statutory threshold for criminal prosecution under the Criminal Law (59,999.99 yuan).

91. 公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，挪用本单位资金归个人使用或者借贷给他人，但不具备下列任意情节之一的，不构成犯罪：

91. A partner, cooperator, collaborator, or participant of a company, enterprise, or other organization who, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriates the organization's funds for personal use or lends them to another person, but does not possess any of the following circumstances, does not constitute a crime:

（一）挪用本单位资金数额在 5000 元以下进行非法活动但情节轻微依法不予追究的；

(1) Embezzling funds of the organization in an amount less than 5,000 yuan for illegal activities, but the circumstances are minor and do not require legal prosecution according to the law;

（二）挪用本单位资金数额在 1 万元以下进行合法营利活动的；

(2) Embezzling funds of the organization in an amount less than 10,000 yuan for legal profit-making activities;

（三）3 个月内予以归还的；

(3) Repaid within 3 months;

92. 挪用用于救灾、抢险、防汛、优抚、扶贫、移民、救济款物，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

92. Embezzling funds or materials designated for disaster relief, emergency rescue, flood control, special care for military dependents and martyrs' families, poverty alleviation, resettlement, or relief, but not yet constituting the circumstances of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

93. 2 次以内敲诈勒索公私财物且数额较小（1999.99 元及以下）的。94. 故意毁坏公私财物，数额较小（4999.99 元及以下），同时不具有刑法所指之其他严重情节的。

93. Extorting or blackmailing public or private property twice or less, and the amount is small (5,000 yuan or less). 94. Intentionally destroying public or private property, with a small amount (5,000 yuan or less), and at the same time not having other serious circumstances as referred to in the Criminal Code.

95.以转移财产、逃匿等方法逃避支付劳动者的劳动报酬或有能力支付而不支付劳动者劳动报酬，数额较大（具有下列情形之一的，应当认定为刑法第二百七十六条之一第一款规定的“数额较大”：(一)拒不支付一名劳动者三个月以上的劳动报酬且数额在 4999.99 元及以下的;(二)拒不支付十名以上劳动者的劳动报酬且数额累计在 29999.99 元及以下的），经政府有关部门责令支付仍不支付的。

95. Transferring property, fleeing, or using other methods to evade payment of labor remuneration to workers, or having the ability to pay but refusing to pay labor remuneration to workers, in a relatively large amount (the following circumstances shall be deemed as the “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 276-1 of the Criminal Code: (1) Refusing to pay the labor remuneration of one worker for three months or more and the amount is 5,000 yuan or less; (2) Refusing to pay the labor remuneration of ten or more workers and the cumulative amount is 30,000 yuan or less), and still refusing to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments.

96. 以非暴力、和平方法阻止军人、国家机关工作人员、全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会代表、红十字会工作人员依法执行职务，确有原因的。

96. Using non-violent and peaceful methods to prevent military personnel, state functionaries, deputies to the National People’s Congress and local people’s congresses at all levels, or Red Cross staff from performing their duties as required by law, for justifiable reasons.

97. 以非暴力性的、和平的方式表示自身抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施意愿或聚集自愿一同以此方式而行动而，以此表达抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施意愿的人的。

97. Those who express their will to resist the implementation of state laws and administrative regulations through non-violent and peaceful means, or who gather voluntarily to act in this manner together, in order to express their will to resist the implementation of state laws and administrative regulations.

98. 在依照国家规定应当提供身份证明的活动中，使用伪造、变造的或者盗用他人的居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件，其情节尚不构成刑法所述之情节严重之情节的。

98. Using forged, altered, or stolen resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver’s licenses, or other documents that can be used to prove identity as required by law in activities where identity proof should be provided

according to state regulations, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the "serious circumstances" as described in the Criminal Code.

99. 在不得已之非常情况下，生产、买卖人民警察制式服装、车辆号牌等专用标志、警械，其情节尚不构成刑法所述之情节严重之情节的。

99. Producing or selling police uniforms, vehicle license plates and other special signs, or police equipment, under unavoidable extraordinary circumstances, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the "serious circumstances" as described in the Criminal Code.

100. 使用窃听、窃照专用器材进行必要活动，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之严重后果的。

100. Using special equipment for wiretapping or secret photography for necessary activities, but without causing the serious consequences as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

101. 提供专门用于侵入、非法控制计算机信息系统的程序、工具，或者明知他人实施侵入、非法控制计算机信息系统的违法犯罪行为而为其提供程序、工具，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之情节严重之后果的。102. 违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统功能进行删除、修改、增加、干扰，造成计算机信息系统不能正常运行，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之情节严重之后果的。

101. Providing programs or tools specifically for intruding into or illegally controlling computer information systems, or providing programs or tools for others knowing that they are engaging in illegal and criminal activities of intruding into or illegally controlling computer information systems, but without causing the consequences of "serious circumstances" as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations. 102. In violation of state regulations, deleting, modifying, adding, or interfering with the functions of a computer information system, causing the computer information system to fail to operate normally, but without causing the consequences of "serious circumstances" as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

103. 违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统中存储、处理或者传输的数据和应用程序进行删除、修改、增加的操作，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之情节严重之后果的。

103. In violation of state regulations, performing deletion, modification, or addition operations on data or application programs stored, processed, or transmitted in a computer information system, but without causing the consequences of "serious circumstances" as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

104. 明知他人利用信息网络实施犯罪，为其犯罪提供互联网接入、服务器托管、网络存储、通讯传输等技术支持，或者提供广告推广、支付结算等帮助，但情节尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之严重情节的。

104. Knowing that others are using information networks to commit crimes, providing them with technical support such as internet access, server hosting, network storage, or communication transmission, or providing assistance such as advertising promotion or payment settlement, but the circumstances have not yet constituted the serious circumstances as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

105.违反国家规定，擅自设置、使用无线电台(站)，或者擅自使用无线电频率，干扰无线电通讯秩序，但情节尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之严重情节的。

105. In violation of state regulations, setting up or using a wireless radio station (station) without authorization, or using radio frequencies without authorization, thereby disrupting the order of radio communications, but where the circumstances have not yet reached the level of seriousness as referred to in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

106. 从建筑物或者其他高空抛掷物品，情节较轻的（可抛掷一般不认为有危险性的物品）

106. Throwing objects from buildings or other high places, in cases of lesser severity (where the objects thrown are generally not considered to be of a dangerous nature)

107. 以暴力、胁迫、限制他人人身自由、侵入他人住宅、恐吓、跟踪、骚扰他人以外方式催收合法限度（24%利息率）以内债务。

107. To collect debts within legal limits (an interest rate of 24%) by means other than violence, coercion, restricting another person's personal liberty, intruding into another person's residence, intimidation, stalking, or harassment.

108. 组织法律理论、实践研讨会等会议。

108. Organize conferences such as legal theory and practice seminars.

109. 可在私人场合，以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式使用中华人民共和国国旗、国徽、更改中华人民共和国国歌歌词、曲谱，以非歪曲、非贬损方式奏唱国歌，或者以其他方式使用国歌。110. 私下侮辱、诽谤或者以其他方式侵害英雄烈士的名誉、荣誉，损害社会公共利益，情节尚且不严重的。（具体结合行为方式、涉及英雄烈士的人数、相关信息数量、相关信息传播方式、传播范围、传播持续时间、相关信息实际被点击、浏览、转发次数、引发的社会影响、危害后果、行为人前科、认罪悔罪态度判明）

109. To use the national flag, national emblem, or national anthem of the People's Republic of China in private settings by means such as burning, damaging, defacing, desecrating, or trampling; to sing the national anthem in a manner that is not distorted or derogatory; or to use the national anthem in other ways. 110. To privately insult, slander, or otherwise infringe upon the reputation and honor of heroes and martyrs, thereby harming the public interest, where the circumstances are not yet serious. (The determination shall be made by considering the specific methods of conduct, the number of heroes and martyrs involved, the quantity of related information, the methods and scope of dissemination, the duration of dissemination, the actual number of clicks, views, and forwards of the related information, the social impact caused, the harmful consequences, the offender's prior record, and their attitude towards admitting guilt and showing remorse.)

111. 非主观故意，毁坏尸体、尸骨、骨灰。

111. Unintentional destruction of a corpse, bones, or ashes.

112. 不以营利为目的，聚众赌博。

112. To assemble a crowd for gambling for non-profit purposes.

113. 以捏造的事实提起民事诉讼，但并未事实性妨害司法秩序，也为未能严重侵害他人合法权益的。

113. To initiate a civil action based on fabricated facts, but without actually obstructing the judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of others.

114. 明知他人有间谍犯罪或者恐怖主义、极端主义犯罪行为，在司法机关向其调查有关情况、收集有关证据时，拒绝提供，但不构成“情节严重“之情节的。

114. Knowing that another person has committed the crime of espionage or the crimes of terrorism and extremism, refusing to provide information or evidence when the judicial authorities investigate the relevant circumstances or collect the relevant evidence, but not constituting a situation of "serious circumstances".

115. 非明知其是犯罪所得及其产生的收益或受诓骗其不是犯罪所得及其产生的收益而予以窝藏、转移、收购、代为销售或者以其他方法掩饰、隐瞒的。

115. To knowingly conceal, transfer, purchase, sell on behalf of another, or otherwise disguise or hide criminal proceeds or the income derived therefrom, or to do so under the deception that they are not criminal proceeds or the income derived therefrom.

116. 对人民法院的判决、裁定不执行，但涉及下列情节之一的：

116. Failure to execute a judgment or ruling of the People's Court, but involving one of the following circumstances:

（一）客观上、法律上或事实上暂无能力执行而拒不执行的；

(1) That which is refused to be executed due to an objective, legal, or factual temporary inability to do so;

（二）遭遇未曾预料的情形而使得原本可执行之判决、裁定现已不可执行的；

(2) Where an unforeseen circumstance arises rendering an originally enforceable judgment or order unenforceable;

（三）因资金回笼不到位、地震、火害、水灾、通讯故障、当事人缺位等情况不能履行的；

(3) Inability to perform due to factors such as insufficient capital recovery, earthquakes, fires, floods, communication failures, or the absence of the party concerned;

（四）因履行判决、裁定可能致使本人生命、生存、身体、健康等受到现实性威胁，为保证上述客体不受侵害而暂不履行的；

(4) Where performance of a judgment or order may subject the person's life, survival, body, health, or other such interests to an imminent threat, and non-performance is temporarily undertaken to ensure the said interests are not infringed;

（五）其他情节轻微的情况。117. 隐藏、转移、变卖、故意毁损已被司法机关查封、扣押、冻结的财产，但情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

(5) Other circumstances of minor nature. 117. Concealing, transferring, selling, or intentionally destroying property that has been sealed, seized, or frozen by a judicial authority, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of seriousness as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

118. 违反国(边)境管理法规，偷越国(边)境，但情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

118. Violating laws and regulations concerning border control by illegally crossing a national border, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of gravity as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

119. 损毁国家保护的名胜古迹，但情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

119. Damaging nationally protected scenic and historical sites, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being "serious" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

120. 过失损毁国家保护的珍贵文物或者被确定为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位的文物，尚未造成严重后果的。

120. Negligently damaging precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key national cultural relic protection units or provincial-level cultural relic protection units, where no serious consequences have yet occurred.

121. 以牟利为目的，倒卖国家禁止经营的文物，其情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

121. For the purpose of profit, trafficking in cultural relics prohibited from being operated by the State, where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being "serious" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

122. 拒绝执行县级以上人民政府、疾病预防控制机构依照传染病防治法提出的预防、控制措施，但是尚不能引起甲类传染病以及依法确定采取甲类传染病预防、控制措施的传染病传播，也没有使得其传播的严重危险的。

122. To refuse to implement the prevention and control measures proposed by a people's government at or above the county level or a disease prevention and control institution in accordance with the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, provided that this does not yet cause the spread of Category A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Category A prevention and control measures have been determined in accordance with the law, nor does it create a serious danger of their spread.

123. 从事实验、保藏、携带、运输传染病菌种、毒种的人员，违反国务院卫生行政部门的有关规定，造成传染病菌种、毒种扩散，后果尚且不严重的。

123. Personnel engaged in the experimentation, preservation, carrying, or transportation of infectious disease germs and virulent strains who violate the relevant provisions of the health administrative department of the State Council, causing the spread of infectious disease germs and virulent strains, where the consequences are not yet serious.

124. 违反国境卫生检疫规定，但不能引起检疫传染病传播，亦没有传播严重危险的。

124. Violating border health quarantine regulations, but without causing the spread of quarantinable infectious diseases, nor posing a serious risk of transmission.

125. 非法采集、供应血液或者制作、供应血液制品，不符合国家规定的标准，尚不足以危害人体健康的。126. 违反国家有关规定，非法采集我国人类遗传资源或者非法运送、邮

寄、携带我国人类遗传资源材料出境，尚不能危害公众健康或者社会公共利益；其情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

125. The illegal collection or supply of blood, or the production or supply of blood products, that does not meet the standards stipulated by the State and is not yet sufficient to endanger human health. 126. In violation of the relevant State provisions, the illegal collection of our country's human genetic resources, or the illegal transport, mailing, or carrying of our country's human genetic resource materials out of the country, that does not yet endanger public health or the public interest; and its circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being "serious" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

127. 医务人员，造成就诊人死亡或者严重损害就诊人身体健康，但已尽到合理诊疗义务的。

127. Medical personnel who cause the death of a patient or serious harm to the patient's health, but have fulfilled their reasonable duty of care.

128. 未取得医生执业资格的人非法行医，尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

128. The practice of medicine by a person who has not obtained a medical license shall not be deemed to constitute the circumstance of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

129. 未取得医生执业资格的人擅自为他人进行节育复通手术、假节育手术、终止妊娠手术或者摘取宫内节育器，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

129. A person who has not obtained a medical practitioner's license performs sterilization reversal surgery, sterilization surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removes an intrauterine device for another person, but the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

130. 将基因编辑、克隆的人类胚胎植入人体或者动物体内，或者将基因编辑、克隆的动物胚胎植入人体内，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

130. The implantation of gene-edited or cloned human embryos into the human body or into animals, or the implantation of gene-edited or cloned animal embryos into the human body, but which cannot yet be deemed as a circumstance of "serious circumstances" as stipulated by criminal law.

131. 违反有关动植物防疫、检疫的国家规定，引起重大动植物疫情的，或者有引起重大动植物疫情危险，但尚仍不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

131. Violating national regulations concerning the prevention and control of animal and plant epidemics and quarantine, causing a major animal or plant epidemic, or posing a risk of causing a major animal or plant epidemic, but where

the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

132. 虽有违反国家规定，排放、倾倒或者处置废物，但属下列情形之一的：

132. Although there is a violation of national regulations concerning the discharge, dumping, or disposal of waste, but it falls under any of the following circumstances:

第 1 目. 所涉及废物为一般生活垃圾的。第 2 目. 所涉及废物虽为有放射性的、含传染病病原体的、有毒物质或者其他有害物质，但尚未达到刑法认定之“严重污染环境“之程度的。

Sub-item 1. The waste involved is general domestic waste.Sub-item 2. Although the waste involved is radioactive, contains infectious disease pathogens, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, it has not yet reached the level of “serious environmental pollution” as defined by the Criminal Law.

133. 违反保护水产资源法规，在禁渔区、禁渔期或者使用禁用的工具、方法捕捞水产品，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。134. 猎捕、杀害非国家重点保护的珍贵、非濒危野生动物、植物的，或者收购、运输、出售非国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动、植物物及其制品以外动、植物的。

133. Violating laws and regulations for the protection of aquatic resources by fishing in prohibited fishing zones or during prohibited fishing periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods, but where the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 134. Hunting or killing non-key national protected wild animals or plants that are not endangered, or purchasing, transporting, or selling wild animals or plants, or their products, other than non-key national protected precious or endangered wild animals or plants.

135. 虽违反狩猎法规，在禁猎区、禁猎期或者使用禁用的工具、方法进行狩猎，破坏野生动物资源，但情节轻微的。

135. Although in violation of hunting regulations, hunting in a no-hunting zone or during a no-hunting period, or using prohibited tools or methods, thereby damaging wildlife resources, but the circumstances are minor.

136. 违反野生动物保护管理法规，以食用为目的非法猎捕、收购、运输、出售第一款规定以外的在野外环境自然生长繁殖的陆生野生动物，情节轻微的。

136. Violating wildlife protection and management regulations by illegally hunting, purchasing, transporting, or selling for the purpose of consumption terrestrial wildlife that naturally grow and breed in the wild environment, other than those specified in the first paragraph, where the circumstances are minor.

137. 违反土地管理法规，非法占用耕地、林地等农用地，改变被占用土地用途，但

137. In violation of land administration regulations, illegally occupying agricultural land such as cultivated land and forest land, and changing the use of the occupied land, but

（一）数量较小的

(I) A smaller quantity

（二）造成耕地、林地等农用地“少量”毁坏的。

(2) Causing “minor” damage to agricultural land such as farmland and forest land.

138. 虽违反自然保护地管理法规，在国家公园、国家级自然保护区进行开垦、开发活动或者修建建筑物，但

138. Although it violates the laws and regulations for the management of protected natural areas to carry out reclamation, development activities, or construct buildings within a national park or a national nature reserve, but

（一）尚未造成严重后果

(1) Has not yet caused serious consequences.

（二）亦未曾有刑法及其司法解释明文规定之其他恶劣情节的

(2) Nor are there other aggravating circumstances expressly stipulated by the Criminal Law or its judicial interpretations.

139. 违反矿产资源法的规定，未取得采矿许可证擅自采矿，擅自进入国家规划矿区、对国民经济具有重要价值的矿区和他人矿区范围采矿，或者擅自开采国家规定实行保护性开采的特定矿种，但尚仍不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

139. Violating the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law by mining without a mining license, entering the state-planned mining area, the mining area of important value to the national economy, or the mining area of others without authorization, or mining the specific mineral species subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state, but which cannot yet be deemed as the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

140. 违反矿产资源法的规定，采取破坏性的开采方法开采矿产资源，造成矿产资源轻微破坏的。141. 盗伐森林或者其他林木，数量较小的。

140. In violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, adopting destructive mining methods to mine mineral resources, causing slight damage to

the mineral resources. 141. Illegally felling forests or other trees, in a small quantity.

142. 任何情况下，不得在中华人民共和国境内持有、买卖、运输、携带、注射毒品及其原植物、引诱、教唆、欺骗、强迫、容留他人吸毒以及非法提供麻醉药品、精神药品。

142. Under no circumstances shall drugs and their raw plants be held, bought, sold, transported, carried, or injected within the territory of the People's Republic of China, nor shall one induce, abet, deceive, coerce, or provide shelter for others to use drugs, nor shall one illegally provide narcotic or psychotropic drugs.

143. 原则上可在下列条件同时具备时，观看“小电影“影片

143. In principle, viewing "short film" movies may be permitted when the following conditions are met simultaneously.

1. 未号召他人观看（他人主动过来的不算）

1. Did not call upon others to watch (does not include those who came of their own accord)

2. 未身处公共场合，或至少未有在公共场合是大范围人与本人一同观看之意图。

2. Not being in a public place, or at least not having the intent to be in a public place with a large number of other people to watch together.

3. 除观看外，不转发、下载、主观故意（主动）或因重大过失使相关影片（大范围）传播。

3. Except for viewing, do not forward, download, or cause the dissemination of the relevant film(s) (on a large scale) through intentional (active) conduct or gross negligence.

143b. 虽与毒品 10 活动相关，但不属于犯罪（刑事性非法行为）的情况：

143b. Situations related to drug activities that do not constitute a crime (criminal illegal act):

1. 非主观故意、非明知而非法持有鸦片 999.99 克或其他毒品 9.99 克及以上但有证据证明此行为系非主观故意行为的；

1. Unintentional possession of 999.99 grams or more of opium or 9.99 grams or more of other controlled substances, where there is evidence proving that the act was not committed with subjective intent;

2. 虽为主观故意或明知，但非法持有鸦片 999.99 克或其他毒品 9.99 克及以下的；

2. Although intentional or with knowledge, the illegal possession of 999.99 grams or less of opium or 9.99 grams or less of other narcotics;

3.非法生产买卖运输用于制造毒品的原料配剂，情节较轻的；

3. The illegal production, sale, or transport of raw materials or reagents for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, where the circumstances are relatively minor;

4.非法携带用于制造毒品的原料配剂进入、退出海关关境，情节较轻的；

4. Illegally carrying raw materials or reagents for the manufacture of drugs into or out of a customs territory, where the circumstances are relatively minor;

5.非法种植罂粟 499 株及以下，或虽超过 500 株但在收获前自动铲除的；

5. Illegally planting 499 or fewer poppy plants, or exceeding 500 plants but voluntarily removing them before harvest;

6.非法买卖、运输、携带、持有未经灭活的罂粟或毒品原植物种子或幼苗�但数量不大的；

6. The illegal buying, selling, transporting, carrying, or holding of unsterilized poppy or other narcotic raw plant seeds or seedlings, provided the quantity is not large;

144. 战时亦明确且坚决表示不服兵役（必要时，本人得接受以 2 年有期徒刑取代之，甚至是以 20 年以下之有期徒刑取代之。）

144. In wartime, to clearly and resolutely refuse military service (if necessary, the individual may accept a two-year prison sentence as a substitute, or even a prison sentence of up to twenty years.)

下列涉及毒品行为 0 容忍：走私、制造、运输、贩卖毒品；强迫、引诱、教唆、欺骗、容留 10

The following acts involving drugs are strictly prohibited: smuggling, manufacturing, transporting, and trafficking in drugs; forcing, inducing, abetting, deceiving, or harboring.

他人吸食、注射毒品；包庇走私、制造、运输、贩卖毒品的犯罪人；为走私、制造、运输、贩卖毒品的犯罪人窝藏、转移、隐瞒毒品或犯罪所得的；145. 战时无意间向武装部队提供虚假敌情信息的。

145. The use or injection of drugs by another person; harboring criminals who smuggle, manufacture, transport, or traffic in drugs; concealing, transferring, or concealing drugs or the proceeds of crime for criminals who smuggle, manufacture, transport, or traffic in drugs; unintentionally providing false enemy intelligence to armed forces during wartime.

146. 战时有意向武装部队提供虚假敌情，但尚未造成严重后果。

146. Intentionally providing false enemy intelligence to the armed forces during wartime, without yet causing serious consequences.

147. 战时明知是逃离部队的军人而为其提供隐蔽处所、财物，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

147. Providing shelter or property to a military deserter during wartime, where the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravating circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

148. 战时拒绝或者故意延误军事订货，但其行为尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

148. Refusing or intentionally delaying military orders during wartime, but where the act cannot yet be deemed to constitute the circumstances of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

149. 战时拒绝军事征收、征用 11，但其行为尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节，或有其他合理理由的（如纯系为保证自身生命、生存、健康的）。

149. Refusal of military requisition or conscription during wartime, where the act cannot be deemed to constitute the circumstances of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law, or where there are other reasonable grounds (such as being solely for the purpose of ensuring one’s own life, survival, or health).

战时拒绝军事征用，涉嫌下列情形之一的，应予立案追诉：

Refusing military conscription during wartime and suspected of any of the following circumstances shall be subject to investigation and prosecution:

(一)无正当理由拒绝军事征用三次以上的；

(1) Refusing military conscription more than three times without just cause;

(二)采取暴力、威胁、欺骗等手段拒绝军事征用的；

(2) To adopt violent, threatening, or deceptive means to refuse military requisition;

(三)联络、煽动他人共同拒绝军事征用的；

(3) To contact and incite others to jointly refuse military conscription;

(四)拒绝重要军事征用，影响重要军事任务完成的；

(4) Refusing a significant military requisition that affects the completion of a significant military mission;

军事征用，是指在战争或类似战争等紧急情况下，出于军事需要而依法有偿11

Military requisition refers to the legal, compensated acquisition of property in times of war or similar emergencies for military needs.

使用武装部队以外的其他任何单位包括机关、团体、党派、企事业单位以及个人的财物及其劳动力，包括房屋、场所、机器、设施、交通工具、粮草、药品、衣服等一切急需物品以及公民个人的劳动力(五)其他情节严重的情形。

Using the property and labor of any unit other than the armed forces, including organs, organizations, parties, enterprises, institutions, and individuals, including houses, premises, machinery, facilities, transportation vehicles, grain and fodder, medicines, clothing, and all other urgently needed items, as well as the labor of individual citizens (5) other circumstances of a serious nature.

150. 经济往来中，违反国家规定，给予国家工作人员以财物，数额尚未达到数额较大之规定的。

150. In economic transactions, violating state regulations by giving property to state functionaries, where the amount has not yet reached the threshold for "a relatively large amount."

151. 向国家工作人员介绍贿赂，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

151. Introducing bribes to state functionaries, but the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

152. 单位为谋取不正当利益而行贿，或者违反国家规定，给予国家工作人员以回扣、手续费，但其行为尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。附录二:

152. A unit offers bribes to seek improper interests, or violates state regulations by giving kickbacks or service fees to state functionaries, but its conduct cannot yet be deemed as "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law. Appendix 2:

可能判处有期徒刑 7 年以上罪名大全汇总

Comprehensive List of Crimes for Which Imprisonment for Seven Years or More May Be Pronounced

1. 【背叛国家罪】（叛国罪）2. 【煽动分裂国家罪】3. 【武装叛乱、暴乱罪】4. 【颠覆国家政权罪】5. 【煽动颠覆国家政权罪】6. 【资助危害国家安全犯罪活动罪】7. 【投敌叛变罪】8. 【间谍罪】9. 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报

罪】10.【资敌罪】11.【危害国家安全罪适用死刑、没收财产的规定】12.【放火罪】13.【决水罪】14.【爆炸罪】15.【投放危险物质罪】16.【以危险方法危害公共安全罪】17.【破坏交通工具、交通设施罪】18.【破坏电力设备罪】【破坏易燃易爆设备罪】19.【破坏交通工具罪】【破坏交通设施罪】【破坏电力设备罪】【破坏易燃易爆设备罪】20.【组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪】21.【帮助恐怖活动罪 情节严重】22.【准备实施恐怖活动罪 情节严重】23.【宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义、煽动实施恐怖活动罪 情节严重】24.【利用极端主义破坏法律实施罪 情节严重】25.【劫持航空器罪】26.【劫持船只、汽车罪】27.【暴力危及飞行安全罪 造成严重后果】28.【破坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施罪 造成严重后果】29.【非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物罪】30.【违规制造、销售枪支罪】31.【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】32.【抢劫枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】33.【交通肇事罪 因逃逸致人死亡】34.【生产、销售伪劣产品罪】销售金额五十万元以上 35.【生产、销售、提供假药罪】致人死亡或者有其他特别严重情节 36.【生产、销售、提供劣药罪】37.【生产、销售不符合安全标准的食品罪】38.【生产、销售有毒、有害食品罪】39.【生产、销售不符合标准的医用器材罪】40.【生产、销售不符合安全标准的产品罪】41.【生产、销售伪劣农药、兽药、化肥、种子罪】42.【走私罪】（1）【走私武器、弹药罪】【走私核材料罪】【走私假币罪】（2）【走私文物罪】【走私贵重金属罪】【走私珍贵动物、珍贵动物制品罪】情节特别严重的（3）【走私国家禁止进出口的货物、物品罪】（4）【走私淫秽物品罪】（5）【走私毒品罪】（6）【走私普通货物、物品罪】（单位犯罪三年上位主义 故该情形不在此列）43.【欺诈发行证券罪】44.【违规披露、不披露重要信息罪】45.【伪造货币罪】46.【出售、购买、运输假币罪】47.【金融工作人员购买假币、以假币换取货币罪】48.【持有、使用假币罪】49.【变造货币罪】50.【擅自设立金融机构罪】51.【非法吸收公众存款罪】52.【伪造、变造金融票证罪】53.【妨害信用卡管理罪】54.【伪造、变造国家有价证券罪】55.【伪造、变造股票、公司、企业债券罪】56.【擅自发行股票、公司、企业债券罪】57.【内幕交易、泄露内幕信息罪】58.【利用未公开信息交易罪】59.【诱骗投资者买卖证券、期货合约罪】60.【操纵证券、期货市场罪】61.【背信运用受托财产罪】62.【违法发放贷款罪】63.【吸收客户资金不入账罪】64.【违规出具金融票证罪】65.【对违法票据承兑、付款、保证罪】66.【逃汇罪】67.【洗钱罪】68.【集资诈骗罪】69.【贷款诈骗罪】70.【票据诈骗罪】71.【金融凭证诈骗罪】72.【信用证诈骗罪】73.【信用卡诈骗罪】74.【盗窃罪】75.【有价证券诈骗罪】76.【保险诈骗罪】77.【骗取出口退税罪】78.【逃税罪】79.【虚开增值税专用发票、用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】80.【伪造、出售伪造的增值税专用发票罪】81.【非法出售增值税专用发票罪】82.【非法制造、出售非法制造的用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款

发票罪】83.【假冒注册商标罪】84.【销售假冒注册商标的商品罪】85.【侵犯著作权罪】86.【侵犯著作权罪】87.【侵犯商业秘密罪】88.【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供商业秘密罪】89.【合同诈骗罪】90.【组织、领导传销活动罪】91.【提供虚假证明文件罪】92.【提供虚假证明文件罪】93.【故意杀人罪】94.【故意伤害、致人重伤、死亡或者以特别残忍手段致人重伤造成严重残疾】95.【组织出卖人体器官罪】96.【强奸罪】97.【负有照护职责人员性侵罪】98.【猥亵儿童罪】99.【非法拘禁罪】100.【绑架罪】101.【拐卖妇女、儿童罪】102.【诬告陷害、造成严重后果】103.【强迫劳动罪】104.【煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视罪】105.【抢劫罪】106.【盗窃罪】107.【诈骗罪】108.【抢夺罪】109.【聚众哄抢罪】110.【职务侵占罪】111.【挪用资金罪】112.【敲诈勒索罪】113.【煽动暴力抗拒法律实施罪】114.【招摇撞骗罪】115.【伪造、变造、买卖国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】116.【盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】117.【聚众冲击国家机关罪】118.【投放虚假危险物质罪】【编造、故意传播虚假恐怖信息罪】造成严重后果 119.【聚众斗殴罪】120. -【寻衅滋事罪】121.【组织、领导、参加黑社会性质组织罪】122.【入境发展黑社会组织罪】123.【传授犯罪方法罪】124.【组织、利用会道门、邪教组织、利用迷信破坏法律实施罪】情节特别严重 125.【开设赌场罪】126.【窝藏包庇罪、情节严重】127.【劫夺被押解人员罪】128.【暴动越狱罪】【聚众持械劫狱罪】129.【组织他人偷越国(边)境罪】130.【提供伪造、变造的出入境证件罪】131.【出售出入境证件罪】132.【故意损毁文物罪】133.【倒卖文物罪】134.【盗掘古文化遗址、古墓葬罪】135.【盗掘古人类化石、古脊椎动物化石罪】136.【非法组织卖血罪】137.【强迫卖血罪】138.【非法行医罪】139.【非法进行节育手术罪】140.【污染环境罪】141.【非法处置进口的固体废物罪】142.【危害珍贵、濒危野生动物罪】143.【盗伐林木罪】144.【非法持有毒品罪】145.【包庇毒品犯罪分子罪】146.【窝藏、转移、隐瞒毒品、毒赃罪】147.【非法生产、买卖、运输制毒物品、走私制毒物品罪】148.【强迫他人吸毒罪】149.【组织卖淫罪】150.【强迫卖淫罪】151.【协助组织卖淫罪】152.【制作、复制、出版、贩卖、传播淫秽物品牟利罪】153.【组织播放淫秽音像制品罪 情节严重】154.【组织淫秽表演罪 情节严重】155.【破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信罪】156.【故意提供不合格武器装备、军事设施罪】157.【冒充军人招摇撞骗罪】158.【伪造、变造、买卖武装部队公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺武装部队公文、证件、印章罪】159.【战时故意提供虚假敌情罪】160.【战时造谣扰乱军心罪】161.【战时拒绝、故意延误军事订货罪】162.【行贿罪的处罚规定】163.【对有影响力的人行贿罪】附录三:《中华人民共和国刑法》 分级分类法律条文节选

1. 【Crime of Betraying the State】(Treason) 2. 【Crime of Inciting Splitting the State】3. 【Crime of Armed Rebellion and Riot】4. 【Crime of Overthrowing State Power】5. 【Crime of Inciting to Overthrow State Power】6. 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering State Security】7. 【Crime of Defecting to the Enemy】8. 【Crime of Espionage】9. 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】10. 【Crime of Aiding the Enemy】11. 【Provisions on the Application of the Death Penalty and Confiscation of Property for Crimes Endangering State Security】12. 【Crime of Arson】13. 【Crime of Destroying Water Conservancy Facilities】14. 【Crime of Explosion】15. 【Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances】16. 【Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Dangerous Means】17. 【Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation and Transportation Facilities】18. 【Crime of Destroying Electric Power Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】19. 【Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation】【Crime of Destroying Transportation Facilities】【Crime of Destroying Electric Power Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】20. 【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization】21. 【Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities Aggravated Circumstances】22. 【Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities Aggravated Circumstances】23. 【Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting to Commit Terrorist Activities Aggravated Circumstances】24. 【Crime of Using Extremism to Undermine the Implementation of the Law Aggravated Circumstances】25. 【Crime of Hijacking an Aircraft】26. 【Crime of Hijacking Ships and Vehicles】27. 【Crime of Endangering Flight Safety by Violence Causing Serious Consequences】28. 【Crime of Destroying Radio and Television Facilities and Public Telecommunication Facilities Causing Serious Consequences】29. 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trading, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives】30. 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing and Selling Firearms】31. 【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Hazardous Substances】32. 【Crime of Robbing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Hazardous Substances】33. 【Crime of Traffic Causing Death by Fleeing the Scene】34. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Substandard Products】Sales amount of 500,000 yuan or more 35. 【Crime of Producing, Selling, or Providing Substandard Drugs Causing Death or Other

Especially Serious Circumstances】36.【Crime of Producing and Selling Substandard Drugs】37.【Crime of Producing and Selling Food that Does Not Meet Safety Standards】38.【Crime of Producing and Selling Toxic and Harmful Food】39.【Crime of Producing and Selling Medical Devices that Do Not Meet Standards】40.【Crime of Producing and Selling Products that Do Not Meet Safety Standards】41.【Crime of Producing and Selling Substandard Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, Fertilizers, and Seeds】42.【Crime of Smuggling】(1)【Crime of Smuggling Weapons and Ammunition】【Crime of Smuggling Nuclear Materials】【Crime of Smuggling Counterfeit Currency】(2)【Crime of Smuggling Cultural Relics】【Crime of Smuggling Precious Metals】【Crime of Smuggling Precious Animals and Their Products】Especially Serious Circumstances (3)【Crime of Smuggling Goods and Items Prohibited from Import and Export by the State】(4)【Crime of Smuggling Obscene Materials】(5)【Crime of Smuggling Narcotic Drugs】(6)【Crime of Smuggling Ordinary Goods and Items】(Not applicable to unit crimes with a three-year upward principle) 43.【Crime of Fraudulent Issuance of Securities】44.【Crime of Improper Disclosure or Failure to Disclose Important Information】45.【Crime of Counterfeiting Currency】46.【Crime of Selling, Purchasing, or Transporting Counterfeit Currency】47.【Crime of Financial Personnel Purchasing Counterfeit Currency or Exchanging Currency for Counterfeit Currency】48.【Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency】49.【Crime of Altering Currency】50.【Crime of Illegally Establishing Financial Institutions】51.【Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits】52.【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Financial Instruments】53.【Crime of Interfering with Credit Card Management】54.【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering State Securities】55.【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Stocks, Corporate, and Enterprise Bonds】56.【Crime of Issuing Stocks, Corporate, or Enterprise Bonds without Authorization】57.【Crime of Insider Trading and Disclosing Inside Information】58.【Crime of Trading Using Non-Public Information】59.【Crime of Deceiving Investors into Trading Securities or Futures Contracts】60.【Crime of Manipulating Securities or Futures Markets】61.【Crime of Breaching Trust in the Use of Entrusted Property】62.【Crime of Illegally Extending Loans】63.【Crime of Failing to Book Customer Funds】64.【Crime of Illegally Issuing Financial Instruments】65.【Crime of Accepting, Paying, or Guaranteeing Illegal Bills of Exchange】66.【Crime of Illegal Foreign Exchange Conversion】67.【Crime of Money

Laundering】68.【Crime of Fund-Raising Fraud】69.【Crime of Loan Fraud】70.【Crime of Bill of Exchange Fraud】71.【Crime of Financial Instrument Fraud】72.【Crime of Letter of Credit Fraud】73.【Crime of Credit Card Fraud】74.【Crime of Theft】75.【Crime of Securities Fraud】76.【Crime of Insurance Fraud】77.【Crime of Defrauding Export Tax Rebates】78.【Crime of Tax Evasion】79.【Crime of Falsifying Value-Added Tax Special Invoices for the Purpose of Defrauding Export Tax Rebates or Tax Deductions】80.【Crime of Falsifying or Selling Falsified Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】81.【Crime of Illegally Selling Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】82.【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for the Purpose of Defrauding Export Tax Rebates or Tax Deductions】83.【Crime of Infringing on Registered Trademarks】84.【Crime of Selling Goods Infringing on Registered Trademarks】85.【Crime of Infringing on Copyright】86.【Crime of Infringing on Copyright】87.【Crime of Infringing on Trade Secrets】88.【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Trade Secrets for Foreign Entities】89.【Crime of Contract Fraud】90.【Crime of Organizing or Leading Pyramid Scheme Activities】91.【Crime of Providing False Certification Documents】92.【Crime of Providing False Certification Documents】93.【Crime of Intentional Homicide】94.【Crime of Intentional Injury Causing Serious Injury, Death, or Causing Serious Disability by Especially Cruel Means】95.【Crime of Organizing the Sale of Human Organs】96.【Crime of Rape】97.【Crime of Sexual Assault by a Person with Caregiving Responsibilities】98.【Crime of Indecent Assault on a Child】99.【Crime of Illegal Detention】100.【Crime of Kidnapping】101.【Crime of Trafficking Women or Children】102.【Crime of False Accusation and Frame-up Causing Serious Consequences】103.【Crime of Forced Labor】104.【Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination】105.【Crime of Robbery】106.【Crime of Theft】107.【Crime of Fraud】108.【Crime of Snatching】109.【Crime of Mob-Looting】110.【Crime of Misappropriation of Office Property】111.【Crime of Misappropriation of Funds】112.【Crime of Extortion】113.【Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law Enforcement】114.【Crime of Impersonation for Fraudulent Purposes】115.【Crime of Falsifying, Altering, or Selling Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs】116.【Crime of Stealing, Seizing, or Destroying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs】117.【Crime of Mob-Assault on State Organs】118.【Crime of

Disseminating False Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Spreading False Terrorist Information】Causing Serious Consequences119.【Crime of Affray】120.【Crime of Picking Quarrels and Provoking Trouble】121.【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in Criminal Syndicates】122.【Crime of Entering the Country to Develop Criminal Syndicates】123.【Crime of Teaching Criminal Methods】124.【Crime of Organizing, Utilizing Heretical Cults, or Superstition to Undermine Law Enforcement】Especially Serious Circumstances125.【Crime of Operating Gambling Establishments】126.【Crime of Harboring and Shielding, Serious Circumstances】127.【Crime of Rescuing Detainees】128.【Crime of Riot and Prison Escape】【Crime of Organizing Armed Group to Break Prison】129.【Crime of Organizing Others to Smuggle Across National Borders】130.【Crime of Providing Forged or Counterfeit Entry-Exit Documents】131.【Crime of Selling Entry-Exit Documents】132.【Crime of Intentionally Damaging Cultural Relics】133.【Crime of Reselling Cultural Relics】134.【Crime of Excavating Ancient Cultural Sites and Ancient Tombs】135.【Crime of Excavating Ancient Human Fossils and Ancient Vertebrate Fossils】136.【Crime of Illegally Organizing Blood Sales】137.【Crime of Forcing Blood Sales】138.【Crime of Illegal Medical Practice】139.【Crime of Illegally Performing Sterilization Operations】140.【Crime of Polluting the Environment】141.【Crime of Illegally Disposing of Imported Solid Waste】142.【Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals】143.【Crime of Illegal Logging】144.【Crime of Illegally Possessing Narcotic Drugs】145.【Crime of Covering Up Drug Criminals】146.【Crime of Concealing, Transporting, or Withholding Narcotic Drugs or Drug-Related Criminal Proceeds】147.【Crime of Illegally Producing, Selling, or Transporting Precursor Chemicals or Smuggling Precursor Chemicals】148.【Crime of Forcing Others to Take Narcotic Drugs】149.【Crime of Organizing Prostitution】150.【Crime of Forcing Prostitution】151.【Crime of Assisting in Organizing Prostitution】152.【Crime of Producing, Replicating, Publishing, Selling, or Disseminating Obscene Materials for Profit】153.【Crime of Organizing the Screening of Obscene Audiovisual Materials - Aggravated Circumstances】154.【Crime of Organizing Obscene Performances - Aggravated Circumstances】155.【Crime of Damaging Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, and Military Communications】156.【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons and Equipment or Military Facilities】157.

【Crime of Impersonating Military Personnel to Commit Fraud】158.【Crime of Forging, Counterfeiting, Selling, or Buying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces】159.【Crime of Intentionally Providing False Enemy Information During Wartime】160.【Crime of Spreading Rumors to Disrupt Military Morale During Wartime】161.【Crime of Refusing or Intentionally Delaying Military Procurement During Wartime】162.【Provisions on Punishment for Bribery】163.【Crime of Bribery Persons with Influence】
Appendix III: Excerpts from Graded and Classified Legal Articles of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China

1. 死刑上位主义条款

1. Clause on the Principle of Supremacy of the Death Penalty

第一百零三条 【分裂国家罪】组织、策划、实施分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，对首要分子或者罪行重大，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out acts to split the state or undermine national unity shall be sentenced to death if the principal offender or the perpetrator of a major crime poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature.

第一百零四条 【武装叛乱、暴乱罪】组织、策划、实施武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，对首要分子或者罪行重大，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死 刑。策动、胁迫、勾引、收买国家机关工作人员、武装部队人员、人民警察、民兵进行武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，依照前款的规定从重处罚。

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to death if the principal offender or the perpetrator of a major crime poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature. Those who instigate, coerce, seduce, or bribe state functionaries, armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

第一百零八条 【投敌叛变罪】投敌叛变的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节严重或者带领武装部队人员、人民警察、民兵投敌叛变，且对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

Article 108 【Crime of Defection to the Enemy】Whoever defects to the enemy shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, or if the offender leads armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to defect to the enemy, and poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature, may be sentenced to death.

第一百一十条 【间谍罪】有下列间谍行为之一，危害国家安全，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑：

Article 110 【Crime of Espionage】Whoever commits any of the following acts of espionage, endangering state security, and poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature, may be sentenced to death:

(一)参加间谍组织或者接受间谍组织及其代理人的任务的;

(1) Joining an espionage organization or accepting tasks from an espionage organization or its agents;

(二)为敌人指示轰击目标的。

(2) Indicating targets for enemy attacks.

第一百一十一条 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密或者情报，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, especially in serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act is particularly harmful to the state and the people and the circumstances are particularly abominable, the death penalty may be imposed.

第一百一十二条 【资敌罪】战时供给敌人武器装备、军用物资资敌的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

Article 112 【Crime of Aiding the Enemy】Whoever supplies the enemy with weapons, equipment, or military materials during wartime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act

is particularly harmful to the state and the people and the circumstances are particularly abominable, the death penalty may be imposed.

第一百一十五条 【放火罪】【决水罪】【爆炸罪】【投放危险物质罪】【以危险方法危害公共安全罪】放火、决水、爆炸以及投放毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质或者以其他危险方法致人重伤、死亡或者使公私财产遭受重大损失的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 115 【Crime of Arson】【Crime of Flooding】【Crime of Explosion】【Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Other Dangerous Means】Whoever commits arson, flooding, explosion, or discharges poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances or other dangerous means causing serious injury or death to another person or causing significant loss to public or private property shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

注意：依据中华人民共和国刑法分则，针对毒品、淫秽色情（观看除外）、黑社会组织犯罪进行全域打击，本部分附录不再列出

Note: In accordance with the Specific Provisions of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, comprehensive measures are taken against crimes involving drugs, obscene and pornographic materials (excluding viewing), and criminal organizations. This section is not listed in the appendix.

第一百一十九条 【破坏交通工具罪】【破坏交通设施罪】【破坏电力设备罪】【破坏易燃易爆设备罪】破坏交通工具、交通设施、电力设备、燃气设备、易燃易爆设备，造成严重后果的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 119 【Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation】【Crime of Destroying Transportation Facilities】【Crime of Destroying Electric Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】Whoever destroys means of transportation, transportation facilities, electric equipment, gas equipment, or flammable and explosive equipment, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

第一百二十一条 【劫持航空器罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法劫持航空器的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;致人重伤、死亡或者使航空器遭受严重破坏的，处死刑。

Article 121 【Crime of Hijacking Aircraft】Whoever hijacks an aircraft by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes serious injury or

death to another person or causes serious damage to the aircraft, the death penalty shall be imposed.

第一百二十五条 【非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物罪】非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 125 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trading, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, or Explosives】Whoever illegally manufactures, trades, transports, mails, or stores firearms, ammunition, or explosives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

第一百二十七条 【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，或者盗窃、抢夺毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质，危害公共安全的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 127 【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】Whoever steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or steals or seizes poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

【抢劫枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】抢劫枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，或者抢劫毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质， 危害公共安全的，或者盗窃、抢夺国家机关、军警人员、民兵的枪支、弹药、爆炸物 的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

【Crime of Robbing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】Whoever robs firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or robs poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, or steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives from state organs, military or police personnel, or militia members shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

第一百四十一条 【生产、销售、提供假药罪】生产、销售假药致人死亡或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 141 【Crime of Producing, Selling, or Providing Counterfeit Drugs】 Whoever produces or sells counterfeit drugs causing death or has other especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第二百三十二条 【故意杀人罪】故意杀人的，处死刑、无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;

Article 232 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】 Whoever intentionally commits homicide shall be sentenced to the death penalty, life imprisonment, or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

致人死亡或者以特别残忍手段致人重伤造成严重残疾的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

If the act causes death or causes serious injury with particularly cruel means resulting in severe disability, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

第二百三十四条 之一 第二款 【故意伤害罪】【故意杀人罪】未经本人同意摘取其器官，或者摘取不满十八周岁的人的器官，或者强迫、欺骗他人捐献器官的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

Article 234, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Intentional Injury】【Crime of Intentional Homicide】 Whoever removes an organ from another person without their consent, or removes an organ from a person under the age of eighteen, or forces or deceives another person into donating an organ, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

第二百三十六条 第三款【强奸罪的加重情节】

Article 236, Paragraph 3【Aggravated Circumstances of Rape】

强奸妇女、奸淫幼女，有下列情形之一的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑:

Whoever rapes a woman or commits sexual assault against a minor girl under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years, life imprisonment, or death:

(一)强奸妇女、奸淫幼女情节恶劣的;

(二)强奸妇女、奸淫幼女多人的;

(三)在公共场所当众强奸妇女、奸淫幼女的;

(四)二人以上轮奸的;

(五)奸淫不满十周岁的幼女或者造成幼女伤害的;

(六)致使被害人重伤、死亡或者造成其他严重后果的。

第二百三十八条 【非法拘禁罪】非法拘禁他人或者以其他方法非法剥夺他人人身自由，使用暴力致人伤残、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

第二百三十九条 【绑架罪】以勒索财物为目的绑架他人的，或者绑架他人作为人质， 并杀害被绑架人的，或者故意伤害被绑架人，致人重伤、死亡的，处无期徒刑或者死刑，并处没收财产。

以勒索财物为目的偷盗婴幼儿的，依照前两款的规定处罚。

第二百四十条 【拐卖妇女、儿童罪】拐卖妇女、儿童的有下列情形之一，且情节特别严重的，处死刑，并处没收财产：(一)拐卖妇女、儿童集团的首要分子;

(二)拐卖妇女、儿童三人以上的;

(三)奸淫被拐卖的妇女的;

(四)诱骗、强迫被拐卖的妇女卖淫或者将被拐卖的妇女卖给他人迫使其卖淫的;

(五)以出卖为目的，使用暴力、胁迫或者麻醉方法绑架妇女、儿童的;

(六)以出卖为目的，偷盗婴幼儿的;

(七)造成被拐卖的妇女、儿童或者其亲属重伤、死亡或者其他严重后果的; (八)将妇女、儿童卖往境外的。

拐卖妇女、儿童是指以出卖为目的，有拐骗、绑架、收买、贩卖、接送、中转妇女、儿童的行为之一的。

第二百六十三条 【抢劫罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法抢劫公私财物的，有下列情形之一的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑，并处罚金或者没收财产：

(一)入户抢劫的;

(二)在公共交通工具上抢劫的;

(三)抢劫银行或者其他金融机构的;

(四)多次抢劫或者抢劫数额巨大的;

(五)抢劫致人重伤、死亡的;

(六)冒充军警人员抢劫的;

(七)持枪抢劫的;

(八)抢劫军用物资或者抢险、救灾、救济物资的。

第二百八十九条 【故意伤害罪】【故意杀人罪】【抢劫罪】聚众“打砸抢”，致人伤残、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。毁坏或者抢走公私财物的，除判令退赔外，对首要分子，依照本法第二百六十三条的规定定罪处 罚。

第二百九十二条 第二款 【聚众斗殴罪】 聚众斗殴，致人重伤、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

第三百一十七条【暴动越狱罪】【聚众持械劫狱罪】暴动越狱或者聚众持械劫狱的首要分子和积极参加的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;情节特别严重的，处死刑;

第三百四十七条 【走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品罪】走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品， 无论数量多少，都应当追究刑事责任，予以刑事处罚。

走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品，有下列情形之一的，处十五年有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑，并处没收财产:

(一)走私、贩卖、运输、制造鸦片一千克以上、海洛因或者甲基苯丙胺五十克以上或者其他毒品数量大的;

(二)走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品集团的首要分子;

(三)武装掩护走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品的;

(四)以暴力抗拒检查、拘留、逮捕，情节严重的;

(五)参与有组织的国际贩毒活动的。

第三百六十九条 【破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信罪】破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

第三百七十条 【故意提供不合格武器装备、军事设施罪】明知是不合格的武器装备、军事设施而提供给武装部队，特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。2. 无期徒刑上位主义条款

第 102 条 勾结外国危害中华人民共和国主权，领土完整和安全的

第 103 条 组织策划，实施分裂国家，破坏国家统一对首要分子和罪行重大的

第 104 条 组织策划实施武装叛乱或武装暴乱的对首要分子或者罪行重大的 策动，胁迫，勾引，收买国家机关工作人员，武装部队人员，人民警察，民兵进行武装叛乱或武装暴乱的

第 105 条 组织策划实施颠覆国家政权，推翻社会主义制度的首要分子或者罪行重大者

第 106 条 与境外机构，组织，个人相勾结，实施本章第 103 条，104 条 105 条规定之罪

第 108 条 投敌叛变，情节严重，或者带领武装部队人员，人民警察，民兵，投敌叛变者

第 110 条 参加间谍组织或接受间谍组织及其代理人任务，或为敌人指示轰击目标间谍行为，危害国家安全的

第 112 条 战时供给敌人武器装备，军用物资资敌的

第 120 条 组织领导，恐怖活动组织的

第 121 条 以暴力 胁迫或其他方式劫持航空器，造成较严重后果的第 122 条 以暴力，胁迫或其他方法劫持船只，汽车，造成严重后果的

第 140 条 生产者，销售者在产品中掺杂，掺假，以次充好，以假充真，或以不合格产品冒充合格产品，且销售金额 200 万元以上的，可能处无期徒刑

第 142 条 生产或销售劣药，后果特别严重的 2

第 143 条 生产，销售不符合食品安全标准的食品，足以造成严重食物中毒事故或其他严重食源性疾病，且后果特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

第 144 条 生产，销售的食品中掺入有毒，有害非食品原料致人死亡，或有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

第 145 条 生产不符合保障人体健康的国家标准，行业标准的医疗器械，医用卫生材料足以危害人体健康，后果特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处销售金额 50%以上，二倍以下罚金或没收财产

第 147 条 生产假农药，假兽药，假化肥，销售明知是假的或者失去使用效能的农药， 兽药，化肥，种子或者生产者，销售者以不合格农药，兽药，化肥，种子冒充合格农药，兽药，化肥，种子，使生产遭受特别重大损失的，处七年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处销售金额 50%以上二倍以下罚金或者没收财产

第 151 条 走私武器，弹药，核材料或者伪造货币，或走私国家禁止出口的文物，黄金，白银和其他贵重金属，或者国家禁止出口的珍贵动物及其制品，情节特别严重的， 处无期徒刑

2 一般指致单人重伤，严重残疾或死亡，或致多人产生如上结果，亦或造成经济上销售额损失人民币 500 万元以上的第 152 条 以牟利或者传播为目的，走私淫秽的影片，录像带，录音带，图片，书刊或者其他淫秽物品，情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑

第 163 条 公司，企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，索取他人财物， 或者非法收受他人财物数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金

公司，企业或者其他单位的工作人员，在经济往来中，利用职务便利，违反国家规定， 收受各种名义的回扣，手续费归个人所有的依前款规定处罚

第 170 条 伪造货币集团的首要分子，或数额特别巨大，或有其他特别严重情节的，可处无期徒刑

第 171 条，出售，购买伪造货币或明知是伪造，后边儿运输数额特别巨大的，可能处无期徒刑，并处 5 万以上 50 万以下罚金或者没收财产

银行或其他金融机构工作人员犯前款罪的，同样处罚

第 177 条 伪造，变造金融票证（伪造，变造汇票，本票，支票，委托收款凭证，汇款凭证，银行存单等其他银行结算凭证，信用证或其他随附单据，文件或信用卡）情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

第 178 条 伪造，变造国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，数额特别巨大的处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或处没收财产

第 192 条 以非法占有为目的，使用诈骗方法非法集资数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产第 193 条 当事人以下述各条理由诈骗银行或者其他金融机构贷款数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，可处无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

1. 编造引进资金，项目等虚假理由，

(1) Where the rape or sexual assault against a minor girl is of an abominable nature;

2. 使用虚假经济合同，

(2) Where the rape or sexual assault against a minor girl involves multiple victims;

3. 使用虚假证明文件，

(3) Where the rape of a woman or sexual assault against a minor girl is committed in public;

4. 使用虚假产权证明作担保

(4) Where two or more persons take turns in raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl;

5. 超出抵押物价值重复担保

(5) Where the sexual assault is committed against a minor girl under the age of ten, or where it causes injury to the minor girl;

6. 以其他方式诈骗贷款的以非法占有为目的

(6) Where the act causes serious injury to or death of the victim, or other serious consequences.

Article 238 [Crime of Illegal Detention] Whoever illegally detains another person or deprives another person of personal freedom by other illegal means, and uses violence to cause injury, disability, or death, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

Article 239 [Crime of Kidnapping] Whoever kidnaps another person for the purpose of extorting property, or kidnaps another person as a hostage and kills the kidnapped person, or intentionally injures the kidnapped person causing serious injury or death, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or death and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property.

第 194 条 有下列情形之一，进行金融票据诈骗活动，数额特别巨大或有其他严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或没收财产

Whoever steals an infant for the purpose of extorting property shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

1. 明知是伪造，变造的汇票，本票，支票而使用的

Article 240 [Crime of Trafficking in Women and Children] Whoever traffics in women or children under any of the following circumstances and where the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to death and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property: (1) The principal offender in a group that traffics in women or children;

2. 明知是作废汇票，本票，支票而使用的

(2) Where three or more women or children are trafficked;

3. 冒用他人汇票，本票，支票的

(3) Where the trafficked woman is sexually assaulted;

4. 签发空头支票或者与其预留印鉴，不服支票骗取财物的

(4) Where the trafficked woman is deceived or forced into prostitution, or is sold to another person to force her into prostitution;

5. 汇票，本票出票人签发无资金保证的汇票，本票或者在出票时作虚假记载，骗取财物的

(5) Where women or children are kidnapped by means of violence, coercion, or anesthesia for the purpose of being sold;

6. 使用伪造，变造，委托收款凭证，汇款凭证，银行存单等其他银行结算凭证的

(6) Where infants are stolen for the purpose of being sold;

(7) Where the act causes serious injury or death to the trafficked woman or child, or their relatives, or other serious consequences; (8) Where women or children are sold to a foreign country.

第 195 条有下列情形之一者，使用信用证诈骗数额特别巨大或者有其他特别弄情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

Trafficking in women or children refers to the act of deceiving, kidnapping, buying, selling, transporting, or transferring women or children for the purpose of being sold.

1. 使用伪造，变造信用证或者随附单据，文件的

Article 263 [Crime of Robbery] Whoever robs public or private property by violence, coercion, or other means, under any of the following circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years, life imprisonment, or death, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated:

2. 使用作废信用证的

3. 骗取信用证的 4. 以其他方式进行信用证诈骗活动的

第 197 条 使用伪造，变造的国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券进行诈骗活动，数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

第 204 条 以假报出口或其他欺骗手段骗取国家出口退税款，数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑并处骗取税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金或者没收财产

第 205 条 虚开增值税专用发票或者虚开用于骗取出口退税，抵扣税款其他发票数额巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

第 206 条 伪造或者出售伪造的增值税专用发票数量巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的， 处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

第 207 条 非法出售增值税专用发票数量巨大的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑， 并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

第 239 条第一款 以勒索财物为目的，绑架他人或绑架婴儿或者绑架他人及婴儿作为人质的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

第 266 条 诈骗公私财物，数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产，本法另有规定的，从其规定第 271 条 公司，企业或其他单位工作人员利用职务便利，将本单位财物非法据为己有，数额特别巨大的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金

第 289 条 聚众打砸抢致人伤残，死亡的，依照中华人民共和国刑法第 234 条、第 232 条规定定罪处罚。

第 295 条 传授犯罪方法，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑

第 300 条 组织利用会道门，邪教组织或者利用迷信破坏国家法律，行政法规实施情节特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

第 318 条 组织他人偷越国境边境有下列情况之一者，处七年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

1. 组织他人偷越国边境集团的首要分子

(1) Where the robbery is committed in a residence;

2. 多次组织他人偷越国边境，或组织他人偷越国边境人数众多

(2) Where the robbery is committed on a public transportation vehicle;

3. 造成被组织人员重伤，死亡的

(3) Where the robbery is committed against a bank or other financial institution;

4. 剥夺或限制被组织人员人身自由的

(4) Where the robbery is committed multiple times or involves a huge amount;

5. 以暴力威胁方法抗拒边境检查的

(5) Where the robbery causes serious injury or death to a person;

6. 违法所得数额巨大的

(6) Where the robbery is committed while impersonating a military or police officer;

7. 有其他特别严重情节的

(7) Where the robbery is committed with a firearm;

(8) Where the robbery is committed against military supplies or supplies for emergency rescue, disaster relief, or relief.

Article 289 [Crime of Intentional Injury] [Crime of Intentional Homicide] [Crime of Robbery] Whoever organizes a mob to "smash, loot, and wreck" and causes injury or disability to a person or death, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law. Where public or private property is destroyed or snatched, in addition to ordering compensation, the principal offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 263 of this Law.

Article 292, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Gang Brawling] Whoever organizes a mob to engage in a gang brawl and causes serious injury or death to a person, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

Article 317 [Crime of Riotous Prison Escape] [Crime of Organized Armed Prison Rescue] The principal offenders and active participants in a riotous prison escape or organized armed prison rescue shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment; where the circumstances are especially serious, they shall be sentenced to death;

Article 347 [Crime of Smuggling, Trafficking, Transporting, and Manufacturing Drugs] Whoever smuggles, traffics, transports, or manufactures drugs, regardless of the quantity, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility and subject to criminal punishment.

第 334 条 非法采集供应血液或者制作供应血液制品不符合国家规定标准，足以危害人体健康，造成特别严重后果的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

Whoever smuggles, traffics, transports, or manufactures drugs under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 15 years, life imprisonment, or death, and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property:

(1) Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing one thousand grams or more of opium, fifty grams or more of heroin or methamphetamine, or other drugs in a large quantity;

(2) The principal offender of a drug smuggling, trafficking, transportation, or manufacturing syndicate;

(3) Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing drugs with armed support;

(4) To resist inspection, detention, or arrest by violence, under circumstances of a serious nature;

(5) Participating in organized international drug trafficking.

Article 369 【Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Installations, or Military Communications】 Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military installations, or military communications, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 370 【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons, Equipment, or Military Facilities】 Whoever intentionally provides substandard weapons, equipment, or military facilities to the armed forces, in cases of particular severity, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty. 2. Principle of Supremacy of Life Imprisonment

Article 102 Colluding with foreign forces to endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the People's Republic of China.

Article 103 The organization, planning, and implementation of acts to split the state and undermine national unity against the principal offenders and those who have committed major crimes

Article 104. For the principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in organizing, planning, and carrying out armed rebellion or armed riot, or for instigating, coercing, seducing, or bribing personnel of state organs, armed forces, people's police, or militia to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot.

Article 105 The principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in the organization, planning, and implementation of subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system.

Article 106 Colluding with foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals to commit the crimes stipulated in Articles 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter.

Article 108. Treason by defecting to the enemy, under serious circumstances, or leading armed forces personnel, people's police, or militia to defect to the enemy.

Article 110 Participation in a spy organization, acceptance of tasks from a spy organization or its agents, or acting as a spy by indicating targets for bombardment by the enemy, endangering national security.

Article 112 Supplying the enemy with weapons, equipment, and military supplies during wartime.

Article 120 Organizational Leadership, Terrorist Organizations

Article 121 Whoever hijacks an aircraft by violence, coercion, or other means, causing relatively serious consequences;

Article 122 Whoever hijacks a vessel or vehicle by violence, coercion, or other means, causing serious consequences;

Article 140: Where a producer or seller adulterates, falsifies, passes off inferior goods as superior ones, or passes off fake goods as genuine ones in a product, or passes off non-conforming products as conforming products, and the sales amount is over 2 million yuan, they may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 142: Manufacturing or selling inferior drugs, with particularly serious consequences 2

Article 143: Any person who produces or sells food that does not comply with food safety standards, which is sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious foodborne diseases, and where the consequences are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 144: For the production or sale of food that has been mixed with poisonous or harmful non-food raw materials, resulting in death, or involving other circumstances of particular severity, a sentence of not less than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment or life imprisonment shall be imposed, and a fine or confiscation of property shall also be imposed.

Article 145: Where the production of medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to national or industry standards for ensuring human health is sufficient to endanger human health, and the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount, or have their property confiscated.

Article 147 Whoever produces fake pesticides, veterinary medicines, or chemical fertilizers, or sells pesticides, veterinary medicines, chemical fertilizers, or seeds knowing that they are fake or have lost their efficacy, or producers or sellers pass off substandard pesticides, veterinary medicines, chemical fertilizers, or seeds as standard ones, causing particularly heavy losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount, or shall have their property confiscated.

Article 151 Whoever smuggles weapons, ammunition, or nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency, or smuggles cultural relics, gold, silver, and other precious metals prohibited from export by the State, or precious animals and their products prohibited from export by the State, if the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment.

第 348 条 非法持有鸦片 1kg 以上，海洛因或者甲基苯丙胺（俗称冰毒）50g 以上，或者其他毒品数量大的，处七年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金第 358 条 组织，强迫他人卖淫，情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

2 Generally refers to causing serious injury, serious disability, or death to a single person, or causing multiple persons to suffer the above-mentioned results, or causing economic losses in sales amounting to more than 5 million RMB.
Article 152 For the purpose of profit or dissemination, whoever smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

Article 163 Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of their positions, extort property from others, or illegally accept property from others in particularly large amounts or under other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined.

第 363 条 以牟利为目的，制作，复制，出版，贩卖，传播淫秽物品，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收。

Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, in economic transactions, take advantage of their positions to violate State regulations by accepting kickbacks or service fees under various names for personal gain shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 170 The principal offenders in a counterfeiting currency group, or those who counterfeit particularly large amounts of currency, or who have other particularly serious circumstances, may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 171 Whoever sells or purchases counterfeit currency, or knowingly transports counterfeit currency in particularly large amounts, may be sentenced to life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

第 433 条，战时造谣惑众或动摇军心，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑。3. 政治权利剥夺可能条款

Bank or other financial institution staff members who commit the crime in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in the same manner.

Article 177 Whoever forges or alters financial instruments (such as forging or altering bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, entrusted collection vouchers, remittance vouchers, bank deposit certificates and other bank settlement instruments, letters of credit or their accompanying documents and papers, or credit cards), if the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

Article 178 Whoever forges or alters treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State in particularly large amounts shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

Article 192 Whoever, for the purpose of illegal possession, uses fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally in particularly large amounts or under other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated. Article 193 Where a party obtains a loan from a bank or other financial institution by fraud under any of the following reasons, in particularly large amounts or under other particularly serious circumstances, may be sentenced to life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

1. Fabricating false reasons such as introducing funds or projects,

2. Using false economic contracts,

3. Using false supporting documents,

4. Using false property rights certificates as collateral,

5. Repeatedly providing collateral exceeding the value of the mortgaged property,

6. Obtaining loans by fraud by other means for the purpose of illegal possession.

Article 194 Whoever engages in financial instrument fraud under any of the following circumstances, in particularly large amounts or under other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

1. Using a forged or altered bill of exchange, promissory note, or check with knowledge of the forgery or alteration.

2. Using a bill of exchange, promissory note, or check knowing it to be void.

3. Falsely using another's bill of exchange, promissory note, or check

4. Issuing a bounced check or using a seal inconsistent with the reserved seal to defraud property by check.

5. Where the drawer of a bill of exchange or promissory note issues a bill of exchange or promissory note without sufficient funds, or makes false statements at the time of issuance for the purpose of defrauding property.

6. Using forged, altered, entrusted collection vouchers, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other bank settlement instruments

Article 195 Where any of the following circumstances applies, and the amount involved in a credit card fraud is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

1. Using forged or altered letters of credit or their accompanying documents, files

2. Use of a letter of credit that has been invalidated.

3. Fraudulently obtaining a letter of credit

4. Committing letter of credit fraud by other means

Article 197 Whoever commits fraud by using forged or altered treasury bonds or other negotiable securities issued by the State, where the amount involved is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 204: Whoever, by means of false declaration of export or other fraudulent means, obtains a tax refund from the State for exports, where the amount is especially huge, or where there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax fraudulently obtained, or have their property confiscated.

Article 205 Whoever issues a special VAT invoice for fictitious business transactions or issues other invoices for the purpose of defrauding export tax rebates or offsetting tax payments, where the amount involved is huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 206 Whoever counterfeits or sells a large quantity of counterfeited special value-added tax invoices or commits other acts of particularly serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 207 Whoever illegally sells a large quantity of special VAT invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 239, Paragraph 1: For the purpose of extorting property, the kidnapping of another person, the kidnapping of an infant, or the kidnapping of another person and an infant as hostages shall be punished with fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated.

Article 266 Where a person defrauds public or private property of an especially huge amount, or where there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated. Where other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 271 Where a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of their position, illegally takes possession of the property of the unit, and the amount involved is especially huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined.

Article 289: For crimes of assembling a crowd to loot, smash, and plunder that result in injury or death, conviction and punishment shall be in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 295: Whoever teaches methods for the commission of a crime, under circumstances of particular seriousness, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

Article 300: Whoever utilizes cults, heretical organizations, or superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 318. Any person who organizes the illegal crossing of a national border or frontier and falls under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

1. The principal organizer of a group that smuggles other persons across national borders

2. Organizing others to illegally cross national borders on multiple occasions, or organizing a large number of others to illegally cross national borders

3. Causing serious injury or death to a member of the organization

4. Deprivation or restriction of the personal liberty of organized participants

5. Resisting border inspection by means of threats of violence

6. Where the amount of illegal gains is enormous.

7. There are other circumstances of particular severity.

Article 334 Where the illegal collection or supply of blood or the production of blood products for supply does not comply with the state-prescribed standards, is sufficient to endanger human health, and causes particularly serious consequences, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 348: For the illegal possession of 1 kilogram or more of opium, 50 grams or more of heroin or methamphetamine (commonly known as "ice"), or a large quantity of other drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined.

Article 358: For organizing or compelling another person to engage in prostitution under circumstances deemed serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 363: For the purpose of profit, the production, duplication, publication, sale, or dissemination of obscene articles, where the circumstances are especially serious, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and a fine or confiscation.

Article 433: For spreading rumors to confuse the public or undermine military morale during wartime, where the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment. 3. Possible Clause for Deprivation of Political Rights

第一百零三条 【分裂国家罪】组织、策划、实施分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out the splitting of the state or the destruction of state unity shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if they are the principal offenders or have committed major crimes; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if they are active participants; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if they are other participants.

【煽动分裂国家罪】煽动分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;首要分子或者罪行重大的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

【Crime of Inciting to Split the State】 Whoever incites the splitting of the state or undermines the unity of the state shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; for a principal offender or a person who has committed a major crime, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

第一百零四条 【武装叛乱、暴乱罪】组织、策划、实施武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender

or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he actively participates; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant.

第一百零五条 【颠覆国家政权罪】组织、策划、实施颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加 的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 105. Those who organize, plan, or implement Crime of Subverting State Power, subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system, the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years; those who actively participate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

【煽动颠覆国家政权罪】以造谣、诽谤或者其他方式煽动颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;首要分子或者罪行重大的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

【Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power】Those who spread rumors, defame, or by other means inciting subversion of state power, overthrowing the socialist system, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; for ringleaders or those who have committed major crimes, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

第一百零七条 【资助危害国家安全犯罪活动罪】境内外机构、组织或者个人资助实施本章第一百零二条、第一百零三条、第一百零四条、第一百零五条规定之罪的，对直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑。第一百零九条 【叛逃罪】国家机关工作人员在履行公务期间，擅离岗位，叛逃境外或者在境外叛逃的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的， 处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 107 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering National Security】Any domestic or foreign entity, organization, or individual that funds the commission of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for the persons

directly responsible; if the circumstances are serious, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

第一百一十一条 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密或者情报的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;情节较轻的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 109 【Crime of Defection】 Any state organ functionary who, during the performance of official duties, leaves his post without authorization and defects to a foreign country or defects while abroad shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

第一百二十条 【组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪】组织、领导恐怖活动组织的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处没收财产;积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，可以并处罚金。

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence for Foreign Entities】 Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence for foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百二十条 之一 【帮助恐怖活动罪】资助恐怖活动组织、实施恐怖活动的个人的， 或者资助恐怖活动培训的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120 【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization】 Whoever organizes or leads a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property; whoever actively participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined; whoever otherwise participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more

than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

第一百二十条 之二 【准备实施恐怖活动罪】有下列情形之一的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产:

Article 120-1 【Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities】Whoever provides funds to terrorist organizations, individuals who carry out terrorist activities, or terrorist activity training shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

(一)为实施恐怖活动准备凶器、危险物品或者其他工具的;

Article 120-2 【Crime of Preparing to Carry out Terrorist Activities】Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

(二)组织恐怖活动培训或者积极参加恐怖活动培训的;

(1) Preparing weapons, dangerous articles, or other tools for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities;

(三)为实施恐怖活动与境外恐怖活动组织或者人员联络的;

(2) Organizing terrorist activity training or actively participating in terrorist activity training;

(四)为实施恐怖活动进行策划或者其他准备的。

(3) Contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities;

(4) Planning or making other preparations for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities.

有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

If a person commits the acts described in the preceding paragraph and at the same time constitutes other crimes, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

第一百二十条 之三 【宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义、煽动实施恐怖活动罪】以制作、散发宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的图书、音频视频资料或者其他物品，或者通过讲授、发布信息等方式宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的，或者煽动实施恐怖活动的，处五年以下有期徒 刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120-3 【Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, or Inciting Terrorist Activities】Whoever promotes terrorism or extremism by producing or distributing books, audio-visual materials, or other items, or by means of lectures, disseminating information, or other methods, or incites the commission of terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第二百三十八条 【非法拘禁罪】非法拘禁他人或者以其他方法非法剥夺他人人身自由的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。具有殴打、侮辱情节的，从重处罚。

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Whoever illegally detains another person or illegally deprives another person of personal freedom by other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights. If the act involves beating or insulting, the punishment shall be aggravated.

第二百四十六条 【以暴力或者其他方法公然侮辱罪】【以暴力或者其他方法公然诽谤罪】以暴力或者其他方法公然侮辱他人或者捏造事实诽谤他人，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 246 【Crime of Publicly Insulting Others by Violence or Other Means】【Crime of Publicly Slandering Others by Violence or Other Means】Whoever publicly insults another person by violence or other means or fabricates facts to slander another person, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百四十九条 【煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视罪】煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 249 【Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Ethnic Discrimination】Whoever incites ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years,

criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百五十六条 【破坏选举罪】在选举各级人民代表大会代表和国家机关领导人员时，以暴力、威胁、欺骗、贿赂、伪造选举文件、虚报选举票数等手段破坏选举或者妨害选民和代表自由行使选举权和被选举权，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 256 【Crime of Disrupting Elections】Whoever disrupts elections or obstructs voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote and to be elected by means of violence, threats, deception, bribery, forging election documents, or falsifying the number of votes cast in elections of people's congress representatives at all levels and leading members of state organs, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百七十八条 【煽动暴力抗拒法律实施罪】煽动群众暴力抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;造成严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 278 [Crime of Inciting Violence to Resist Law Enforcement] Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百七十九条 【招摇撞骗罪】冒充国家机关工作人员招摇撞骗的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 279 [Crime of Impersonation and Fraud] Whoever impersonates a state functionary to commit fraud shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百八十条 【伪造、变造、买卖国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】伪造、变造、买卖或者盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关的公文、证件、印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚 金;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 280 [Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs][Crime of Theft, Robbery, Destruction of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs] Whoever forges, alters,

sells, or steals, robs, or destroys the official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

【伪造公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体印章罪】伪造公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体的印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金。

[Crime of Forgery of Seals of Companies, Enterprises, Institutions, and People's Organizations] Whoever forges the seals of companies, enterprises, institutions, or people's organizations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined.

【伪造、变造、买卖身份证件罪】伪造、变造、买卖居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

[Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale of Identification Documents] Whoever forges, alters, or sells identification documents such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver's licenses, or other documents that can be used to prove identity according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第二百九十条 【聚众扰乱社会秩序罪】聚众扰乱社会秩序，情节严重，致使工作、生产、营业和教学、科研、医疗无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑;对其他积极参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 290 [Crime of Gathering to Disrupt Social Order] Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, causing work, production, business, teaching, scientific research, or medical activities to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, if the circumstances are serious, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years; other active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

【聚众冲击国家机关罪】聚众冲击国家机关，致使国家机关工作无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他积极参加的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

[Crime of Gathering to Storm State Organs] Whoever gathers a crowd to storm a state organ, causing the work of the state organ to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years; other active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十四条 【组织、领导、参加黑社会性质组织罪】组织、领导黑社会性质的组织的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处没收财产;积极参加的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，可以并处罚金或者没收财产;其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，可以并处罚金。

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in Criminal Syndicates] Whoever organizes or leads a criminal syndicate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and also have their property confiscated; active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and may also be fined or have their property confiscated; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

第二百九十六条 【非法集会、游行、示威罪】举行集会、游行、示威，未依照法律规定申请或者申请未获许可，或者未按照主管机关许可的起止时间、地点、路线进行，又

Article 296 [Crime of Illegal Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever holds an assembly, parade, or demonstration without applying in accordance with the law or with an application not approved, or without proceeding in accordance with the time, place, or route permitted by the competent authority, and

拒不服从解散命令，严重破坏社会秩序的，对集会、游行、示威的负责人和直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

refuses to obey the order to disassemble, seriously disrupting social order, the persons in charge and those directly responsible for the assembly, parade, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十七条 【非法携带武器、管制刀具、爆炸物参加集会、游行、示威罪】违反法律规定，携带武器、管制刀具或者爆炸物参加集会、游行、示威的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 297 [Crime of Illegally Carrying Weapons, Controlled Knives, or Explosives to Attend an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever violates the law by carrying weapons, controlled knives, or explosives to attend an assembly, parade, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十八条 【破坏集会、游行、示威罪】扰乱、冲击或者以其他方法破坏依法举行的集会、游行、示威，造成公共秩序混乱的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 298 [Crime of Disrupting an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever disturbs, storms, or otherwise disrupts a legally held assembly, parade, or demonstration, causing public disorder, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十九条 【侮辱国旗、国徽、国歌罪】在公共场合，故意以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式侮辱中华人民共和国国旗、国徽的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 299 【Crime of Insulting the National Flag, National Emblem, or National Anthem】 Whoever, in a public place, intentionally insults the flag or emblem of the People's Republic of China by burning, damaging, defacing, smearing, trampling, or other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十九条 之一 【侵害英雄烈士名誉、荣誉罪】侮辱、诽谤或者以其他方式侵害英雄烈士的名誉、荣誉，损害社会公共利益，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘 役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 299-1 【Crime of Infringing upon the Reputation and Honor of Heroes and Martyrs】 Whoever insults, slanders, or otherwise infringes upon the reputation and honor of heroes and martyrs, damages the social public interest, and the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第三百条 【组织、利用会道门、邪教组织、利用迷信破坏法律实施罪】组织、利用会道门、邪教组织或者利用迷信破坏国家法律、行政法规实施的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;情节特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产;情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处或者单处罚金。4. 十五年上位主义条款

Article 300 【Crime of Organizing or Using Cults, Heretical Organizations, or Superstition to Undermine Implementation of Law】Whoever organizes or uses cults, heretical organizations, or superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined or be fined alone.

4.1. 十年附加下位主义附加主义条款

4.1. Ten-year subordinate additionalism clause

第一百五十三条 【走私普通货物、物品罪】走私本法第一百五十一条、第一百五十二条、第三百四十七条规定以外的货物、物品的，根据情节轻重，分别依照下列规定处罚:

Article 153 【Crime of Smuggling Common Goods or Articles】Whoever smuggles goods or articles other than those specified in Articles 151, 152, and 347 of this Law shall be punished according to the following provisions depending on the seriousness of the circumstances:

(三)走私货物、物品偷逃应缴税额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处偷逃应缴税额一倍以上五倍以下罚金或者没收财产。

(3) Where the amount of tax evaded through smuggling of goods or articles is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of tax evaded or have their property confiscated.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员， 处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

对多次走私未经处理的，按照累计走私货物、物品的偷逃应缴税额处罚。

Where a person smuggles multiple times without having been dealt with, they shall be punished according to the cumulative amount of tax evaded through the smuggling of goods or articles.

第一百七十二条 【持有、使用假币罪】明知是伪造的货币而持有、使用，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金;数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金;数额特别巨大的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金或者没收财产。

Article 172 【Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency】Whoever knowingly possesses or uses counterfeit currency, if the amount is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also be fined or be fined alone an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan; if the amount is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the amount is especially huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第一百七十六条 【非法吸收公众存款罪】非法吸收公众存款或者变相吸收公众存款， 扰乱金融秩序的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金;数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 176 【Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits】Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or conducts disguised absorption of public deposits, disrupting the financial order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also be fined or be fined alone; if the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined; if the amount is especially huge or

there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员， 依照前款的规定处罚。有前两款行为，在提起公诉前积极退赃退赔，减少损害结果发生的，可以从轻或者减轻处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished according to the provisions in the preceding paragraph. Where a person commits the acts in the preceding two paragraphs and actively returns the stolen money or compensates for the losses before the public prosecution is initiated, thereby reducing the harmful consequences, they may be given a lighter or mitigated punishment.

第一百九十八条 【保险诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，进行保险诈骗活动……数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下（2-20W）罚金或者没收财产:

Article 198 【Crime of Insurance Fraud】Whoever commits insurance fraud by engaging in any of the following acts... if the amount is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan (2-20W) or have their property confiscated:

(一)投保人故意虚构保险标的，骗取保险金的;

(1) The policyholder intentionally fabricates the subject matter of insurance to defraud insurance money;

(二)投保人、被保险人或者受益人对发生的保险事故编造虚假的原因或者夸大损失的程度，骗取保险金的;

(2) The policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates false causes for the occurrence of an insured event or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud insurance money;

(三)投保人、被保险人或者受益人编造未曾发生的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(3) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insurance accident that has not occurred, in order to defraud insurance benefits;

(四)投保人、被保险人故意造成财产损失的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(4) Where the policyholder or the insured intentionally causes property loss through an insured accident, in order to defraud insurance benefits;

(五)投保人、受益人故意造成被保险人死亡、伤残或者疾病，骗取保险金的。

(5) Where the policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured, in order to defraud insurance benefits.

有前款第四项、第五项所列行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照数罪并罚的规定处罚。单位犯第一款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员…… 数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑。

If an act as described in paragraph (4) or (5) of the preceding paragraph constitutes another crime, it shall be punished according to the provisions for concurrent punishment for several crimes. Where a unit commits a crime as described in the first paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the person in charge who is directly responsible and other persons who are directly responsible... If the amount involved is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

保险事故的鉴定人、证明人、财产评估人故意提供虚假的证明文件，为他人诈骗提供条件的，以保险诈骗的共犯论处。

Where the appraiser, certifier, or property assessor of an insurance accident intentionally provides false documents and creates conditions for others to commit fraud, they shall be deemed as accomplices in insurance fraud.

第二百七十四条 【敲诈勒索罪】敲诈勒索公私财物……数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 274 【Crime of Extortion】Extortion of public or private property... If the amount involved is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

第三百三十六条 【非法行医罪】未取得医生执业资格的人非法行医……造成就诊人死亡的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 336 【Crime of Illegal Practice of Medicine】Where a person who has not obtained a practicing physician's qualification practices medicine... If death is caused to the person receiving medical treatment, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

【非法进行节育手术罪】未取得医生执业资格的人擅自为他人进行节育复通手术、假节育手术、终止妊娠手术或者摘取宫内节育器……造成就诊人死亡的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

【Crime of Illegal Sterilization Surgery】Where a person who has not obtained a practicing physician's qualification, without authorization, performs sterilization recanalization surgery, false sterilization surgery, termination of pregnancy surgery, or removal of an intrauterine device for another person... If death is caused to the person receiving medical treatment, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

第三百三十九条 【非法处置进口的固体废物罪】违反国家规定，将境外的固体废物进境倾倒、堆放、处置……后果特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 339 【Crime of Illegal Disposal of Imported Solid Waste】In violation of state regulations, dumping, stacking, or disposing of imported solid waste from outside the territory... If the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

第三百四十一条 【危害珍贵、濒危野生动物罪】非法猎捕、杀害国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物的，或者非法收购、运输、出售国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物及其制品…… 特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 341 【Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals】Illegal hunting, killing, or capturing precious or endangered wild animals under key state protection, or illegally purchasing, transporting, or selling precious or endangered wild animals under key state protection and their products... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第三百九十条之一 【对有影响力的人行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，向国家工作人员的近亲属或者其他与该国家工作人员关系密切的人，或者向离职的国家工作人员或者其近亲属以及其他与其关系密切的人行贿……情节特别严重的，或者使国家利益遭受特别重大损失的，处七年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。《中华人民共和国刑法》分级分类法律研讨研学文本《中华人民共和国刑法》 分级分类法律研讨研学文本 1

Article 390-1 【Crime of Bribery to Persons with Influence】For the purpose of seeking improper benefits, bribes are given to the close relatives of a state functionary or other persons with close ties to that state functionary, or to a

former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with close ties to them... If the circumstances are especially serious, or if especially huge losses are caused to the interests of the state, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined. "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" Graded and Classified Legal Research and Study Text "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" Graded and Classified Legal Research and Study Text 1

1. 死刑上位主义条款第一百零三条 【分裂国家罪】组织、策划、实施分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，对首要分子或者罪行重大，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

1. Clause on the principle of supremacy of the death penalty Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】For organizing, plotting, or implementing the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity, the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes and whose acts are especially harmful to the state and the people and whose circumstances are especially abominable, may be sentenced to death.

第一百零四条 【武装叛乱、暴乱罪】组织、策划、实施武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，对首要分子或者罪行重大，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。策动、胁迫、勾引、收买国家机关工作人员、武装部队人员、人民警察、民兵进行武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，依照前款的规定从重处罚。

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】For organizing, plotting, or implementing armed rebellion or armed riot, the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes and whose acts are especially harmful to the state and the people and whose circumstances are especially abominable, may be sentenced to death. For instigating, coercing, luring, or buying state functionaries, armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot, punishment shall be given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph with a heavier penalty.

第一百零八条 【投敌叛变罪】投敌叛变的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节严重或者带领武装部队人员、人民警察、民兵投敌叛变，且对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

Article 108 【Crime of Defection to the Enemy】For defecting to the enemy, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, or if the offender leads armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to defect to the enemy and the act is especially harmful to the state and the people and the

circumstances are especially abominable, the offender may be sentenced to death.

第一百一十条 【间谍罪】有下列间谍行为之一，危害国家安全，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑：(一)参加间谍组织或者接受间谍组织及其代理人的任务的;(二)为敌人指示轰击目标的。

Article 110 【Espionage Crime】Whoever commits any of the following acts of espionage, endangering national security, and causing particularly serious harm to the state and the people with particularly vicious circumstances, may be sentenced to death: (1) joining an espionage organization or accepting tasks from an espionage organization or its agents; (2) directing enemy attacks on targets.

第一百一十一条 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密或者情报，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。第一百一十二条 【资敌罪】战时供给敌人武器装备、军用物资资敌的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，对国家和人民危害特别严重、情节特别恶劣的，可以判处死刑。

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionaging, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】Whoever steals, espionages, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, with particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes particularly serious harm to the state and the people with particularly vicious circumstances, may be sentenced to death. Article 112 【Crime of Aiding the Enemy】Whoever supplies the enemy with weapons, equipment, or military materials during wartime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes particularly serious harm to the state and the people with particularly vicious circumstances, may be sentenced to death.

第一百一十五条 【放火罪】【决水罪】【爆炸罪】【投放危险物质罪】【以危险方法危害公共安全罪】放火、决水、爆炸以及投放毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质或者以其他危险方法致人重伤、死亡或者使公私财产遭受重大损失的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。1 依据中华人民共和国刑法分则，针对毒品、淫秽色情（观看除外）、黑社会组织犯罪进行全域打击，本文不再列出

Article 115 【Crime of Arson】【Crime of Flooding】【Crime of Explosion】【Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Dangerous Means】Whoever commits arson, flooding, explosion, or

discharges poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances or other dangerous means, causing serious injury, death, or significant damage to public or private property, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death. 1. In accordance with the Specific Provisions of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, comprehensive measures are taken against crimes involving drugs, obscene and pornographic materials (excluding viewing), and criminal organizations, which are not listed herein.

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第一百一十九条 【破坏交通工具罪】【破坏交通设施罪】【破坏电力设备罪】【破坏易燃易爆设备罪】破坏交通工具、交通设施、电力设备、燃气设备、易燃易爆设备，造成严重后果的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 119 【Crime of Destroying Transportation Vehicles】【Crime of Destroying Transportation Facilities】【Crime of Destroying Electric Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】Whoever destroys transportation vehicles, transportation facilities, electric equipment, gas equipment, or flammable and explosive equipment, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

第一百二十一条 【劫持航空器罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法劫持航空器的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;致人重伤、死亡或者使航空器遭受严重破坏的，处死刑。

Article 121 【Crime of Hijacking Aircraft】Whoever hijacks an aircraft by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes serious injury or death to persons or serious damage to the aircraft, shall be sentenced to death.

第一百二十五条 【非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物罪】非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 125 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trading, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, or Explosives】Whoever illegally manufactures, trades, transports, mails, or stores firearms, ammunition, or explosives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

第一百二十七条 【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，或者盗窃、抢夺毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质，危害公共安全的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 127 【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】Whoever steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or steals or seizes poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

【抢劫枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】抢劫枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，或者抢劫毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质，危害公共安全的，或者盗窃、抢夺国家机关、军警人员、民兵的枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

【Crime of Robbing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】Whoever robs firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or robs poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, or steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives from state organs, military or police personnel, or militia, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

第一百四十一条 【生产、销售、提供假药罪】生产、销售假药致人死亡或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 141 【Crime of Producing, Selling, or Providing Counterfeit Drugs】Whoever produces or sells counterfeit drugs causing death or with other particularly serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第二百三十二条 【故意杀人罪】故意杀人的，处死刑、无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;致人死亡或者以特别残忍手段致人重伤造成严重残疾的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 232 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】Whoever intentionally kills another person shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years; if the act causes death or causes serious disability by particularly cruel means resulting in serious injury, shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

第二百三十四条 之一 第二款 【故意伤害罪】【故意杀人罪】未经本人同意摘取其器官，或者摘取不满十八周岁的人的器官，或者强迫、欺骗他人捐献器官的，依照本法第

Article 234-2, Paragraph 2 [Intentional Injury] [Intentional Homicide] The extraction of a person's organ without their consent, the extraction of an organ from a person under the age of eighteen, or the coercion or deception of another person into organ donation shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this Article ****.

2 / 96 二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

2 / 96 shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232.

第二百三十六条 第三款【强奸罪】强奸妇女、奸淫幼女，有下列情形之一的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑：(一)强奸妇女、奸淫幼女情节恶劣的; (二)强奸妇女、奸淫幼女多人的; (三)在公共场所当众强奸妇女、奸淫幼女的; (四)二人以上轮奸的; (五)奸淫不满十周岁的幼女或者造成幼女伤害的; (六)致使被害人重伤、死亡或者造成其他严重后果的。

Article 236, Paragraph 3 [Rape] Whoever rapes a woman or commits sexual assault against a minor girl under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death: (1) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl is of an abominable nature; (2) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl involves multiple victims; (3) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl is committed in public; (4) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl is committed jointly by two or more persons in succession; (5) The act of committing sexual assault against a minor girl under the age of ten or causing injury to the minor girl; (6) Causing serious injury to or the death of the victim or causing other serious consequences.

第二百三十八条 【非法拘禁罪】非法拘禁他人或者以其他方法非法剥夺他人人身自由，使用暴力致人伤残、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】 Whoever illegally detains another person or, by other means, illegally deprives another person of personal liberty, and uses violence causing injury or death, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

第二百三十九条 【绑架罪】以勒索财物为目的绑架他人的，或者绑架他人作为人质，并杀害被绑架人的，或者故意伤害被绑架人，致人重伤、死亡的，处无期徒刑或者死刑，并处没收财产。以勒索财物为目的偷盗婴幼儿的，依照前两款的规定处罚。

Article 239 【Crime of Kidnapping】 Whoever kidnaps another person for the purpose of extorting property, or takes another person as a hostage and kills the kidnapped person, or intentionally injures the kidnapped person, causing serious injury or death, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or death, and in addition shall be sentenced to confiscation of property. Whoever steals an infant for the purpose of extorting property shall be punished according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

第二百四十条 【拐卖妇女、儿童罪】拐卖妇女、儿童的有下列情形之一，且情节特别严重的，处死刑，并处没收财产：(一)拐卖妇女、儿童集团的首要分子; (二)拐卖妇女、儿童三人以上的; (三)奸淫被拐卖的妇女的; (四)诱骗、强迫被拐卖的妇女卖淫或者将被拐卖的妇女卖给他人迫使其卖淫的; (五)以出卖为目的，使用暴力、胁迫或者麻醉方法绑架妇女、儿童的; (六)以出卖为目的，偷盗婴幼儿的; (七)造成被拐卖的妇女、儿童或者其亲属重伤、死亡或者其他严重后果的; 3 / 96 (八)将妇女、儿童卖往境外的。

Article 240 【Crime of Trafficking in Women and Children】 Whoever traffics in women or children and falls under any of the following circumstances, and the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to death and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property: (1) the principal offender of a trafficking in women or children group; (2) trafficking in three or more women or children; (3) raping a trafficked woman; (4) inducing or forcing a trafficked woman into prostitution or selling a trafficked woman to another person to force her into prostitution; (5) kidnapping women or children by means of violence, coercion, or anesthetic for the purpose of sale; (6) stealing infants or young children for the purpose of sale; (7) causing serious injury, death, or other serious consequences to a trafficked woman or child or their relatives; (8) selling women or children to locations outside the country.

拐卖妇女、儿童是指以出卖为目的，有拐骗、绑架、收买、贩卖、接送、中转妇女、儿童的行为之一的。

The trafficking of women and children refers to any act of deceiving, kidnapping, purchasing, selling, transporting, or transferring women or children for the purpose of selling them.

第二百四十七条 【刑讯逼供罪】【暴力取证罪】司法工作人员对犯罪嫌疑人、被告人实行刑讯逼供或者使用暴力逼取证人证言，致人伤残、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪从重处罚。

Article 247 [Crime of Extorting a Confession by Torture][Crime of Obtaining Evidence by Violence] Where judicial personnel subject criminal suspects or defendants to extortions of confessions by torture or use violence to force witnesses to give testimony, resulting in injury or death, they shall be convicted and punished with a heavier penalty in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

第二百四十八条 【虐待被监管人罪】监狱、拘留所、看守所等监管机构的监管人员对被监管人进行殴打或者体罚虐待，致人伤残、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪从重处罚。监管人员指使被监管人殴打或者体罚虐待其他被监管人的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Article 248 [Crime of Abuse of a Person Under Custody] Where a person in charge of supervision in a supervision institution such as a prison, detention center, or detention house beats or subjects a person under their supervision to corporal punishment or abuse, causing injury, disability, or death, they shall be convicted and punished more severely in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law. Where a person in charge of supervision instigates a person under their supervision to beat or subject another person under supervision to corporal punishment or abuse, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第二百六十三条 【抢劫罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法抢劫公私财物的，有下列情形之一的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑，并处罚金或者没收财产：(一)入户抢劫的; (二)在公共交通工具上抢劫的; (三)抢劫银行或者其他金融机构的; (四)多次抢劫或者抢劫数额巨大的; (五)抢劫致人重伤、死亡的; (六)冒充军警人员抢劫的; (七)持枪抢劫的; (八)抢劫军用物资或者抢险、救灾、救济物资的。

Article 263 【Robbery】 Whoever commits robbery of public or private property by violence, coercion, or other means, and falls under any of the following circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated: (1) committing robbery by entering a residence; (2) committing robbery on a public transportation vehicle; (3) robbing a bank or other financial institution; (4) committing robbery multiple times or robbing an amount of property of huge value; (5) causing serious injury or death to a person through robbery; (6) committing robbery while impersonating a military or police officer; (7) committing robbery while armed with a gun; (8) robbing military supplies or supplies for emergency rescue, disaster relief, or aid.

第二百八十九条 【故意伤害罪】【故意杀人罪】【抢劫罪】聚众“打砸抢”，致人伤残、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。毁坏或者抢走公私财物的，除判令退赔外，对首要分子，依照本法第二百六十三条的规定定罪处罚。

Article 289 [Intentional Injury] [Intentional Homicide] [Robbery] For those who incite a crowd to “smash, loot, and plunder,” causing injury or disability or death, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law. For those who destroy or seize public or private property, in addition to ordering compensation for damages, the principal offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 263 of this Law.

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第二百九十二条 第二款 【聚众斗殴罪】 聚众斗殴，致人重伤、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

Article 292, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Gang Brawling] Whoever engages in a gang brawl that causes serious injury or death to another person shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

第三百一十七条【暴动越狱罪】【聚众持械劫狱罪】暴动越狱或者聚众持械劫狱的首要分子和积极参加的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;情节特别严重的，处死刑;

Article 317 [Crime of Riotous Escape from Prison] [Crime of Armed Rescue of Prisoners by a Mob] The principal offenders and active participants in a riotous escape from prison or an armed rescue of prisoners by a mob shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the circumstances are especially serious, the death penalty shall be imposed;

第三百四十七条 【走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品罪】走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品，无论数量多少，都应当追究刑事责任，予以刑事处罚。

Article 347 【Smuggling, Trafficking, Transporting, and Manufacturing of Narcotics】 The smuggling, trafficking, transporting, and manufacturing of narcotics shall be investigated for criminal liability and subject to criminal punishment, regardless of the quantity involved.

走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品，有下列情形之一的，处十五年有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑，并处没收财产：(一)走私、贩卖、运输、制造鸦片一千克以上、海洛因或者甲基苯丙胺五十克以上或者其他毒品数量大的; (二)走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品集团的首要分子; (三)武装掩护

走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品的; (四)以暴力抗拒检查、拘留、逮捕，情节严重的; (五)参与有组织的国际贩毒活动的。

Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing narcotic drugs, under any of the following circumstances, shall be punishable by fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 15 years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty, and shall also be subject to confiscation of property: (1) Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing not less than 1,000 grams of opium, not less than 50 grams of heroin or methamphetamine, or other narcotic drugs in large quantities; (2) Being a principal in a group engaged in the smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing of narcotic drugs; (3) Committing the acts of smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing narcotic drugs under armed cover; (4) Using violence to resist inspection, detention, or arrest, under serious circumstances; (5) Participating in organized international drug trafficking activities.

第三百六十九条 【破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信罪】破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 369 【Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Installations, or Military Communications】Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military installations, or military communications, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

第三百七十条 【故意提供不合格武器装备、军事设施罪】明知是不合格的武器装备、军事设施而提供给武装部队，特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑或者死刑。

Article 370 【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons, Equipment, or Military Facilities】Whoever intentionally provides substandard weapons, equipment, or military facilities to the armed forces, in cases of particular seriousness, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

2. 无期徒刑上位主义条款第 102 条 勾结外国危害中华人民共和国主权，领土完整和安全的

2. Article 102 of the Principle of Supremacy of Life Imprisonment: Colluding with Foreign Forces to Endanger the Sovereignty, Territorial Integrity, and Security of the People's Republic of China

Article 103. The organization, planning, and implementation of acts to split the state and undermine national unity against the principal offenders and those who have committed major crimes

Article 104. For the principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in organizing, planning, and carrying out armed rebellion or armed riot, and for those who instigate, coerce, seduce, or bribe personnel of state organs, armed forces, people's police, or militiamen to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot.

Article 105 The principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in organizing, planning, and implementing subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system.

Article 106 Colluding with foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals to commit the crimes stipulated in Articles 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter.

Article 108. Treason by defecting to the enemy, under serious circumstances, or leading armed forces personnel, people's police, or militia to defect to the enemy.

Article 110 Participation in a spy organization, acceptance of tasks from a spy organization or its agents, or acting as a spy by directing bombardment targets for the enemy, endangering national security.

Article 112 Supplying the enemy with weapons, equipment, and military supplies during wartime.

Article 120 Organizational Leadership, Terrorist Organizations

Article 121 Hijacking an aircraft by means of violence, coercion, or other means, causing relatively serious consequences.

Article 122: Hijacking ships, motor vehicles, or other means by violence, coercion, or other methods, causing serious consequences.

Article 140: Where a producer or seller adulterates, falsifies, substitutes inferior goods for superior ones, or passes off fake products as genuine ones, or passes off non-conforming products as conforming ones, and the sales amount exceeds 2 million yuan, they may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 142: Production or sale of inferior drugs, with particularly serious consequences 2

Article 143: Production or sale of food that does not meet food safety standards, sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious foodborne diseases, and with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated

Article 144: Production or sale of food containing toxic or harmful non-food ingredients resulting in death, or with other particularly serious circumstances,

shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated

Article 145: Production of medical devices or medical health materials that do not meet the national or industry standards for protecting human health, sufficient to endanger human health, with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount or have property confiscated

Article 147: Production of fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, or chemical fertilizers; sale of pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds that are known to be fake or have lost their efficacy; or producers or sellers passing off substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds as qualified ones, causing particularly major losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount or have property confiscated

Article 151: Smuggling of weapons, ammunition, nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency; or smuggling of cultural relics, gold, silver, and other precious metals prohibited from export by the state; or precious animals and their products prohibited from export by the state, with particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment

第 103 条 组织策划，实施分裂国家，破坏国家统一对首要分子和罪行重大的

2 Generally refers to causing serious injury, serious disability, or death to a single person, or causing multiple persons to suffer the above results, or causing economic losses in sales of more than 5 million RMB

5 / 96 第 104 条 组织策划实施武装叛乱或武装暴乱的对首要分子或者罪行重大的 策动，胁迫，勾引，收买国家机关工作人员，武装部队人员，人民警察，民兵进行武装叛乱或武装暴乱的

7 / 96 Article 152: For the purpose of profit or dissemination, smuggling of obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, books or other obscene items, with serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment

Article 163: Staff members of companies, enterprises, or other units, taking advantage of their positions to extort property from others, or illegally accepting property from others with an amount particularly huge or with other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined

第 105 条 组织策划实施颠覆国家政权，推翻社会主义制度的首要分子或者罪行重大者

Staff members of companies, enterprises, or other units, in economic transactions, taking advantage of their positions to violate state regulations by accepting kickbacks or service fees of various denominations for personal benefit, shall be punished according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph

Article 170: Ringleaders of a counterfeiting currency group, or with an amount particularly huge, or with other particularly serious circumstances, may be sentenced to life imprisonment

Article 171: Selling or purchasing counterfeit currency, or knowingly transporting counterfeit currency with an amount particularly huge, may be sentenced to life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 but not more than 500,000 or have property confiscated

第 106 条 与境外机构，组织，个人相勾结，实施本章第 103 条，104 条 105 条规定之罪

Bank or other financial institution staff members who commit the crime in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in the same manner

第 108 条 投敌叛变，情节严重，或者带领武装部队人员，人民警察，民兵，投敌叛变者

Article 177: Forgery or alteration of financial instruments (forgery or alteration of bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, collection orders, remittance orders, bank deposit certificates and other bank settlement instruments, letters of credit or their accompanying documents, papers, or credit cards), with particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 but not more than 500,000 or have property confiscated

第 110 条 参加间谍组织或接受间谍组织及其代理人任务，或为敌人指示轰击目标间谍行为，危害国家安全的

Article 178: Forgery or alteration of treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state, with an amount particularly huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 but not more than 500,000 or have property confiscated

第 112 条 战时供给敌人武器装备，军用物资资敌的

Article 192: For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to illegally raise funds with an amount huge or with other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated

第 120 条 组织领导，恐怖活动组织的

Article 193 Where a party obtains a loan from a bank or other financial institution by fraud for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, as provided in the following items, they may be sentenced to life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第 121 条 以暴力 胁迫或其他方式劫持航空器，造成较严重后果的

1. Fabricating false reasons such as the introduction of funds or projects,

6 / 96 第 122 条 以暴力，胁迫或其他方法劫持船只，汽车，造成严重后果的

第 140 条 生产者，销售者在产品中掺杂，掺假，以次充好，以假充真，或以不合格产品冒充合格产品，且销售金额 200 万元以上的，可能处无期徒刑

第 142 条 生产或销售劣药，后果特别严重的 2

第 143 条 生产，销售不符合食品安全标准的食品，足以造成严重食物中毒事故或其他严重食源性疾病，且后果特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

第 144 条 生产，销售的食品中掺入有毒，有害非食品原料致人死亡，或有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

第 145 条 生产不符合保障人体健康的国家标准，行业标准的医疗器械，医用卫生材料足以危害人体健康，后果特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处销售金额 50%以上，二倍以下罚金或没收财产

第 147 条 生产假农药，假兽药，假化肥，销售明知是假的或者失去使用效能的农药，兽药，化肥，种子或者生产者，销售者以不合格农药，兽药，化肥，种子冒充合格农药，兽药，化肥，种子，使生产遭受特别重大损失的，处七年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处销售金额 50%以上二倍以下罚金或者没收财产

第 151 条 走私武器，弹药，核材料或者伪造货币，或走私国家禁止出口的文物，黄金，白银和其他贵重金属，或者国家禁止出口的珍贵动物及其制品，情节特别严重的， 处无期徒刑

2 一般指致单人重伤，严重残疾或死亡，或致多人产生如上结果的，亦或造成经济上销售额损失人民币 500 万元以上的

7 / 96 第 152 条 以牟利或者传播为目的，走私淫秽的影片，录像带，录音带，图片，书刊或者其他淫秽物品，情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑

第 163 条 公司，企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，索取他人财物，或者非法收受他人财物数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金

公司，企业或者其他单位的工作人员，在经济往来中，利用职务便利，违反国家规定，收受各种名义的回扣，手续费归个人所有的依前款规定处罚

第 170 条 伪造货币集团的首要分子，或数额特别巨大，或有其他特别严重情节的，可处无期徒刑

第 171 条，出售，购买伪造货币或明知是伪造，后边儿运输数额特别巨大的，可能处无期徒刑，并处 5 万以上 50 万以下罚金或者没收财产

银行或其他金融机构工作人员犯前款罪的，同样处罚

第 177 条 伪造，变造金融票证（伪造，变造汇票，本票，支票，委托收款凭证，汇款凭证，银行存单等其他银行结算凭证，信用证或其他随附单据，文件或信用卡）情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

第 178 条 伪造，变造国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，数额特别巨大的处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或处没收财产

第 192 条 以非法占有为目的，使用诈骗方法非法集资数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

8 / 96 第 193 条 当事人以下述各条理由诈骗银行或者其他金融机构贷款数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，可处无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产 1. 编造引进资金，项目等虚假理由，

2. 使用虚假经济合同，

2. Using false economic contracts,

3. 使用虚假证明文件，

3. Using false supporting documents,

4. 使用虚假产权证明作担保

4. Using false property rights certificates as collateral,

5. 超出抵押物价值重复担保

5. Repeatedly providing collateral exceeding the value of the mortgaged property,

6. 以其他方式诈骗贷款的以非法占有为目的

6. Committing loan fraud by other means with the purpose of illegal possession.

第 194 条 有下列情形之一，进行金融票据诈骗活动，数额特别巨大或有其他严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或没收财产 1. 明知是伪造，变造的汇票，本票，支票而使用的

Article 194 Where any of the following circumstances occurs and a person engages in financial instrument fraud for an especially huge amount or under other serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

1. Using a forged or altered bill of exchange, promissory note, or check knowing it to be forged or altered,

2. 明知是作废汇票，本票，支票而使用的

2. Using a canceled bill of exchange, promissory note, or check knowing it to be canceled,

3. 冒用他人汇票，本票，支票的

3. Fraudulently using another person's bill of exchange, promissory note, or check,

4. 签发空头支票或者与其预留印鉴，不服支票骗取财物的

4. Issuing a check without sufficient funds or with a pre-registered seal to defraud property,

5. 汇票，本票出票人签发无资金保证的汇票，本票或者在出票时作虚假记载，骗取财物的
6. 使用伪造，变造，委托收款凭证，汇款凭证，银行存单等其他银行结算凭证的

5. The drawer of a bill of exchange or promissory note issues a bill without financial guarantee or makes a false statement at the time of issue to defraud property.

第 195 条有下列情形之一者，使用信用证诈骗数额特别巨大或者有其他特别弄情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产 1. 使用伪造，变造信用证或者随附单据，文件的

6. Using forged, altered, entrusted collection vouchers, remittance vouchers, bank deposit certificates, or other bank settlement instruments.

Article 195 Where any of the following circumstances occurs and a person engages in letter of credit fraud for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

1. Using a forged or altered letter of credit or its accompanying documents,

2. 使用作废信用证的

2. Using a canceled letter of credit,

3. 骗取信用证的

3. Obtaining a letter of credit by fraud,

4. 以其他方式进行信用证诈骗活动的

4. Committing letter of credit fraud by other means.

9 / 96 第 197 条 使用伪造，变造的国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券进行诈骗活动，数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

Article 197 Where a person engages in fraud by using forged or state treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第 204 条 以假报出口或其他欺骗手段骗取国家出口退税款，数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑并处骗取税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金或者没收财产

Article 204 Where a person, by false declaration of export or other deceptive means, obtains export tax rebates from the state for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax rebates fraudulently obtained or have their property confiscated.

第 205 条 虚开增值税专用发票或者虚开用于骗取出口退税，抵扣税款其他发票数额巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

Article 205 Where a person falsely issues special VAT invoices or other invoices used for obtaining export tax rebates or tax deductions for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第 206 条 伪造或者出售伪造的增值税专用发票数量巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

Article 206 Where a person forges or sells forged special VAT invoices in an especially huge quantity or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第 207 条 非法出售增值税专用发票数量巨大的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处 5 万元以上 50 万元以下罚金或者没收财产

Article 207 Where a person illegally sells special VAT invoices in an especially huge quantity, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第 239 条第一款 以勒索财物为目的，绑架他人或绑架婴儿或者绑架他人及婴儿作为人质的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

Article 239, Paragraph 1 Whoever kidnaps another person or an infant, or takes another person or an infant as a hostage for the purpose of extorting property, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined or have their property confiscated.

第 266 条 诈骗公私财物，数额特别巨大，或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产，本法另有规定的，从其规定

Article 266 Whoever defrauds public or private property for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined or have their property confiscated. Where other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, those provisions shall apply.

第 271 条 公司，企业或其他单位工作人员利用职务便利，将本单位财物非法据为己有，数额特别巨大的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 271 Where a partner, cooperator, or collaborator of a company, enterprise, or other entity, by taking advantage of their position, illegally appropriates the property of their entity for personal possession, and the amount involved is exceptionally large, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and also be fined.

第 289 条 聚众打砸抢致人伤残，死亡的，依照中华人民共和国刑法第 234 条，第 232 条规定定罪处罚、10 / 96 第 295 条 传授犯罪方法，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑

Article 289 Where a gathering engages in beating, smashing, looting, and robbery, causing injury or death, the offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

第 300 条 组织利用会道门，邪教组织或者利用迷信破坏国家法律，行政法规实施情节特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

Article 295 Where the method of committing a crime is taught and the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

第 318 条 组织他人偷越国境边境有下列情况之一者，处七年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产 1. 组织他人偷越国边境集团的首要分子

Article 300: Whoever utilizes cults, heretical organizations, or superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations, under circumstances of particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 318. Any person who organizes the illegal crossing of a national border and falls under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

1. The principal offender of a group that organizes the illegal crossing of a national border.

2. 多次组织他人偷越国边境，或组织他人偷越国边境人数众多

2. Organizing others to illegally cross national borders on multiple occasions, or organizing a large number of others to illegally cross national borders

3. 造成被组织人员重伤，死亡的

3. Causing serious injury or death to a member of the organization

4. 剥夺或限制被组织人员人身自由的

4. Deprivation or restriction of the personal liberty of organized participants

5. 以暴力威胁方法抗拒边境检查的

5. Resisting border inspection by means of threats of violence

6. 违法所得数额巨大的

6. Where the amount of illegal gains is enormous.

7. 有其他特别严重情节的

7. There are other circumstances of particular severity.

第 334 条 非法采集供应血液或者制作供应血液制品不符合国家规定标准，足以危害人体健康，造成特别严重后果的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

Article 334 Where the illegal collection or supply of blood or the production of blood products for supply does not comply with the state-prescribed standards, is sufficient to endanger human health, and causes particularly serious consequences, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第 348 条 非法持有鸦片 1kg 以上，海洛因或者甲基苯丙胺（俗称冰毒）50g 以上，或者其他毒品数量大的，处七年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 348 Whoever illegally possesses 1 kilogram or more of opium, 50 grams or more of heroin or methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”), or a large quantity of other narcotic drugs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined.

第 358 条 组织，强迫他人卖淫，情节严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收财产

Article 358: Whoever organizes or forces another person into prostitution, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第 363 条 以牟利为目的，制作，复制，出版，贩卖，传播淫秽物品，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或没收。

Article 363: For the purpose of profit, the production, duplication, publication, sale, or dissemination of obscene articles, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and a fine or confiscation.

11 / 96 第 433 条，战时造谣惑众或动摇军心，情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或无期徒刑

Article 433: In wartime, for spreading rumors to confuse the public or undermine military morale, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

3. 政治权利剥夺可能留存条款

3. Clause on Possible Deprivation of Political Rights

第一百零三条 【分裂国家罪】组织、策划、实施分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if they are the principal offenders or have committed major crimes; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if they are active participants; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if they are other participants.

【煽动分裂国家罪】煽动分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;首要分子或者罪行重大的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

【Crime of Inciting to Split the State】 Whoever incites the splitting of the state or undermines the unity of the state shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the offender is a principal offender or has committed a major crime, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

第一百零四条 【武装叛乱、暴乱罪】组织、策划、实施武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he actively participates; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant.

第一百零五条 【颠覆国家政权罪】组织、策划、实施颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 105. Those who organize, plan, or implement Crime of Subverting State Power, subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years for the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes; those who actively participate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; and other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

【煽动颠覆国家政权罪】以造谣、诽谤或者其他方式煽动颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;首要分子或者罪行重大的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

【Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power】Whoever incites the subversion of state power or the overthrow of the socialist system by spreading rumors, slandering, or by other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the principal offender or the crime is of a serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第一百零七条 【资助危害国家安全犯罪活动罪】境内外机构、组织或者个人资助实施本章第一百零二条、第一百零三条、第一百零四条、第一百零五条规定之罪的，对直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 107 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering State Security】Any institution, organization, or individual within or outside the territory that funds the commission of crimes as stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter, shall, for the persons directly responsible, be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance,

or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

12 / 96 第一百零九条 【叛逃罪】国家机关工作人员在履行公务期间，擅离岗位，叛逃境外或者在境外叛逃的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

12 / 96 Article 109 【Crime of Defection】Any state organ functionary who, during the performance of official duties, leaves his post without authorization and defects to a foreign country or defects while abroad, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

第一百一十一条 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密或者情报的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑;情节较轻的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百二十条 【组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪】组织、领导恐怖活动组织的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处没收财产;积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，可以并处罚金。

Article 120 【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization】Whoever organizes or leads a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and also be sentenced to confiscation of property; whoever actively participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and also be fined; whoever otherwise participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than

three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

第一百二十条 之一 【帮助恐怖活动罪】资助恐怖活动组织、实施恐怖活动的个人的，或者资助恐怖活动培训的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120-1 【Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities】Whoever funds a terrorist organization, individuals who carry out terrorist activities, or terrorist training, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or sentenced to confiscation of property.

第一百二十条 之二 【准备实施恐怖活动罪】有下列情形之一的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产：(一)为实施恐怖活动准备凶器、危险物品或者其他工具的; (二)组织恐怖活动培训或者积极参加恐怖活动培训的;

Article 120-2 【Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities】Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or sentenced to confiscation of property: (1) Preparing weapons, dangerous articles, or other tools for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities; (2) Organizing or actively participating in terrorist training;

13 / 96 (三)为实施恐怖活动与境外恐怖活动组织或者人员联络的; (四)为实施恐怖活动进行策划或者其他准备的。

13 / 96 (3) Contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities; (4) Planning or making other preparations for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities.

有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

Whoever commits the acts described in the preceding paragraph and at the same time constitutes other crimes shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

第一百二十条 之三 【宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义、煽动实施恐怖活动罪】以制作、散发宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的图书、音频视频资料或者其他物品，或者通过讲授、发布信息等方式宣扬恐

怖主义、极端主义的，或者煽动实施恐怖活动的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120-3 【Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting Terrorist Activities】Whoever promotes terrorism or extremism by producing or distributing books, audio-visual materials, or other items that promote terrorism or extremism, or by means of lectures, disseminating information, etc., or incites the commission of terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or sentenced to confiscation of property.

第二百三十八条 【非法拘禁罪】非法拘禁他人或者以其他方法非法剥夺他人人身自由的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。具有殴打、侮辱情节的，从重处罚。

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Whoever illegally detains another person or illegally deprives another person of personal freedom by other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights. If the act involves beating or insulting, the punishment shall be aggravated.

第二百四十六条 【以暴力或者其他方法公然侮辱罪】【以暴力或者其他方法公然诽谤罪】以暴力或者其他方法公然侮辱他人或者捏造事实诽谤他人，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 246 [Crime of Publicly Insulting Others by Violence or Other Means] [Crime of Slandering Others by Violence or Other Means] Whoever publicly insults another person by violence or other means or fabricates facts to slander another person, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百四十九条 【煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视罪】煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 249 [Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination] Whoever incites ethnic hatred or discrimination, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百五十六条 【破坏选举罪】在选举各级人民代表大会代表和国家机关领导人员时，以暴力、威胁、欺骗、贿赂、伪造选举文件、虚报选举票数等手段破坏选举或者妨害选民和代表自由行使选举权和被选举权，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 256 [Crime of Disrupting Elections] Whoever disrupts elections or obstructs voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote and to be elected by violence, threat, deception, bribery, forging election documents, or falsely reporting the number of votes cast in elections of people's congress representatives at all levels and leading personnel of state organs, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百七十八条 【煽动暴力抗拒法律实施罪】煽动群众暴力抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;造成严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 278 [Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law] Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百七十九条 【招摇撞骗罪】冒充国家机关工作人员招摇撞骗的，处三年以下有期 14 / 96 徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 279 [Crime of Impersonation] Whoever impersonates a staff member of a state organ to swindle others shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百八十条 【伪造、变造、买卖国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】伪造、变造、买卖或者盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关的公文、证件、印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 280 [Crime of Forging, Altering, Selling, Stealing, Seizing, or Destroying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs] [Crime of Stealing, Seizing, or Destroying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs] Whoever forges, alters, sells, steals, seizes, or destroys official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public

surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

【伪造公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体印章罪】伪造公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体的印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金。

[Crime of Forging Seals of Companies, Enterprises, Institutions, or People's Organizations] Whoever forges seals of companies, enterprises, institutions, or people's organizations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined.

【伪造、变造、买卖身份证件罪】伪造、变造、买卖居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

[Crime of Forging, Altering, or Selling Identity Certificates] Whoever forges, alters, or sells identity certificates that can be used to prove one's identity according to law, such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, or driver's licenses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第二百九十条 【聚众扰乱社会秩序罪】聚众扰乱社会秩序，情节严重，致使工作、生产、营业和教学、科研、医疗无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑;对其他积极参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 290 [Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Disrupt Social Order] Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, if the circumstances are serious, causing work, production, business, teaching, scientific research, or medical services to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for the principal offenders; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other active participants.

【聚众冲击国家机关罪】聚众冲击国家机关，致使国家机关工作无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他积极参加的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

[Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Storm State Organs] Whoever gathers a crowd to storm a state organ, causing the work of the state organ to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years for the principal offenders; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other active participants.

第二百九十四条 【组织、领导、参加黑社会性质组织罪】组织、领导黑社会性质的组织的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处没收财产;积极参加的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，可以并处罚金或者没收财产;其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，可以并处罚金。

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in Criminal Syndicates] Whoever organizes or leads a criminal syndicate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and also be sentenced to confiscation of property; whoever actively participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and may also be fined or have their property confiscated; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

第二百九十六条 【非法集会、游行、示威罪】举行集会、游行、示威，未依照法律规定申请或者申请未获许可，或者未按照主管机关许可的起止时间、地点、路线进行，又

Article 296 [Crime of Illegal Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever holds an assembly, parade, or demonstration without applying in accordance with legal provisions or without obtaining approval, or fails to conduct it in accordance with the time, place, and route approved by the competent authority, and refuses to obey the order to disassemble, seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for the person in charge and the persons directly responsible for the assembly, parade, or demonstration.

15 / 96 拒不服从解散命令，严重破坏社会秩序的，对集会、游行、示威的负责人和直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

15 / 96 Whoever holds an assembly, parade, or demonstration without applying in accordance with legal provisions or without obtaining approval, or fails to conduct it in accordance with the time, place, and route approved by the competent authority, and refuses to obey the order to disassemble, seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not

more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for the person in charge and the persons directly responsible for the assembly, parade, or demonstration.

第二百九十七条 【非法携带武器、管制刀具、爆炸物参加集会、游行、示威罪】违反法律规定，携带武器、管制刀具或者爆炸物参加集会、游行、示威的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 297 [Crime of Carrying Weapons, Controlled Knives, or Explosives to an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever, in violation of legal provisions, carries weapons, controlled knives, or explosives to an assembly, parade, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十八条 【破坏集会、游行、示威罪】扰乱、冲击或者以其他方法破坏依法举行的集会、游行、示威，造成公共秩序混乱的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 298 [Crime of Disrupting an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever disturbs, rushes, or disrupts by other means an assembly, parade, or demonstration held in accordance with legal provisions, causing confusion in public order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十九条 【侮辱国旗、国徽、国歌罪】在公共场合，故意以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式侮辱中华人民共和国国旗、国徽的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 299 [Crime of Insulting the National Flag, National Emblem, or National Anthem] Whoever, in a public place, intentionally insults the national flag, national emblem, or national anthem of the People's Republic of China by means of burning, damaging, scribbling on, defiling, trampling, or other acts, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十九条 之一 【侵害英雄烈士名誉、荣誉罪】侮辱、诽谤或者以其他方式侵害英雄烈士的名誉、荣誉，损害社会公共利益，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 299-1 [Crime of Infringing upon the Reputation and Honor of Heroes and Martyrs] Whoever insults, defames, or by other means infringes upon the reputation and honor of heroes and martyrs, harming the social public interest and with serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of

not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第三百条 【组织、利用会道门、邪教组织、利用迷信破坏法律实施罪】组织、利用会道门、邪教组织或者利用迷信破坏国家法律、行政法规实施的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;情节特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产;情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 300 [Crime of Organizing or Using Cults, Heretical Organizations, or Superstition to Undermine Implementation of Laws] Whoever organizes or uses cults, heretical organizations, or uses superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and also be fined; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment and also be fined or have their property confiscated; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and also be fined or be fined alone.

4. 十五年上位主义条款 4.1. 十年附加下位主义附加主义条款

4. Fifteen-Year Supremacy Clause 4.1. Ten-Year Additional Subordination Clause

第一百五十三条 【走私普通货物、物品罪】走私本法第一百五十一条、第一百五十二条、第三百四十七条规定以外的货物、物品的，根据情节轻重，分别依照下列规定处罚:

Article 153 [Crime of Smuggling Ordinary Goods or Articles] Whoever smuggles goods or articles other than those specified in Articles 151, 152, and 347 of this Law shall be punished according to the following provisions depending on the seriousness of the circumstances:

(三)走私货物、物品偷逃应缴税额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有 16 / 96 期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处偷逃应缴税额一倍以上五倍以下罚金或者没收财产。

(3) For smuggling goods or articles where the amount of tax evaded is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of tax evaded or have their property confiscated.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑。

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly responsible and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

对多次走私未经处理的，按照累计走私货物、物品的偷逃应缴税额处罚。

For repeated smuggling that has not been dealt with, punishment shall be imposed based on the cumulative amount of tax evaded from the smuggled goods or articles.

第一百七十二条 【持有、使用假币罪】明知是伪造的货币而持有、使用，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金;数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金;数额特别巨大的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金或者没收财产。

Article 172 [Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency] Whoever knowingly possesses or uses counterfeit currency, in a relatively large amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined alone for an amount not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan; if the amount is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined for an amount not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the amount is especially huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and also be fined for an amount not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

第一百七十六条 【非法吸收公众存款罪】非法吸收公众存款或者变相吸收公众存款，扰乱金融秩序的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金;数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 176 [Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits] Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or absorbs public deposits in a disguised manner, thereby disrupting financial order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined; if the amount involved is huge or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined; if the amount involved is especially huge

or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有前两款行为，在提起公诉前积极退赃退赔，减少损害结果发生的，可以从轻或者减轻处罚。

Where a person commits the acts mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs and actively returns the illegal gains and compensates for the losses before the public prosecution is initiated, thereby reducing the harmful consequences, the punishment may be mitigated or be given a lighter punishment.

第一百九十八条 【保险诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，进行保险诈骗活动……数额 1 特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下（2-20W）罚金或者没收财产：

Article 198 [Crime of Insurance Fraud] Whoever commits insurance fraud by committing any of the following acts... if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan (20W-200W) or have their property confiscated:

(一)投保人故意虚构保险标的，骗取保险金的;

(1) The policyholder intentionally fabricates the subject matter of the insurance to defraud the insurance money;

1 个人进行保险诈骗数额在一万元以上的，属于“数额较大”;个人进行保险诈骗数额在五万元以上的，属于“数额巨大”;个人进行保险诈骗数额在二十万元以上的，属于“数额特别巨大”17 / 96 (二)投保人、被保险人或者受益人对发生的保险事故编造虚假的原因或者夸大损失的程度，骗取保险金的;

1. If an individual commits insurance fraud involving an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; if an individual commits insurance fraud involving an amount of not less than 50,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; if an individual commits insurance fraud involving an amount of not less than 200,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount” 17 / 96 (2) The policyholder, the insured, or the

beneficiary fabricates false causes for the occurrence of the insured event or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud the insurance money;

(三)投保人、被保险人或者受益人编造未曾发生的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(3) The policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insured event that has not occurred to defraud the insurance money;

(四)投保人、被保险人故意造成财产损失的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(4) The policyholder or the insured intentionally causes the loss of property in the insured event to defraud the insurance money;

(五)投保人、受益人故意造成被保险人死亡、伤残或者疾病，骗取保险金的。

(5) The policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured to defraud the insurance money.

有前款第四项、第五项所列行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照数罪并罚的规定处罚。

Where a person commits the acts mentioned in paragraph (4) or (5) of the preceding paragraph and at the same time commits other crimes, he shall be punished in accordance with the provisions for concurrent punishment for several crimes.

单位犯第一款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员…… 数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑。

If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the first paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible... if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

保险事故的鉴定人、证明人、财产评估人故意提供虚假的证明文件，为他人诈骗提供条件的，以保险诈骗的共犯论处。

The appraiser, certifier, or property assessor of an insured event who intentionally provides false documents for others to create conditions for fraud shall be dealt with as an accomplice in insurance fraud.

第二百七十四条 【敲诈勒索罪】敲诈勒索公私财物……数额特别巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 274 [Crime of Extortion] Whoever extorts public or private property... if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious

circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百三十六条 【非法行医罪】未取得医生执业资格的人非法行医……造成就诊人死亡的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 336 [Crime of Illegal Practice of Medicine] Any person who practices medicine without obtaining a practicing physician's qualification... if the death of the patient is caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

【非法进行节育手术罪】未取得医生执业资格的人擅自为他人进行节育复通手术、假节育手术、终止妊娠手术或者摘取宫内节育器……造成就诊人死亡的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

[Crime of Illegally Performing Sterilization Operations] Any person who, without obtaining a practicing physician's qualification, performs sterilization recanalization operations, false sterilization operations, termination of pregnancy operations, or removal of intrauterine devices for others... if the death of the patient is caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百三十九条 【非法处置进口的固体废物罪】违反国家规定，将境外的固体废物进境倾倒、堆放、处置……后果特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 339 [Crime of Illegally Disposing of Imported Solid Waste] Whoever, in violation of state regulations, dumps, stacks, or disposes of solid waste from outside the territory into the country... if the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

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第三百四十一条 【危害珍贵、濒危野生动物罪】非法猎捕、杀害国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物的，或者非法收购、运输、出售国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物及其制品…… 特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 341 [Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals] Whoever illegally hunts, kills, or captures precious or endangered wild animals under state key protection, or illegally purchases, transports, or sells precious or endangered wild animals under state key protection or their products... if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第三百九十条 之一 【对有影响力的人行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，向国家工作人员的近亲属或者其他与该国家工作人员关系密切的人，或者向离职的国家工作人员或者其近亲属以及其他与其关系密切的人行贿……情节特别严重的，或者使国家利益遭受特别重大损失的，处七年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 390-1 [Crime of Bribery of Influential Persons] For the purpose of seeking improper benefits, bribing the close relatives of a state functionary or other persons with close ties to such a state functionary, or bribing a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with close ties to them... If the circumstances are especially serious, or if state interests suffer especially major losses, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

4.2. 七年附加下位主义附加主义条款

4.2. Seven-Year Clause with Subsidiary and Additional Provisions

第一百二十条 之四 【利用极端主义破坏法律实施罪】利用极端主义煽动、胁迫群众破坏国家法律确立的婚姻、司法、教育、社会管理等制度实施……情节特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120-4 [Crime of Using Extremism to Sabotage the Implementation of Laws] Using extremism to incite or coerce the masses to sabotage the implementation of systems established by state law concerning marriage, justice, education, social management, etc... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第一百二十四条 【破坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施罪】破坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施，危害公共安全……造成严重后果的，处七年以上有期徒刑。

Article 124 [Crime of Damaging Radio and Television Facilities or Public Telecommunication Facilities] Damaging radio and television facilities or public telecommunication facilities, endangering public safety... If serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

第一百三十三条 【交通肇事罪】违反交通运输管理法规，因而发生重大事故……因逃逸致人死亡的，处七年以上有期徒刑。

Article 133 [Crime of Traffic Offense] Violating traffic and transportation management regulations, thereby causing a major accident... If death results

from fleeing the scene, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

第一百四十条 【生产、销售伪劣产品罪】生产者、销售者在产品中掺杂、掺假，以假充真，以次充好或者以不合格产品冒充合格产品……销售金额五十万元以上不满二百万元的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金;

Article 140 [Crime of Producing or Selling Substandard Products] Producers or sellers adulterating or mixing impurities into products, passing off fakes as genuine goods, passing off inferior goods as superior ones, or passing off non-conforming products as conforming products... If the sales amount is not less than 500,000 yuan but less than 2 million yuan, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百五十一条 【走私武器、弹药罪】【走私核材料罪】【走私假币罪】走私武器、弹药、核材料或者伪造的货币的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产;

Article 151 [Crime of Smuggling Weapons or Ammunition] [Crime of Smuggling Nuclear Materials] [Crime of Smuggling Counterfeit Currency] Smuggling weapons, ammunition, nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第二百零九条 【非法制造、出售非法制造的用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】伪造、擅自制造或者出售伪造、擅自制造的可以用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款的其他发票…… 数量特别巨大的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金或者没收财产。

Article 209 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for Fraudulent Export Tax Refunds or Tax Deductions] Forging, manufacturing without authorization, or selling forged or unauthorized manufactured other invoices that can be used for fraudulent export tax refunds or tax deductions... If the quantity is especially huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

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第二百七十二条 【挪用资金罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，挪用本单位资金归个人使用或者借贷给他人，数额特别巨大、超过三个月未还的，或者虽未超过

三个月，但数额特别巨大2、进行营利活动的，或者进行非法活动……数额特别巨大的，处七年以上有期徒刑

Article 272 [Crime of Embezzlement of Funds] Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit, taking advantage of their position, embezzle the unit's funds for personal use or lend them to others, if the amount is especially huge and has not been returned for more than three months, or if the amount is especially huge and has not been returned for more than three months but is used for profit-making activities, or for illegal activities... If the amount is especially huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

第二百九十四条 【组织、领导、参加黑社会性质组织罪】组织、领导黑社会性质的组织的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处没收财产

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Criminal Syndicate] Organizing or leading a criminal syndicate, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also have their property confiscated.

第三百一十六条 第二款【劫夺被押解人员罪】劫夺押解途中的罪犯、被告人、犯罪嫌疑人的…… 情节严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑。

Article 316, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Rescuing Persons in Custody] Rescuing prisoners, defendants, or criminal suspects being escorted... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

第三百二十一条 【运送他人偷越国(边)境罪】运送他人偷越国(边)境…… 在运送他人偷越国(边)境中造成被运送人重伤、死亡，或者以暴力、威胁方法抗拒检查的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 321 [Crime of Transporting Others to Cross National Borders Illegally] Transporting others to cross national borders illegally... If serious injury or death to the transported person is caused during the transportation, or if resistance to inspection is made by violent or threatening means, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined.

(一)多次实施运送行为或者运送人数众多的;

(1) Multiple acts of transportation or transporting a large number of persons;

(二)所使用的船只、车辆等交通工具不具备必要的安全条件，足以造成严重后果的;

(2) The vessels, vehicles, or other means of transportation used lack necessary safety conditions, sufficient to cause serious consequences;

(三)违法所得数额巨大的;

(3) The amount of illegal gains is especially huge;

(四)有其他特别严重情节的

(4) There are other especially serious circumstances.

第三百三十八条 【污染环境罪】违反国家规定，排放、倾倒或者处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质或者其他有害物质，严重污染环境…… 有下列情形之一的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金:

Article 338 [Crime of Environmental Pollution] In violation of state regulations, the emission, dumping, or disposal of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, causing serious environmental pollution… Where any of the following circumstances applies, a fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and a fine shall be imposed:

(一)在饮用水水源保护区、自然保护地核心保护区等依法确定的重点保护区域排放、倾倒、处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质，情节特别严重的;

(1) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, or toxic substances in key protected areas as legally designated, such as drinking water source protection zones and core conservation zones of nature reserves, under circumstances of particularly serious gravity;

2 指挪用 600 万元以上的 20 / 96 (二)向国家确定的重要江河、湖泊水域排放、倾倒、处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质，情节特别严重的;

2. Referring to the embezzlement of more than 6 million yuan; or (2) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, or toxic substances into the waters of important rivers and lakes designated by the State, under circumstances of particularly serious gravity;

(三)致使大量永久基本农田基本功能丧失或者遭受永久性破坏的;

(3) Causing the basic functions of a large quantity of permanent basic farmland to be lost or suffering permanent damage;

(四)致使多人重伤、严重疾病，或者致人严重残疾、死亡的

(4) Causing multiple persons to suffer serious injuries or severe illnesses, or causing a person to suffer serious disability or death.

第三百四十五条 【盗伐林木罪】盗伐森林或者其他林木……数量特别巨大的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金…… 盗伐、滥伐国家级自然保护区内的森林或者其他林木的，从重处罚

Article 345 【Crime of Illegal Logging】Illegal logging of forests or other trees... in particularly large quantities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and also be fined... Illegal logging or excessive logging of forests or other trees within a national nature reserve shall be punished with increased severity.

第三百五十条 【非法生产、买卖、运输制毒物品、走私制毒物品罪】违反国家规定，非法生产、买卖、运输醋酸酐、乙醚、三氯甲烷或者其他用于制造毒品的原料、配剂，或者携带上述物品进出境，情节较重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;情节特别严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 350 【Crime of Illegally Producing, Selling, or Transporting Precursor Chemicals, and Smuggling Precursor Chemicals】Whoever violates state regulations by illegally producing, selling, or transporting acetic anhydride, ether, chloroform, or other raw materials or reagents used for manufacturing drugs, or by carrying the aforementioned items across the border, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

4.3. 五年附加下位主义(十五年上位)条款第一百零三条 第二款 【煽动分裂国家罪】煽动分裂国家、破坏国家统一的…… 首要分子或者罪行重大的，处五年以上有期徒刑

4.3. Article 103, Paragraph 2 of the Five-Year Subordinate (Fifteen-Year Superior) Provision 【Crime of Inciting Splitting the State】Whoever incites the splitting of the state or undermines the unity of the state... and is a principal offender or has committed a major offense, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第一百零五条 第二款【煽动颠覆国家政权罪】以造谣、诽谤或者其他方式煽动颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度…… 首要分子或者罪行重大的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 105, paragraph 2 【Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power】For those who spread rumors, defame others, or by other means inciting subversion of state power, overthrowing the socialist system... and are principal offenders or have committed major crimes, a sentence of fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years shall be imposed.

第一百零七条 【资助危害国家安全犯罪活动罪】境内外机构、组织或者个人资助实施本章第一百零二条、第一百零三条、第一百零四条、第一百零五条规定之罪的，对直接责任人员…… 情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 107 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering National Security】Where any domestic or foreign institution, organization, or individual funds the commission of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter, the persons directly responsible... If the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

3 第一百零三条【分裂国家罪】组织、策划、实施分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的，处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。21 / 96 第一百零四条【武装叛乱 暴乱罪】组织、策划、实施武装叛乱或者武装暴乱的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

3Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he is an active participant; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant. 21 / 96Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he is an active participant; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant.

第一百二十条 之一 【帮助恐怖活动罪】资助恐怖活动组织、实施恐怖活动的个人的，或者资助恐怖活动培训…… 情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120-1 [Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities] Whoever funds a terrorist organization, an individual who carries out terrorist activities, or terrorist training... If the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

为恐怖活动组织、实施恐怖活动或者恐怖活动培训招募、运送人员的，依照前款的规定处罚。

For recruiting or transporting persons for a terrorist organization, for the commission of terrorist acts, or for terrorist training activities, punishment shall be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第一百二十条 之二 【准备实施恐怖活动罪】有下列情形之一…… 情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产：

Article 120-2 [Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities] Where any of the following circumstances exists... and the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

(一)为实施恐怖活动准备凶器、危险物品或者其他工具的;

(1) To prepare weapons, dangerous articles, or other implements for the commission of terrorist activities;

(二)组织恐怖活动培训或者积极参加恐怖活动培训的;

(2) Organizing or actively participating in terrorist activity training;

(三)为实施恐怖活动与境外恐怖活动组织或者人员联络的;

(3) For the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities or contacting foreign terrorist organizations or persons;

(四)为实施恐怖活动进行策划或者其他准备的。

(4) To plan or make other preparations for the commission of terrorist activities.

有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

Where the acts described in the preceding paragraph also constitute other crimes, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the more severe penalty.

第一百二十条 之三 【宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义、煽动实施恐怖活动罪】以制作、散发宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的图书、音频视频资料或者其他物品，或者通过讲授、发布信息等方式宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的，或者煽动实施恐怖活动……情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产。

Article 120-3 [Crime of Propagating Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting Terrorist Activities] Whoever produces or distributes books, audio-visual materials, or other items that propagate terrorism or extremism, or propagates terrorism or extremism by means of lectures, disseminating information, or other methods, or incites the commission of terrorist activities... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

22 / 96 第一百零五条 【颠覆国家政权罪】组织、策划、实施颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度的，对首要分子或者罪行重大的， 处无期徒刑或者十年以上有期徒刑;对积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘 役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

22 / 96 Article 105 【Crime of Subverting State Power】 Whoever organizes, plans, or implements subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years for the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years for active participants; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other participants.

第一百二十三条 【暴力危及飞行安全罪】对飞行中的航空器上的人员使用暴力，危及飞行安全，造成严重后果的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 123 [Crime of Endangering Flight Safety by Violence] Whoever uses violence against a person on an aircraft in flight, thereby endangering flight safety and causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第一百三十四条 第二款【强令、组织他人违章冒险作业罪】强令他人违章冒险作业，或者明知存在重大事故隐患而不排除，仍冒险组织作业，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果，情节特别恶劣的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 134, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Compelling or Organizing Others to Violate Regulations and Engage in Risky Operations] Whoever compels others to violate

regulations and engage in risky operations, or, knowing that there are major hidden dangers of accidents, fails to eliminate them and still organizes operations with risk, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, and where the circumstances are particularly abominable, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第一百四十六条 【生产、销售不符合安全标准的产品罪】生产不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的电器、压力容器、易燃易爆产品或者其他不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，或者销售明知是以上不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，后果特别严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金。

Article 144 【Crime of Producing or Selling Products that Do Not Meet Safety Standards】Whoever produces electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not meet the national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, or whoever sells, knowing that the products are as described above, products that do not meet the national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, and if the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and concurrently be fined not less than fifty percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百五十一条 第三款【走私国家禁止进出口的货物、物品罪】走私珍稀植物及其制品等国家禁止进出口的其他货物、物品的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 151, Paragraph 3 [Crime of Smuggling Goods and Articles Prohibited from Import and Export by the State] Whoever smuggles rare plants and their products or other goods and articles prohibited from import and export by the State shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined.

单位犯本条规定之罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照本条各款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in this Article, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the respective paragraphs of this Article.

第一百五十二条 第二款 【走私废物罪】逃避海关监管将境外固体废物、液态废物和气态废物运输进境，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金;情节特别严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 152, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Smuggling Waste】Whoever, evading customs supervision, transports solid, liquid, or gaseous waste from outside the territory into the country, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and shall also be fined or be fined only; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and shall also be fined.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前两款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible managerial personnel and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

第一百六十条 【欺诈发行证券罪】在招股说明书、认股书、公司、企业债券募集办法等发行文件中隐瞒重要事实或者编造重大虚假内容，发行股票或者公司、企业债券、存托凭证或者国务院依法认定的其他证券，数额特别巨大、后果特别严重或者有其他特别严重情节的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 160 [Crime of Fraudulent Issuance of Securities] Concealing important facts or fabricating major false content in offering documents such as prospectuses, subscription books, or corporate or enterprise bond offering methods, and issuing stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as legally determined by the State Council, where the amount is particularly huge, the consequences are particularly serious, or there are other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined.

控股股东、实际控制人组织、指使实施前款行为的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并 23 / 96 处或者单处非法募集资金金额百分之二十以上一倍以下罚金;数额特别巨大、后果特别严重或者有其他特别严重情节的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处非法募集资金金额百分之二十以上一倍以下罚金。

Where a controlling shareholder or actual controller organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined alone an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds; where the amount is particularly

huge, the consequences are particularly serious, or there are other particularly serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处非法募集资金金额百分之二十以上一倍以下罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第一百八十六条 【违法发放贷款罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反国家规定发放贷款…… 数额特别巨大或者造成特别重大损失的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金。

Article 186 [Crime of Illegally Issuing Loans] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions violate state regulations in issuing loans... where the amount is particularly huge or causes particularly major losses, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反国家规定，向关系人发放贷款的，依照前款的规定从重处罚。

Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions violate state regulations in issuing loans to related persons, they shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前两款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

关系人的范围，依照《中华人民共和国商业银行法》和有关金融法规确定。

The scope of related persons shall be determined in accordance with the "Commercial Bank Law of the People's Republic of China" and relevant financial regulations.

第一百八十七条 【吸收客户资金不入账罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员吸收客户资金不入账，数额特别巨大或者造成特别重大损失的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金。

Article 187 [Crime of Absorbing Customer Funds Without Bookkeeping] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions absorb customer funds without bookkeeping, where the amount is particularly huge or causes particularly major losses, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined an amount of not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百八十八条 【违规出具金融票证罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反规定，为他人出具信用证或者其他保函、票据、存单、资信证明，情节特别严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑

Article 188 [Crime of Illegally Issuing Financial Instruments] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions violate regulations in issuing letters of credit or other guarantees, bills, certificates of deposit, or credit certificates for others, where the circumstances are particularly serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第一百八十九条 【对违法票据承兑、付款、保证罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员在票据业务中，对违反票据法规定的票据予以承兑、付款或者保证，造成特别重大损失的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 189 [Crime of Acceptance, Payment, or Guarantee of Illegal Bills] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions, in the course of bill business, accept, pay, or guarantee bills that violate the provisions of the Bill Law, causing particularly major losses, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly

responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

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第一百九十条 【逃汇罪】公司、企业或者其他单位，违反国家规定，擅自将外汇存放境外，或者将境内的外汇非法转移到境外，数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，对单位判处逃汇数额百分之五以上百分之三十以下罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处五年以上有期徒刑

Article 190 [Crime of Illegal Foreign Exchange Conversion] Where a company, enterprise, or other unit violates state regulations by storing foreign exchange abroad without authorization, or illegally transferring domestic foreign exchange to abroad, where the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, the unit shall be fined an amount not less than 5 percent but not more than 30 percent of the amount of illegal foreign exchange conversion, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第二百一十九条 之一 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供商业秘密罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供商业秘密的，情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 219-1 [Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Commercial Secrets for Foreign Entities] Where a person steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides commercial secrets to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, and the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined.

第二百二十四条 之一 【组织、领导传销活动罪】组织、领导以推销商品、提供服务等经营活动为名，要求参加者以缴纳费用或者购买商品、服务等方式获得加入资格，并按照一定顺序组成层级，直接或者间接以发展人员的数量作为计酬或者返利依据，引诱、胁迫参加者继续发展他人参加，骗取财物，扰乱经济社会秩序的传销活动，情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 224-1 [Crime of Organizing and Leading Pyramid Schemes] Whoever organizes or leads a pyramid scheme, which is conducted under the guise of engaging in business activities such as selling goods or providing services, and which requires participants to obtain the qualification to join by paying fees or purchasing goods or services, and which forms a hierarchical structure according to a certain order, and which directly or indirectly uses the number of persons

developed as the basis for calculating remuneration or rebates, and which induces or coerces participants to continue to recruit others, and which defrauds property and disrupts the economic and social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined if the circumstances are serious.

第二百二十五条 【非法经营罪】违反国家规定，有下列非法经营行为之一，扰乱市场秩序，情节特别严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处违法所得一倍以上五倍以下罚金或者没收财产：
(一) 未经许可经营法律、行政法规规定的专营、专卖物品或者其他限制买卖的物品的;

Article 225 【Crime of Illegal Business Operation】Whoever violates state regulations by engaging in any of the following illegal business activities, thereby disrupting market order and where the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and concurrently be fined not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains, or the property shall be confiscated: (1) Operating goods that are subject to exclusive sale or monopoly as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations, or other goods whose trading is restricted, without a license;

(二) 买卖进出口许可证、进出口原产地证明以及其他法律、行政法规规定的经营许可证或者批准文件的;

(2) Trading in import-export licenses, certificates of origin for import-export, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(三) 未经国家有关主管部门批准非法经营证券、期货、保险业务的，或者非法从事资金支付结算业务的;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance business without the approval of the relevant competent state authorities, or illegally engaging in funds payment and settlement business;

(四)其他严重扰乱市场秩序的非法经营行为。

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

第二百三十四条 之一 【组织出卖人体器官罪】组织他人出卖人体器官的，情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产

Article 234-1 [Crime of Organizing the Sale of Human Organs] Whoever organizes another person to sell human organs, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and concurrently be fined or have their property confiscated.

第二百三十七条 【强制猥亵、侮辱罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法强制猥亵他人或者侮辱妇女的，聚众或者在公共场所当众犯前款罪的，或者有其他恶劣情节的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 237 【Crime of Forcible Indecent Assault and Insult】Whoever commits forcible indecent assault against another person or insults a woman by violence, coercion, or other means, commits the offense in the preceding paragraph in a group or in public, or has other aggravating circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

25 / 96【猥亵儿童罪】猥亵儿童的，处五年以下有期徒刑;有下列情形之一的，处五年以上有期徒刑:

25 / 96 [Crime of Indecent Assault on a Child] Whoever commits an indecent assault on a child shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years; if any of the following circumstances applies, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years:

(一)猥亵儿童多人或者多次的;

(1) Committing indecent acts against a child on multiple occasions or against multiple children;

(二)聚众猥亵儿童的，或者在公共场所当众猥亵儿童，情节恶劣的;

(2) Committing indecent acts against a child in a group or in public, under circumstances of a heinous nature;

(三)造成儿童伤害或者其他严重后果的;

(3) Causing injury to a child or other serious consequences;

(四)猥亵手段恶劣或者有其他恶劣情节的。

(4) The means of indecency are vile, or there are other aggravating circumstances.

第二百八十六条 【破坏计算机信息系统罪】违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统功能进行删除、修改、增加、干扰，造成计算机信息系统不能正常运行，后果特别严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑

Article 286 【Crime of Damaging Computer Information Systems】Whoever violates state regulations by deleting, modifying, adding to, or interfering with the functions of a computer information system, causing the system to operate abnormally, and where the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第二百九十一条 之一 【投放虚假危险物质罪】【编造、故意传播虚假恐怖信息罪】投放虚假的爆炸性、毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质，或者编造爆炸威胁、生化威胁、放射威胁等恐怖信息，或者明知是编造的恐怖信息而故意传播，严重扰乱社会秩序，造成严重后果的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 291-1 [Crime of Disseminating False Hazardous Substances] [Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Disseminating False Terrorist Information] Whoever disseminates false substances such as explosives, toxic substances, radioactive materials, or pathogens of infectious diseases, or fabricates terrorist information such as threats of explosion, biological attacks, or radioactive threats, or intentionally disseminates terrorist information knowing it to be fabricated, thereby seriously disrupting social order and causing severe consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

第三百一十七条 【组织越狱罪】组织越狱的首要分子和积极参加的，处五年以上有期徒刑;其他参加的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 317 【Crime of Organizing an Escape from Custody】 The principal offenders and active participants in organizing an escape from custody shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百二十条 【提供伪造、变造的出入境证件罪】【出售出入境证件罪】为他人提供伪造、变造的护照、签证等出入境证件，或者出售护照、签证等出入境证件的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 320 【Crime of Providing Falsified or Altered Entry-Exit Documents】 【Crime of Selling Entry-Exit Documents】 Whoever provides falsified or altered entry-exit documents such as passports or visas to others, or sells entry-exit documents such as passports or visas, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined.

第三百八十条 【战时拒绝、故意延误军事订货罪】战时拒绝或者故意延误军事订货，情节严重的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，造成严重后果的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 380 【Crime of Refusing or Intentionally Delaying Military Orders in Time of War】 In time of war, any entity that refuses or intentionally delays military

orders, under circumstances of a serious nature, shall be fined. For its directly responsible managerial personnel and other directly responsible personnel, if serious consequences are caused, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

5. 十年上位主义条款 5.1. 七年附加下位主义附加主义条款

5. Ten-Year Ascendancy Clause 5.1. Seven-Year Subsidiary Subsidiarism Clause

第三百九十条 之一 【对有影响力的人行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，向国家工作人员的近亲属或者其他与该国家工作人员关系密切的人，或者向离职的国家工作人员或者其近亲属以及其他与其关系密切的人行贿，情节特别严重的，或者使国家利益遭受特 26 / 96 别重大损失的，处七年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 390-1 [Crime of Bribery of Influential Persons] For the purpose of seeking improper benefits, bribing a close relative of a state functionary or another person with close ties to that state functionary, or bribing a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with close ties to them, where the circumstances are particularly serious, or where state interests suffer particularly major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

5.2. 五年附加下位主义附加主义条款

5.2. Five-Year Subordinate-Positionalism Additionalism Clause

第一百一十一条 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密或者情报的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 111 [Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities] For stealing, espionage, purchasing, or illegally providing state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or personnel, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

第一百二十二条 【劫持船只、汽车罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法劫持船只、汽车的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 122 [Crime of Hijacking Ships or Vehicles] By using violence, coercion, or other means to hijack ships or vehicles, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

第一百四十四条 【生产、销售有毒、有害食品罪】在生产、销售的食品中掺入有毒、有害的非食品原料的，或者销售明知掺有有毒、有害的非食品原料的食品，对人体健康造成严重危害或者有其他严重情节的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 144 [Crime of Producing or Selling Toxic and Harmful Food] For mixing toxic or harmful non-food substances into food for production or sale, or for selling food knowing that it has been mixed with toxic or harmful non-food substances, causing serious harm to human health or involving other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

第一百五十一条 第二款 【走私文物罪】【走私贵重金属罪】【走私珍贵动物、珍贵动物制品罪】走私国家禁止出口的文物、黄金、白银和其他贵重金属或者国家禁止进出口的珍贵动物及其制品的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 151, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Smuggling Cultural Relics] [Crime of Smuggling Precious Metals] [Crime of Smuggling Rare Animals and Their Products] For smuggling cultural relics prohibited from export by the state, gold, silver, and other precious metals, or rare animals and their products prohibited from import or export by the state, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

第一百六十一条 【违规披露、不披露重要信息罪】依法负有信息披露义务的公司、企业向股东和社会公众提供虚假的或者隐瞒重要事实的财务会计报告，或者对依法应当披露的其他重要信息不按照规定披露，严重损害股东或者其他人利益，或者有其他严重情节，情节特别严重的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 161 [Crime of Violating Regulations on Disclosure or Failure to Disclose Important Information] Companies or enterprises that are legally obligated to disclose information providing false or materially misleading financial accounting reports to shareholders and the public, or failing to disclose other important information as required by law, which seriously damages the interests of shareholders or other persons, or involves other serious circumstances, where the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

前款规定的公司、企业的控股股东、实际控制人实施或者组织、指使实施前款行为的，或者隐瞒相关事项导致前款规定的情形发生的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller of the company or enterprise mentioned in the preceding paragraph carries out or organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, or conceals relevant matters leading to the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

犯前款罪的控股股东、实际控制人是单位的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller who commits the crime in the preceding paragraph is a unit, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

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第一百七十七条 【伪造、变造金融票证罪】有下列情形之一，伪造、变造金融票证的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金

Article 177 [Crime of Forgery or Alteration of Financial Instruments] Where any of the following circumstances occurs, and one forges or alters financial instruments, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

(一)伪造、变造汇票、本票、支票的;

(1) Forging or altering bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks;

(二)伪造、变造委托收款凭证、汇款凭证、银行存单等其他银行结算凭证的;

(2) Forging or altering collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other banking settlement instruments;

(三)伪造、变造信用证或者附随的单据、文件的;

(3) Forging letters of credit or the accompanying documents or papers;

(四)伪造信用卡的

(4) Forging credit cards.

第一百八十条 【内幕交易、泄露内幕信息罪】证券、期货交易内幕信息的知情人员或者非法获取证券、期货交易内幕信息的人员，在涉及证券的发行，证券、期货交易或者其他对证券、期货交易价格有重大影响的信息尚未公开前，买入或者卖出该证券，或者从事与该内幕信息有关的期货交易，或者泄露该信息，或者明示、暗示他人从事上述交易活动，情节特别严重的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处违法所得一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 180 [Crime of Insider Trading and Disclosing Inside Information] Any person who has knowledge of inside information on securities or futures trading or who has unlawfully obtained such inside information, before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, buys or sells the relevant securities, engages in futures trading related to such inside information, discloses the information, or expressly or implicitly instructs another person to engage in any of the aforementioned activities, where the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

内幕信息、知情人员的范围，依照法律、行政法规的规定确定。

The scope of inside information and persons with knowledge thereof shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations.

第一百八十一条 第二款 【诱骗投资者买卖证券、期货合约罪】证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司的从业人员，证券业协会、期货业协会或者证券期货监督管理部门的工作人员，故意提供虚假信息或者伪造、变造、销毁交易记录，诱骗投资者买卖证券、期货合约，造成严重后果，情节特别恶劣的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金。

Article 181, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inducing Investors to Trade in Securities or Futures Contracts] Any employee of a securities exchange, futures exchange, securities company, or futures brokerage company, or any staff member of a securities industry association, futures industry association, or securities and

futures regulatory department, who intentionally provides false information or forges, alters, or destroys trading records to induce investors to trade in securities or futures contracts, causing serious consequences and where the circumstances are particularly abominable, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

28 / 96 5.3 三年附加下位主义附加主义条款第一百零三条 【分裂国家罪】组织、策划、实施分裂国家、破坏国家统一的积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

28 / 96 5.3 Three-Year Additional Subordinateism Additionalism Clause Article 103 [Crime of Splitting the State] Any person who actively organizes, plans, or implements the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百零四条 【武装叛乱、暴乱罪】组织、策划、实施武装叛乱或者武装暴乱，积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 104 [Crime of Armed Rebellion and Riot] Any person who actively organizes, plans, or implements armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百零五条 【颠覆国家政权罪】组织、策划、实施颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度，积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 105 [Crime of Overthrowing State Power] Any person who actively organizes, plans, or implements the overthrow of state power or the socialist system shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百零八条 【投敌叛变罪】投敌叛变的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 108 [Crime of Defection to the Enemy] Any person who defects to the enemy shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百一十条 【间谍罪】有下列间谍行为之一，危害国家安全，情节较轻的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑:

Article 110 [Crime of Espionage] Any person who commits any of the following acts of espionage, endangering state security, where the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years:

(一)参加间谍组织或者接受间谍组织及其代理人的任务的;

(1) Joining an espionage organization or accepting a task from an espionage organization or its agents;

(二)为敌人指示轰击目标的。

(2) Indicating targets for the enemy to attack.

第一百一十二条 【资敌罪】战时供给敌人武器装备、军用物资资敌，情节较轻的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 112 [Crime of Assisting the Enemy] During wartime, supplying the enemy with weapons, equipment, or military materials to assist the enemy, where the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百一十四条 【放火罪】【决水罪】【爆炸罪】【投放危险物质罪】【以危险方法危害公共安全罪】放火、决水、爆炸以及投放毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质或者以其他危险方法危害公共安全，尚未造成严重后果的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 114 [Crime of Arson][Crime of Flooding][Crime of Explosion][Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances][Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Dangerous Means] Any person who commits arson, flooding, explosion, or discharges poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances or other hazardous substances, or endangers public safety by other dangerous means, where serious consequences have not yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百一十六条 【破坏交通工具罪】破坏火车、汽车、电车、船只、航空器，足以使火车、汽车、电车、船只、航空器发生倾覆、毁坏危险，尚未造成严重后果的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 116 [Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation] Any person who destroys trains, automobiles, trams, ships, or aircraft, where it is sufficient to create a danger of derailment or destruction of the train, automobile, tram, ship, or aircraft, and where serious consequences have not yet been caused, shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百一十七条 【破坏交通设施罪】破坏轨道、桥梁、隧道、公路、机场、航道、灯塔、标志或者进行其他破坏活动，足以使火车、汽车、电车、船只、航空器发生倾覆、毁坏危险，尚未造成严重后果的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 117 [Crime of Destroying Transport Facilities] Any person who destroys tracks, bridges, tunnels, highways, airports, waterways, lighthouses, signs, or engages in other destructive activities, where it is sufficient to create a danger of derailment or destruction of trains, automobiles, trams, ships, or aircraft, and where serious consequences have not yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百一十八条 【破坏电力设备罪】【破坏易燃易爆设备罪】破坏电力、燃气或 29 / 96 者其他易燃易爆设备，危害公共安全，尚未造成严重后果的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 118 [Crime of Destroying Electric Power Equipment] [Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment] Whoever destroys electric power, gas, or other flammable and explosive equipment, endangering public safety but not causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百二十条 【组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪】积极参加恐怖活动组织的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 120 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization] Whoever actively participates in a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第一百二十五条 【非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物罪】非法制造、买卖、运输、邮寄、储存枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 125 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trafficking, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, or Explosives] Whoever illegally manufactures, traffics, transports, mails, or stores firearms, ammunition, or explosives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百二十七条 【盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物、危险物质罪】盗窃、抢夺枪支、弹药、爆炸物的，或者盗窃、抢夺毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质，危害公共安全的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 127 [Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances] Whoever steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or steals or seizes toxic, radioactive, pathogenic substances for infectious diseases, etc., endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百四十一条 【生产、销售、提供假药罪】生产、销售假药,对人体健康造成严重危害或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 141 [Crime of Producing, Selling, or Supplying Counterfeit Drugs] Whoever produces or sells counterfeit drugs, causing serious harm to human health or involving other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第一百四十二条 【生产、销售、提供劣药罪】生产、销售劣药，对人体健康造成严重危害的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 142 [Crime of Producing or Selling Inferior Drugs] Whoever produces or sells inferior drugs, causing serious harm to human health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第一百四十五条 【生产、销售不符合标准的医用器材罪】生产不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，或者销售明知是不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，对人体健康造成

Article 145 [Crime of Producing or Selling Substandard Medical Equipment] Whoever produces medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, or sells medical devices or medical and health materials knowing that they do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, causing

严重危害的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

serious harm to human health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百五十二条 【走私淫秽物品罪】以牟利或者传播为目的，走私淫秽的影片、录像带、录音带、图片、书刊或者其他淫秽物品的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 152 [Crime of Smuggling Obscene Articles] For the purpose of profit or dissemination, whoever smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes,

pictures, publications, or other obscene articles shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第一百五十二条 【走私淫秽物品罪】以牟利或者传播为目的，走私淫秽的影片、录像带、录音带、图片、书刊或者其他淫秽物品的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金 30 / 96

Article 152 [Crime of Smuggling Obscene Articles] For the purpose of profit or dissemination, whoever smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第一百五十三条 (二)走私货物、物品偷逃应缴税额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处偷逃应缴税额一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 153 (2) Where a unit smuggles goods or articles and the evaded tax amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, the unit shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the evaded tax amount.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Where a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第一百六十三条 【非国家工作人员受贿罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，索取他人财物或者非法收受他人财物，为他人谋取利益，数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 163 [Crime of Bribery by Non-State Personnel] Any staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of his office, extorts property from another person or illegally accepts property from another person in order to obtain benefits for that person, if the amount involved is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第一百六十四条 【对非国家工作人员行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，给予公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员以财物，数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 164 [Crime of Bribery to Non-State Personnel] For the purpose of securing improper benefits, whoever gives property to a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

【对外国公职人员、国际公共组织官员行贿罪】为谋取不正当商业利益，给予外国公职人员或者国际公共组织官员以财物的，依照前款的规定处罚。

[Crime of Bribery to Foreign Public Officials and Officials of International Public Organizations] For the purpose of securing improper commercial benefits, whoever gives property to a foreign public official or an official of an international public organization shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crimes mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

行贿人在被追诉前主动交待行贿行为的，可以减轻处罚或者免除处罚。

A person who voluntarily discloses their bribery act before being prosecuted may receive a mitigated or exempted punishment.

第一百七十条 【伪造货币罪】伪造货币的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 170 [Crime of Counterfeiting Currency] Whoever counterfeits currency shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

第一百七十一条 【出售、购买、运输假币罪】出售、购买伪造的货币或者明知是伪造的货币而运输，数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金

Article 171 [Crime of Selling, Purchasing, or Transporting Counterfeit Currency] Whoever sells or purchases counterfeit currency or transports counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

第一百七十一条 第二款 【金融工作人员购买假币、以假币换取货币罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员购买伪造的货币或者利用职务上的便利，以伪造的货币换取货币的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 171, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Financial Staff Purchasing Counterfeit Currency or Exchanging Currency for Counterfeit Currency] A staff member of a bank or other financial institution who purchases counterfeit currency or, taking advantage of his position, exchanges currency for counterfeit currency shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

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第一百七十二条 【持有、使用假币罪】明知是伪造的货币而持有、使用，数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 172 [Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency] Whoever possesses or uses counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第一百七十三条 【变造货币罪】变造货币，数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 173 [Crime of Altering Currency] Whoever alters currency, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第一百七十四条 【擅自设立金融机构罪】未经国家有关主管部门批准，擅自设立商业银行、证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司、保险公司或者其他金融机构，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金。

Article 174 [Crime of Unauthorized Establishment of Financial Institutions] Whoever establishes a commercial bank, a stock exchange, a futures exchange, a securities company, a futures brokerage firm, an insurance company or other financial institutions without the approval of the competent department of the State, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

第一百七十六条 【非法吸收公众存款罪】非法吸收公众存款或者变相吸收公众存款，扰乱金融秩序，数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 176 [Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits] Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or conducts activities in the guise of absorbing public deposits, thus disrupting the financial order, if the amount involved is huge or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

第一百七十七条 之一 【妨害信用卡管理罪】有下列情形之一，妨害信用卡管理数量巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金：

Article 177-1 [Crime of Interfering with Credit Card Management] Whoever commits any of the following acts, interfering with credit card management in a huge quantity or with other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan:

(一)明知是伪造的信用卡而持有、运输的，或者明知是伪造的空白信用卡而持有、运输，数量较大的;

(1) Possessing or transporting counterfeit credit cards knowing them to be counterfeit, or possessing or transporting blank counterfeit credit cards in a relatively large quantity;

(二)非法持有他人信用卡，数量较大的;

(2) Illegally possessing credit cards of other persons in a relatively large quantity;

(三)使用虚假的身份证明骗领信用卡的;

(3) Using false identification documents to fraudulently apply for credit cards;

(四)出售、购买、为他人提供伪造的信用卡或者以虚假的身份证明骗领的信用卡的。

(4) Selling, purchasing, or providing counterfeit credit cards to others, or credit cards fraudulently applied for with false identification documents.

【窃取、收买、非法提供信用卡信息罪】窃取、收买或者非法提供他人信用卡信息资料的，依照前款规定处罚。

[Crime of Stealing, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Credit Card Information] Whoever steals, purchases, or illegally provides credit card information of other persons shall be punished according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

32 / 96 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员利用职务上的便利，犯第二款罪的，从重处罚

32 / 96 Staff members of banks or other financial institutions who commit the crime in Paragraph 2 by taking advantage of their position shall be given a heavier punishment.

第一百七十八条 【伪造、变造国家有价证券罪】伪造、变造国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金

Article 178 [Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering State Securities] Whoever counterfeits or alters treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

第一百七十八条 第二款 【伪造、变造股票、公司、企业债券罪】伪造、变造股票或者公司、企业债券，数额巨大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金。

Article 178, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Stocks, Corporate, or Enterprise Bonds] Whoever counterfeits or alters stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第二百零五条 【虚开增值税专用发票、用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】虚开增值税专用发票或者虚开用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款的其他发票，虚开的税款数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金

Article 205 [Crime of Falsifying Value-Added Tax Special Invoices or Invoices for Defrauding Tax Refunds or Deducting Taxes] Whoever falsifies special invoices for value-added tax or other invoices used for defrauding tax refunds or deducting taxes, if the falsified tax amount is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

单位犯本条规定之罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，虚开的税款数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Where a unit commits the crime as stipulated in this Article, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the person in charge who is directly responsible and other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years if the amount of falsely declared tax is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances.

第二百零六条 【伪造、出售伪造的增值税专用发票罪】伪造或者出售伪造的增值税专用发票，数量较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金

Article 206 [Crime of Counterfeiting and Selling Counterfeited Special Value-Added Tax Invoices] Whoever counterfeits or sells counterfeited special value-added tax invoices, if the quantity is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

单位犯本条规定之罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，数量较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Where a unit commits the crime as stipulated in this Article, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the person in charge who is directly responsible and other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years if the quantity is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances.

第二百零七条 【非法出售增值税专用发票罪】非法出售增值税专用发票的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金;数量较大的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金

Article 207 [Crime of Illegally Selling Special Value-Added Tax Invoices] Whoever illegally sells special value-added tax invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the quantity is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

第二百一十三条 【假冒注册商标罪】未经注册商标所有人许可，在同一种商品、服务上使用与其注册商标相同的商标，情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并 33 / 96 处罚金。

Article 213 [Crime of Counterfeiting Registered Trademarks] Whoever, without the permission of the owner of a registered trademark, uses the same trademark as the registered trademark on the same kind of goods or services, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

第二百一十四条 【销售假冒注册商标的商品罪】销售明知是假冒注册商标的商品，违法所得数额巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 214 [Crime of Selling Goods Bearing Counterfeited Registered Trademarks] Whoever sells goods knowing that they bear counterfeited registered trademarks, if the illegal gains amount is huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

第二百一十五条 【非法制造、销售非法制造的注册商标标识罪】伪造、擅自制造他人注册商标标识或者销售伪造、擅自制造的注册商标标识，情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 215 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing and Selling Illegally Manufactured Registered Trademark Signs] Whoever counterfeits or manufactures without authorization the registered trademark signs of another person or sells the counterfeited or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark signs, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

第二百一十七条 【侵犯著作权罪】以营利为目的，有下列侵犯著作权或者与著作权有关的权利的情形之一，违法所得数额巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金：

Article 217 [Crime of Infringing upon Copyright] For the purpose of profit, where any of the following acts of infringing upon copyright or rights related to copyright occurs, if the illegal gains amount is huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined:

(1) To reproduce and distribute or to disseminate to the public through information networks the literary works, music, fine arts, audiovisual works, computer software and other works as stipulated by laws and administrative regulations without the permission of the copyright owner;

(2) To publish books that are exclusively published by others;

(3) To reproduce and distribute or to disseminate to the public through information networks the sound recordings or video recordings produced without the permission of the producer of the sound recordings or video recordings;

(4) To reproduce and distribute audio or video products containing a performance or to disseminate the performance to the public through information networks without the permission of the performer;

(5) To produce or sell works of fine arts bearing a counterfeited signature of another person;

(6) To intentionally circumvent or destroy the technical measures taken by the rights holder to protect the copyright or rights related to copyright for his works, sound recordings, video recordings, etc., without the permission of the copyright owner or the rights holder related to copyright.

(一)未经著作权人许可，复制发行、通过信息网络向公众传播其文字作品、音乐、美术、视听作品、计算机软件及法律、行政法规规定的其他作品的;

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(二)出版他人享有专有出版权的图书的;

Article 219 [Crime of Infringing upon Commercial Secrets] Where any of the following acts of infringing upon commercial secrets occurs, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined:

(三)未经录音录像制作者许可，复制发行、通过信息网络向公众传播其制作的录音录像的;

(1) To obtain the commercial secrets of the rights holder by theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion or other improper means;

(四)未经表演者许可，复制发行录有其表演的录音录像制品，或者通过信息网络向公众传播其表演的;

(2) To disclose, use or allow others to use the commercial secrets of the rights holder obtained by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

(五)制作、出售假冒他人署名的美术作品的;

(3) To disclose, use or allow others to use the commercial secrets in his possession in violation of the confidentiality obligation or the requirements of the rights holder concerning the protection of commercial secrets.

(六)未经著作权人或者与著作权有关的权利人许可，故意避开或者破坏权利人为其作品、录音录像制品等采取的保护著作权或者与著作权有关的权利的技术措施的。

Whoever obtains, discloses, uses or allows others to use the commercial secrets knowing that the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph are committed, shall be deemed as infringing upon commercial secrets.

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The term “rights holder” as used in this Article refers to the owner of a trade secret and the user of a trade secret permitted by the owner of the trade secret.

第二百一十九条 【侵犯商业秘密罪】有下列侵犯商业秘密行为之一，情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金：

Article 224 【Crime of Contract Fraud】 Where any of the following circumstances occurs, with the purpose of illegal possession, property is fraudulently obtained from the other party during the signing or performance of a contract, in a large amount or with other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

(一)以盗窃、贿赂、欺诈、胁迫、电子侵入或者其他不正当手段获取权利人的商业秘密的;

(1) Signing a contract by using a fictitious entity or assuming the name of another person;

(二)披露、使用或者允许他人使用以前项手段获取的权利人的商业秘密的;

(2) Providing security with forged, altered, or invalid negotiable instruments or other false property certificates;

(三)违反保密义务或者违反权利人有关保守商业秘密的要求，披露、使用或者允许他人使用其所掌握的商业秘密的。

(3) Having no actual capacity for performance, but inducing the other party to continue signing and performing contracts by first performing small contracts or partially performing contracts;

明知前款所列行为，获取、披露、使用或者允许他人使用该商业秘密的，以侵犯商业秘密论。

(4) Absconding after receiving goods, payment, advance payment, or security property from the other party; 35 / 96 (5) Fraudulently obtaining property from the other party by other means;

本条所称权利人，是指商业秘密的所有人和经商业秘密所有人许可的商业秘密使用人。

第二百二十四条 【合同诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，以非法占有为目的，在签订、履行合同过程中，骗取对方当事人财物，数量巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

(一)以虚构的单位或者冒用他人名义签订合同的;

(二)以伪造、变造、作废的票据或者其他虚假的产权证明作担保的;

（三)没有实际履行能力，以先履行小额合同或者部分履行合同的方法，诱骗对方当事人继续签订和履行合同的;

(四)收受对方当事人给付的货物、货款、预付款或者担保财产后逃匿的; 35 / 96 (五)以其他方法骗取对方当事人财物的

第二百三十二条 【故意杀人罪】故意杀人，情节较轻的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 232 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】Whoever intentionally commits homicide under circumstances less serious shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百三十四条 【故意伤害罪】故意伤害他人身体的，致人重伤的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 234 【Crime of Intentional Injury】Whoever intentionally injures another person's body and causes serious injury shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百三十六条 【强奸罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他手段强奸妇女的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 236 【Crime of Rape】Whoever rapes a woman by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

奸淫不满十四周岁的幼女的，以强奸论，从重处罚

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of fourteen shall be deemed to have committed rape and shall be given a heavier punishment.

第二百三十六条 之一 【负有照护职责人员性侵罪】对已满十四周岁不满十六周岁的未成年女性负有监护、收养、看护、教育、医疗等特殊职责的人员，与该未成年女性发生性关系，情节恶劣的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 236-1 【Crime of Sexual Assault by a Person with Caregiving Responsibilities】Where a person who has special responsibilities such as guardianship, adoption, supervision, education, or medical care towards a female minor who has reached the age of fourteen but is under the age of sixteen has sexual relations with her under aggravating circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百三十八条 【非法拘禁罪】非法拘禁他人或者以其他方法非法剥夺他人人身自由，致人重伤的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】 Whoever illegally detains another person or otherwise illegally deprives another person of personal liberty, causing serious injury, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百四十三条 【诬告陷害罪】捏造事实诬告陷害他人，意图使他人受刑事追究，造成严重后果的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 243 【Crime of False Accusation and Frame-up】 Whoever fabricates facts to falsely accuse and frame another person with the intent to have the other person subject to criminal investigation, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百四十四条 【强迫劳动罪】以暴力、威胁或者限制人身自由的方法强迫他人劳动，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 244 【Crime of Forced Labor】 Whoever forces another person to work by violence, threat, or restriction of personal liberty under serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

明知他人实施前款行为，为其招募、运送人员或者有其他协助强迫他人劳动行为的，依照前款的规定处罚。36 / 96 单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Whoever knowingly assists in the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph by recruiting or transporting persons for the offender or by other acts of assisting in forcing others to labor shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph. 36 / 96 Where a unit commits the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第二百四十八条 【虐待被监管人罪】监狱、拘留所、看守所等监管机构的监管人员对被监管人进行殴打或者体罚虐待，情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 248 【Crime of Abuse of Persons Under Custody】 Where supervisory personnel in a correctional institution such as a prison, detention center, or detention house beat or subject persons under custody to corporal punishment or abuse under especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

监管人员指使被监管人殴打或者体罚虐待其他被监管人的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where supervisory personnel instigate persons under custody to beat or subject other persons under custody to corporal punishment or abuse, the offender shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第二百四十九条 【煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视罪】煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视，情节特别严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 249 【Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination】Whoever incites ethnic hatred or discrimination under especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百六十三条 【抢劫罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法抢劫公私财物的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 263 【Crime of Robbery】Whoever robs public or private property by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百六十四条 【盗窃罪】盗窃公私财物，数额较大的，或者多次盗窃、入户盗窃、携带凶器盗窃、扒窃，数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 264 【Crime of Theft】Whoever steals public or private property of a relatively large amount, or commits theft repeatedly, by entering a residence, carrying a weapon, or pickpocketing, where the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百六十六条 【诈骗罪】诈骗公私财物，数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 266 【Crime of Fraud】Whoever defrauds public or private property of a huge amount or under other serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百六十七条 【抢夺罪】抢夺公私财物，数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 267 【Robbery】Whoever robs public or private property of a huge amount or has other serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百六十八条 【聚众哄抢罪】聚众哄抢公私财物，数额巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 268 【Gang Robbery】Whoever instigates a crowd to rob public or private property of a huge amount or has other especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百七十一条 【职务侵占罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的37 / 96便利，将本单位财物非法占为己有，数额巨大3的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 271 【Misappropriation by Duty】Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other organization who, by taking advantage of their office, illegally take possession of the property of their unit of a huge amount shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百七十四条 【敲诈勒索罪】敲诈勒索公私财物，数额较大或者多次敲诈勒索,数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 274 【Extortion】Whoever extorts public or private property of a relatively large amount or commits extortion repeatedly of a huge amount or has other serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百七十九条 【招摇撞骗罪】冒充国家机关工作人员招摇撞骗，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 279 【Impersonation of a State Functionary】Whoever impersonates a state functionary to swindle others and whose circumstances are serious shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第二百八十条 【伪造、变造、买卖国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】伪造、变造、买卖或者盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关的公文、证件、印章，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 280 【Forgery, Alteration, Sale of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs】【Theft, Seizure, Destruction of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs】Whoever forges, alters, sells, or steals, seizes, or destroys official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs and whose circumstances are serious shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第二百九十二条 【聚众斗殴罪】聚众斗殴的，对首要分子和其他积极参加，有下列情形之一的，对首要分子和其他积极参加的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑：

Article 292 【Gang Brawling】Whoever instigates a crowd to brawl, for the principal offenders and other active participants, if any of the following circumstances apply, the principal offenders and other active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years:

(一)多次聚众斗殴的；

(1) Instigating a crowd to brawl repeatedly;

(二)聚众斗殴人数多，规模大，社会影响恶劣的；

(2) Instigating a crowd to brawl with a large number of participants, on a large scale, and with a pernicious social impact;

(三)在公共场所或者交通要道聚众斗殴，造成社会秩序严重混乱的；

(3) Instigating a crowd to brawl in a public place or on a thoroughfare, causing serious disruption to social order;

(四)持械聚众斗殴的。

(4) Instigating a crowd to brawl while armed.

聚众斗殴，致人重伤、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚

If a gang brawl causes serious injury or death to a person, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

第三百一十条 【窝藏、包庇罪】明知是犯罪的人而为其提供隐藏处所、财物，帮助其 3 指人民币 1.5 万元以上不满 10 万元的 38 / 96 逃匿或者作假证明包庇，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 310 【Harboring and Shielding】Whoever, knowing that a person has committed a crime, provides them with a hiding place or property, helps them to escape, or provides false testimony to shield them, and whose circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

犯前款罪，事前通谋的，以共同犯罪论处。

If a person who commits the crime in the preceding paragraph has prior conspiracy with the criminal, they shall be regarded as a joint offender.

第三百一十七条 第二款 【暴动越狱罪】【聚众持械劫狱罪】暴动越狱或者聚众持械劫狱的其他参加者，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 317, Paragraph 2 【Riotous Escape from Prison】【Gang Seizure of Prison with Weapons】Other participants in a riotous escape from prison or a gang seizure of prison with weapons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第三百一十九条 【骗取出境证件罪】以劳务输出、经贸往来或者其他名义，弄虚作假，骗取护照、签证等出境证件，为组织他人偷越国(边)境使用，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 319 【Fraudulent Acquisition of Exit Documents】Whoever, under the pretext of labor export, economic and trade exchanges, or other names, resorts to fraud to obtain exit documents such as passports and visas for the purpose of organizing others to illegally cross the national (border) boundary, and whose circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第三百二十四条 【故意损毁文物罪】故意损毁国家保护的珍贵文物或者被确定为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位的文物，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 324 【Intentional Destruction of Cultural Relics】Whoever intentionally destroys precious cultural relics protected by the state or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units at the national or provincial level, and whose circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百二十八条 【盗掘古文化遗址、古墓葬罪】盗掘具有历史、艺术、科学价值的古文化遗址、古墓葬的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 328 【Theft of Ancient Cultural Sites and Ancient Tombs】Whoever steals ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs that have historical, artistic, or scientific

value shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百三十六条 【非法行医罪】未取得医生执业资格的人非法行医，严重损害就诊人身体健康的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 336 【Illegal Practice of Medicine】 Whoever practices medicine without obtaining a practicing physician's license and seriously impairs the physical health of the patient shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百三十六条 第二款 【非法进行节育手术罪】未取得医生执业资格的人擅自为他人进行节育复通手术、假节育手术、终止妊娠手术或者摘取宫内节育器，严重损害就诊人身体健康的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 336, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Illegally Performing Sterilization Operations] Any person who does not hold a practicing physician's license and, without authorization, performs sterilization reversal surgery, pseudo-sterilization surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removal of an intrauterine device on another person, causing serious harm to the patient's health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百六十九条 【破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信罪】破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信，破坏重要武器装备、军事设施、军事通信的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑 39 / 96

Article 369 [Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, and Military Communications] Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military facilities, or military communications, and destroys important weapons and equipment, military facilities, or military communications, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years 39 / 96

第三百七十二条 【冒充军人招摇撞骗罪】冒充军人招摇撞骗，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 372 [Crime of Impersonating a Military Personnel to Commit Fraud] Whoever impersonates a military personnel to commit fraud, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第三百七十五条 【伪造、变造、买卖武装部队公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺武装部队公文、证件、印章罪】伪造、变造、买卖或者盗窃、抢夺武装部队公文、证件、印章的，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 375 [Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale, Purchase, Theft, or Robbery of Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces] Whoever forges, alters, sells, purchases, steals, or robs documents, certificates, or seals of the armed forces, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第三百七十七条 【战时故意提供虚假敌情罪】战时故意向武装部队提供虚假敌情，造成严重后果的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 377 [Crime of Intentionally Providing False Enemy Information During Wartime] Whoever intentionally provides false enemy information to the armed forces during wartime, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

第三百七十八条 【战时造谣扰乱军心罪】战时造谣惑众，扰乱军心，情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑

Article 378 [Crime of Spreading Rumors to Disrupt Military Morale During Wartime] Whoever spreads rumors to confuse and incite the masses to disrupt military morale during wartime, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

6. 七年上位主义条款 6.1. 三年附加下位主义附加主义条款

6. Seven-Year Supremacy Clause 6.1. Three-Year Additional Subordination Supplementary Clause

第一百一十五条 第二款 【失火罪】【过失决水罪】【过失爆炸罪】【过失投放危险物质罪】【过失以危险方法危害公共安全罪】过失犯前款（放火、决水、爆炸以及投放毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质或者以其他危险方法致人重伤、死亡或者使公私财产遭受重大损失）的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 115, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligent Fire][Crime of Negligent Flooding] [Crime of Negligent Explosion][Crime of Negligent Release of Hazardous Substances][Crime of Negligently Endangering Public Safety by Other Dangerous Means] Whoever negligently commits the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph (setting fire, causing flooding, causing explosion, releasing toxic, radioactive, pathogenic substances, etc., or using other dangerous methods causing serious injury or death to people or causing significant loss to public or private property), shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百一十九条 第二款 【过失损坏交通工具罪】【过失损坏交通设施罪】【过失损坏电力设备罪】【过失损坏易燃易爆设备罪】过失犯前款罪的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑;情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 119, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligently Damaging Means of Transportation][Crime of Negligently Damaging Transportation Facilities][Crime of Negligently Damaging Electric Equipment][Crime of Negligently Damaging Flammable and Explosive Equipment] Whoever negligently commits the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百二十条 之四 【利用极端主义破坏法律实施罪】利用极端主义煽动、胁迫群众破坏国家法律确立的婚姻、司法、教育、社会管理等制度实施…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 120-4 [Crime of Using Extremism to Undermine Implementation of Law] Whoever uses extremism to incite or coerce the masses to undermine the implementation of systems established by state law concerning marriage, justice, education, social management, etc. ... if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

第一百二十四条 【破坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施罪】破坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施，危害公共安全的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 124 [Crime of Damaging Radio and Television Facilities and Public Telecommunications Facilities] Whoever damages radio and television facilities or public telecommunications facilities, endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

40 / 96【过失损坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施罪】过失犯前款罪的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

40 / 96 [Crime of Negligently Damaging Radio and Television Facilities and Public Telecommunications Facilities] Whoever negligently commits the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百二十八条 【非法持有、私藏枪支、弹药罪】违反枪支管理规定，非法持有、私藏枪支、弹药的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 128 [Crime of Illegally Possessing or Privately Storing Firearms and Ammunition] Whoever violates regulations on firearm control and illegally possesses or privately stores firearms or ammunition, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十一条 【重大飞行事故罪】航空人员违反规章制度，致使发生重大飞行事故……造成飞机坠毁或者人员死亡的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 131 [Crime of Major Aviation Accident] Any aviation personnel who violates rules and regulations, causing a major aviation accident … resulting in aircraft crash or death of persons, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十二条 【铁路运营安全事故罪】铁路职工违反规章制度，致使发生铁路运营安全事故…… 特别严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 132 [Crime of Railway Operation Safety Accident] Any railway employee who violates rules and regulations, causing a railway operation safety accident … if the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十三条 【交通肇事罪】违反交通运输管理法规，因而发生重大事故……运输肇事后逃逸或者有其他特别恶劣情节的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 133 [Crime of Traffic Offense] Whoever violates laws and regulations on traffic management, thereby causing a major accident … if fleeing the scene after the traffic accident or having other especially vicious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十四条 【重大责任事故罪】在生产、作业中违反有关安全管理的规定，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果…… 特别恶劣的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 134 [Crime of Major Responsibility Accident] Violating safety management regulations in production or operations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences… In particularly serious cases, imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十五条 【重大劳动安全事故罪】安全生产设施或者安全生产条件不符合国家规定，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果的，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节特别恶劣的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 135 [Crime of Major Labor Safety Accident] Where safety production facilities or conditions do not comply with state regulations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the directly responsible persons in charge and other directly responsible persons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are particularly serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十五条 之一 【大型群众性活动重大安全事故罪】举办大型群众性活动违反安全管理规定，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果的，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节特别恶劣的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 135-1 [Crime of Major Safety Accident in Mass Activities] Violating safety management regulations in organizing mass activities, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the directly responsible persons in charge and other directly responsible persons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are particularly serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十六条 【危险物品肇事罪】违反爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性、腐蚀性物品的管理规定，在生产、储存、运输、使用中发生重大事故，后果特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 136 [Crime of Hazardous Materials Accident] Violating management regulations for explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, or corrosive items, causing major accidents in production, storage, transportation, or use, with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十八条 【教育设施重大安全事故罪】明知校舍或者教育教学设施有危险，而不采取措施或者不及时报告，致使发生重大伤亡事故，后果特别严重的，41 / 96 对直接责任人员，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 138 [Crime of Major Safety Accident in Educational Facilities] Knowing that school buildings or educational facilities are dangerous but failing to take measures or report in a timely manner, resulting in major casualties with particularly serious consequences, the directly responsible persons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十九条 【消防责任事故罪】违反消防管理法规，经消防监督机构通知采取改正措施而拒绝执行，后果特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 139 [Crime of Fire Responsibility Accident] Violating fire management regulations, refusing to implement corrective measures after being notified by the fire supervision authority, with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第一百三十九条 之一 【不报、谎报安全事故罪】在安全事故发生后，负有报告职责的人员不报或者谎报事故情况，贻误事故抢救，情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。第一百四十二条 之一 【妨害药品管理罪】违反药品管理法规，有下列情形之一，对人体健康造成严重危害或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金：

Article 139-1 [Crime of Failure to Report or False Reporting of Safety Accidents] After a safety accident occurs, persons with the duty to report fail to report or falsely report the accident situation, delaying the rescue of the accident, and if the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years. Article 142-1 [Crime of Obstructing Drug Administration] Violating drug administration regulations, and under any of the following circumstances, causing serious harm to human health or having other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined:

(一)生产、销售国务院药品监督管理部门禁止使用的药品的;

(1) Producing or selling drugs prohibited for use by the drug supervision and administration department of the State Council;

(二)未取得药品相关批准证明文件生产、进口药品或者明知是上述药品而销售的;

(2) Producing or importing drugs without obtaining relevant approval documents for drugs, or selling drugs knowing they are the aforementioned drugs;

(三)药品申请注册中提供虚假的证明、数据、资料、样品或者采取其他欺骗手段的;

(3) Providing false certificates, data, materials, samples or adopting other deceptive means in drug registration applications;

(四)编造生产、检验记录的。

(4) Fabricating production or inspection records.

有前款行为，同时又构成本法第一百四十一条、第一百四十二条规定之罪或者其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

Where a person commits the acts described in the preceding paragraph and also constitutes the crimes stipulated in Article 141 or Article 142 of this Law or other

crimes, they shall be convicted and punished according to the provision that imposes the heavier punishment.

第一百四十三条 【生产、销售不符合安全标准的食品罪】生产、销售不符合食品安全标准的食品，足以造成严重食物中毒事故或者其他严重食源性疾病，对人体健康造成严重危害或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 143 [Crime of Producing or Selling Food that Does Not Meet Safety Standards] Producing or selling food that does not meet food safety standards, which is sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious foodborne diseases, causing serious harm to human health or having other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第一百四十七条 【生产、销售伪劣农药、兽药、化肥、种子罪】生产假农药、假兽药、假化肥，销售明知是假的或者失去使用效能的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，或者生产者、销售者以不合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子冒充合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，使生产遭受较大损失…… 使生产遭受重大损失的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

Article 147 [Crime of Producing or Selling Fake or Substandard Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, Fertilizers, or Seeds] Producing fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, or fertilizers; selling fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds knowing they are fake or have lost their effectiveness; or producers or sellers passing off substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds as qualified ones, causing significant losses to production... Causing major losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and concurrently be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百五十一条 【走私武器、弹药罪】【走私核材料罪】【走私假币罪】走私武器、弹药、核材料或者伪造的货币…… 情节较轻的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒

Article 151 【Crime of Smuggling Weapons, Ammunition】【Crime of Smuggling Nuclear Materials】【Crime of Smuggling Counterfeit Currency】Smuggling weapons, ammunition, nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency... If the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第一百六十九条 之一 【背信损害上市公司利益罪】上市公司的董事、监事、高级管理人员违背对公司的忠实义务，利用职务便利，操纵上市公司从事下列行为之一，致使上市公司利益遭受特别重大损失的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金：

Article 169-1 【Crime of Breach of Trust and Damaging the Interests of a Listed Company】 Directors, supervisors, or senior managers of a listed company who violate their fiduciary duties to the company, utilize their positions of convenience, and manipulate the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, causing the company to suffer particularly heavy losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined:

(一)无偿向其他单位或者个人提供资金、商品、服务或者其他资产的；

(1) Providing funds, goods, services, or other assets to other units or individuals free of charge;

(二)以明显不公平的条件，提供或者接受资金、商品、服务或者其他资产的；

(2) Providing or accepting funds, goods, services, or other assets on clearly unfair terms;

(三)向明显不具有清偿能力的单位或者个人提供资金、商品、服务或者其他资产的；

(3) Providing funds, goods, services, or other assets to units or individuals that clearly lack the ability to pay;

(四)为明显不具有清偿能力的单位或者个人提供担保，或者无正当理由为其他单位或者个人提供担保的；

(4) Providing guarantees to units or individuals that clearly lack the ability to pay, or providing guarantees to other units or individuals without justifiable reasons;

(五)无正当理由放弃债权、承担债务的；

(5) Waiving claims or assuming debts without justifiable reasons;

(六)采用其他方式损害上市公司利益的。

(6) Damaging the interests of a listed company by other means.

上市公司的控股股东或者实际控制人，指使上市公司董事、监事、高级管理人员实施前款行为的，依照前款的规定处罚。

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company instructs its directors, supervisors, or senior managers to commit the acts specified in the

preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

犯前款罪的上市公司的控股股东或者实际控制人是单位的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company that commits the crime in the preceding paragraph is a unit, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第一百七十五条 【高利转贷罪】以转贷牟利为目的，套取金融机构信贷资金高利转贷他人，违法所得数额较大…… 数额巨大的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处违法所得一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 175 【Crime of High-Interest Loan Sharking】For the purpose of profiting from re-lending, obtaining credit funds from financial institutions by fraudulent means and re-lending them to others at high interest, where the illegal gains are relatively large... If the amount is huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the illegal gains.

第一百七十五条 之一 【骗取贷款、票据承兑、金融票证罪】以欺骗手段取得银行或者其他金融机构贷款、票据承兑、信用证、保函等……给银行或者其他金融机构造成特别重大损失或者有其他特别严重情节的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 175-1 【Crime of Fraudulently Obtaining Loans, Acceptance of Bills of Exchange, or Financial Instruments】By fraudulent means, obtaining loans, acceptance of bills of exchange, letters of credit, guarantees of performance, etc., from banks or other financial institutions... If it causes particularly heavy losses to the bank or other financial institutions or involves other particularly serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任 43 / 96 人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible43 / 96 shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百九十二条 【集资诈骗罪】以非法占有为目的，使用诈骗方法非法集资，数额较大 4 的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 192 【Crime of Fund-Raising Fraud】For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally, where the amount is relatively large4, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第二百零一条 【逃税罪】纳税人采取欺骗、隐瞒手段进行虚假纳税申报或者不申报，数额巨大并且占应纳税额百分之三十以上的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 201 【Crime of Tax Evasion】Where a taxpayer, by means of deception or concealment, makes false tax declarations or fails to declare, and the amount involved is huge and accounts for more than thirty percent of the tax payable, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

扣缴义务人采取前款所列手段，不缴或者少缴已扣、已收税款，数额较大的，依照前款的规定处罚。

If an withholding agent adopts the means specified in the preceding paragraph and fails to pay or underpays the withheld or collected tax, and the amount involved is relatively large, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

对多次实施前两款行为，未经处理的，按照累计数额计算。

Where the acts specified in the two preceding paragraphs are committed multiple times and have not been dealt with, the cumulative amount shall be calculated.

第二百零二条 【抗税罪】以暴力、威胁方法拒不缴纳税款的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处拒缴税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处拒缴税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 202 【Crime of Tax Resistance】Where a taxpayer refuses to pay tax by means of violence or threat, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the tax evaded; if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the tax evaded.

第二百零三条 【逃避追缴欠税罪】纳税人欠缴应纳税款，采取转移或者隐匿财产的手段，致使税务机关无法追缴欠缴的税款……数额在十万元以上的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处欠缴税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 203 【Crime of Evading the Collection of Overdue Taxes】 Where a taxpayer fails to pay the tax payable, adopts means of transferring or concealing property, causing the tax authority to be unable to collect the overdue tax... if the amount involved is not less than 100,000 yuan, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the overdue tax.

第二百二十六条 【强迫交易罪】以暴力、威胁手段，实施下列行为之一，情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金：

Article 226 【Crime of Compulsory Transaction】 Whoever commits any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined:

(1) Compelling another person to buy or sell goods;

(2) Compelling another person to provide or accept services;

(3) Compelling another person to participate in or withdraw from bidding or auctions;

(一)强买强卖商品的;

4 Standards for determining the amount in the crime of fundraising fraud: 1. For an individual who commits fundraising fraud, if the amount involved is not less than 100,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 300,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 1 million yuan, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount”. 2. For a unit that commits fundraising fraud, if the amount involved is not less than 500,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 1.5 million yuan, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 5 million yuan, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount”. The amount of fundraising fraud shall be calculated based on the amount actually defrauded by the offender, and the amount that has been returned before the case is detected shall be deducted. The advertising fees, intermediary fees, handling fees, kickbacks paid by the offender for carrying out the fundraising fraud activity, or expenses used for bribery, gifts, etc., shall not be deducted. The interest paid by the offender for carrying out the fundraising fraud activity shall

be included in the fraud amount, except that if the principal has not been returned, it may be offset against the principal. 44 / 96 (4) Compelling another person to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(二)强迫他人提供或者接受服务的;

(5) Compelling another person to participate in or withdraw from specific business activities.

(三)强迫他人参与或者退出投标、拍卖的;

4 集资诈骗罪金额认定的标准：1、个人进行集资诈骗，数额在 10 万元以上的，应当认定为“数额较大”;数额在 30 万元以上的，应当认定为“数额巨大”;数额在 100 万元以上的，应当认定为“数额特别巨大”。2、单位进行集资诈骗，数额在 50 万元以上的，应当认定为“数额较大”;数额在 150 万元以上的，应当认定为“数额巨大”;数额在 500 万元以上的，应当认定为“数额特别巨大”。集资诈骗的数额以行为人实际骗取的数额计算，案发前已归还的数额应予扣除。行为人为实施集资诈骗活动而支付的广告费、中介费、手续费、回扣，或者用于行贿、赠与等费用，不予扣除。行为人为实施集资诈骗活动而支付的利息，除本金未归还可予折抵本金以外，应当计入诈骗数额。44 / 96 (四)强迫他人转让或者收购公司、企业的股份、债券或者其他资产的;

(五)强迫他人参与或者退出特定的经营活动的。

第二百二十八条 【非法转让、倒卖土地使用权罪】以牟利为目的，违反土地管理法规，非法转让、倒卖土地使用权…… 情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处非法转让、倒卖土地使用权价额百分之五以上百分之二十以下罚金。

Article 228 【Crime of Illegal Transfer or Resale of Land Use Rights】 Whoever, for the purpose of illegal profit, violates land administration regulations by illegally transferring or reselling land use rights... under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined not less than 5 percent but not more than 20 percent of the value of the illegally transferred or resold land use rights.

第二百三十三条 【过失致人死亡罪】过失致人死亡的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑;情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑。本法另有规定的，依照规定。

Article 233 【Crime of Negligent Homicide】 Whoever negligently causes the death of another person shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years; if the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of

not more than three years. If other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, the provisions shall apply.

第二百四十四条 之一 【雇用童工从事危重劳动罪】违反劳动管理法规，雇用未满十六周岁的未成年人从事超强度体力劳动的，或者从事高空、井下作业的，或者在爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性等危险环境下从事劳动情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 244-1 【Crime of Employing Children in Hazardous Labor】 Whoever violates labor administration regulations by employing minors under the age of 16 to engage in excessively intensive physical labor, or to work at high altitudes or in underground operations, or to work in hazardous environments such as those involving explosives, flammables, radioactivity, or toxicity, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

第二百五十三条 之一 【侵犯公民个人信息罪】违反国家有关规定，向他人出售或者提供公民个人信息…… 情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 253-1 【Crime of Infringing upon Citizens' Personal Information】 Whoever violates relevant State regulations by selling or providing citizens' personal information to others... under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

违反国家有关规定，将在履行职责或者提供服务过程中获得的公民个人信息，出售或者提供给他人的，依照前款的规定从重处罚。

Whoever violates relevant State regulations by selling or providing citizens' personal information obtained in the course of performing official duties or providing services to others shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

窃取或者以其他方法非法获取公民个人信息的，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Whoever steals or otherwise illegally obtains citizens' personal information shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

单位犯前三款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照各该款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits any of the crimes in the preceding three paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons

who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the respective paragraphs.

第二百六十二条 之一 【组织残疾人、儿童乞讨罪】以暴力、胁迫手段组织残疾人或者不满十四周岁的未成年人乞讨…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 262-1 【Crime of Organizing Beggary by Disabled Persons or Children】 Whoever organizes disabled persons or minors under the age of 14 to beg by means of violence or coercion... under circumstances of serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

第二百六十二条 之二 【组织未成年人进行违反治安管理活动罪】组织未成年人进行盗窃、诈骗、抢夺、敲诈勒索等违反治安管理活动…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。45 / 96

Article 262-2 【Crime of Organizing Minors to Engage in Activities that Violate Public Security Administration】 Whoever organizes minors to engage in activities that violate public security administration, such as theft, fraud, robbery, or extortion... under circumstances of serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined. 45 / 96

第二百七十二条 【挪用资金罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，挪用本单位资金归个人使用或者借贷给他人，数额巨大的、超过三个月未还的，或者虽未超过三个月，但数额巨大、进行营利活动的，或者进行非法活动的,挪用本单位资金数额巨大的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑;

Article 272 【Crime of Misappropriation of Funds】 Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriate the unit's funds for personal use or lend them to others, where the amount involved is huge and the funds are not returned for more than three months, or where the amount is huge and the funds are used for profit-making activities within three months, or where the funds are used for illegal activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for misappropriating huge amounts of the unit's funds.

第二百八十二条 【非法获取国家秘密罪】以窃取、刺探、收买方法，非法获取国家秘密的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 282 【Crime of Illegally Obtaining State Secrets】 Whoever illegally obtains state secrets by theft, spying, or purchase shall be sentenced to fixed-

term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

【非法持有国家绝密、机密文件、资料、物品罪】非法持有属于国家绝密、机密的文件、资料或者其他物品，拒不说明来源与用途的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制。

【Crime of Illegally Possessing Top Secret or Secret State Documents, Materials, or Items】Whoever illegally possesses documents, materials, or other items that are top secret or secret of the state and refuses to explain their source and purpose shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百八十三条 【非法生产、销售专用间谍器材、窃听、窃照专用器材罪】非法生产、销售专用间谍器材或者窃听、窃照专用器材的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 283 【Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Special Espionage Equipment or Special Eavesdropping or Surveillance Equipment】Whoever illegally produces or sells special espionage equipment or special eavesdropping or surveillance equipment shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

第二百七十五条 【故意毁坏财物罪】故意毁坏公私财物，数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者罚金;数额巨大或者有其他特别严重情节的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 275 【Crime of Intentional Destruction of Property】Whoever intentionally destroys public or private property, where the amount involved is relatively large or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine; if the amount involved is huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百七十六条 【破坏生产经营罪】由于泄愤报复或者其他个人目的，毁坏机器设备、残害耕畜或者以其他方法破坏生产经营…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 276 【Crime of Disrupting Production and Business Operations】 Whoever, out of resentment, revenge, or other personal motives, destroys machinery and equipment, maims farm animals, or uses other means to disrupt production and business operations… if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百七十六条 之一 【拒不支付劳动报酬罪】以转移财产、逃匿等方法逃避支付劳动者的劳动报酬或者有能力支付而不支付劳动者的劳动报酬，数额较大，经政府有关部门责令支付仍不支付…… 造成严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 276-1 【Crime of Refusal to Pay Labor Remuneration】 Whoever, by means of transferring property or absconding, evades payment of labor remuneration to workers or has the ability to pay but refuses to pay, where the amount involved is relatively large, and still fails to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments… if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

46 / 96 有前两款行为，尚未造成严重后果，在提起公诉前支付劳动者的劳动报酬，并依法承担相应赔偿责任的，可以减轻或者免除处罚。

46 / 96 For acts under the first two paragraphs that have not yet caused serious consequences, if the labor remuneration is paid to the workers before the public prosecution is initiated and corresponding compensation liability is assumed in accordance with the law, the punishment may be mitigated or exempted.

第二百七十七条 【妨害公务罪】第五款 【袭警罪】暴力袭击正在依法执行职务的人民警察…… 使用枪支、管制刀具，或者以驾驶机动车撞击等手段，严重危及其人身安全的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 277, Paragraph 5 [Assault on Officials Crime] [Assault on Police Officers Crime] Whoever violently attacks a people's police officer who is performing duties in accordance with the law… by using a firearm, controlled knives, or by means such as driving a motor vehicle to strike, thereby seriously endangering

their personal safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百七十八条 【煽动暴力抗拒法律实施罪】煽动群众暴力抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施……造成严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 278 【Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law Implementation】 Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations... if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百八十条 第三款【伪造、变造、买卖身份证件罪】伪造、变造、买卖居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 280, Paragraph 3 【Crime of Forging, Altering, or Trading in Identity Documents】 Whoever forges, alters, or trades in identity documents such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, or driver's licenses that can be used to prove identity in accordance with the law... if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

第二百八十二条 【非法获取国家秘密罪】以窃取、刺探、收买方法，非法获取国家秘密的… … 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 282 【Crime of Illegally Obtaining State Secrets】 Whoever illegally obtains state secrets by theft, spying, or purchase... if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百八十三条 【非法生产、销售专用间谍器材、窃听、窃照专用器材罪】非法生产、销售专用间谍器材或者窃听、窃照专用器材的… … 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 283 [Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Specialized Espionage Equipment or Specialized Eavesdropping or Surveillance Equipment] Whoever illegally produces or sells specialized espionage equipment or specialized eavesdropping or surveillance equipment... ... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚

If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第二百八十四条 之一 【组织考试作弊罪】在法律规定的国家考试中，组织作弊…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 284-1 [Crime of Organizing Cheating in Examinations] In national examinations as stipulated by law, organizing cheating... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

为他人实施前款犯罪提供作弊器材或者其他帮助的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Whoever provides cheating equipment or other assistance for others to commit the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

【非法出售、提供试题、答案罪】为实施考试作弊行为，向他人非法出售或者提供第一款规定的考试的试题、答案的，依照第一款的规定处罚。

[Crime of Illegally Selling or Providing Examination Questions or Answers] Whoever, for the purpose of committing examination cheating, illegally sells or provides to others the examination questions or answers for the examinations mentioned in the first paragraph shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第二百八十五条第二款 【非法获取计算机信息系统数据、非法控制计算机信息系统罪】违反国家规定，侵入前款规定以外的计算机信息系统或者采用其他技术手段，获取该计算机信息系统中存储、处理或者传输的数据，或者对该计算机信息系统实施非法控制…… 情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 285, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Illegally Obtaining Computer Information System Data or Illegally Controlling a Computer Information System] In violation of state regulations, intruding into a computer information system other than the one mentioned in the preceding paragraph or by using other technical means to obtain data stored, processed, or transmitted in that computer information system, or to exercise illegal control over that computer information system... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-

term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

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第二百八十八条 【扰乱无线电通讯管理秩序罪】违反国家规定，擅自设置、使用无线电台(站)，或者擅自使用无线电频率，干扰无线电通讯秩序……. 情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 288 [Crime of Disrupting the Order of Radio Communication Management] In violation of state regulations, setting up or using radio stations (stations) without authorization, or using radio frequencies without authorization, thereby disrupting the order of radio communication... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

第二百九十条 【聚众扰乱社会秩序罪】聚众扰乱社会秩序，情节严重，致使工作、生产、营业和教学、科研、医疗无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 290 [Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Disrupt Social Order] Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, causing work, production, business, and teaching, scientific research, or medical activities to be unable to proceed, and causing serious losses, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百九十一条 之一第二款 【编造、故意传播虚假信息罪】编造虚假的险情、疫情、灾情、警情，在信息网络或者其他媒体上传播，或者明知是上述虚假信息，故意在信息网络或者其他媒体上传播，严重扰乱社会秩序…… 造成严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 291-1, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Spreading False Information] Whoever fabricates false information about dangerous situations, epidemics, disasters, or police situations and disseminates it on information networks or other media, or whoever knowingly disseminates such false information on information networks or other media with the intention of seriously disrupting social order... If serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第二百九十四条 【组织、领导、参加黑社会性质组织罪】积极参加黑社会性质的组织的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，可以并处罚金或者没收财产

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Criminal Organization of a Mafia Nature] Whoever actively participates in a criminal

organization of a mafia nature shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and may also be fined or have their property confiscated.

第三百条 【组织、利用会道门、邪教组织、利用迷信破坏法律实施罪】组织、利用会道门、邪教组织或者利用迷信破坏国家法律、行政法规实施的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 300 [Crime of Organizing or Utilizing Secret Societies, Cults, or Superstition to Sabotage the Implementation of Laws] Whoever organizes or utilizes secret societies, cults, or utilizes superstition to sabotage the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

第三百零五条 【伪证罪】在刑事诉讼中，证人、鉴定人、记录人、翻译人对与案件有重要关系的情节，故意作虚假证明、鉴定、记录、翻译，意图陷害他人或者隐匿罪证……情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。第三百零六条 【辩护人、诉讼代理人毁灭证据、伪造证据、妨害作证罪】在刑事诉讼中，辩护人、诉讼代理人毁灭、伪造证据，帮助当事人毁灭、伪造证据，威胁、引诱证人违背事实改变证言或者作伪证…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 305 [Crime of Perjury] In a criminal proceeding, a witness, an expert witness, a court clerk, or an interpreter intentionally makes a false testimony, expert opinion, record, or translation concerning a material fact of the case with the intent to frame another person or conceal criminal evidence... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years. Article 306 [Crime of a Defense Counsel or Litigant Agent Destroying or Falsifying Evidence or Obstructing Witness Testimony] In a criminal proceeding, a defense counsel or litigant agent destroys or falsifies evidence, helps a party destroy or falsify evidence, or threatens or induces a witness to change their testimony or give false testimony in contravention of the facts... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

辩护人、诉讼代理人提供、出示、引用的证人证言或者其他证据失实，不是有意伪造的，不属于伪造证据。

If the testimony of a witness or other evidence provided, presented, or cited by a defense counsel or litigant agent is inaccurate but not intentionally falsified, it shall not be considered as falsified evidence.

第三百零七条 【妨害作证罪】以暴力、威胁、贿买等方法阻止证人作证或者指使他人作伪证的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 307 【Crime of Obstructing Witness Testimony】Whoever, by means of violence, threat, bribery, or other methods, prevents a witness from testifying or instigates another person to give false testimony shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

48 / 96 第三百零七条 之一 【虚假诉讼罪】以捏造的事实提起民事诉讼，妨害司法秩序或者严重侵害他人合法权益…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

48 / 96 Article 307-1 【Crime of False Litigation】Whoever files a civil action based on fabricated facts, thereby disrupting judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of others... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有第一款行为，非法占有他人财产或者逃避合法债务，又构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪从重处罚。

Where a person commits the act stipulated in the first paragraph and illegally takes possession of another person's property or evades a lawful debt, and also constitutes another crime, the offender shall be convicted and punished more severely in accordance with the provisions for the heavier punishment.

第三百零八条 【打击报复证人罪】对证人进行打击报复…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 308 【Crime of Retaliating Against a Witness】Whoever retaliates against a witness... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第三百一十二条 【掩饰、隐瞒犯罪所得、犯罪所得收益罪】明知是犯罪所得及其产生的收益而予以窝藏、转移、收购、代为销售或者以其他方法掩饰、隐瞒的，情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 312 【Crime of Concealing or Hiding Criminal Proceeds or Gains from Crime】Whoever knowingly conceals, hides, transfers, purchases, sells on behalf of another, or conceals or hides criminal proceeds and the gains derived therefrom by other means, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第三百一十三条 【拒不执行判决、裁定罪】对人民法院的判决、裁定有能力执行而拒不执行，情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 313 【Crime of Refusing to Execute Judgment or Order】Whoever has the ability to execute a judgment or order of a People's Court but refuses to do so, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第三百一十六条 【劫夺被押解人员罪】劫夺押解途中的罪犯、被告人、犯罪嫌疑人…… 情节严重的，处七年以上有期徒刑。

Article 316 【Crime of Rescuing a Person in Custody】Whoever rescues a criminal, a defendant, or a criminal suspect being escorted... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

第三百三十条 【妨害传染病防治罪】违反传染病防治法的规定，有下列情形之一，引起甲类传染病以及依法确定采取甲类传染病预防、控制措施的传染病传播或者有传播严重危险…… 后果特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑:

Article 330 【Crime of Obstructing Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases】Whoever violates the provisions of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, commits any of the following acts, causing the spread of Category A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Category A prevention and control measures are determined in accordance with the law, or creating a serious risk of spread… If the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years:

(1) The drinking water supplied by a water supply unit does not meet the national health standards;

(一)供水单位供应的饮用水不符合国家规定的卫生标准的;

49 / 96 (2) Refusing to disinfect sewage, filth, places, and items contaminated by pathogens of infectious diseases as required by the disease prevention and control institutions;

49 / 96 (二)拒绝按照疾病预防控制机构提出的卫生要求，对传染病病原体污染的污水、污物、场所和物品进行消毒处理的;

(3) Permitting or conniving at patients with infectious diseases, pathogen carriers, and suspected patients with infectious diseases to engage in work prohibited by the health administrative department of the State Council from engaging in, which is likely to cause the spread of the infectious disease;

(三)准许或者纵容传染病病人、病原携带者和疑似传染病病人从事国务院卫生行政部门规定禁止从事的易使该传染病扩散的工作的;

(4) Selling or transporting items in an epidemic area that are contaminated by or may be contaminated by pathogens of infectious diseases, without disinfection;

(四)出售、运输疫区中被传染病病原体污染或者可能被传染病病原体污染的物品，未进行消毒处理的;

(5) Refusing to implement the prevention and control measures proposed by the people's government at or above the county level or the disease prevention and control institutions in accordance with the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.

(五)拒绝执行县级以上人民政府、疾病预防控制机构依照传染病防治法提出的预防、控制措施的。

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

甲类传染病的范围，依照《中华人民共和国传染病防治法》和国务院有关规定确定。

The scope of Category A infectious diseases shall be determined in accordance with the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases" and the relevant provisions of the State Council.

第三百三十一条 【传染病菌种、毒种扩散罪】从事实验、保藏、携带、运输传染病菌种、毒种的人员，违反国务院卫生行政部门的有关规定，造成传染病菌种、毒种扩散…… 后果特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 331 【Crime of Spreading Pathogens of Infectious Diseases】 Personnel engaged in experiments, preservation, carrying, or transportation of pathogens and toxic agents of infectious diseases who violate the relevant provisions of the health administrative department of the State Council, causing the spread of pathogens and toxic agents of infectious diseases... If the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

第三百三十四条 之一 【非法采集人类遗传资源、走私人类遗传资源材料罪】违反国家有关规定，非法采集我国人类遗传资源或者非法运送、邮寄、携带我国人类遗传资源材料出境，危害公众健康或者社会公共利益……情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 334-1 [Crime of Illegally Collecting Human Genetic Resources or Smuggling Human Genetic Resource Materials] In violation of relevant state regulations, illegally collecting our country's human genetic resources or illegally transporting, mailing, or carrying our country's human genetic resource materials out of the country, endangering public health or social public interest... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第三百三十六条 之一 【非法植入基因编辑、克隆胚胎罪】将基因编辑、克隆的人类胚胎植入人体或者动物体内，或者将基因编辑、克隆的动物胚胎植入人体内…… 情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 336-1 [Crime of Illegally Implanting Gene-Edited or Cloned Embryos] Implanting gene-edited or cloned human embryos into the human body or animal body, or implanting gene-edited or cloned animal embryos into the human body... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第三百三十八条 【污染环境罪】违反国家规定，排放、倾倒或者处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质或者其他有害物质，严重污染环境的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金;情节严重，但无下列情形之一的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金:

Article 338 [Crime of Polluting the Environment] In violation of state regulations, discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing infectious disease pathogens, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, causing serious environmental pollution, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or only be fined; if the circumstances are serious but do not fall under any of the following situations, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined:

50 / 96 (一)在饮用水水源保护区、自然保护地核心保护区等依法确定的重点保护区域排放、倾倒、处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质，情节特别严重的;

(1) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing infectious disease pathogens, or toxic substances in key protection areas as legally determined, such as drinking water source protection areas and core protection areas of natural protected areas, under especially serious circumstances;

(二)向国家确定的重要江河、湖泊水域排放、倾倒、处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质，情节特别严重的;

(2) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing infectious disease pathogens, or toxic substances into waters of major rivers and lakes as determined by the state, under especially serious circumstances;

(三)致使大量永久基本农田基本功能丧失或者遭受永久性破坏的;

(3) Causing the basic functions of a large number of permanent basic farmland to be lost or suffering permanent damage;

(四)致使多人重伤、严重疾病，或者致人严重残疾、死亡的。

(4) Causing multiple persons to suffer serious injuries or serious diseases, or causing a person to suffer serious disability or death.

有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

If a person commits an act as described in the preceding paragraph and at the same time constitutes another crime, they shall be convicted and punished according to the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

第三百四十三条 【非法采矿罪】违反矿产资源法的规定，未取得采矿许可证擅自采矿，擅自进入国家规划矿区、对国民经济具有重要价值的矿区和他人矿区范围采矿，或者擅自开采国家规定实行保护性开采的特定矿种…… 特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 343 [Crime of Illegal Mining] In violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, mining without a mining license, entering national planned mining areas, mining areas of important value to the national economy, or other people's mining areas without authorization, or mining specific mineral species that are subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第三百四十四条 【危害国家重点保护植物罪】违反国家规定，非法采伐、毁坏珍贵树木或者国家重点保护的其他植物的，或者非法收购、运输、加工、出售珍贵树木或者国家重点保护的其他植物及其制品…… 情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 344 [Crime of Endangering Key Protected Plants of the State] In violation of state regulations, illegally felling or destroying precious trees or other plants under key state protection, or illegally purchasing, transporting, processing, or selling precious trees or other plants under key state protection and their products... If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第三百四十五条 【盗伐林木罪】盗伐森林或者其他林木…… 数量巨大的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 345 [Crime of Illegal Logging of Forests] Illegally logging forests or other forests... If the quantity is huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

【滥伐林木罪】违反森林法的规定，滥伐森林或者其他林木，…… 数量巨大的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

[Crime of Illegal Deforestation] In violation of the provisions of the Forest Law, illegally deforesting forests or other forests... If the quantity is huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

【非法收购、运输盗伐、滥伐的林木罪】非法收购、运输明知是盗伐、滥伐的林木，…… 情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

[Crime of Illegally Purchasing or Transporting Illegally Logged or Deforested Trees] Illegally purchasing or transporting trees knowing that they are illegally logged or deforested... If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

盗伐、滥伐国家级自然保护区内的森林或者其他林木的，从重处罚。

For illegally logging or deforesting forests or other forests within national nature reserves, the punishment shall be aggravated.

【过失损坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信罪】过失犯前款罪，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;造成特别严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有

[Crime of Negligently Damaging Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, or Military Communications] Whoever negligently commits the crime in the preceding paragraph and causes serious consequences shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if especially serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years

51 / 96 期徒刑。

of imprisonment.

战时犯前两款罪的，从重处罚。

If the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs are committed during wartime, the punishment shall be aggravated.

【聚众扰乱军事管理区秩序罪】聚众扰乱军事管理区秩序，情节严重，致使军事管理区工作无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，应当剥夺政治权利。

【Crime of Gathering to Disrupt Order in a Military Management Area】Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt the order in a military management area, under circumstances that are serious, rendering the work in the military management area unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for the principal offender, and political rights shall be deprived.

第三百七十五条 第三款 【伪造、盗窃、买卖、非法提供、非法使用武装部队专用标志罪】伪造、盗窃、买卖或者非法提供、使用武装部队车辆号牌等专用标志…… 特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 375, Paragraph 3 【Crime of Falsifying, Stealing, Trading in Illegally Providing, or Illegally Using Emblems of the Armed Forces】Whoever falsifies, steals, trades in, or illegally provides or uses special emblems of the armed forces such as vehicle license plates... If the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

第三百九十条 之一 【对有影响力的人行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，向国家工作人员的近亲属或者其他与该国家工作人员关系密切的人，或者向离职的国家工作人员或者其近亲属以及其他与其关系密切的人行贿…… 情节严重的，或者使国家利益遭受重大损失的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 390-1 【Crime of Bribery of Persons with Influence】Whoever, in order to seek improper benefits, bribes the close relatives of a state functionary or other persons with whom the state functionary has close ties, or bribes a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with whom they have close ties... If the circumstances are serious, or if state interests suffer major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

6.2 二年附加下位主义附加主义条款

6.2 Two-Year Subordinate-ism Additionalism Clause

第一百四十条 【生产、销售伪劣产品罪】生产者、销售者在产品中掺杂、掺假，以假充真，以次充好或者以不合格产品冒充合格产品，销售金额二十万元以上不满五十万元的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

Article 140 【Crime of Producing or Selling Counterfeit Products】Producers or sellers who mix or adulterate products, pass off fakes as genuine goods, pass off inferior goods as superior ones, or pass off substandard products as qualified products, with sales amounting to not less than 200,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第二百零五条 之一 【虚开发票罪】虚开本法第二百零五条 5 规定以外的其他发票，情节特别严重的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 205-1 【Crime of Issuing False Invoices】Whoever issues false invoices other than those specified in Article 205, Paragraph 5 of this Law, under circumstances that are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第二百零九条 【非法制造、出售非法制造的用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】伪造、擅自制造或者出售伪造、擅自制造的可以用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款的其他发票以外的其他发票，情节严重的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金。

Article 209 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for Fraudulent Tax Refund or Tax Deduction】Whoever falsifies, manufactures without authorization, or sells falsified or unauthorized manufactured invoices other than those that can be used for fraudulent tax refund or tax deduction, under circumstances that are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

5 第二百零五条 【虚开增值税专用发票、用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】虚开增值税专用发票或者虚开用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款的其他发票的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金 52 / 96

5Article 205 【Crime of Issuing Value-Added Tax Special Invoices or Invoices for Fraudulent Tax Refund or Tax Deduction】Whoever issues false value-added tax special invoices or false invoices for fraudulent tax refund or tax deduction shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan52 / 96

第二百一十条 之一 【持有伪造的发票罪】明知是伪造的发票而持有，数量巨大的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 210-1 【Crime of Possessing False Invoices】Whoever knowingly possesses false invoices in a huge quantity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第二百二十七条 【伪造、倒卖伪造的有价票证罪】伪造或者倒卖伪造的车票、船票、邮票或者其他有价票证，数额巨大的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处票证价额一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 227 【Crime of Falsifying or Reselling Falsified Valuable Vouchers】Whoever falsifies or resells falsified train tickets, ship tickets, postage stamps, or other valuable vouchers, in a huge amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the value of the vouchers.

第二百五十四条 【报复陷害罪】国家机关工作人员滥用职权、假公济私，对控告人、申诉人、批评人、举报人实行报复陷害，情节严重的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 254 【Crime of Retaliation and Frame-up】State functionaries who abuse their power and act under the guise of performing public duties to retaliate against and frame-up complainants, petitioners, critics, or informers, under circumstances that are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years.

第二百五十七条 【暴力干涉婚姻自由罪】以暴力干涉他人婚姻自由，致使被害人死亡的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 257 【Crime of Violent Interference with Freedom of Marriage】Whoever uses violence to interfere with another person's freedom of marriage, causing the victim's death, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years.

第二百六十条 【虐待罪】虐待家庭成员，情节恶劣的，致使被害人重伤、死亡的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 260 【Crime of Ill-treatment】Whoever ill-treats a family member, under circumstances that are flagrant, causing the victim to sustain serious injury or death, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years.

第三百一十八条 【组织他人偷越国(边)境罪】组织他人偷越国(边)境的，处二年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 318 【Crime of Organizing the Illegal Crossing of National Borders】Whoever organizes others to illegally cross national borders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

7. 五年上位主义条款 7.1. 二年附加下位主义

7. Five-Year Ascendancy Clause 7.1. Two-Year Subsidiary Descendancy

第二百七十条 【侵占罪】将代为保管的他人财物非法占为己有，数额较大，拒不退还的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者罚金;数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处二年以上五年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。7.2 半年附加下位主义第一百零三条 第二款 【煽动分裂国家罪】煽动分裂国家、破坏国家统一的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 270 【Crime of Embezzlement】Whoever, by taking advantage of the duty of custody, illegally takes possession of another person's property for himself, if the amount involved is relatively large and he refuses to return it, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or a fine; if the amount involved is huge or if there are other serious circumstances, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than five years and shall also be fined.

7.2 Semi-annual Subordinationism Article 103, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Inciting Splitting the State】Whoever incites the splitting of the state and undermines national unity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than

five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百零五条 第二款【煽动颠覆国家政权罪】以造谣、诽谤或者其他方式煽动颠覆国家政权、推翻社会主义制度的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利 53 / 96 第一百零七条 【资助危害国家安全犯罪活动罪】境内外机构、组织或者个人资助实施本章第一百零二条、第一百零三条、第一百零四条、第一百零五条规定之罪的，对直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 105, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power] Whoever incites the subversion of state power or the overthrow of the socialist system by spreading rumors, slandering, or by other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百零九条 【叛逃罪】国家机关工作人员在履行公务期间，擅离岗位，叛逃境外或者在境外叛逃的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 107 [Crime of Funding Endangering National Security Criminal Activities] Where an institution, organization, or individual within or outside the territory funds the commission of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百一十一条 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密、情报罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供国家秘密或者情报的，情节较轻的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 109 【Crime of Defection】 Any partner of a state organ who, while performing official duties, leaves their post without authorization and defects abroad or defects while abroad shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百二十条 之一 【帮助恐怖活动罪】资助恐怖活动组织、实施恐怖活动的个人的，或者资助恐怖活动培训的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionaging, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence for Foreign Entities】 Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence for foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, if the circumstances are relatively

minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第一百二十条 之二 【准备实施恐怖活动罪】有下列情形之一的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金或者没收财产:

Article 120-1 [Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities] Whoever provides funding to a terrorist organization or to individuals who carry out terrorist activities, or provides funding for terrorist training, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

(一)为实施恐怖活动准备凶器、危险物品或者其他工具的;

Article 120-2 [Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities] Where any of the following circumstances occurs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

(二)组织恐怖活动培训或者积极参加恐怖活动培训的;

(1) To prepare weapons, dangerous articles, or other instruments for the commission of terrorist activities;

(三)为实施恐怖活动与境外恐怖活动组织或者人员联络的;

(2) Organizing terrorist activity training or actively participating in terrorist activity training;

(四)为实施恐怖活动进行策划或者其他准备的。

(3) For the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities or contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals;

(4) To plan or make other preparations for the commission of terrorist activities.

有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚

Where the acts described in the preceding paragraph also constitute other crimes, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the more severe penalty.

第一百二十条 之三 【宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义、煽动实施恐怖活动罪】以制作、散发宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的图书、音频视频资料或者其他物品，或者

Article 120-3 [Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting Terrorist Activities] By producing or disseminating books, audio-visual materials, or other items that promote terrorism or extremism, or

54 / 96 通过讲授、发布信息等方式宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的，或者煽动实施恐怖活动的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金

54 / 96 Whoever promotes terrorism or extremism by means of teaching, disseminating information, or other means, or incites the commission of terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

第一百二十三条 【暴力危及飞行安全罪】对飞行中的航空器上的人员使用暴力，危及飞行安全，尚未造成严重后果的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 123 [Crime of Endangering Flight Safety by Violence] Whoever uses violence against a person on an aircraft in flight, endangering the safety of the flight, where no serious consequences have yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百二十六条 【违规制造、销售枪支罪】依法被指定、确定的枪支制造企业、销售企业，违反枪支管理规定，有下列行为之一的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑

Article 126 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Firearms】 Any firearm manufacturing or sales enterprise that has been designated or determined in accordance with the law and violates firearm management regulations by committing any of the following acts shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years.

第一百三十四条 第二款 【强令、组织他人违章冒险作业罪】强令他人违章冒险作业，或者明知存在重大事故隐患而不排除，仍冒险组织作业，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节特别恶劣的，处五年以上有期徒刑。

Article 134, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Compelling or Organizing Others to Violate Regulations and Engage in Risky Operations] Whoever compels others to violate regulations and engage in risky operations, or knowingly fails to eliminate major accident hazards while still organizing operations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

第一百四十四条 【生产、销售有毒、有害食品罪】在生产、销售的食品中掺入有毒、有害的非食品原料的，或者销售明知掺有有毒、有害的非食品原料的食品的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 144 [Crime of Producing or Selling Poisonous or Harmful Food] Whoever mixes poisonous or harmful non-food substances into food for production or sale, or sells food knowing that it has been mixed with poisonous or harmful non-food substances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined.

第一百四十六条 【生产、销售不符合安全标准的产品罪】生产不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的电器、压力容器、易燃易爆产品或者其他不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，或者销售明知是以上不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，造成严重后果的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

Article 146 [Crime of Producing or Selling Products That Do Not Meet Safety Standards] Whoever produces electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not meet the national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, or sells such products knowing they do not meet these standards, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百五十一条 第三款 【走私国家禁止进出口的货物、物品罪】走私珍稀植物及其制品等国家禁止进出口的其他货物、物品的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 151, Paragraph 3 [Crime of Smuggling Goods or Items Prohibited from Import or Export] Whoever smuggles rare plants and their products or other goods or items prohibited from import or export by the state shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

第一百五十二条 第二款 【走私废物罪】逃避海关监管将境外固体废物、液态废物和气态废物运输进境，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金;情节特别严重的，处五年以上有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 152, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Smuggling Waste] Whoever, evading customs supervision, transports solid, liquid, or gaseous waste from outside the territory into the country, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined or be fined only;

if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and also be fined.

第一百五十九条 【虚假出资、抽逃出资罪】（实行注册资本实缴制的）公司

Article 159 [Crime of False Capital Contribution or Withdrawal of Capital] (For companies subject to the paid-in capital system) promoters or shareholders

55 / 96 发起人、股东违反公司法的规定未交付货币、实物或者未转移财产权，虚假出资，或者在公司成立后又抽逃其出资，数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处虚假出资金额或者抽出资金额百分之二以上百分之十以下罚金。

who violate the provisions of the Company Law by failing to deliver currency or property, or failing to transfer property rights, thereby making false capital contributions, or who withdraw their capital contributions after the company's establishment, if the amount involved is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only an amount not less than 2 percent but not more than 10 percent of the false capital contribution or withdrawn capital amount.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its persons who are directly responsible and other persons who are directly liable shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百六十条 【欺诈发行证券罪】在招股说明书、认股书、公司、企业债券募集办法等发行文件中隐瞒重要事实或者编造重大虚假内容，发行股票或者公司、企业债券、存托凭证或者国务院依法认定的其他证券，数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 160 [Crime of Fraudulent Issuance of Securities] Whoever conceals important facts or fabricates major false contents in prospectuses, subscription forms, or other issuance documents such as methods for issuing corporate or enterprise bonds, and issues stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as recognized by the State Council in accordance with the law, if the amount involved is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

控股股东、实际控制人组织、指使实施前款行为的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处非法募集资金金额百分之二十以上一倍以下罚金

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds.

第一百六十一条 【违规披露、不披露重要信息罪】依法负有信息披露义务的公司、企业向股东和社会公众提供虚假的或者隐瞒重要事实的财务会计报告，或者对依法应当披露的其他重要信息不按照规定披露，严重损害股东或者其他人利益，或者有其他严重情节的，对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 161 [Crime of Violating Regulations in Disclosing or Failing to Disclose Important Information] Companies or enterprises that have the obligation to disclose information in accordance with the law provide false financial accounting reports or reports that conceal important facts to shareholders and the public, or fail to disclose other important information that should be disclosed in accordance with regulations, seriously harming the interests of shareholders or other persons, or if there are other serious circumstances, the persons who are directly responsible and other persons who are directly liable shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

前款规定的公司、企业的控股股东、实际控制人实施或者组织、指使实施前款行为的，或者隐瞒相关事项导致前款规定的情形发生的，依照前款的规定处罚。

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller of the companies or enterprises mentioned in the preceding paragraph commits or organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, or conceals relevant matters leading to the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

犯前款罪的控股股东、实际控制人是单位的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller who commits the offense under the preceding paragraph is an entity, a fine shall be imposed on the entity, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百六十二条 【妨害清算罪】公司、企业进行清算时，隐匿财产，对资产负债表或者财产清单作虚伪记载或者在未清偿债务前分配公司、企业财产，严重损害债权人或者其他人利益的，

对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 162 【Crime of Obstructing Liquidation】 Where a company or enterprise, in the course of liquidation, conceals assets, makes false entries in the balance sheet or inventory of property, or distributes the assets of the company or enterprise before clearing its debts, thereby seriously harming the interests of creditors or other persons, the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第一百六十二条 之一 【隐匿、故意销毁会计凭证、会计账簿、财务会计报告罪】隐匿或者故意销毁依法应当保存的会计凭证、会计账簿、财务会计报告，

Article 162-1 [Crime of Concealment or Intentional Destruction of Accounting Vouchers, Books, and Financial Accounting Reports] Concealing or intentionally destroying accounting vouchers, books, or financial accounting reports that are required by law to be preserved,

56 / 96 情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

56 / 96 In cases of serious circumstances, imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be concurrently imposed or imposed alone.

第一百六十二条 之二 【虚假破产罪】公司、企业通过隐匿财产、承担虚构的债务或者以其他方法转移、处分财产，实施虚假破产，严重损害债权人或者其他人利益的，对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 162-2 [Crime of False Bankruptcy] Where a company or enterprise conceals assets, assumes fictitious debts, or transfers or disposes of property by other means for the purpose of carrying out false bankruptcy, thereby causing serious harm to the interests of creditors or other persons, the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第一百七十七条 【伪造、变造金融票证罪】有下列情形之一，伪造、变造金融票证的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上

十年以下有期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金;情节特别严重的，处十年以上有期徒刑或者无期徒刑，并处五万元以上五十万元以下罚金或者没收财产:

Article 177 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Financial Instruments】 Whoever counterfeits or alters financial instruments under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated:

(一)伪造、变造汇票、本票、支票的;

(1) To forge or alter bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks;

(二)伪造、变造委托收款凭证、汇款凭证、银行存单等其他银行结算凭证的;

(2) Forging or altering collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other banking settlement instruments;

(三)伪造、变造信用证或者附随的单据、文件的;

(3) Forging or altering letters of credit or the accompanying documents or papers;

(四)伪造信用卡的。

(4) Forging credit cards.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百七十九条 【擅自发行股票、公司、企业债券罪】未经国家有关主管部门批准，擅自发行股票或者公司、企业债券，数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处非法募集资金金额百分之一以上百分之五以下罚金。

Article 179 【Crime of Unauthorized Issuance of Stocks or Corporate and Enterprise Bonds】Whoever, without approval from the relevant competent state department, issues stocks or corporate and enterprise bonds, where the amount involved is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be concurrently or solely fined not less than 1 percent but not more than 5 percent of the illegally raised funds.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百八十条 【内幕交易、泄露内幕信息罪】证券、期货交易内幕信息的知情人员或者非法获取证券、期货交易内幕信息的人员，在涉及证券的发行，证券、期货交易或者其他对证券、期货交易价格有重大影响的信息尚未公开前，买入或者卖出该证券，或者从事与该内幕信息有关的期货交易，或者泄露该信

Article 180 【Crime of Insider Trading and Disclosure of Inside Information】Any person who has knowledge of inside information concerning securities or futures trading or who has unlawfully obtained such inside information, before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, buys or sells the relevant securities, engages in futures trading related to such inside information, or discloses such information

57 / 96 息，或者明示、暗示他人从事上述交易活动，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处违法所得一倍以上五倍以下罚金

57 / 96 Whoever disseminates information or expressly or implicitly induces another person to engage in the aforementioned transaction activities, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or solely be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the

other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

内幕信息、知情人员的范围，依照法律、行政法规的规定确定

The scope of inside information and informed persons shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations.

第一百八十一条 【编造并传播证券、期货交易虚假信息罪】编造并且传播影响证券、期货交易的虚假信息，扰乱证券、期货交易市场，造成严重后果的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金。

Article 181 [Crime of Fabricating and Disseminating False Information on Securities and Futures Trading] Whoever fabricates and disseminates false information affecting securities or futures trading, thereby disrupting the securities or futures trading market and causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan, or be fined only.

【诱骗投资者买卖证券、期货合约罪】证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司的从业人员，证券业协会、期货业协会或者证券期货监督管理部门的工作人员，故意提供虚假信息或者伪造、变造、销毁交易记录，诱骗投资者买卖证券、期货合约，造成严重后果的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金

[Crime of Inducing Investors to Trade in Securities or Futures Contracts] Where a partner of a securities exchange, futures exchange, securities company, or futures brokerage company, or a staff member of a securities industry association, futures industry association, or securities and futures regulatory department, intentionally provides false information or forges, alters, or destroys transaction records to induce investors to trade in securities or futures contracts, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan, or be fined only.

单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百八十二条 【操纵证券、期货市场罪】有下列情形之一，操纵证券、期货市场，影响证券、期货交易价格或者证券、期货交易量，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 182 [Crime of Manipulating the Securities and Futures Market] Where any of the following circumstances occurs, and one manipulates the securities or futures market, affecting the securities or futures trading price or the securities or futures trading volume, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined only.

(1) To engage in joint or continuous buying or selling by oneself or in collusion, by concentrating capital advantages, share or position advantages, or by utilizing information advantages;

(2) To collude with others to conduct securities or futures transactions with each other at a time, price, and method that are predetermined;

(3) To conduct securities transactions between accounts that are actually controlled by oneself, or to buy and sell futures contracts with oneself as the counterparty;

(4) To frequently or massively place orders to buy or sell securities or futures contracts without the intention of executing them and then cancel the orders;

(一)单独或者合谋，集中资金优势、持股或者持仓优势或者利用信息优势联合或者连续买卖的;

58 / 96 (5) To induce investors to conduct securities or futures transactions by using false or uncertain major information;

(二)与他人串通，以事先约定的时间、价格和方式相互进行证券、期货交易的;

(6) To publicly make evaluations, forecasts, or investment recommendations concerning securities, securities issuers, or futures trading subjects, while simultaneously engaging in reverse securities transactions or related futures transactions;

(三)在自己实际控制的帐户之间进行证券交易，或者以自己为交易对象，自买自卖期货合约的;

(7) To manipulate the securities or futures market by other means.

(四)不以成交为目的，频繁或者大量申报买入、卖出证券、期货合约并撤销申报的;

58 / 96 (五)利用虚假或者不确定的重大信息，诱导投资者进行证券、期货交易的;

(六)对证券、证券发行人、期货交易标的公开作出评价、预测或者投资建议，同时进行反向证券交易或者相关期货交易的;

(七)以其他方法操纵证券、期货市场的。

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百八十七条 【吸收客户资金不入账罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员吸收客户资金不入账，数额巨大或者造成重大损失的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金;

Article 187 [Crime of Absorbing Customer Funds Without Bookkeeping] Where a partner of a bank or other financial institution absorbs customer funds without bookkeeping, and the amount involved is huge or causes major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan;

第一百八十八条 【违规出具金融票证罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反规定，为他人出具信用证或者其他保函、票据、存单、资信证明，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 188 [Crime of Illegally Issuing Financial Instruments] Where a partner of a bank or other financial institution violates regulations and issues letters of credit or other guarantees, bills, certificates of deposit, or credit certificates for others, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百八十九条 【对违法票据承兑、付款、保证罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员在票据业务中，对违反票据法规定的票据予以承兑、付款或者保证，造成重大损失的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 189 [Crime of Accepting, Paying, or Guaranteeing Illegal Bills] Where a partner of a bank or other financial institution, in the course of bill business, accepts, pays, or guarantees bills that violate the provisions of the Bill Law, causing major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百九十条 【逃汇罪】公司、企业或者其他单位，违反国家规定，擅自将外汇存放境外，或者将境内的外汇非法转移到境外，数额较大的，对单位判处逃汇数额百分之五以上百分之三十以下罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 190 [Crime of Illegal Foreign Exchange Conversion] Where a company, enterprise, or other unit, in violation of state regulations, illegally deposits foreign exchange abroad or illegally transfers domestic foreign exchange abroad, if the amount involved is relatively large, the unit shall be fined an amount of not less than five percent but not more than thirty percent of the amount of illegal foreign exchange conversion, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第一百九十一条 【洗钱罪】为掩饰、隐瞒毒品犯罪、黑社会性质的组织犯罪、恐怖活动犯罪、走私犯罪、贪污贿赂犯罪、破坏金融管理秩序犯罪、金融诈骗犯罪的所得及其产生的收益的来源和性质，有下列行为之一的，没收实施以上犯罪的所得及其产生的收益，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 191 【Money Laundering Crime】 For the purpose of concealing or hiding the source and nature of the proceeds and their gains derived from drug crimes, crimes by criminal organizations of a mafia nature, terrorist activities, smuggling crimes, corruption and bribery crimes, crimes of disrupting the financial management order, and financial fraud crimes, if any of the following acts are committed, the proceeds from the aforementioned crimes and their gains shall be confiscated, and a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine shall be imposed concurrently or alone.

(1) Providing bank accounts;

(一)提供资金帐户的;

59 / 96 (2) Converting property into cash, financial instruments, or securities;

(3) Transferring funds through transfers or other payment and settlement methods;

(4) Cross-border transferring assets;

(5) Using other methods to conceal or hide the source and nature of criminal proceeds and their gains.

59 / 96 (二)将财产转换为现金、金融票据、有价证券的;

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(三)通过转帐或者其他支付结算方式转移资金的;

Article 194 【Negotiable Instrument Fraud Crime】If any of the following circumstances occurs, and financial instrument fraud activities are conducted with a relatively large amount6, a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently. (1) Using forged or altered bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks knowing that they are forged or altered;

(四)跨境转移资产的;

(2) Using invalid bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks knowing that they are invalid;

(五)以其他方法掩饰、隐瞒犯罪所得及其收益的来源和性质的。

(3) Falsely using another person's bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks;

(4) Issuing a check without sufficient funds or a check that does not conform to the reserved seal, in order to defraud property;

(5) The issuer of a bill of exchange or promissory note issues a bill of exchange or promissory note without financial guarantee or makes false statements at the time of issuance in order to defraud property.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚

【Financial Instrument Fraud Crime】Whoever uses forged or altered collection entrustment documents, remittance documents, bank deposit certificates, or other bank settlement documents shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百九十四条 【票据诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，进行金融票据诈骗活动，数额较大6的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金(一)明知是伪造、变造的汇票、本票、支票而使用的;

Article 195 【Letter of Credit Fraud Crime】If any of the following circumstances occurs, and letter of credit fraud activities are conducted, a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently.

(二)明知是作废的汇票、本票、支票而使用的;

6 General determination of the amount of fraud: (less than 3,000 yuan) 1. The standard for a relatively large amount: if the value of public or private property

defrauded is 3,000 yuan to 10,000 yuan or more, it shall be deemed as a "relatively large amount"; 2. The standard for a huge amount: if the value of public or private property defrauded is 30,000 yuan to 100,000 yuan or more, it shall be deemed as a "huge amount"; 3. The standard for an especially huge amount: if the value of public or private property defrauded is 500,000 yuan or more, it shall be deemed as an "especially huge amount"60 / 96 (1) Using forged or altered letters of credit or the accompanying documents or papers;

(三)冒用他人的汇票、本票、支票的;

(2) Using invalid letters of credit;

(四)签发空头支票或者与其预留印鉴不符的支票，骗取财物的;

(3) Obtaining a letter of credit by fraud;

(五)汇票、本票的出票人签发无资金保证的汇票、本票或者在出票时作虚假记载，骗取财物的。

(4) Using other methods to conduct letter of credit fraud activities.

【金融凭证诈骗罪】使用伪造、变造的委托收款凭证、汇款凭证、银行存单等其他银行结算凭证的，依照前款的规定处罚。

第一百九十五条 【信用证诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，进行信用证诈骗活动的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 196 【Credit Card Fraud Crime】(Conviction and punishment for amounts of 50,000 yuan or more) If any of the following circumstances occurs, and credit card fraud activities are conducted with a relatively large amount, a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently.

6 诈骗金额数量的一般性认定：（小于 3000 元）1、数额较大标准，诈骗公私财物价值三千元至一万元以上，应当认定为“数额较大”；2、数额巨大标准，诈骗公私财物价值三万元至十万元以上，应当认定为“数额巨大”；3、数额特别巨大标准，诈骗公私财物价值五十万元以上的，应当认定为“数额特别巨大”60 / 96 (一)使用伪造、变造的信用证或者附随的单据、文件的;

(1) Using forged credit cards, or using credit cards obtained by fraud with false identification documents;

(二)使用作废的信用证的;

(2) Using invalid credit cards;

(三)骗取信用证的;

(3) Falsely using another person's credit card;

(四)以其他方法进行信用证诈骗活动的。

(4) Malicious overdrawing.

第一百九十六条 【信用卡诈骗罪】（50000 元以上定罪处刑）有下列情形之一，进行信用卡诈骗活动，数额较大的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

(一)使用伪造的信用卡，或者使用以虚假的身份证明骗领的信用卡的;

(二)使用作废的信用卡的;

(三)冒用他人信用卡的;

(四)恶意透支的。

前款所称恶意透支，是指持卡人以非法占有为目的，超过规定限额或者规定期限透支，并且经发卡银行催收后仍不归还的行为。

The malicious overdrawing mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to the act where the cardholder, with the purpose of illegal possession, overdraws beyond the prescribed limit or period, and still fails to repay after being urged by the issuing bank.

【盗窃罪】盗窃信用卡并使用的，依照本法第二百六十四条的规定定罪处罚。

【Theft Crime】Whoever steals a credit card and uses it shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 264 of this Law.

第一百九十七条 【有价证券诈骗罪】使用伪造、变造的国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，进行诈骗活动，数额较大的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 197 【Securities Fraud Crime】Whoever uses forged or altered treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state to conduct fraud activities with a relatively large amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and concurrently be sentenced to a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第一百九十八条 【保险诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，进行保险诈骗活动，数额较大的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处一万元以上十万元以下罚金

Article 198 【Crime of Insurance Fraud】 Where any of the following circumstances occurs, and insurance fraud activities are conducted involving a relatively large amount, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

单位犯第一款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Where a unit commits the crime as stipulated in the first paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

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第二百条 【单位犯金融诈骗罪的处罚规定】单位犯本节第一百九十四条、第一百九十五条规定之罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，可以并处罚金

Article 200 【Punishment for Units Committing Financial Fraud Crimes】 Where a unit commits the crimes as stipulated in Article 194 or 195 of this Section, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and may also be fined.

第二百零四条 【骗取出口退税罪】【逃税罪】以假报出口或者其他欺骗手段，骗取国家出口退税款，数额较大的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处骗取税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金

Article 204 【Crime of Fraudulent Export Tax Refund】【Crime of Tax Evasion】 Where a person, by means of false declaration of export or other deceptive means, defrauds the state of export tax rebates involving a relatively large amount, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax defrauded.

第二百零八条 【非法购买增值税专用发票、购买伪造的增值税专用发票罪】非法购买增值税专用发票或者购买伪造的增值税专用发票的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 208 【Crime of Illegally Purchasing Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】【Crime of Purchasing Counterfeit Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】Where a person illegally purchases value-added tax special invoices or purchases counterfeit value-added tax special invoices, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第二百一十八条 【销售侵权复制品罪】以营利为目的，销售明知是本法第二百一十七条规定的侵权复制品，违法所得数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 218 【Crime of Selling Infringing Replicas】Where a person, for the purpose of making profits, sells infringing replicas knowing that they are infringing replicas as stipulated in Article 217 of this Law, and the illegal gains amount to a huge sum or there are other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百一十九条 之一 【为境外窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供商业秘密罪】为境外的机构、组织、人员窃取、刺探、收买、非法提供商业秘密的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 219-1 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Commercial Secrets to Foreign Entities】Where a person steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides commercial secrets to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百二十四条 之一 【组织、领导传销活动罪】组织、领导以推销商品、提供服务等经营活动为名，要求参加者以缴纳费用或者购买商品、服务等方式获得加入资格，并按照一定顺序组成层级，直接或者间接以发展人员的数量作为计酬或者返利依据，引诱、胁迫参加者继续发展他人参加，骗取财物，扰乱经济社会秩序的传销活动的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 224-1 【Crime of Organizing and Leading Pyramid Sales Activities】Where a person organizes or leads pyramid sales activities under the guise of selling goods or providing services, requiring participants to obtain qualification for joining by paying fees or purchasing goods or services, forming hierarchies in a certain order, and directly or indirectly using the number of persons developed as the basis for calculating remuneration or rebates, thereby inducing or coercing participants to continue to develop others to join, defrauding property,

and disrupting economic and social order, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall be fined.

第二百二十五条 【非法经营罪】违反国家规定，有下列非法经营行为之一，扰乱市场秩序，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处违法所得一倍以上五倍以下罚金(一)未经许可经营法律、行政法规规定的专营、专卖物品或者其他限制买卖的物品的;

Article 225 【Crime of Illegal Business Operation】 Where a person violates state regulations and engages in any of the following illegal business activities, disrupting market order and with serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains: (1) Engaging in the business of exclusive, monopolized goods or other restricted goods as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations without a license;

(二)买卖进出口许可证、进出口原产地证明以及其他法律、行政法规规定的经营许可证或者批准文件的;

(2) Importing or exporting licenses, certificates of origin for import and export, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(三)未经国家有关主管部门批准非法经营证券、期货、保险业务的，或者非法 62 / 96 从事资金支付结算业务的;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance businesses without the approval of the relevant competent state departments, or illegally engaging in fund payment and settlement businesses;

(四)其他严重扰乱市场秩序的非法经营行为

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

第二百三十四条 之一 【组织出卖人体器官罪】组织他人出卖人体器官的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 234-1 【Crime of Organizing the Sale of Human Organs】 Where a person organizes the sale of human organs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and shall be fined.

第二百三十七条 【强制猥亵、侮辱罪】以暴力、胁迫或者其他方法强制猥亵他人或者侮辱妇女的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 237 【Crime of Forcible Indecent Assault or Insult】 Where a person commits forcible indecent assault against another person or insults a woman by violence, coercion, or other means, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第二百三十七条 第二款 【猥亵儿童罪】猥亵儿童的，处五年以下有期徒刑;有下列情形之一的，处五年以上有期徒刑:

Article 237, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Indecent Assault on Children】 Where a person indecently assaults a child, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years; if any of the following circumstances occurs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years:

(一)猥亵儿童多人或者多次的;

(1) Indecently assaulting a child on multiple occasions or multiple children;

(二)聚众猥亵儿童的，或者在公共场所当众猥亵儿童，情节恶劣的;

(2) Indecently assaulting a child collectively or indecently assaulting a child in public with abominable circumstances;

(三)造成儿童伤害或者其他严重后果的;

(3) Causing injury to the child or other serious consequences.

(四)猥亵手段恶劣或者有其他恶劣情节的

(4) The means of indecency are vile, or there are other aggravating circumstances.

第二百四十二条 第二款 【聚众阻碍解救被收买的妇女、儿童罪】聚众阻碍国家机关工作人员解救被收买的妇女、儿童的首要分子，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 242, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inciting Obstruction of the Rescue of Trafficked Women or Children] The principal offender who incites a crowd to obstruct a state functionary from rescuing trafficked women or children shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第二百六十一条 【遗弃罪】对于年老、年幼、患病或者其他没有独立生活能力的人，负有扶养义务而拒绝扶养，情节恶劣的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制。

Article 261 【Abandonment Crime】 Whoever, having the duty to support an elderly person, a minor, a sick person, or any other person without the capacity

for independent living, refuses to provide such support, and the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百六十二条 【拐骗儿童罪】拐骗不满十四周岁的未成年人，脱离家庭或者监护人的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 262 【Crime of Abducting a Child】Whoever abducts a minor under the age of fourteen from their family or guardian shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第二百八十六条 【破坏计算机信息系统罪】违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统功能进行删除、修改、增加、干扰，造成计算机信息系统不能正常运行，后果严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役 63 / 96 违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统中存储、处理或者传输的数据和应用程序进行删除、修改、增加的操作，后果严重的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Article 286 【Crime of Damaging Computer Information Systems】Whoever, in violation of state regulations, deletes, modifies, adds to, or interferes with the functions of a computer information system, causing the system to operate abnormally, and where the consequences are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention. Whoever, in violation of state regulations, deletes, modifies, or adds to the data or applications stored, processed, or transmitted in a computer information system, and where the consequences are serious, shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

故意制作、传播计算机病毒等破坏性程序，影响计算机系统正常运行，后果严重的，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Intentionally creating or disseminating destructive programs such as computer viruses, thereby affecting the normal operation of computer systems, and where the consequences are serious, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

单位犯前三款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits any of the crimes stipulated in the preceding three paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第二百九十一条 【聚众扰乱公共场所秩序、交通秩序罪】聚众扰乱车站、码头、民用航空站、商场、公园、影剧院、展览会、运动场或者其他公共场所秩序，聚众堵塞交通或者破坏交通秩

序，抗拒、阻碍国家治安管理工作人员依法执行职务，情节严重的，对首要分子，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制。

Article 291 【Crime of Inciting Public Disturbance in Public Places or Traffic Order】 Whoever incites a disturbance of the order in stations, docks, civil airports, shopping malls, parks, cinemas, theaters, exhibition halls, stadiums, or other public places; whoever incites a traffic jam or disrupts traffic order; whoever resists or obstructs public security officers in the performance of their duties; if the circumstances are serious, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百九十一条 之一 【投放虚假危险物质罪】【编造、故意传播虚假恐怖信息罪】投放虚假的爆炸性、毒害性、放射性、传染病病原体等物质，或者编造爆炸威胁、生化威胁、放射威胁等恐怖信息，或者明知是编造的恐怖信息而故意传播，严重扰乱社会秩序的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 291-1 [Crime of Disseminating False Hazardous Substances] [Crime of Fabricating and Knowingly Spreading False Terrorist Information] Whoever disseminates false substances such as explosives, toxic substances, radioactive materials, or pathogens of infectious diseases, or fabricates terrorist information such as threats of explosion, biological attacks, or radioactive threats, or knowingly spreads fabricated terrorist information, thereby seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百九十三条 【寻衅滋事罪】有下列寻衅滋事行为之一，破坏社会秩序的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制：

Article 293 [Crime of Picking Quarrels and Provoking Trouble] Whoever commits any of the following acts of picking quarrels and provoking trouble, thereby disrupting public order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance:

(一)随意殴打他人，情节恶劣的;

(1) Assaulting others at will, under circumstances that are particularly grave;

(二)追逐、拦截、辱骂、恐吓他人，情节恶劣的;

(2) Pursuing, intercepting, insulting, or intimidating others under circumstances of a grave nature;

(三)强拿硬要或者任意损毁、占用公私财物，情节严重的;

(3) To forcibly take, extort, or willfully damage or occupy public or private property, under circumstances of a serious nature;

(四)在公共场所起哄闹事，造成公共场所秩序严重混乱的

(4) Inciting public disturbance in public places, causing serious disorder in public order.

第二百九十五条 【传授犯罪方法罪】传授犯罪方法的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 295 【Crime of Teaching Methods of Crime】Whoever teaches methods of crime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百九十六条 【非法集会、游行、示威罪】举行集会、游行、示威，未依

Article 296 【Crime of Illegal Assembly, March, or Demonstration】Holding an assembly, march, or demonstration without complying with the provisions of the law.

64 / 96 照法律规定申请或者申请未获许可，或者未按照主管机关许可的起止时间、地点、路线进行，又拒不服从解散命令，严重破坏社会秩序的，对集会、游行、示威的负责人和直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

64 / 96 Where an application for a meeting, parade, or demonstration is made in accordance with legal provisions but is not permitted, or where the activity is not conducted in the time period, location, or route approved by the competent authority, and the organizers and persons directly responsible refuse to comply with orders to disband, thereby seriously disrupting social order, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十八条 【破坏集会、游行、示威罪】扰乱、冲击或者以其他方法破坏依法举行的集会、游行、示威，造成公共秩序混乱的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 298 【Crime of Disrupting Meetings, Processions, or Demonstrations】Whoever disturbs, storms, or by other means disrupts a meeting, procession, or demonstration held in accordance with the law, causing public disorder, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第三百零三条 第二款 【开设赌场罪】开设赌场的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金;情节严重的，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 303, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Operating a Gambling Den] Whoever operates a gambling den shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

第三百一十七条 【组织越狱罪】组织越狱的首要分子和积极参加的，处五年以上有期徒刑;其他参加的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 317 [Crime of Organizing an Escape from Prison] The principal offenders and active participants in organizing an escape from prison shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百二十条 【提供伪造、变造的出入境证件罪】【出售出入境证件罪】为他人提供伪造、变造的护照、签证等出入境证件，或者出售护照、签证等出入境证件的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 320 [Crime of Providing Counterfeit or Altered Entry-Exit Documents] [Crime of Selling Entry-Exit Documents] Whoever provides counterfeit or altered entry-exit documents such as passports or visas to others, or sells entry-exit documents such as passports or visas, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and also be fined.

第三百二十一条 【运送他人偷越国(边)境罪】运送他人偷越国(边)境的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 321 [Crime of Transporting Others to Illegally Cross the National Border] Whoever transports others to illegally cross the national border shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and also be fined.

(一)多次实施运送行为或者运送人数众多的;

(1) Repeatedly committing the act of transportation or transporting a large number of persons;

(二)所使用的船只、车辆等交通工具不具备必要的安全条件，足以造成严重后果的;

(2) The vessels, vehicles, or other means of transportation used lack necessary safety conditions, which is sufficient to cause serious consequences;

(三)违法所得数额巨大的;

(3) The amount of illegal gains is enormous;

(四)有其他特别严重情节的

(4) There are other circumstances of particular seriousness.

第三百二十四条【故意损毁名胜古迹罪】故意损毁国家保护的名胜古迹，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 324 [Crime of Intentionally Damaging Famous Historical Sites and Cultural Relics] Whoever intentionally damages famous historical sites and cultural relics under state protection, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第三百二十五条 【非法向外国人出售、赠送珍贵文物罪】违反文物保护法规，

Article 325 [Crime of Illegally Selling or Gifting Precious Cultural Relics to Foreigners] In violation of cultural relic protection laws,

65 / 96 将收藏的国家禁止出口的珍贵文物私自出售或者私自赠送给外国人的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，可以并处罚金

65 / 96 Whoever privately sells or privately gifts precious cultural relics under state prohibition of export that are in their collection to foreigners shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and may also be fined.

第三百二十六条 【倒卖文物罪】以牟利为目的，倒卖国家禁止经营的文物，情节严重的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 326 [Crime of Trafficking in Cultural Relics] Whoever traffics in cultural relics prohibited from operation by the state for the purpose of making profits, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第三百二十九条 【抢夺、窃取国有档案罪】抢夺、窃取国家所有的档案的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 329 [Crime of Robbing or Stealing State-Owned Archives] Whoever robs or steals state-owned archives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百三十三条 【非法组织卖血罪】【强迫卖血罪】非法组织他人出卖血液的，处五年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 333 [Crime of Illegally Organizing Blood Sales][Crime of Compelling Blood Sales] Whoever illegally organizes others to sell blood shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and also be fined.

有前款行为，对他人造成伤害的，依照本法第二百三十四条的规定定罪处罚

Whoever commits the act described in the preceding paragraph and causes injury to another person shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 of this Law.

第三百三十四条 【非法采集、供应血液、制作、供应血液制品罪】非法采集、供应血液或者制作、供应血液制品，不符合国家规定的标准，足以危害人体健康的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 334 [Crime of Illegally Collecting or Supplying Blood, or Manufacturing or Supplying Blood Products] Whoever illegally collects or supplies blood or manufactures or supplies blood products that do not meet the state-prescribed standards and are sufficient to endanger human health shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

【采集、供应血液、制作、供应血液制品事故罪】经国家主管部门批准采集、供应血液或者制作、供应血液制品的部门，不依照规定进行检测或者违背其他操作规定，造成危害他人身体健康后果的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

[Crime of Accident in Collecting or Supplying Blood, or Manufacturing or Supplying Blood Products] A department that has been approved by the competent state department to collect or supply blood or manufacture or supply blood products, which fails to conduct testing in accordance with regulations or violates other operational provisions, causing consequences that endanger the health of others, shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百三十九条 【非法处置进口的固体废物罪】违反国家规定，将境外的固体废物进境倾倒、堆放、处置的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 339 [Crime of Illegally Disposing of Imported Solid Waste] Whoever violates state regulations by dumping, piling up or disposing of solid waste from outside the territory within the territory shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第三百四十一条 【危害珍贵、濒危野生动物罪】非法猎捕、杀害国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物的，或者非法收购、运输、出售国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物及其制品的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 341 [Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals] Whoever illegally hunts, kills or captures precious and endangered wild animals under key state protection, or illegally purchases, transports or sells precious and endangered wild animals under key state protection and their products, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第三百四十二条 【非法占用农用地罪】违反土地管理法规，非法占用耕地、林地等农用地，改变被占用土地用途，数量较大，造成耕地、林地等农用地大量毁坏的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 342 [Crime of Illegally Occupying Agricultural Land] Whoever violates land administration regulations by illegally occupying agricultural land such as cultivated land or forest land, changes the purpose of the occupied land, in a large quantity, and causes substantial damage to agricultural land such as cultivated land or forest land, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第三百四十二条 之一 【破坏自然保护地罪】违反自然保护地管理法规，在国

Article 342-1 [Crime of Damaging Protected Natural Areas] In violation of laws and regulations on the management of protected natural areas, within a state-

66 / 96 家公园、国家级自然保护区进行开垦、开发活动或者修建建筑物，造成严重后果或者有其他恶劣情节的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金。

66 / 96. Any person who engages in reclamation or development activities, or constructs buildings, in a national park or national nature reserve, causing serious consequences or involving other aggravating circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚

Where the acts described in the preceding paragraph also constitute other crimes, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the more severe penalty.

第三百四十三条 第二款 【破坏性采矿罪】违反矿产资源法的规定，采取破坏性的开采方法开采矿产资源，造成矿产资源严重破坏的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金。

Article 343, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Destructive Mining] Whoever, in violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, adopts destructive mining methods to mine mineral resources, causing serious damage to the mineral resources, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第三百六十八条 第二款 【阻碍军事行动罪】故意阻碍武装部队军事行动，造成严重后果的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 368, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Obstructing Military Action] Whoever intentionally obstructs the military actions of the armed forces and causes serious consequences shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百七十条 【故意提供不合格武器装备、军事设施罪】明知是不合格的武器装备、军事设施而提供给武装部队的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 370 【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons, Equipment, or Military Facilities】 Whoever intentionally provides substandard weapons, equipment, or military facilities to the armed forces shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百七十一条 【聚众冲击军事禁区罪】聚众冲击军事禁区，严重扰乱军事禁区秩序的，对首要分子，处五年以上十年以下有期徒刑;对其他积极参加的，处五年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 371 [Crime of Mob Assault on a Military Prohibited Area] Whoever mobs an assault on a military prohibited area and seriously disrupts the order thereof shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than 10 years for the principal offenders; and to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other active participants.

第三百八十条 【战时拒绝、故意延误军事订货罪】战时拒绝或者故意延误军事订货，情节严重的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 380 【Crime of Refusing or Intentionally Delaying Military Orders in Time of War】 In time of war, any entity that refuses or intentionally delays military orders, if the circumstances are serious, shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

第三百九十条 【行贿罪的处罚规定】对犯行贿罪的，处五年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 390 【Penalties for the Crime of Bribery】 Any person who commits the crime of bribery shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

8. 三年上位主义条款 8.1. 一年附加下位主义

8. Three-Year Advancementism Clause 8.1. One-Year Sub-advancementism

第三百二十二条 【偷越国(边)境罪】违反国(边)境管理法规……为参加恐怖活动组织、接受恐怖活动培训或者实施恐怖活动，偷越国(边)境的，处一年以上三年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 322 【Crime of Illegally Crossing a National (Border)】 In violation of laws and regulations concerning the management of national (border) crossings... for the purpose of joining a terrorist organization, receiving terrorist training, or carrying out terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than one year but not more than three years, and also be fined.

8.2 半年附加下位主义

8.2 Semi-annual Sub-ism

第一百二十四条 第二款 【过失损坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施罪】过失

Article 124, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligently Damaging Radio and Television Facilities or Public Telecommunications Facilities] Negligently

67 / 96 犯前款罪（损坏广播电视设施、公用电信设施），情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

67 / 96 Whoever commits the crime under the preceding paragraph (of damaging radio and television facilities or public telecommunications facilities) and the circumstances are relatively minor shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百二十八条 【非法持有、私藏枪支、弹药罪】违反枪支管理规定，非法持有、私藏枪支、弹药的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 128 【Crime of Illegal Possession or Concealment of Firearms and Ammunition】 Whoever violates regulations on the control of firearms and illegally possesses or conceals firearms or ammunition shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第一百三十条 【非法携带枪支、弹药、管制刀具、危险物品危及公共安全罪】非法携带枪支、弹药、管制刀具或者爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性、腐蚀性物品，进入公共场所或者公共交通工具，危及公共安全，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 130 【Crime of Illegally Carrying Firearms, Ammunition, Controlled Knives, or Dangerous Items Endangering Public Security】 Whoever illegally carries firearms, ammunition, controlled knives, or explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, or corrosive items into a public place or a means of public transportation, thereby endangering public security, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第一百三十一条 【重大飞行事故罪】航空人员违反规章制度，致使发生重大飞行事故，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 131 【Crime of Major Aviation Accident】 Where an aviation partner violates rules and regulations, causing a major aviation accident and resulting in serious consequences, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百三十二条 【铁路运营安全事故罪】铁路职工违反规章制度，致使发生铁路运营安全事故，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 132 【Crime of Railway Operation Safety Accident】 Any railway partner who violates rules and regulations, causing a railway operation safety accident and resulting in serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百三十三条 【交通肇事罪】违反交通运输管理法规，因而发生重大事故，致人重伤、死亡或者使公私财产遭受重大损失的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 133 [Crime of Traffic Offense] Whoever violates traffic and transportation management regulations, thereby causing a major accident that results in serious injury or death to another person or significant damage to public or private property, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百三十四条 【重大责任事故罪】在生产、作业中违反有关安全管理的规定，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 134 [Crime of Major Responsibility Accident] Any person who violates regulations on safety management in production or operations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百三十五条 【重大劳动安全事故罪】安全生产设施或者安全生产条件不符合国家规定，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果的，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 135 [Crime of Major Labor Safety Accident] Where safety production facilities or conditions do not comply with state regulations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the person directly in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百三十五条 之一 【大型群众性活动重大安全事故罪】举办大型群众性活动违反安全管理规定，因而发生重大伤亡事故或者造成其他严重后果的，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 135-1 [Crime of Major Safety Accident in Mass Activities] Any person who violates safety management regulations in organizing mass activities, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the person directly in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百三十六条 【危险物品肇事罪】违反爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性、腐蚀性物品的管理规定，在生产、储存、运输、使用中发生重大事故，68 / 96 造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 136 [Crime of Dangerous Articles Accident] Any person who violates regulations on the management of explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, or corrosive articles, and causes major accidents in production, storage, transportation, or use, resulting in serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百四十一条 【生产、销售、提供假药罪】生产、销售假药的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 141 [Crime of Producing, Selling, or Supplying Counterfeit Drugs] Any person who produces or sells counterfeit drugs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第一百四十二条 之一 【妨害药品管理罪】违反药品管理法规，有下列情形之一，足以严重危害人体健康的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 142-1 [Crime of Obstructing Drug Administration] Any person who violates drug administration regulations and commits any of the following acts, which are sufficient to seriously endanger human health, shall be sentenced to

fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

第一百四十三条 【生产、销售不符合安全标准的食品罪】生产、销售不符合食品安全标准的食品，足以造成严重食物中毒事故或者其他严重食源性疾病的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 143 [Crime of Producing or Selling Food that Does Not Meet Safety Standards] Any person who produces or sells food that does not meet food safety standards, which is sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious food-borne diseases, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第一百四十五条 【生产、销售不符合标准的医用器材罪】生产不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，或者销售明知是不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，足以严重危害人体健康的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

Article 145 [Crime of Producing or Selling Substandard Medical Devices] Any person who produces medical devices or medical health materials that do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, or sells medical devices or medical health materials knowing that they do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, and which are sufficient to seriously endanger human health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百四十七条 【生产、销售伪劣农药、兽药、化肥、种子罪】生产假农药、假兽药、假化肥，销售明知是假的或者失去使用效能的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，或者生产者、销售者以不合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子冒充合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，使生产遭受较大损失的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

Article 147 [Crime of Producing or Selling Counterfeit or Substandard Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, Fertilizers, or Seeds] Any person who produces counterfeit pesticides, veterinary drugs, or fertilizers; sells pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds knowing they are counterfeit or have lost their effectiveness; or producers or sellers pass off substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds as qualified ones, causing significant losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百四十八条 【生产、销售不符合卫生标准的化妆品罪】生产不符合卫生标准的化妆品，或者销售明知是不符合卫生标准的化妆品，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金。

Article 148 [Crime of Producing or Selling Cosmetics that Do Not Meet Hygiene Standards] Any person who produces cosmetics that do not meet hygiene standards, or sells cosmetics knowing they do not meet hygiene standards, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第一百五十二条 【走私淫秽物品罪】以牟利或者传播为目的，走私淫秽的影片、录像带、录音带、图片、书刊或者其他淫秽物品…… 情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 152 [Crime of Smuggling Obscene Articles] Any person who smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles for the purpose of profit or dissemination… If the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and also be fined.

第一百五十三条 【走私普通货物、物品罪】(一) 走私货物、物品偷逃应缴税额较大或者一年内曾因走私被给予二次行 69 / 96 政处罚后又走私的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处偷逃应缴税额一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 153 [Crime of Smuggling Common Goods or Articles] (1) Any person who smuggles goods or articles, evading a relatively large amount of tax payable, or has been administratively penalized for smuggling twice within one year and then commits smuggling again, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the amount of tax evaded.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Where a unit commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百五十八条 【虚报注册资本罪】（实行注册资本视角登记制的公司法人）申请公司登记使用虚假证明文件或者采取其他欺诈手段虚报注册资本，欺骗公司登记主管部门，取得公司登

记，虚报注册资本数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处虚报注册资本金额百分之一以上百分之五以下罚金

Article 158 [Crime of False Reporting of Registered Capital] (For a corporate entity under a registered capital system) Where a corporate entity applies for registration by using false certificates or other fraudulent means to falsely report its registered capital, deceives the competent department for company registration, and obtains company registration, and the amount of the falsely reported registered capital is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount not less than 1 percent but not more than 5 percent of the amount of the falsely reported registered capital.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Where a unit commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百六十三条 【非国家工作人员受贿罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，索取他人财物或者非法收受他人财物，为他人谋取利益，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 163 [Crime of Bribery by Non-State Personnel] Where a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of his position, extorts property from another person or illegally accepts property from another person in order to seek benefits for that person, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

第一百六十四条 【对非国家工作人员行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，给予公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员以财物，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 164 [Crime of Bribery to Non-State Personnel] Where a person gives property to a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit in order to seek improper benefits, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

第一百六十九条 之一 【背信损害上市公司利益罪】上市公司的董事、监事、高级管理人员违背对公司的忠实义务，利用职务便利，操纵上市公司从事下列行为之一，致使上市公司利益遭受重大损失的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 169-1 [Crime of Breach of Trust to the Detriment of the Interests of a Listed Company] Where the directors, supervisors, or senior management personnel of a listed company violate their fiduciary duties to the company, take advantage of their positions, and manipulate the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, causing significant losses to the interests of the listed company, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

(1) To provide funds, goods, services, or other assets to other units or individuals free of charge;

(2) To provide or accept funds, goods, services, or other assets on clearly unfair terms;

(3) To provide funds, goods, services, or other assets to a unit or individual that clearly lacks the ability to pay its debts;

(一)无偿向其他单位或者个人提供资金、商品、服务或者其他资产的;

70 / 96 (4) To provide a guarantee for a unit or individual that clearly lacks the ability to pay its debts, or to provide a guarantee for other units or individuals without justifiable reasons;

(二)以明显不公平的条件，提供或者接受资金、商品、服务或者其他资产的;

(5) To waive claims or assume debts without justifiable reasons;

(三)向明显不具有清偿能力的单位或者个人提供资金、商品、服务或者其他资产的;

(6) To damage the interests of the listed company by other means.

70 / 96 (四)为明显不具有清偿能力的单位或者个人提供担保，或者无正当理由为其他单位或者个人提供担保的;

(五)无正当理由放弃债权、承担债务的;

(六)采用其他方式损害上市公司利益的。

上市公司的控股股东或者实际控制人，指使上市公司董事、监事、高级管理人员实施前款行为的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company instructs the directors, supervisors, or senior management personnel of the listed company to commit the acts described in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

犯前款罪的上市公司的控股股东或者实际控制人是单位的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company who commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph is a unit, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第一百七十一条 【出售、购买、运输假币罪】出售、购买伪造的货币或者明知是伪造的货币而运输，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 171 [Crime of Selling, Purchasing, or Transporting Counterfeit Currency] Where a person sells or purchases counterfeit currency or transports counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

第一百七十一条 【金融工作人员购买假币、以假币换取货币罪】银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员购买伪造的货币或者利用职务上的便利，以伪造的货币换取货币，情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金

Article 171 [Crime of Financial Staff Purchasing Counterfeit Currency or Exchanging Genuine Currency for Counterfeit Currency] Where a staff member of a bank or other financial institution purchases counterfeit currency or, by taking advantage of his position, exchanges genuine currency for counterfeit currency, and the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

第一百七十二条 【持有、使用假币罪】明知是伪造的货币而持有、使用，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金

Article 172 [Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency] Where a person possesses or uses counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also

be fined or be fined separately an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

第一百七十三条 【变造货币罪】变造货币，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金

Article 173 [Crime of Altering Currency] Where a person alters currency, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

第一百七十四条 【擅自设立金融机构罪】未经国家有关主管部门批准，擅自设立商业银行、证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司、保险公司或者其他金融机构的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 174 【Crime of Unauthorized Establishment of a Financial Institution】 Whoever, without approval from the relevant competent state department, establishes a commercial bank, securities exchange, futures exchange, securities company, futures brokerage company, insurance company, or any other financial institution, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

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第一百七十五条 【高利转贷罪】以转贷牟利为目的，套取金融机构信贷资金高利转贷他人，违法所得数额较大 7 的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处违法所得一倍以上五倍以下罚金

Article 175 【Crime of Usurious Lending】 Whoever, for the purpose of profiting from re-lending, obtains credit funds from a financial institution by fraudulent means and re-lends them to others at a high rate of interest, and where the illegal gains are of a relatively large amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the illegal gains.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第一百七十五条 之一 【骗取贷款、票据承兑、金融票证罪】以欺骗手段取得银行或者其他金融机构贷款、票据承兑、信用证、保函等，给银行或者其他金融机构造成重大损失的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金，

Article 175-1 【Crime of Fraudulently Obtaining Loans, Acceptance of Bills, or Financial Instruments】Whoever, by means of deception, obtains a loan, acceptance of a bill, letter of credit, guarantee letter, or other financial instrument from a bank or other financial institution, thereby causing substantial loss to the bank or other financial institution, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第一百七十六条 【非法吸收公众存款罪】非法吸收公众存款或者变相吸收公众存款，扰乱金融秩序的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 176 【Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits】Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or absorbs public deposits in a disguised form, thereby disrupting financial order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第一百七十七条 之一 【妨害信用卡管理罪】有下列情形之一，妨害信用卡管理的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金(一)明知是伪造的信用卡而持有、运输的，或者明知是伪造的空白信用卡而持有、运输，数量较大的;

Article 177-1 [Crime of Interfering with Credit Card Management] Whoever interferes with credit card management under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan, or be fined only:

(二)非法持有他人信用卡，数量较大的;

(1) Knowingly possessing or transporting forged credit cards, or knowingly possessing or transporting a large quantity of forged blank credit cards;

(三)使用虚假的身份证明骗领信用卡的;

(2) Illegally possessing another person's credit card in a large quantity;

(四)出售、购买、为他人提供伪造的信用卡或者以虚假的身份证明骗领的信用卡的

(3) To use false identification documents to fraudulently obtain a credit card;

(4) To sell, purchase, or provide to others counterfeit credit cards or credit cards fraudulently obtained by using false identification documents.

第一百七十八条 【伪造、变造国家有价证券罪】伪造、变造国库券或者国 7《最高人民检察院公安部关于公安机关管辖的刑事案件立案追诉标准的规定(二)》 第二十六条 [高利转贷案(刑法第一百七十五条)]以转贷牟利为目的，套取金融机构信贷资金高利转贷他人，涉嫌下列情形之一的，应予立案追诉：(一)高利转贷，违法所得数额在十万元以上的;(二)虽未达到上述数额标准，但两年内因高利转贷受过行政处罚二次以上，又高利转贷的 72 / 96 家发行的其他有价证券，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 178 [Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering State Securities] Whoever counterfeits or alters treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State, if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or solely be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

【伪造、变造股票、公司、企业债券罪】伪造、变造股票或者公司、企业债券，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处一万元以上十万元以下罚金

【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Stocks or Corporate and Enterprise Bonds】Whoever counterfeits or alters stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

第二百零一条 【逃税罪】纳税人采取欺骗、隐瞒手段进行虚假纳税申报或者不申报，逃避缴纳税款数额较大并且占应纳税额百分之十以上的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 201 【Tax Evasion Crime】Where a taxpayer, by means of deception or concealment, makes a false tax declaration or fails to declare, thereby evading a tax payment of a relatively large amount and accounting for more than ten percent of the amount payable, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第二百零二条 【抗税罪】以暴力、威胁方法拒不缴纳税款的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处拒缴税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金

Article 202 【Crime of Tax Resistance】Whoever refuses to pay taxes by means of violence or threat shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax refused to be paid.

第二百零三条 【逃避追缴欠税罪】纳税人欠缴应纳税款，采取转移或者隐匿财产的手段，致使税务机关无法追缴欠缴的税款，数额在一万元以上不满十万元的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处欠缴税款一倍以上五倍以下罚金

Article 203 【Crime of Evading Tax Payment】Where a taxpayer fails to pay taxes due and adopts means such as transferring or concealing property, making it impossible for the tax authority to collect the unpaid taxes, and the amount involved is not less than ten thousand yuan but less than one hundred thousand yuan, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the unpaid tax.

第二百零五条 【虚开增值税专用发票、用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】虚开增值税专用发票或者虚开用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款的其他发票的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 205 【Crime of Falsely Issuing Value-Added Tax Special Invoices or Invoices for Defrauding Export Tax Refunds or Tax Deduction】Whoever falsely issues value-added tax special invoices or falsely issues other invoices for defrauding export tax refunds or tax deduction shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

单位犯本条规定之罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Where a unit commits a crime as stipulated in this Article, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百零六条 【伪造、出售伪造的增值税专用发票罪】伪造或者出售伪造的增值税专用发票的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 206 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Selling Counterfeited Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】 Whoever counterfeits or sells counterfeited value-added tax special invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

单位犯本条规定之罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Where a unit commits a crime as stipulated in this Article, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百零七条 【非法出售增值税专用发票罪】非法出售增值税专用发票的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

Article 207 【Crime of Illegally Selling Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】 Whoever illegally sells value-added tax special invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

73 / 96 第二百零九条 【非法制造、出售非法制造的用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款发票罪】伪造、擅自制造或者出售伪造、擅自制造的可以用于骗取出口退税、抵扣税款的其他发票的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处二万元以上二十万元以下罚金

73 / 96 Article 209 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for Defrauding Export Tax Refunds or Tax Deduction】 Whoever forges, manufactures without authorization or sells forged or unauthorized manufactured invoices that can be used for defrauding export tax refunds or tax deduction shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

第二百一十三条 【假冒注册商标罪】未经注册商标所有人许可，在同一种商品、服务上使用与其注册商标相同的商标，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 213 【Crime of Counterfeiting Registered Trademarks】 Whoever, without the permission of the owner of a registered trademark, uses the same registered trademark on the same kind of goods or services, and if the circumstances are

serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百一十四条 【销售假冒注册商标的商品罪】销售明知是假冒注册商标的商品，违法所得数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 214 【Crime of Selling Goods Bearing Counterfeited Registered Trademarks】Whoever sells goods knowing that they bear counterfeited registered trademarks, and if the illegal gains are relatively large or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百一十五条 【非法制造、销售非法制造的注册商标标识罪】伪造、擅自制造他人注册商标标识或者销售伪造、擅自制造的注册商标标识，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 215 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Registered Trademark Symbols】Whoever forges, manufactures without authorization or sells forged or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark symbols of others, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百一十六条 【假冒专利罪】假冒他人专利，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 216 【Crime of Counterfeiting Patents】Whoever counterfeits another's patent, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百一十七条 【侵犯著作权罪】以营利为目的，有下列侵犯著作权或者与著作权有关的权利的情形之一，违法所得数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 217 【Crime of Infringing Copyright】For the purpose of making profits, if any of the following acts of infringing copyright or rights related to copyright is committed, and the illegal gains are relatively large or there are other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

第二百一十九条 【侵犯商业秘密罪】有下列侵犯商业秘密行为之一，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑，并处或者单处罚金

Article 219 【Crime of Infringing Trade Secrets】If any of the following acts of infringing trade secrets is committed and the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

(一)以盗窃、贿赂、欺诈、胁迫、电子侵入或者其他不正当手段获取权利人的商业秘密的;

(1) Obtaining the trade secrets of the rights holder by theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion or other improper means;

(二)披露、使用或者允许他人使用以前项手段获取的权利人的商业秘密的;

(2) Disclosing, using or permitting others to use the trade secrets of the rights holder obtained by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

(三)违反保密义务或者违反权利人有关保守商业秘密的要求，披露、使用或者允许他人使用其所掌握的商业秘密的。

(3) Disclosing, using or permitting others to use the trade secrets in one's possession by violating confidentiality obligations or violating the requirements of the rights holder regarding the protection of trade secrets.

74 / 96 明知前款所列行为，获取、披露、使用或者允许他人使用该商业秘密的，以侵犯商业秘密论。

74 / 96 Whoever obtains, discloses, uses or permits others to use the trade secrets knowing that the acts listed in the preceding paragraph have been committed shall be deemed to have infringed upon trade secrets.

本条所称权利人，是指商业秘密的所有人和经商业秘密所有人许可的商业秘密使用人。

For the purposes of this Article, the "rights holder" refers to the owner of a trade secret and the user of a trade secret permitted by the owner of the trade secret.

第二百二十三条 【串通投标罪】投标人相互串通投标报价，损害招标人或者其他投标人利益，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 223 【Crime of Collusive Bidding】Where bidders collude with each other in their bidding quotations, thereby harming the interests of the tenderer or other bidders, and if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百二十四条 【合同诈骗罪】有下列情形之一，以非法占有为目的，在签订、履行合同过程中，骗取对方当事人财物，数额较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 224 【Crime of Contract Fraud】Where any of the following circumstances occurs, a person, with the purpose of illegal possession, defrauds the other party of property by deception in the course of concluding or performing a contract, and if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百二十六条 【强迫交易罪】以暴力、威胁手段，实施下列行为之一，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 226 【Crime of Forced Transaction】Where a person commits any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

(一)强买强卖商品的;

(1) Forcibly buying or selling goods;

(二)强迫他人提供或者接受服务的;

(2) Forcing another person to provide or accept services;

(三)强迫他人参与或者退出投标、拍卖的;

(3) Forcing another person to participate in or withdraw from a bid or auction;

(四)强迫他人转让或者收购公司、企业的股份、债券或者其他资产的;

(4) Forcing another person to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(五)强迫他人参与或者退出特定的经营活动的

(5) Forcing another person to participate in or withdraw from a specific business activity.

第二百二十七条 第二款 【倒卖车票、船票罪】倒卖车票、船票，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处票证价额一倍以上五倍以下罚金。

Article 227, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Reselling Train or Ship Tickets】Where a person resells train or ship tickets, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the value of the tickets or certificates.

第二百二十八条 【非法转让、倒卖土地使用权罪】以牟利为目的，违反土地管理法规，非法转让、倒卖土地使用权，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处非法转让、倒卖土地使用权价额百分之五以上百

Article 228 【Crime of Illegal Transfer or Reselling of the Right to Use Land】 Where a person, for the purpose of making a profit, violates land administration regulations by illegally transferring or reselling the right to use land, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined an amount not less than five percent but not more than twenty percent of the value of the illegally transferred or resold right to use land.

75 / 96 分之二十以下罚金

75 / 96

第二百三十条 【逃避商检罪】违反进出口商品检验法的规定，逃避商品检验，将必须经商检机构检验的进口商品未报经检验而擅自销售、使用，或者将必须经商检机构检验的出口商品未报经检验合格而擅自出口，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 230 【Crime of Evading Commodity Inspection】 Where a person violates the provisions of the Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection by evading commodity inspection, sells or uses imported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without declaring them for inspection, or exports exported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without passing the inspection, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百三十三条 【过失致人死亡罪】过失致人死亡…… 情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑

Article 233 【Crime of Negligent Homicide】 Where a person negligently causes the death of another person... if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years.

第二百三十四条 【故意伤害罪】故意伤害他人身体的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 234 【Crime of Intentional Injury】 Where a person intentionally injures the body of another person, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百三十五条 【过失致人重伤罪】过失伤害他人致人重伤的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。本法另有规定的，依照规定

Article 235 【Crime of Negligent Injury Causing Serious Injury】Where a person negligently injures another person causing serious injury, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention. If other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, the provisions shall be followed.

第二百三十六条 之一 【负有照护职责人员性侵罪】对已满十四周岁不满十六周岁的未成年女性负有监护、收养、看护、教育、医疗等特殊职责的人员，与该未成年女性发生性关系的，处三年以下有期徒刑

Article 236-1 【Crime of Sexual Assault by a Person with a Duty of Care】Where a person who has a special duty of supervision, guardianship, foster care, education, or medical care towards a female minor who has reached the age of fourteen but not the age of sixteen has sexual relations with her, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years.

第二百三十八条 【非法拘禁罪】非法拘禁他人或者以其他方法非法剥夺他人人身自由的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Where a person illegally detains another person or illegally deprives another person of personal freedom by other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance or deprivation of political rights.

第二百四十一条 【收买被拐卖的妇女、儿童罪】收买被拐卖的妇女、儿童的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 241 【Crime of Purchasing Abducted Women or Children】Where a person purchases abducted women or children, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百四十三条 【诬告陷害罪】捏造事实诬告陷害他人，意图使他人受刑事追究，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 243 【Crime of False Accusation and Frame-up】Where a person fabricates facts to falsely accuse and frame up another person with the intent to cause the other person to be subject to criminal prosecution, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百四十四条 【强迫劳动罪】以暴力、威胁或者限制人身自由的方法强迫他人劳动的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 244 【Crime of Forced Labor】Where a person forces another person to work by means of violence, threat or restriction of personal freedom, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

明知他人实施前款行为，为其招募、运送人员或者有其他协助强迫他人劳动行为的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a person knowingly assists another person in committing the acts described in the preceding paragraph by recruiting or transporting persons or by other acts of assisting in forcing others to labor, he shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

76 / 96 单位犯前两款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第二百四十四条 之一 【雇用童工从事危重劳动罪】违反劳动管理法规，雇用未满十六周岁的未成年人从事超强度体力劳动的，或者从事高空、井下作业的，或者在爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性等危险环境下从事劳动，情节严重的，对直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 244-1 [Crime of Employing Juveniles in Hazardous Labor] Whoever, in violation of labor administration regulations, employs juveniles under the age of sixteen to engage in labor of excessive physical intensity, or to work at high altitudes or in underground operations, or to work in hazardous environments such as those involving explosives, flammables, radioactivity, or toxicity, and if the circumstances are serious, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

第二百四十五条 【非法搜查罪】【非法侵入住宅罪】非法搜查他人身体、住宅，或者非法侵入他人住宅的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 245 [Crime of Illegal Search] [Crime of Illegal Intrusion into a Residence] Whoever illegally searches the body or residence of another person, or illegally intrudes into the residence of another person, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百四十六条 【侮辱罪】【诽谤罪】以暴力或者其他方法公然侮辱他人或者捏造事实诽谤他人，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 246 [Crime of Insult] [Crime of Libel] Whoever publicly insults another person by violence or other methods, or fabricates facts to libel another person, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百四十七条 【刑讯逼供罪】【暴力取证罪】司法工作人员对犯罪嫌疑人、被告人实行刑讯逼供或者使用暴力逼取证人证言的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 247 [Crime of Extorting a Confession by Torture] [Crime of Obtaining Evidence by Violence] Where judicial personnel extort confessions from criminal suspects or defendants by torture or use violence to force witnesses to give testimony, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百四十八条 【虐待被监管人罪】监狱、拘留所、看守所等监管机构的监管人员对被监管人进行殴打或者体罚虐待，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 248 [Crime of Mistreating Persons Under Custody] Where supervisory personnel in a supervisory institution such as a prison, detention center, or detention house beat or subject persons under custody to corporal punishment or abuse, and if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百四十九条 【煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视罪】煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 249 [Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination] Whoever incites ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百五十条 【出版歧视、侮辱少数民族作品罪】在出版物中刊载歧视、侮辱少数民族的内容，情节恶劣，造成严重后果的，对直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 250 [Crime of Publishing Works that Discriminate Against or Insult Ethnic Minorities] Whoever publishes works containing content that discriminates against or insults ethnic minorities, and if the circumstances are vile and cause serious consequences, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百五十三条 之一 【侵犯公民个人信息罪】违反国家有关规定，向他人出售或者提供公民个人信息，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 253-1 [Crime of Violating Citizens' Personal Information] Whoever, in violation of relevant State provisions, sells or provides citizens' personal information to others, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined only.

违反国家有关规定，将在履行职责或者提供服务过程中获得的公民个人信息，

In violation of relevant State provisions, selling or providing to others the citizens' personal information obtained in the course of performing official duties or providing services,

77 / 96 出售或者提供给他人的，依照前款的规定从重处罚。

shall be punished more severely in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

窃取或者以其他方法非法获取公民个人信息的，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Whoever steals or otherwise illegally obtains citizens' personal information shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

单位犯前三款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照各该款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding three paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the respective paragraphs.

第二百五十五条 【打击报复会计、统计人员罪】公司、企业、事业单位、机关、团体的领导人，对依法履行职责、抵制违反会计法、统计法行为的会计、统计人员实行打击报复，情节恶劣的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 255 [Crime of Retaliation Against Accounting or Statistical Personnel] The leaders of a company, enterprise, institution, organ, or organization who retaliate against accounting or statistical personnel for performing their duties in accordance with the law or resisting violations of the Accounting Law or the Statistics Law, and if the circumstances are vile, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百五十六条 【破坏选举罪】在选举各级人民代表大会代表和国家机关领导人员时，以暴力、威胁、欺骗、贿赂、伪造选举文件、虚报选举票数等手段破坏选举或者妨害选民和代表自由行使选举权和被选举权，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 256 [Crime of Disrupting Elections] Whoever disrupts elections or obstructs voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote and to be elected by means of violence, threats, deception, bribery, forging election documents, or falsely reporting the number of votes cast in elections of people's congresses at all levels and leading members of State organs, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百五十九条 【破坏军婚罪】明知是现役军人的配偶而与之同居或者结婚的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 259 [Crime of Disrupting a Military Marriage] Whoever knowingly cohabits or marries the spouse of an active serviceman shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

利用职权、从属关系，以胁迫手段奸淫现役军人的妻子的，依照本法第二百三十六条的规定定罪处罚

Whoever, by taking advantage of his position or a position of subordination, coerces the wife of an active serviceman into sexual intercourse, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 236 of this Law.

第二百六十条 之一 【虐待被监护、看护人罪】对未成年人、老年人、患病的人、残疾人等负有监护、看护职责的人虐待被监护、看护的人，情节恶劣的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 260-1 [Crime of Abusing a Ward or Care Recipient] Any person who has the duty of guardianship or care for a minor, elderly person, sick person, disabled person, etc., and abuses the person under their guardianship or care, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有第一款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚

If a person commits the act in the first paragraph and at the same time constitutes another crime, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose a heavier punishment.

第二百六十二条 之一 【组织残疾人、儿童乞讨罪】以暴力、胁迫手段组织残疾人或者不满十四周岁的未成年人乞讨的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 262-1 [Crime of Organizing Beggars by Disabled Persons or Children] Whoever organizes disabled persons or minors under the age of fourteen to beg by means of violence or coercion shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

第二百六十二条 之二 【组织未成年人进行违反治安管理活动罪】组织未成

Article 262-2 [Crime of Organizing Minors to Engage in Activities that Violate Public Administration] Organizing minors to engage in activities that violate public administration, such as theft, fraud, robbery, extortion, etc., shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

78 / 96 年人进行盗窃、诈骗、抢夺、敲诈勒索等违反治安管理活动的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

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第二百六十四条 【盗窃罪】盗窃公私财物，数额较大的，或者多次盗窃、入户盗窃、携带凶器盗窃、扒窃的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 264 [Crime of Theft] Whoever steals public or private property of a relatively large amount, or commits theft repeatedly, enters a residence to steal, carries a weapon to steal, or picks pockets, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

第二百六十六条 【诈骗罪】诈骗公私财物，数额较大 8 的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金;数额巨大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 266 [Crime of Fraud] Whoever defrauds public or private property of a relatively large amount shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined; if the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall be fined.

第二百六十七条 【抢夺罪】抢夺公私财物，数额较大的，或者多次抢夺的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 267 [Crime of Robbery] Whoever snatches public or private property of a relatively large amount, or snatches property repeatedly, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

第二百六十八条 【聚众哄抢罪】聚众哄抢公私财物，数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，对首要分子和积极参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 268 [Crime of Mob Plunder] Whoever leads a mob to plunder public or private property of a relatively large amount or with other serious circumstances, the principal offenders and the active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall be fined.

第二百七十一条 【职务侵占罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，将本单位财物非法占为己有，数额较大的 9，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 271 [Crime of Misappropriation of Duty] Any staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of their position, illegally takes possession of the property of the unit for themselves, if the amount is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall be fined.

第二百七十二条 【挪用资金罪】公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，挪用本单位资金归个人使用或者借贷给他人，数额较大 10、超过三个月未还的，或者虽未超过三个月，但数额较大、进行营利活动的，或者进行非法活动的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 272 [Crime of Misappropriation of Funds] Any staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriates the unit's funds for personal use or lends them to others, if the amount is relatively large and has not been returned for more than three months, or if the amount is relatively large and is used for profit-making activities, or if used for illegal activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百七十三条 【挪用特定款物罪】挪用用于救灾、抢险、防汛、优抚、扶贫、移民、救济款物，情节严重，致使国家和人民群众利益遭受重大损害的，对直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;情节特别严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑

Article 273 [Crime of Misappropriation of Specific Funds] Whoever misappropriates funds or materials for disaster relief, emergency rescue, flood

control, special care for the disabled, poverty alleviation, resettlement, or relief, if the circumstances are serious and cause significant damage to the interests of the state and the people, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are especially serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

8 根据《最高人民法院、最高人民检察院关于办理诈骗刑事案件具体应用法律若干问题的解释》诈骗公私财物价值 3000- 10000、30000-100000、500000 元以上的，应当分别认定为刑法第二百六十六条规定的“数额较大”、“数额巨大”、“数额特别巨大”9 指人民币 5000-20000 元 10 指人民币 60000 元以上不满 400000 元的 79 / 96

8 According to the “Interpretation of the Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s People’s Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Specific Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Fraud,” the value of public or private property defrauded of 3,000-10,000, 30,000-100,000, or more than 500,000 yuan shall be respectively identified as the “relatively large amount,” “huge amount,” or “especially huge amount” as stipulated in Article 266 of the Criminal Law. 9 Refers to 5,000-20,000 yuan in RMB. 10 Refers to 60,000 yuan or more but less than 400,000 yuan in RMB. 79 / 96

第二百七十四条 【敲诈勒索罪】敲诈勒索公私财物，数额较大或者多次敲诈勒索的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 274 [Crime of Extortion] Whoever extorts public or private property of a relatively large amount or extorts property repeatedly shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

第二百七十五条 【故意毁坏财物罪】故意毁坏公私财物，数额较大或者有其他严重情节的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者罚金

Article 275 【Crime of Intentional Destruction of Property】 Whoever intentionally destroys public or private property of a relatively large amount or commits other acts of serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine.

第二百七十六条 【破坏生产经营罪】由于泄愤报复或者其他个人目的，毁坏机器设备、残害耕畜或者以其他方法破坏生产经营的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 276 【Crime of Disrupting Production and Business Operations】 Whoever, for the purpose of venting resentment or retaliation or for other personal purposes, destroys machinery and equipment, maims draft animals, or uses other methods to disrupt production and business operations shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百七十六条 之一 【拒不支付劳动报酬罪】以转移财产、逃匿等方法逃避支付劳动者的劳动报酬或者有能力支付而不支付劳动者的劳动报酬，数额较大，经政府有关部门责令支付仍不支付的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 276-1 【Crime of Refusal to Pay Labor Remuneration】Whoever, by means of transferring property or absconding, evades payment of labor remuneration to workers or refuses to pay labor remuneration to workers despite having the ability to do so, where the amount is relatively large, and still refuses to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有前两款行为，尚未造成严重后果，在提起公诉前支付劳动者的劳动报酬，并依法承担相应赔偿责任的，可以减轻或者免除处罚。

Where a person commits the acts in the preceding two paragraphs and has not caused serious consequences, and pays the labor remuneration to the workers before the public prosecution is initiated and assumes corresponding compensation liability in accordance with the law, the punishment may be mitigated or exempted.

第二百七十七条 【妨害公务罪】以暴力、威胁方法阻碍国家机关工作人员依法执行职务的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者罚金

Article 277 【Crime of Obstructing Official Duties】Whoever, by means of violence or threat, obstructs a state functionary from performing his duties according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

以暴力、威胁方法阻碍全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会代表依法执行代表职务的，依照前款的规定处罚。

Whoever, by means of violence or threat, obstructs deputies to the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at all levels from performing

their duties as deputies shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

在自然灾害和突发事件中，以暴力、威胁方法阻碍红十字会工作人员依法履行职责的，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Whoever, during natural disasters or emergencies, by means of violence or threat, obstructs Red Cross staff from performing their duties according to law shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

故意阻碍国家安全机关、公安机关依法执行国家安全工作任务，未使用暴力、威胁方法，造成严重后果的，依照第一款的规定处罚。

Whoever intentionally obstructs state security organs or public security organs from performing state security tasks without using violence or threat, causing serious consequences, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

【袭警罪】暴力袭击正在依法执行职务的人民警察的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

【Crime of Assaulting a Police Officer】Whoever violently attacks a people's police officer who is performing his duties according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

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第二百七十八条 【煽动暴力抗拒法律实施罪】煽动群众暴力抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 278 【Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law Implementation】Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百七十九条 【招摇撞骗罪】冒充国家机关工作人员招摇撞骗的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 279 【Crime of Impersonation and Fraud】Whoever impersonates a state functionary to commit fraud shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

冒充人民警察招摇撞骗的，依照前款的规定从重处罚

Whoever impersonates a people's police officer to commit fraud shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第二百八十条 第二款 【伪造、变造、买卖国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关公文、证件、印章罪】伪造、变造、买卖或者盗窃、抢夺、毁灭国家机关的公文、证件、印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金

Article 280, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Forgery, Alteration, or Sale of Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs】【Crime of Theft, Robbery, or Destruction of Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs】Whoever forges, alters, sells, or steals, robs, or destroys official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

【伪造公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体印章罪】伪造公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体的印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金

【Crime of Forgery of Seals of Companies, Enterprises, Institutions, or People's Organizations】Whoever forges the seals of companies, enterprises, institutions, or people's organizations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

【伪造、变造、买卖身份证件罪】伪造、变造、买卖居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利，并处罚金

【Crime of Forgery, Alteration, or Sale of Identity Certificates】Whoever forges, alters, or sells identity certificates such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver's licenses, or other certificates that can be used to prove identity according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

第二百八十条 之二 【冒名顶替罪】盗用、冒用他人身份，顶替他人取得的高等学历教育入学资格、公务员录用资格、就业安置待遇的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 280-2 【Crime of Impersonation】Whoever steals or uses another person's identity to replace that person and obtain admission qualifications for

higher education, qualifications for civil service recruitment, or employment placement benefits shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

第二百八十一条 【非法生产、买卖警用装备罪】非法生产、买卖人民警察制式服装、车辆号牌等专用标志、警械，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 281 【Crime of Illegal Production or Sale of Police Equipment】Whoever illegally produces or sells special signs such as standard clothing of the people's police, vehicle license plates, or police equipment, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百八十三条 【非法生产、销售专用间谍器材、窃听、窃照专用器材罪】非法生产、销售专用间谍器材或者窃听、窃照专用器材的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 283 【Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Specialized Espionage Equipment or Specialized Eavesdropping and Surveillance Equipment】Whoever illegally produces or sells specialized espionage equipment or specialized eavesdropping and surveillance equipment shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百八十四条 之一 【组织考试作弊罪】在法律规定的国家考试中，组织作弊的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 284-1 【Crime of Organizing Cheating in Examinations】Whoever organizes cheating in national examinations as stipulated by laws shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百八十五条 【非法侵入计算机信息系统罪】违反国家规定，侵入国家事 81 / 96 务、国防建设、尖端科学技术领域的计算机信息系统的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 285 【Crime of Illegally Intruding into Computer Information Systems】Whoever violates state regulations and intrudes into computer information systems concerning state affairs, national defense construction, or cutting-edge scientific and technological fields shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第二百八十五条 【非法侵入计算机信息系统罪】违反国家规定，侵入国家事务、国防建设、尖端科学技术领域的计算机信息系统的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 285 【Crime of Illegally Intruding into Computer Information Systems】 Whoever violates state regulations and intrudes into computer information systems concerning state affairs, national defense construction, or cutting-edge scientific and technological fields shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

【非法获取计算机信息系统数据、非法控制计算机信息系统罪】违反国家规定，侵入前款规定以外的计算机信息系统或者采用其他技术手段，获取该计算机信息系统中存储、处理或者传输的数据，或者对该计算机信息系统实施非法控制，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

【Crime of Illegally Obtaining Computer Information System Data or Illegally Controlling Computer Information Systems】 Whoever violates state regulations, intrudes into computer information systems other than those specified in the preceding paragraph or adopts other technical means, obtains data stored, processed or transmitted in the computer information system, or illegally controls the computer information system, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百八十六条 之一 【拒不履行信息网络安全管理义务罪】网络服务提供者不履行法律、行政法规规定的信息网络安全管理义务，经监管部门责令采取改正措施而拒不改正，有下列情形之一的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金:

Article 286-1 【Crime of Refusing to Fulfill Information Network Security Management Obligations】 Where a network service provider fails to fulfill the information network security management obligations as stipulated by laws and administrative regulations, and refuses to make corrections after being ordered by the regulatory authority to do so, and falls under any of the following circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined:

(一)致使违法信息大量传播的;

(1) Causing the widespread dissemination of illegal information;

(二)致使用户信息泄露，造成严重后果的;

(2) Causing user information leakage and resulting in serious consequences;

(三)致使刑事案件证据灭失，情节严重的;

(3) Causing the destruction of evidence in criminal cases, if the circumstances are serious;

(四)有其他严重情节的。

(4) Having other serious circumstances.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有前两款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

If the acts in the preceding two paragraphs constitute other crimes at the same time, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

第二百八十七条 之二 【帮助信息网络犯罪活动罪】明知他人利用信息网络实施犯罪，为其犯罪提供互联网接入、服务器托管、网络存储、通讯传输等技术支持，或者提供广告推广、支付结算等帮助，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 287-2 【Crime of Assisting Information Network Criminal Activities】 Whoever knowingly provides technical support such as internet access, server hosting, network storage, or communication transmission for others to commit crimes using information networks, or provides assistance such as advertising promotion or payment settlement, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接 82 / 96 责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

有前两款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

If the acts in the preceding two paragraphs constitute other crimes at the same time, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

第二百八十八条 【扰乱无线电通讯管理秩序罪】违反国家规定，擅自设置、使用无线电台(站)，或者擅自使用无线电频率，干扰无线电通讯秩序，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 288 【Crime of Disrupting the Order of Radio Communication Management】Whoever violates state regulations, sets up or uses radio stations without authorization, or uses radio frequencies without authorization, disrupting the order of radio communication, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百九十条 【聚众扰乱社会秩序罪】聚众扰乱社会秩序，情节严重，致使工作、生产、营业和教学、科研、医疗无法进行，造成严重损失的……对其他积极参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 290 【Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Disrupt Social Order】Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, if the circumstances are serious, causing work, production, business, teaching, scientific research, or medical activities to be unable to proceed, and causing serious losses... For other active participants, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance or deprivation of political rights.

第三款 【扰乱国家机关工作秩序罪】多次扰乱国家机关工作秩序，经行政处罚后仍不改正，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制。

Paragraph 3 【Crime of Disrupting the Work Order of State Organs】Whoever repeatedly disrupts the work order of state organs, refuses to correct after being administratively penalized, and causes serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百九十一条 之一 第二款 【编造、故意传播虚假信息罪】编造虚假的险情、疫情、灾情、警情，在信息网络或者其他媒体上传播，或者明知是上述虚假信息，故意在信息网络或者其他媒体上传播，严重扰乱社会秩序的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 291-2, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Spreading False Information] Whoever fabricates false information about dangerous situations, epidemics, disasters, or police situations and disseminates it on information networks or other media, or knowingly disseminates such false

information on information networks or other media, thereby seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第二百九十二条 【聚众斗殴罪】聚众斗殴的，对首要分子和其他积极参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制(一)多次聚众斗殴的;

Article 292 [Crime of Gang Brawling] Whoever engages in gang brawling shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance if he is a principal offender or other active participant.

(二)聚众斗殴人数多，规模大，社会影响恶劣的;

(1) Where there are multiple instances of gang brawling;

(三)在公共场所或者交通要道聚众斗殴，造成社会秩序严重混乱的;

(2) Where public brawls involve a large number of participants, a large scale, and have a pernicious social impact;

(四)持械聚众斗殴的。

(3) Gathering for a brawl in a public place or on a thoroughfare, causing serious disruption to public order;

(4) Engaging in a group brawl with weapons.

聚众斗殴，致人重伤、死亡的，依照本法第二百三十四条、第二百三十二条的规定定罪处罚。

Gathering for a brawl that causes serious injury or death shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

第二百九十三条 之一 【催收非法债务罪】有下列情形之一，催收高利放贷等产生的非法债务，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金:

Article 293-1 [Crime of Illegally Collecting Debts] Where any of the following circumstances exists, and illegal debts such as those arising from high-interest lending are collected, and the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined:

83 / 96 (一)使用暴力、胁迫方法的;

83 / 96 (1) Using violence or coercion;

(二)限制他人人身自由或者侵入他人住宅的;

(2) Restricting the personal freedom of others or intruding into their residences;

（三）恐吓、跟踪、骚扰他人的

(3) To intimidate, follow, or harass others.

第二百九十七条 【非法携带武器、管制刀具、爆炸物参加集会、游行、示威罪】违反法律规定，携带武器、管制刀具或者爆炸物参加集会、游行、示威的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 297 【Crime of Illegally Carrying Weapons, Controlled Knives, or Explosives to Assemblies, Marches, or Demonstrations】Whoever, in violation of legal provisions, carries weapons, controlled knives, or explosives to attend an assembly, march, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十九条 【侮辱国旗、国徽、国歌罪】在公共场合，故意以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式侮辱中华人民共和国国旗、国徽的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 299 【Crime of Insulting the National Flag, National Emblem, or National Anthem】Whoever, in a public place, intentionally insults the flag, emblem, or national anthem of the People's Republic of China by burning, damaging, defacing, smearing, trampling, or other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第二百九十九条 之一 【侵害英雄烈士名誉、荣誉罪】侮辱、诽谤或者以其他方式侵害英雄烈士的名誉、荣誉，损害社会公共利益，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。

Article 299-1 【Crime of Insulting or Defaming Heroes and Martyrs】Whoever insults, defames, or by other means infringes upon the reputation or honor of heroes and martyrs, thereby harming the public interest of society, and where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第三百零二条 【盗窃、侮辱、故意毁坏尸体、尸骨、骨灰罪】盗窃、侮辱、故意毁坏尸体、尸骨、骨灰的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 302 【Crime of Theft, Insult, or Intentional Destruction of a Corpse, Skeletal Remains, or Cremated Ashes】Whoever steals, insults, or intentionally destroys a corpse, skeletal remains, or cremated ashes shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百零三条 【赌博罪】以营利为目的，聚众赌博或者以赌博为业的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金。

Article 303 【Gambling Crime】Whoever, for the purpose of profit, organizes gambling activities or engages in gambling as a profession shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and also be fined.

第三百零五条 【伪证罪】在刑事诉讼中，证人、鉴定人、记录人、翻译人对与案件有重要关系的情节，故意作虚假证明、鉴定、记录、翻译，意图陷害他人或者隐匿罪证的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 305 【Crime of Perjury】In a criminal proceeding, if a witness, expert recorder, or translator intentionally provides false testimony, expert opinion, record, or translation concerning a material fact of the case, with the intent to frame another person or conceal evidence of a crime, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百零六条 【辩护人、诉讼代理人毁灭证据、伪造证据、妨害作证罪】在刑事诉讼中，辩护人、诉讼代理人毁灭、伪造证据，帮助当事人毁灭、伪造证据，威胁、引诱证人违背事实改变证言或者作伪证的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 306 【Crime of Defense Counsel or Litigation Agent Destroying or Falsifying Evidence, or Obstructing Testimony】In criminal proceedings, if a defense counsel or litigation agent destroys or falsifies evidence, or assists a party to destroy or falsify evidence, or threatens or induces a witness to alter their testimony in contravention of the facts or to give false testimony, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百零七条 【妨害作证罪】以暴力、威胁、贿买等方法阻止证人作证或者指使他人作伪证的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 307 【Crime of Obstructing Testimony】Whoever, by means of violence, threats, or bribery, prevents a witness from testifying or instructs another person to give false testimony shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百零七条 之一 【虚假诉讼罪】以捏造的事实提起民事诉讼，妨害司法秩序或者严重侵害他人合法权益的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制 84 / 96 第三百零八条 【打击报复证人罪】对证人进行打击报复的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 307-1 [Crime of False Litigation] Whoever institutes a civil action based on fabricated facts, thereby disrupting judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of another person, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百零八条 之一 【泄露不应公开的案件信息罪】司法工作人员、辩护人、诉讼代理人或者其他诉讼参与人，泄露依法不公开审理的案件中不应当公开的信息，造成信息公开传播或者其他严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 308 [Crime of Retaliation Against a Witness] Whoever retaliates against a witness shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百零九条 【扰乱法庭秩序罪】有下列扰乱法庭秩序情形之一的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者罚金：

Article 308-1 【Crime of Disclosing Confidential Case Information】 Judicial personnel, defenders, agents in litigation, or other participants in litigation who disclose information that should not be made public in cases that are not tried publicly in accordance with the law, causing the information to be publicly disseminated or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and may also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

(一)聚众哄闹、冲击法庭的；

Article 309 【Crime of Disrupting Court Order】 Any of the following acts of disrupting court order shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine:

(二)殴打司法工作人员或者诉讼参与人的；

(1) Inciting a crowd to create a disturbance or storming the court;

(三)侮辱、诽谤、威胁司法工作人员或者诉讼参与人，不听法庭制止，严重扰乱法庭秩序的；

(2) Assaulting judicial personnel or participants in litigation;

(四)有毁坏法庭设施，抢夺、损毁诉讼文书、证据等扰乱法庭秩序行为，情节严重的。

(3) Insulting, slandering, or threatening judicial personnel or participants in litigation, refusing to stop upon court injunction, and seriously disrupting court order;

(4) Committing acts of disrupting court order such as damaging court facilities, seizing or destroying litigation documents or evidence, under serious circumstances.

第三百一十条 【窝藏、包庇罪】明知是犯罪的人而为其提供隐藏处所、财物，帮助其逃匿或者作假证明包庇的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑。

Article 310 【Crime of Harboring or Shielding Criminals】Whoever provides a hiding place or property for a criminal person, helps them to escape, or provides false testimony to shield them, knowing that they are a criminal, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

犯前款罪，事前通谋的，以共同犯罪论处。

Whoever commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph and has prior conspiracy shall be dealt with as a joint crime.

第三百一十一条 【拒绝提供间谍犯罪、恐怖主义犯罪、极端主义犯罪证据罪】明知他人有间谍犯罪或者恐怖主义、极端主义犯罪行为，在司法机关向其调查有关情况、收集有关证据时，拒绝提供，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制。

Article 311 【Crime of Refusing to Provide Evidence of Espionage, Terrorism, or Extremism Crimes】Whoever, knowing that another person has committed espionage or terrorism or extremism crimes, refuses to provide information or evidence when investigated by judicial authorities, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百一十二条 【掩饰、隐瞒犯罪所得、犯罪所得收益罪】明知是犯罪所得及其产生的收益而予以窝藏、转移、收购、代为销售或者以其他方法掩饰、隐瞒的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。85 / 96 单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Article 312 【Crime of Concealing or Hiding Criminal Proceeds or Gains】 Whoever conceals, hides, transfers, purchases, sells on behalf of another, or conceals or hides criminal proceeds and the gains derived therefrom by other means, knowing that they are criminal proceeds or gains, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and may also be fined or be subject to a fine alone; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined. 85 / 96 If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第三百一十三条 【拒不执行判决、裁定罪】对人民法院的判决、裁定有能力执行而拒不执行，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者罚金

Article 313 【Crime of Refusing to Execute Judgment or Order】 Whoever has the ability to execute a judgment or order of a people's court but refuses to execute it, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine.

第三百一十四条 【非法处置查封、扣押、冻结的财产罪】隐藏、转移、变卖、故意毁损已被司法机关查封、扣押、冻结的财产，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者罚金。

Article 314 【Crime of Illegally Disposing of Seized, Detained, or Frozen Property】 Whoever conceals, transfers, sells, or intentionally damages property that has been seized, detained, or frozen by judicial authorities, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine.

第三百一十五条 【破坏监管秩序罪】依法被关押的罪犯，有下列破坏监管秩序行为之一，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑：

Article 315 【Crime of Disrupting Supervision Order】 A criminal person who is detained in accordance with the law and commits any of the following acts of disrupting supervision order, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years:

(一)殴打监管人员的；

(1) Assaulting supervisory personnel;

(二)组织其他被监管人破坏监管秩序的；

(2) Organizing other persons under supervision to disrupt supervision order;

(三)聚众闹事，扰乱正常监管秩序的;

(3) Inciting a crowd to cause trouble and disrupt normal supervision order;

(四)殴打、体罚或者指使他人殴打、体罚其他被监管人的

(4) Assaulting, physically punishing, or inciting others to assault or physically punish other persons under supervision.

第三百一十九条 【骗取出境证件罪】以劳务输出、经贸往来或者其他名义，弄虚作假，骗取护照、签证等出境证件，为组织他人偷越国(边)境使用的，处三年以下有期徒刑

Article 319 【Crime of Fraudulently Obtaining Exit Documents】 Whoever, by means of fraud under the pretext of labor export, economic and trade exchanges, or other names, obtains exit documents such as passports or visas for the purpose of organizing others to illegally cross national (border) boundaries shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years.

第三百二十二条 【偷越国(边)境罪】违反国(边)境管理法规，偷越国(边)境，情节严重的，处一年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金;为参加恐怖活动组织、接受恐怖活动培训或者实施恐怖活动，偷越国(边)境的，处一年以上三年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金

Article 322 【Crime of Illegally Crossing National (Border) Boundaries】 Whoever violates laws and regulations concerning the administration of national (border) boundaries by illegally crossing national (border) boundaries, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined; if the act is for the purpose of joining a terrorist organization, receiving terrorist training, or carrying out terrorist activities, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than one year but not more than three years, and shall also be fined.

第三百二十三条 【破坏界碑、界桩罪】【破坏永久性测量标志罪】故意破坏国家边境的界碑、界桩或者永久性测量标志的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 323 【Crime of Destroying Boundary Markers and Boundary Poles】 【Crime of Destroying Permanent Survey Markers】 Whoever intentionally destroys boundary markers or boundary poles of the national border or permanent survey markers shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百二十四条 【故意损毁文物罪】故意损毁国家保护的珍贵文物或者被确定为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位的文物的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 324 【Crime of Intentionally Damaging Cultural Relics】Whoever intentionally damages precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units under national protection or provincial-level cultural relics protection units shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

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第三百二十四条 【故意损毁文物罪】故意损毁国家保护的珍贵文物或者被确定为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位的文物的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金;情节严重的，处三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，并处罚金。

Article 324 【Crime of Intentionally Damaging Cultural Relics】Whoever intentionally damages precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units under national protection or provincial-level cultural relics protection units shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

第三百二十四条 第三款 【过失损毁文物罪】过失损毁国家保护的珍贵文物或者被确定为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位的文物，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 324, Paragraph 3 【Crime of Negligently Damaging Cultural Relics】Whoever negligently damages precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units under national protection or provincial-level cultural relics protection units, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百二十七条 【非法出售、私赠文物藏品罪】违反文物保护法规，国有博物馆、图书馆等单位将国家保护的文物藏品出售或者私自送给非国有单位或者个人的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 327 【Crime of Illegally Selling or Privately Donating Cultural Relic Collections】Whoever violates cultural relic protection regulations and sells or privately donates cultural relic collections protected by the State from state-owned museums, libraries, or other units, the unit shall be fined, and the persons

who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百二十八条 【盗掘古文化遗址、古墓葬罪】盗掘具有历史、艺术、科学价值的古文化遗址、古墓葬的，情节较轻的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 328 【Crime of Excavating Ancient Cultural Sites and Ancient Tombs】 Whoever excavates ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs with historical, artistic, or scientific value, if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

第三百二十九条 第二款 【擅自出卖、转让国有档案罪】违反档案法的规定，擅自出卖、转让国家所有的档案，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 329, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Unauthorized Selling or Transferring State-owned Archives】 Whoever violates the provisions of the Archives Law by unauthorized selling or transferring state-owned archives, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百三十条 【妨害传染病防治罪】违反传染病防治法的规定，有下列情形之一，引起甲类传染病以及依法确定采取甲类传染病预防、控制措施的传染病传播或者有传播严重危险的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 330 【Crime of Obstructing the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases】 Whoever violates the provisions of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases and has any of the following acts, causing the spread of Class A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Class A preventive and control measures are determined according to law, or causing a serious risk of spread, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百三十一条 【传染病菌种、毒种扩散罪】从事实验、保藏、携带、运输传染病菌种、毒种的人员，违反国务院卫生行政部门的有关规定，造成传染病菌种、毒种扩散，后果严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 331 【Crime of Spreading Infectious Disease Bacteria and Viruses】 Personnel engaged in experiments, preservation, carrying, or transportation of infectious disease bacteria and viruses who violate the relevant provisions of the administrative departments for health under the State Council, causing the spread of infectious disease bacteria and viruses with serious consequences, shall

be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百三十二条 【妨害国境卫生检疫罪】违反国境卫生检疫规定，引起检疫传染病传播或者有传播严重危险的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 332 【Crime of Obstructing Frontier Health Quarantine】Whoever violates frontier health quarantine regulations, causing the spread of quarantinable infectious diseases or creating a serious risk of spread, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第三百三十四条 之一 【非法采集人类遗传资源、走私人类遗传资源材料罪】违反国家有关规定，非法采集我国人类遗传资源或者非法运送、邮寄、携带我国人类遗传资源材料出境，危害公众健康或者社会公共利益，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 334-1 【Crime of Illegally Collecting Human Genetic Resources and Smuggling Human Genetic Resource Materials】Whoever violates the relevant state provisions by illegally collecting China's human genetic resources or illegally transporting, mailing, or carrying China's human genetic resource materials out of the country, endangering public health or social and public interests, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第三百三十五条 【医疗事故罪】医务人员由于严重不负责任，造成就诊人死亡或 87 / 96 者严重损害就诊人身体健康的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 335 【Crime of Medical Malpractice】Medical personnel who, due to serious negligence, cause the death of a patient or serious injury to the health of a patient shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百三十六条 【非法行医罪】未取得医生执业资格的人非法行医，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 336 【Crime of Illegal Practice of Medicine】Whoever practices medicine without obtaining a practicing physician qualification, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

【非法进行节育手术罪】未取得医生执业资格的人擅自为他人进行节育复通手术、假节育手术、终止妊娠手术或者摘取宫内节育器，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

【Crime of Illegal Sterilization Surgery】Any person who does not possess a medical practitioner's license and, without authorization, performs sterilization reversal surgery, sterilization simulation surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removal of an intrauterine device for another person, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

第三百三十六条 之一 【非法植入基因编辑、克隆胚胎罪】将基因编辑、克隆的人类胚胎植入人体或者动物体内，或者将基因编辑、克隆的动物胚胎植入人体内，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 336-1 【Crime of Illegal Implantation of Gene-Edited or Cloned Embryos】Implanting gene-edited or cloned human embryos into the human body or an animal body, or implanting gene-edited or cloned animal embryos into the human body, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall be fined.

第三百三十七条 【妨害动植物防疫、检疫罪】违反有关动植物防疫、检疫的国家规定，引起重大动植物疫情的，或者有引起重大动植物疫情危险，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 336 【Crime of Obstructing Plant and Animal Quarantine】Violating national regulations concerning plant and animal quarantine and causing a major plant or animal epidemic, or creating a risk of causing a major plant or animal epidemic, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

第三百三十八条 【污染环境罪】违反国家规定，排放、倾倒或者处置有放射性的废物、含传染病病原体的废物、有毒物质或者其他有害物质，严重污染环境的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 338 【Crime of Environmental Pollution】Violating national regulations by discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, causing serious environmental pollution, shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

第三百四十条 【非法捕捞水产品罪】违反保护水产资源法规，在禁渔区、禁渔期或者使用禁用的工具、方法捕捞水产品，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者罚金

Article 340 【Crime of Illegal Fishing of Aquatic Products】Violating regulations for the protection of aquatic resources by fishing in prohibited fishing areas or during prohibited fishing periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

第三百四十一条 第二款 【非法狩猎罪】违反狩猎法规，在禁猎区、禁猎期或者使用禁用的工具、方法进行狩猎，破坏野生动物资源，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者罚金

Article 341, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Illegal Hunting】Violating hunting regulations by hunting in prohibited hunting areas or during prohibited hunting periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods, thereby damaging wildlife resources, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

【非法猎捕、收购、运输、出售陆生野生动物罪】违反野生动物保护管理法规，以食用为目的非法猎捕、收购、运输、出售第一款规定以外的在野外环境自然生长繁殖的陆生野生动物，情节严重的，依照前款的规定处罚。

【Crime of Illegal Hunting, Purchasing, Transporting, or Selling Terrestrial Wild Animals】Violating laws and regulations for the protection and management of wild animals, illegally hunting, purchasing, transporting, or selling terrestrial wild animals that grow and reproduce naturally in the wild environment other than those specified in the first paragraph for the purpose of consumption, if the circumstances are serious, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第三百四十三条 【非法采矿罪】违反矿产资源法的规定，未取得采矿许可证擅自采矿，擅自进入国家规划矿区、对国民经济具有重要价值的矿区和他人矿区范围采矿，或者擅自开采国家规定实行保护性开采的特定矿种，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金 88 / 96

Article 343 【Crime of Illegal Mining】Violating the Mineral Resources Law by mining without a mining license, entering national planned mining areas, mining areas of significant value to the national economy, or the mining areas of others

without authorization, or mining specific mineral species that are subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone 88 / 96

第三百四十四条 【危害国家重点保护植物罪】违反国家规定，非法采伐、毁坏珍贵树木或者国家重点保护的其他植物的，或者非法收购、运输、加工、出售珍贵树木或者国家重点保护的其他植物及其制品的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 344 【Crime of Endangering Nationally Key Protected Plants】Violating national regulations by illegally felling or destroying precious trees or other nationally key protected plants, or illegally purchasing, transporting, processing, or selling precious trees or other nationally key protected plants and their products, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall be fined.

第三百四十四条 之一 【非法引进、释放、丢弃外来入侵物种罪】违反国家规定，非法引进、释放或者丢弃外来入侵物种，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 344-1 【Crime of Illegal Introduction, Release, or Abandonment of Invasive Alien Species】Violating national regulations by illegally introducing, releasing, or abandoning invasive alien species, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

第三百四十五条 【盗伐林木罪】盗伐森林或者其他林木，数量较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

Article 345 【Crime of Illegal Logging of Forests】Illegally logging forests or other trees in a relatively large quantity, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

【滥伐林木罪】违反森林法的规定，滥伐森林或者其他林木，数量较大的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

【Crime of Excessive Logging of Forests】Violating the Forest Law by excessively logging forests or other trees in a relatively large quantity, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

【非法收购、运输盗伐、滥伐的林木罪】非法收购、运输明知是盗伐、滥伐的林木，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

【Crime of Illegal Purchasing or Transporting Illegally Logged or Excessively Logged Trees】Illegally purchasing or transporting trees knowing that they are illegally logged or excessively logged, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

第三百六十八条 【阻碍军人执行职务罪】以暴力、威胁方法阻碍军人依法执行职务的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者罚金

Article 368 [Crime of Obstructing Military Personnel in the Performance of Their Duties] Whoever obstructs military personnel in the performance of their duties by means of violence or threat shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

第三百六十九条 【破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信罪】破坏武器装备、军事设施、军事通信的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 369 [Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, or Military Communications] Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military facilities, or military communications shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百七十条 第二款 【过失提供不合格武器装备、军事设施罪】过失犯前款罪，造成严重后果的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役;造成特别严重后果的，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑。

Article 370, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligently Providing Substandard Weapons and Equipment or Military Facilities] Whoever negligently commits the crime in the preceding paragraph and causes serious consequences shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if particularly serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

单位犯第一款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照第一款的规定处罚。

If a unit commits the crime in the first paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly

responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

第三百七十一条 第二款 【聚众扰乱军事管理区秩序罪】聚众扰乱军事管理区秩序，情节严重，致使军事管理区工作无法进行，造成严重损失的，对首要分子，处三年以上七年以下有期徒刑；对其他积极参加的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 371, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inciting a Crowd to Disrupt the Order of a Military Administrative Area] Whoever incites a crowd to disrupt the order of a military administrative area, causing the work in the area to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for the principal offenders; and for other active participants, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

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第三百七十二条 【冒充军人招摇撞骗罪】冒充军人招摇撞骗的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 372 [Crime of Impersonating a Military Personnel to Commit Fraud] Whoever impersonates a military personnel to commit fraud shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

第三百七十三条 【煽动军人逃离部队罪】【雇用逃离部队军人罪】煽动军人逃离部队或者明知是逃离部队的军人而雇用，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 373 [Crime of Inciting Military Personnel to Desert the Army] [Crime of Employing Deserters] Whoever incites military personnel to desert the army or knowingly employs deserters, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百七十五条 【伪造、变造、买卖武装部队公文、证件、印章罪】【盗窃、抢夺武装部队公文、证件、印章罪】伪造、变造、买卖或者盗窃、抢夺武装部队公文、证件、印章的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利

Article 375 [Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale, Purchase of Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces] [Crime of Stealing or Seizing Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces] Whoever forges, alters, sells, purchases, steals, or seizes documents, certificates, or seals of the armed

forces shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

【非法生产、买卖武装部队制式服装罪】非法生产、买卖武装部队制式服装，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

[Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Standardized Uniforms of the Armed Forces] Whoever illegally produces or sells standardized uniforms of the armed forces, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

【伪造、盗窃、买卖、非法提供、非法使用武装部队专用标志罪】伪造、盗窃、买卖或者非法提供、使用武装部队车辆号牌等专用标志，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金

[Crime of Forgery, Theft, Sale, Illegal Provision, or Illegal Use of Special Emblems of the Armed Forces] Whoever forges, steals, sells, or illegally provides or uses special emblems of the armed forces such as vehicle license plates, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

第三百七十八条 【战时造谣扰乱军心罪】战时造谣惑众，扰乱军心的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 378 [Crime of Spreading Rumors to Disrupt Military Morale in Wartime] Whoever spreads rumors to confuse the public and disrupt military morale in wartime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百七十九条 【战时窝藏逃离部队军人罪】战时明知是逃离部队的军人而为其提供隐蔽处所、财物，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 379 [Crime of Harboring Deserters in Wartime] Whoever, in wartime, knowingly provides a hiding place or property to a deserter, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百八十一条 【战时拒绝军事征收、征用罪】战时拒绝军事征收、征用，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 381 [Crime of Refusing Military Requisition or Conscription in Wartime] Whoever refuses military requisition or conscription in wartime, if the

circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

第三百八十八条 之一 【利用影响力受贿罪】国家工作人员的近亲属或者其他与该国家工作人员关系密切的人，通过该国家工作人员职务上的行为，或者利用该国家工作人员职权或者地位形成的便利条件，通过其他国家工作人员职务上的行为，为请托人谋取不正当利益，索取请托人财物或者收受请托人财物，数额较大或者有其他较重情节的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金

Article 388-1 [Crime of Taking Advantage of Influence to Accept Bribes] The close relatives of a state functionary or any other person with close ties to the state functionary, through the official conduct of the state functionary, or by taking advantage of the convenient conditions formed by the power or status of the state functionary to influence the conduct of other state functionaries, seeks improper benefits for the requester, extorts property from the requester, or accepts property from the requester, if the amount is relatively large or there are other relatively serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

第三百九十条 之一 【对有影响力的人行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，向国家工作人员的近亲属或者其他与该国家工作人员关系密切的人，或者向离职的国家工作人员或者其近亲属以及其他与其关系密切的人行贿的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金 90 / 96 单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金。

Article 390-1 【Crime of Bribery of Influential Persons】 Whoever, for the purpose of securing improper benefits, bribes a close relative of a state official or any other person with whom the state official has a close relationship, or bribes a former state official or their close relatives or any other person with whom they have a close relationship, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

第三百九十一条 【对单位行贿罪】为谋取不正当利益，给予国家机关、国有公司、企业、事业单位、人民团体以财物的，或者在经济往来中，违反国家规定，给予各种名义的回扣、手续费的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金。

Article 391 [Crime of Offering Bribes to an Entity] For the purpose of securing improper benefits, offering property to a state organ, state-owned company, enterprise, institution, or people's organization, or, in the course of economic transactions, in violation of state regulations, offering kickbacks or service fees under various names, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

单位犯前款罪的，对单位判处罚金，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，依照前款的规定处罚。

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

第三百九十二条 【介绍贿赂罪】向国家工作人员介绍贿赂，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处罚金。

Article 392 【Crime of Introducing Bribes】Whoever introduces bribes to a state functionary, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

介绍贿赂人在被追诉前主动交待介绍贿赂行为的，可以减轻处罚或者免除处罚。

A person who introduces bribery and voluntarily discloses the act of introduction before being prosecuted may be given a mitigated or exempted penalty.

9. 二年上位主义条款

9. Article on Two-Year Supremacyism

第一百四十条 【生产、销售伪劣产品罪】生产者、销售者在产品中掺杂、掺假，以假充真，以次充好或者以不合格产品冒充合格产品，销售金额五万元以上不满二十万元 的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处销售金额百分之五十以上二倍以下罚金

Article 140 【Crime of Producing or Selling Counterfeit or Substandard Products】Any producer or seller who mixes or adulterates products, passes off fakes as genuine goods, substitutes inferior products for superior ones, or passes off non-compliant products as compliant ones, where the sales amount is not less than 50,000 yuan but less than 200,000 yuan, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

第二百零五条 之一 【虚开发票罪】虚开本法第二百零五条规定以外的其他发票，情节严重的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 205-1 [Crime of Issuing False Invoices] Whoever issues false invoices other than those specified in Article 205 of this Law, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

第二百零九条 第二款 【非法制造、出售非法制造的发票罪】伪造、擅自制造或者出售伪造、擅自制造的前款规定以外的其他发票的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处一万元以上五万元以下罚金

Article 209, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices] Whoever forges, manufactures without authorization, or sells forged or unauthorized manufactured invoices other than those specified in the preceding paragraph shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or solely be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan.

第二百一十条 之一 【持有伪造的发票罪】明知是伪造的发票而持有，数量较大的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 210-1 [Crime of Possessing Counterfeit Invoices] Whoever knowingly possesses counterfeit invoices in a large quantity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

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第二百二十一条 【损害商业信誉、商品声誉罪】捏造并散布虚伪事实，损害他人的商业信誉、商品声誉，给他人造成重大损失或者有其他严重情节的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金

Article 221 【Crime of Damaging Commercial Reputation and the Reputation of Goods】Whoever fabricates and disseminates false facts to damage the commercial reputation or the reputation of goods of another person, thereby causing that person major losses or involving other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百二十二条 【虚假广告罪】广告主、广告经营者、广告发布者违反国家规定，利用广告对商品或者服务作虚假宣传，情节严重的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 222 【Crime of False Advertising】Where an advertiser, advertising operator, or advertising publisher violates state regulations by using advertisements to make false publicity about goods or services, and the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

第二百二十七条 【伪造、倒卖伪造的有价票证罪】伪造或者倒卖伪造的车票、船票、邮票或者其他有价票证，数额较大的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处票证价额一倍以上五倍以下罚金

Article 227 【Crime of Counterfeiting and Reselling Counterfeit Valuable Vouchers】Whoever counterfeits or resells counterfeit train tickets, ship tickets, postage stamps, or other valuable vouchers, if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the value of the vouchers.

第二百五十七条 【暴力干涉婚姻自由罪】以暴力干涉他人婚姻自由的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 257 【Crime of Violently Interfering with the Freedom of Marriage】Whoever, by means of violence, interferes with another person's freedom of marriage shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention.

第二百五十八条 【重婚罪】有配偶而重婚的，或者明知他人有配偶而与之结婚的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 258 [Bigamy] Any person who, having a spouse, commits bigamy, or who knowingly marries another person who has a spouse, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention.

第二百六十条 【虐待罪】虐待家庭成员，情节恶劣的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制。

Article 260 【Crime of Abuse】Any person who abuses a family member under circumstances which are flagrantly abominable shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

第二百七十条 【侵占罪】将代为保管的他人财物非法占为己有，数额较大，拒不退还的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者罚金

Article 270 【Crime of Embezzlement】Whoever, by taking advantage of having another person's property in custody, illegally takes it for himself, where the amount involved is relatively large and he refuses to return it, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or a fine.

第二百八十四条 【非法使用窃听、窃照专用器材罪】非法使用窃听、窃照专用器材，造成严重后果的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 284 【Crime of Illegally Using Special Eavesdropping or Surveillance Equipment】Whoever illegally uses special eavesdropping or surveillance equipment, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

第三百六十四条 【传播淫秽物品罪】传播淫秽的书刊、影片、音像、图片或者其他淫秽物品，情节严重的，处二年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制

Article 364 【Crime of Disseminating Obscene Materials】Whoever disseminates obscene books, periodicals, films, audio-visual materials, pictures, or other obscene articles, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

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第三百七十六条 第二款 【战时拒绝、逃避服役罪】公民战时拒绝、逃避服役，情节严重的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役

Article 376, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Refusing or Evading Military Service in Wartime】A citizen who refuses or evades military service in wartime, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year or criminal detention.

10. 一年上位主义条款

10. Principle of Supremacy Clause

第一百三十三条 之二 【妨害安全驾驶罪】对行驶中的公共交通工具的驾驶人员使用暴力或者抢控驾驶操纵装置，干扰公共交通工具正常行驶，危及公共安全的，处一年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 133-2 【Crime of Endangering Safe Driving】Whoever uses violence against or seizes control of the driving apparatus of the driver of a public conveyance in motion, thereby interfering with its normal operation and endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

前款规定的驾驶人员在行驶的公共交通工具上擅离职守，与他人互殴或者殴打他人，危及公共安全的，依照前款的规定处罚。

A driver who, while operating a public conveyance in motion, abandons his post to engage in a fight with another person or assaults another person, thereby endangering public safety, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有前两款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

If the acts described in the preceding two paragraphs constitute other crimes at the same time, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose the heavier punishment.

第一百三十四条 之一 【危险作业罪】在生产、作业中违反有关安全管理的规定，有下列情形之一，具有发生重大伤亡事故或者其他严重后果的现实危险的，处一年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制：

Article 134-1 【Crime of Dangerous Operations】Whoever violates relevant safety management regulations in production or operations and falls under any of the following circumstances, creating a real danger of major casualties or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance:

(一)关闭、破坏直接关系生产安全的监控、报警、防护、救生设备、设施，或者篡改、隐瞒、销毁其相关数据、信息的;

(1) To shut down or destroy monitoring, alarm, protection, or rescue equipment or facilities directly related to production safety, or to tamper with, conceal, or destroy relevant data or information thereof;

(二)因存在重大事故隐患被依法责令停产停业、停止施工、停止使用有关设备、设施、场所或者立即采取排除危险的整改措施，而拒不执行的;

(2) To refuse to comply with a legally ordered suspension of production or business operations, suspension of construction, suspension of use of relevant equipment, facilities, or premises, or immediate corrective measures to eliminate dangers, after being ordered to do so due to major hidden dangers of accidents;

(三)涉及安全生产的事项未经依法批准或者许可，擅自从事矿山开采、金属冶炼、建筑施工，以及危险物品生产、经营、储存等高度危险的生产作业活动的。

(3) To engage in highly dangerous production or operations such as mining, smelting of metals, or construction, or the production, operation, or storage of dangerous articles, without obtaining lawful approval or permission for matters involving production safety.

第二百九十一条 之二 【高空抛物罪】从建筑物或者其他高空抛掷物品，情节严重的，处一年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 291-2 【Crime of Throwing Objects from Heights】 Whoever throws objects from buildings or other high places, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

93 / 96 有前款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

93 / 96 If the act described in the preceding paragraph constitutes other crimes at the same time, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose the heavier punishment.

第二百五十二条 【侵犯通信自由罪】隐匿、毁弃或者非法开拆他人信件，侵犯公民通信自由权利，情节严重的，处一年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 252 【Crime of Infringing upon the Freedom of Correspondence】 Whoever conceals, destroys, or illegally opens another person's letters, thereby infringing upon the citizen's right to freedom of correspondence, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year or criminal detention.

第二百五十三条 【私自开拆、隐匿、毁弃邮件、电报罪】邮政工作人员私自开拆或者隐匿、毁弃邮件、电报的，处二年以下有期徒刑或者拘役。

Article 253 【Crime of Illegally Opening, Concealing, or Destroying Mail or Telegraphs】 A postal worker who illegally opens, conceals, or destroys mail or telegraphs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention.

犯前款罪而窃取财物的，依照本法第二百六十四条的规定定罪从重处罚。

Whoever commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph and steals property shall be convicted and given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 264 of this Law.

第三百二十二条 【偷越国(边)境罪】违反国(边)境管理法规，偷越国(边)境，情节严重的，处一年以下有期徒刑、拘役或者管制，并处罚金

Article 322 【Crime of Illegally Crossing the National Border】 Whoever violates laws or administrative regulations concerning the control of national borders by illegally crossing the national border, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

11. 拘役或管制主义条款

11. Clause of Criminal Detention or Public Surveillance

第二百八十条 之一 【使用虚假身份证件、盗用身份证件罪】在依照国家规定应当提供身份证明的活动中，使用伪造、变造的或者盗用他人的居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件，情节严重的，处拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 280-1 【Crime of Using False Identity Documents or Misappropriating Identity Documents】 Whoever uses forged or altered, or misappropriates another person's, resident identity card, passport, social security card, driver's license, or other documents that may be used by law to prove identity, in activities where providing proof of identity is required by state regulations, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

第二百八十四条 之一 第三款【代替考试罪】在法律规定的国家考试中，代替他人或者让他人代替自己参加第一款规定的考试的，处拘役或者管制，并处或者单处罚金。

Article 284-3, Paragraph 3 [Crime of Taking Examinations for Others] In a national examination as stipulated by law, whoever takes an examination on behalf of another person or allows another person to take an examination on their behalf in the examination specified in the first paragraph shall be sentenced to criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

12. 拘役主义条款

12. Detentionism Clause

第一百三十三条 之一 【危险驾驶罪】在道路上驾驶机动车，有下列情形之一的，处拘役，并处罚金：

Article 133-1 [Crime of Dangerous Driving] Whoever drives a motor vehicle on a road and falls under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to criminal detention and also be fined:

(1) Racing on a road in a manner that constitutes a serious offense;

(2) Driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated;

(一)追逐竞驶，情节恶劣的;

94 / 96 (3) Engaging in school bus services or passenger transport while seriously exceeding the rated passenger capacity or seriously exceeding the prescribed speed limit;

(二)醉酒驾驶机动车的;

(4) Transporting hazardous chemicals in violation of hazardous chemical safety management regulations, endangering public safety.

94 / 96 (三)从事校车业务或者旅客运输，严重超过额定乘员载客，或者严重超过规定时速行驶的;

(四)违反危险化学品安全管理规定运输危险化学品，危及公共安全的。

机动车所有人、管理人对前款第三项、第四项行为负有直接责任的，依照前款的规定处罚。

If the owner or manager of a motor vehicle bears direct responsibility for the acts specified in the third or fourth paragraph above, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

有前两款行为，同时构成其他犯罪的，依照处罚较重的规定定罪处罚。

If the acts in the two preceding paragraphs simultaneously constitute other crimes, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose a heavier punishment.

95 / 95 附录四

95 / 95 Appendix Four

伦理审查清单

Ethical Review Checklist

以下是违反一般性社会道德的行为的清单列表:

The following is a list of behaviors that violate general social ethics:

1. 违反人伦的行为;

1. Acts that violate human ethics;

1. 遗弃家庭成员;

1. Abandoning family members;

2. 二代以内血亲婚姻;

2. Marriage between blood relatives within two generations;

3. 相互交恶、相互憎恨、相互鄙视，相互敌对，相互清算过往仇恨;

3. Mutual animosity, mutual hatred, mutual contempt, mutual hostility, mutual settlement of past hatreds;

4. 代替妊娠行为;

4. Surrogate pregnancy acts;

5. 人兽杂交等性质之性行为;

5. Sexual acts of the nature of human-animal hybridization;

2. 违反正义观念的行为;

2. Acts that violate the concept of justice;

3. 违反公平公正观念的行为;

3. Acts that violate the concepts of fairness and justice;

4. 利用相对人窘迫、尚无经验获取不当利益之行为;

4. Acts that take advantage of another party's predicament or inexperience to obtain improper benefits;

5. 极度限制他人个人自由的行为;

5. Acts that severely restrict another person's personal freedom;

6. 极限施压行为;

6. Acts of extreme pressure;

7. 限制经营营业自由的行为;

7. Acts that restrict the freedom of business operations;

8. 非善意动机非诚信但不构成欺诈的行为;

8. Acts of bad faith and lack of good faith that do not constitute fraud;

9. 危害国家公共秩序;

9. Acts that harm national public order;

10. 危害家庭关系；

10. Acts that harm family relationships;

11. 违反性道德、性自由、性自主行为；

11. Acts that violate sexual ethics, sexual freedom, and sexual autonomy;

12. 射幸(侥幸)行为；

12. Speculative (chance-taking) acts;

13. 违反人权和人格尊严；

13. Acts that violate human rights and human dignity;

14. 限制经济自由的行为；15. 违反公平竞争行为；

14. Acts that restrict economic freedom; 15. Acts that violate fair competition;

16. 违反消费者保护的行为；

16. Acts that violate consumer protection;

17. 违反劳动者保护的行为；

17. Acts that violate labor protection;

18. 暴利行为；

18. Acts of exorbitant profit;

19. 处分人之生存基础财产；

19. Disposing of property that constitutes the basis of a person's survival;

20. 其他类似未列明非伦理行为。法律性人生理想之实现方向与负面行为之处置措施清单

20. Other similar non-ethical acts not explicitly listed. List of directions for realizing the legal and idealistic life and measures for dealing with negative behaviors.

1. 成为世界首富人（19322 亿元人民币之资产之用益权之取得）2. 成为华人首富人（4833 亿元人民币之资产之用益权之取得）3. 成为特定省份（福建/广东）之首富人（3200 亿元人民币之资产之用益权之取得）4. 开设并经营全球化投资银行（总部不一定在中国）5. 进行全球私募股权投资 6. 进行全球私募股权投资机构开设 7. 进行国际化集团公司法人开设与经营 8. 结构化法人机构开设、建构与经营 9. 法人机构之营销、渠道拓展、品牌效应之营造 10. 单体法人机构开设、建构与经营 11. 宏观商业模式之设计 12. 团队成员之雇佣（规模化）—— 个人时间自由权之取得 13. 业务基本盘之项目之流

程化、标准化 14. 业务基本盘（服务、渠道、流量、成交、售后）系统之构架（构建）15. 最小 MVP 之效果/最小转包团队链条之效果之内外部之验证 16. 最小 MVP 服务/产品之打造；最小转包团队链条之构建 17. 当下商机之搜寻 18. 人群之供需之界定 19. 对人群特点、人性与客户流量人群心理之揣摩 20. 必要时可通过暂为他人打工、学习其运营模式、商业模式、获客模式等

1. Becoming the world's richest person (acquisition of the usufructuary right to assets valued at 1.9322 trillion RMB) 2. Becoming the richest Chinese person (acquisition of the usufructuary right to assets valued at 483.3 billion RMB) 3. Becoming the richest person in a specific province (Fujian/Guangdong) (acquisition of the usufructuary right to assets valued at 320 billion RMB) 4. Establishing and operating a globalized investment bank (headquarters not necessarily in China) 5. Conducting global private equity investments 6. Establishing global private equity investment institutions 7. Establishing and operating international group corporate entities 8. Establishing, constructing, and operating structured corporate entities 9. Marketing, channel expansion, and brand effect creation for corporate entities 10. Establishing, constructing, and operating individual corporate entities 11. Designing macro-level business models 12. Hiring team members (on a large scale) – acquisition of the right to personal time freedom 13. Process-oriented and standardization of projects within the basic business scope 14. Architecting (constructing) the system for the basic business scope (services, channels, traffic, transactions, after-sales) 15. Internal and external verification of the effectiveness of the minimum viable product (MVP) / the minimum outsourcing team chain 16. Creation of the minimum viable product/service; construction of the minimum outsourcing team chain 17. Searching for current business opportunities 18. Defining the supply and demand of target populations 19. Analyzing the characteristics of populations, human nature, and the psychology of customer traffic populations 20. When necessary, one may temporarily work for others to learn their operational models, business models, and customer acquisition models

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21. 个人高消费行为之限制（1） 乘坐飞机、列车软卧、轮船二等以上舱位之交通工具；（2） 在星级以上宾馆、酒店、夜总会、高尔夫球场等场所进行高消费；（3） 购买不动产；（4） 新建、扩建、高档装修房屋；（5） 租赁高档写字楼、宾馆、公寓等场所办公；（6） 购买非经营必需车辆；

21. Restrictions on high personal consumption behavior (1) Using transportation services such as airplanes, soft-sleeper trains, or second-class or higher cabins on ships; (2) Engaging in high consumption at star-rated hotels, hotels, nightclubs,

golf courses, and similar venues; (3) Purchasing real estate; (4) Building, expanding, or renovating homes with high-end finishes; (5) Leasing high-end office buildings, hotels, or apartments for business operations; (6) Purchasing vehicles that are not essential for business operations;

1/7（7） 旅游、度假 1；（8） 子女就读高收费私立学校；（9） 支付高额保费购买保险理财产品；（10） 其他非生活和工作必需的高消费行为 22. 基于商业伦理之小范围谴责 23. 基于商业伦理之大范围商业名誉之毁损 24. 基于国政行为之大范围个人信用之毁损（个人征信报告之不良记录之记载）25. 基于行业规则之财产性处罚（1） 特定标的损害赔偿金（2） 延迟履行滞纳金（3） 违约金（契约违反赔偿金）26. 基于民事性法律（民法；民法典）部分较轻微民事责任之承担（1） 停止侵害（2） 排除妨害（3） 赔礼道歉（4） 消除影响、恢复名誉（5） 消除危险（6） 恢复原状（7） 修理、重做、更换（8） 继续履行 ·27. 基于行业规则之一时性处罚（1） 基于行业规则之限定期限之特定（范围）行业之从业禁止①. 15 日上位主义之限定期限之从业禁止②. 1 个月上位主义之限定期限之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止③. 2 个月上位主义之限定期限之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止④. 3 个月上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑤. 5 个月上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑥. 半年上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑦. 10 个月上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止

1/7（7）Tourism, vacation 1；（8）Children attending high-fee private schools；（9）Paying high premiums to purchase insurance and financial products；（10）Other high-consumption behaviors that are not necessary for life and work 22. Small-scale condemnation based on business ethics 23. Large-scale damage to business reputation based on business ethics 24. Large-scale damage to personal credit based on state administrative actions (recording of adverse entries in personal credit reports) 25. Property-based penalties based on industry rules (1) Compensation for damages to specific subject matter (2) Delay performance liquidated damages (3) Damages for breach of contract 26. Assumption of certain minor civil liabilities based on civil law (Civil Code; Civil Code) (1) Ceasing infringement (2) Eliminating interference (3) Offering apologies (4) Eliminating effects and restoring reputation (5) Eliminating danger (6) Restoring to original condition (7) Repairing, redoing, replacing (8) Continuous performance ·27. One-time penalties based on industry rules (1) Industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on industry rules ①. 15-day industry prohibition for a limited period based on the principle of supremacy ②. 1-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ③. 2-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ④. 3-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ⑤. 5-month

industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ⑥. Six-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ⑦. 10-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy

11 如本人受到本项处罚，本人将采取必要之行动，使得“今日赚钱今日花，一分不还给对方”之状态长期存续，使得本人名下欠款成为永久性之坏账，使得其所有相对方归于本人之债权永世不得偿还，且使得本人永远不具备法律上的“有能力偿还”之状态。

11If I am subject to the penalties under this item, I will take necessary actions to ensure the long-term continuation of the state of “what I earn today, I spend today, and not a penny is returned to the other party,” to ensure that the debts under my name become permanent bad debts, to ensure that all counterparties’ claims against me become permanently unrecoverable, and to ensure that I never possess the legal status of “being capable of repayment.”

2/7⑧. 一年（12 个月）上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑨. 15 个月上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑩. 20 个月上位主义之限定期限之特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑪. 二年（24 个月）上位主义之限定期限之特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑫. 25 个月上位主义之限定期限之特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑬. 30 个月上位主义之限定期限之特定（范围）行业之从业禁止⑭. 35 个月上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止（2） 基于行业规则或商业伦理之本行业全范围商业名誉之毁损（3） 基于行业规则或商业伦理之全行业全范围商业名誉之毁损 28. 部分较严重民事责任之承担（1） 返还财产（2） 赔偿损失（3） 支付违约金（4） 惩罚性赔偿 29. 治安管理处罚（1） 行政警告（2） 行政罚款①. 200 元及以下（200 元上位主义）②. 500 元及以下（500 元上位主义）③. 1000 元及以下（1000 元上位主义）④. 2000 元及以下（2000 元上位主义）⑤. 3000 元及以下（3000 元上位主义）⑥. 5000 元及以下（5000 元上位主义）（3） 没收违法所得（4） 罚没（没收）非法财物（5） 责令停产停业（6） 暂扣执照/许可证（7） 吊销执照/许可证

2/7⑧. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of one year (12 months) under the principle of maximumism⑨. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 15 months under the principle of maximumism⑩. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 20 months under the principle of maximumism⑪. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of two years (24 months) under the principle of maximumism⑫. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 25 months under the principle of maximumism⑬. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 30 months under the principle of maximumism⑭. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 35

months under the principle of maximumism（2）Damage to commercial reputation across the entire scope of this industry based on industry rules or business ethics（3）Damage to commercial reputation across the entire scope of the industry based on industry rules or business ethics28. Assumption of certain more serious civil liabilities（1）Return of property（2）Compensation for losses（3）Payment of liquidated damages（4）Punitive damages29. Administrative penalties for public security management（1）Administrative warning（2）Administrative fine①. 200 yuan or less (200 yuan principle of maximumism)②. 500 yuan or less (500 yuan principle of maximumism)③. 1000 yuan or less (1000 yuan principle of maximumism)④. 2000 yuan or less (2000 yuan principle of maximumism)⑤. 3000 yuan or less (3000 yuan principle of maximumism)⑥. 5000 yuan or less (5000 yuan principle of maximumism)（3）Confiscation of illegal gains（4）Confiscation of illegal property（5）Order to suspend or cease business operations（6）Suspension of licenses/permits（7）Revocation of licenses/permits

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3/7 30. 刑事责任之承担 ——以达到严格界定之“犯罪”之法定标准开始方可适用（1） 基于刑事性法律（刑法）之从业禁止处罚①. 基于法律之限定期限从业禁止处罚 1) 36 个月（三年）上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止；2) 48 个月（四年）上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止；3) 60 个月（五年）上位主义之限定期限特定（范围）行业之从业禁止；②. 基于法律之非限定期限（永久性）从业禁止处罚（2） 非实质性刑事责任①. 予以训诫②. 责令具结悔过③. 赔礼道歉④. 赔偿损失⑤. 非核心政治权利之剥夺 1) 国有公司、企业单位、事业单位、人民团体领导权利之剥夺 2) 国家机关权力担任权利之剥夺 3) 选举他人成为国家机关领导、自己被选举成为国家机关领导之权利之剥夺 4) 游行、示威权利之剥夺（3） 管制①. 管制 3 个月②. 管制 6 个月③. 管制 6 个月④. 管制 10 个月⑤. 管制 12 个月⑥. 管制 18 个月⑦. 管制 20 个月⑧. 管制 24 个月（4） 取保候审（5） 暂予监外执行（6） 行政拘留①. 五日及以下（五日上位主义）②. 十日及以下（十日上位主义）③. 十五日及以下（十五日上位主义）

3/7 30. Assumption of criminal liability ——Applicable only upon meeting the statutory standards for a strictly defined “crime”（1）Prohibitive penalties for engagement in industries based on criminal law①. Prohibitive penalties for engagement in industries for a limited period based on law1) Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 36 months (three years) under the principle of maximumism;2) Prohibition of engagement in

specific (scoped) industries for a period of 48 months (four years) under the principle of maximumism;3) Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 60 months (five years) under the principle of maximumism;②. Prohibitive penalties for engagement in industries for an unlimited period (permanent) based on law（2）Non-substantive criminal liability①. Reprimand②. Order to write a statement of repentance③. Apology④. Compensation for losses⑤. Deprivation of non-core political rights1) Deprivation of the right to lead in state-owned companies, enterprises, institutions, and people's organizations2) Deprivation of the right to hold positions in state organs3) Deprivation of the right to elect others as leaders of state organs and to be elected as a leader of state organs4) Deprivation of the right to assemble, demonstrate, and march（3）Public surveillance①. Public surveillance for 3 months②. Public surveillance for 6 months③. Public surveillance for 6 months④. Public surveillance for 10 months⑤. Public surveillance for 12 months⑥. Public surveillance for 18 months⑦. Public surveillance for 20 months⑧. Public surveillance for 24 months（4）Release on bail pending trial（5）Temporary execution of sentence outside prison（6）. Administrative detention①. Five days or less (five-day principle of maximumism)②. Ten days or less (ten-day principle of maximumism)③. Fifteen days or less (fifteen-day principle of maximumism)

4/7 31. 实质性刑事责任（1） 部分核心政治权利之剥夺 （政治权利之剥夺原则上视为实刑）①. 集会、结社权利之剥夺②. 言论、出版权利之剥夺（2） 与财产权之剥夺①. 非生存必须之部分财产与财产权之剥夺 1) 财产性处罚（罚金）②. 非生存必须之全部财产与财产权之剥夺（3） 拘役（短期自由刑）①. 拘役一个月②. 拘役二个月③. 拘役三个月④. 拘役四个月⑤. 拘役五个月⑥. 拘役六个月（4） 徒刑（较长期或长期自由刑）①. 有期徒刑 1) 有期徒刑附带宣告缓刑、给予假释 2) 有期徒刑立即执行之较轻部分刑罚 1) 0.5 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 0.5 年上位主义）2) 1 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 1 年上位主义）3) 2 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 2 年上位主义 4) 3 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 3 年上位主义）5) 5 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 5 年上位主义）6) 7 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 7 年上位主义）7) 10 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 10 年上位主义）8) 15 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为限期自由权之剥夺之 15 年上位主义）②. 无期徒刑（永久自由刑）

4/7 31. Substantive Criminal Liability (1) Deprivation of Certain Core Political Rights ①. Deprivation of the rights of assembly and association ②. Deprivation of the rights of speech and publication (2) Deprivation of Property Rights ①. Deprivation of non-essential property and property rights 1) Property penalties (fines) ②. Deprivation of all non-essential property and property rights (3) Detention (Short-term Imprisonment) ①. One month of detention ②. Two months

of detention ③. Three months of detention ④. Four months of detention ⑤. Five months of detention ⑥. Six months of detention (4) Imprisonment (Longer-term or Long-term Imprisonment) ①. Fixed-term imprisonment 1) Fixed-term imprisonment with suspended sentence or parole granted 2) The lighter portion of a fixed-term imprisonment to be executed immediately 1) 0.5-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (0.5-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 2) 1-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (1-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 3) 2-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (2-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 4) 3-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (3-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 5) 5-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (5-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 6) 7-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (7-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 7) 10-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (10-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 8) 15-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (15-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) ②. Life imprisonment (permanent deprivation of freedom)

5/7 1) 无期徒刑之较轻部分减刑后之刑罚 1) 13 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为永久自由权之剥夺之刑期之减少之 13 年上位主义）2) 无期徒刑（永久自由刑）之较重部分减刑后之刑罚 1) 15 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为永久自由权之剥夺之刑期之减少之 15 年上位主义）2) 20 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为永久自由权之剥夺之刑期之减少之 20 年上位主义）3) 25 年人身与行动自由权剥夺（单一行为永久自由权之剥夺之刑期之减少之 25 年上位主义）4) 实质性永久自由刑 （终身监禁）（5） 死刑（生命刑）①. 生命权之稍后剥夺（死刑缓期执行）1) 生命权之二年后剥夺（死刑缓期二年执行）2) 生命权之一年后剥夺（死刑缓期一年执行）3) 生命权之半年后剥夺（死刑缓期半年执行）②. 生命权之立即剥夺（死刑立即执行）1) 注射式死刑立即执行 2) 枪决式死刑立即执行 32. 人之非自然死亡（意外死亡）（1） 人之因自然气象性灾害而非自然死亡（2） 人之因被杀害非自然死亡①. 毒杀②. 枪杀③. 谋杀④. 奸杀⑤. 器械杀人等（3） 人之因属人意外事故非自然死亡①. 因交通意外事故非自然死亡②. 因易燃物（燃气等）意外事故非自然死亡③. 因易爆物（炸弹等）意外事故非自然死亡④. 因放射物（核弹等）意外事故非自然死亡⑤. 因毒害物（砒霜等）意外事故非自然死亡

5/7 1) Penalty after commutation of the lesser part of life imprisonment 1) 13 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 13-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom

rights for a single act) 2) Penalty after commutation of the greater part of life imprisonment 1) 15 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 15-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for a single act) 2) 20 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 20-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for a single act) 3) 25 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 25-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for a single act) 4) Substantive permanent freedom penalty (life imprisonment) (5) Death penalty (life sentence) ①. Deprivation of the right to life at a later date (suspended death penalty) 1) Deprivation of the right to life after two years (suspended death penalty with two-year execution) 2) Deprivation of the right to life after one year (suspended death penalty with one-year execution) 3) Deprivation of the right to life after six months (suspended death penalty with six-month execution) ②. Immediate deprivation of the right to life (immediate execution of death penalty) 1) Immediate execution of death penalty by injection 2) Immediate execution of death penalty by shooting 32. Unnatural death of a person (accidental death) (1) Unnatural death of a person due to natural meteorological disasters (2) Unnatural death of a person due to being killed ①. Poisoning ②. Shooting ③. Murder ④. Sex-related murder ⑤. Homicide by weapon, etc. (3) Unnatural death of a person due to personal accidents ①. Unnatural death due to traffic accidents ②. Unnatural death due to flammable substances (gas, etc.) accidents ③. Unnatural death due to explosive substances (bombs, etc.) accidents ④. Unnatural death due to radioactive substances (nuclear bombs, etc.) accidents ⑤. Unnatural death due to toxic substances (arsenic, etc.) accidents

6/7⑥. 因水害等决水性（决堤事故等）意外事故非自然死亡⑦. 因野浴等意外事故非自然死亡⑧. 因重要器官（如头颅、心脏、肺部等）因意外事故而受损严重而自然死亡 33. 人之自然死亡（1） 人之因各类传染性、非传染性疾病自然死亡（2） 因重要器官（如头颅、心脏、肺部等）因可预料之原因而受损严重而自然死亡（3） 人之非因病的其他自然死亡情况

6/7 ⑥. Unnatural death due to water-related accidents (such as dam breaches) ⑦. Unnatural death due to accidents such as wild bathing ⑧. Natural death due to severe damage to vital organs (such as head, heart, lungs, etc.) from accidents 33. Natural death of a person (1) Natural death of a person due to various infectious and non-infectious diseases (2) Natural death due to severe damage to vital organs (such as head, heart, lungs, etc.) from foreseeable causes (3) Other natural death situations of a person not due to illness

7/7 人之社会行为之法律责任之梯度

7/7 The gradient of legal liability for a person's social behavior

1. 行为违反社会公德、商业道德、职业道德的人，依社会公德、商业道德、职业道德承担对应非道德责任；2. 行为违反行业规范的人，依行业规范，承担违规责任；3. 行为违反特定组织、团体等之订定之规约中明文规定情形之行为的人，依该当规约中订定之情形处理；4. 行为构成违反公司章程中明文规定情形之行为的人，依公司章程承担对应违章责任；5. 行为构成违反公司股东间依照中华人民共和国民法典等法律签订的股东协议中明文规定、口头约定中约定情形之行为等的人，依股东协议、口头约定及相关法律，承担违约责任；6. 行为构成违反公司规章制度中明文规定情形之规定行为的人，依章承担违章责任；7. 行为构成违反民事法律规定中明文规定情形之行为的人，依法承担民事责任；8. 行为构成违反民事法律规定中明文规定情形之行为，应当履行承担民事责任且有能力承担而拒绝承担的人，依法采取民事强制执行措施；（1） 纳入失信被执行人名单（2） 将失信被执行人名单信息向特定组织 1 通报；（3） 对失信被执行人予以信用惩戒 2；（4） 将失信被执行人名单信息向征信机构通报由征信机构在其征信系统中记录；（5） 采取限制高消费措施；1) 禁止其在乘坐交通工具时，选择飞机、列车软卧、轮船二等以上舱位；（选择乘坐列车硬卧、硬座、轮船三等、低等舱位）2) 禁止其在星级以上宾馆、酒店等场所进行高消费；（选择在民宿、青年旅舍等居住）3) 禁止其在夜总会、高尔夫球场等场所进行高消费；4) 禁止其购买不动产或者新建、扩建、高档装修房屋；

1. A person whose conduct violates social morality, business ethics, or professional ethics shall bear corresponding non-moral liability in accordance with social morality, business ethics, or professional ethics;

2. A person whose conduct violates industry norms shall bear liability for violation in accordance with the relevant industry norms;

3. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in the regulations formulated by a specific organization, association, or other entity shall be handled in accordance with the stipulated situations in the relevant regulations;

4. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in the articles of association of a company shall bear corresponding liability for violation of the articles in accordance with the articles of association;

5. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in a shareholder agreement, or a situation agreed upon in an oral agreement, signed between the shareholders of a company in accordance with laws such as the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China, shall bear liability for breach of contract in accordance with the shareholder agreement, the oral agreement, and relevant laws;

6. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in the rules and regulations of a company shall bear liability for violation of the rules in accordance with the said rules;

7. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in civil laws and regulations shall bear civil liability in accordance with the law;

8. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in civil laws and regulations, who is required to bear civil liability and has the ability to do so but refuses to bear it, shall be subject to compulsory civil enforcement measures in accordance with the law:

(1) Included in the list of dishonesty-enforcement subjects;

(2) The information on the list of dishonesty-enforcement subjects shall be notified to specific organization 1;

(3) Credit sanctions shall be imposed on the dishonesty-enforcement subject;

(4) The information on the list of dishonesty-enforcement subjects shall be notified to credit reporting agencies, which shall record it in their credit reporting systems;

(5) Measures to restrict high consumption shall be taken:1) Prohibition from selecting first-class, soft sleeper berths on trains, or second-class and above cabins on ships when using transportation facilities (option to select hard sleeper berths, hard seats, third-class or lower cabins on ships);2) Prohibition from engaging in high consumption at star-rated hotels and other similar venues (option to stay in homestays, youth hostels, etc.);3) Prohibition from engaging in high consumption at nightclubs, golf courses, and other similar venues;4) Prohibition from purchasing real estate or constructing, expanding, or renovating properties with high-end decoration.

1. Relevant government departments, financial regulatory agencies, financial institutions, public institutions performing administrative functions or providing public social services, and industry associations, etc. 2. Specific measures include, but are not limited to, restricting non-essential consumption for life and production operations, restricting their participation in government procurement, restricting their financing and credit, restricting their market access, restricting their qualification certification, and restricting their honor and credit, etc. 5) Prohibiting them from leasing high-end office buildings, hotels, apartments, and other venues for office use; 6) Prohibiting them from purchasing non-essential business vehicles; 7) Prohibiting them from traveling or vacationing; 8) Prohibiting their children from attending high-fee private schools; 9) Prohibiting them from purchasing insurance and wealth management

products with high premium payments; 10) Prohibiting them from occupying any seats on G-prefix high-speed train sets; 11) Prohibiting them from occupying first-class or higher seats on other high-speed train sets; (second-class seats on C-prefix and D-prefix high-speed train sets may be selected) 12) Other high-consumption behaviors that are not essential for life and work. (6) Civil compulsory fines; (7) Civil compulsory detention; 1) Less than 15 days; 2) 15-180 days; 9. Persons whose conduct constitutes a violation of other laws with explicit provisions under the jurisdiction of corresponding subjects shall bear corresponding legal liability in accordance with the law; 10. Persons whose conduct constitutes a violation of administrative management order shall be given administrative penalties by the administrative department in accordance with the law; 11. Persons whose conduct constitutes a violation of public security administration shall be given public security administrative penalties by the public security organ in accordance with the law; 12. Persons whose conduct violates the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations and constitutes a crime shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law. (1) Immediate execution of the death penalty; (2) Death penalty with a two-year reprieve; 1) Life imprisonment (indefinite imprisonment); 2) 25 years; 3) 20-25 years (excluding 25 years); (3) Life imprisonment (indefinite imprisonment); (4) Indefinite imprisonment that is not life imprisonment—13-20 years; 1) 15-20 years; 2) 13-15 years; (5) Fixed-term imprisonment 1) 10-15 years; 2) 7-10 years; 3) 5-7 years; 4) 3-5 years; 5) 2-3 years; 6) 1-2 years; 7) 0.5-1 year; (6) Public surveillance; (7) Criminal detention; (8) Residential surveillance; (9) Release on bail pending trial; (10) Temporary execution of sentence outside prison; (11) Prohibition of engaging in a profession (3-5 years); (12) Administrative penalty/disciplinary action; (13) Compensation for losses; (14) Apology; (15) Order to write a statement of repentance; (16) Reprimand. 1. ¥1¥1P �:k ��f3((HU ifi5!ffi11�) 2. ¥1¥1? A�1tf3((HUifi5!ffi34�) 3. 5!�f1iliJJ:&���f3((HUifi5!ffi35�) 4.ii I�f�f Um�{] IB f3((HUifi5!ffi36�) 5.!§�fUmfi.IB§t□Jrf3([���u��,fbf3(] (HUifi 5!ffi39�) 6. *‘$“Ll fsJ¥1¥1P A����¥1¥1P te@f3((HUifi5!ffi45�) 7. ’$“*U fsJ¥1¥1P A�t$i�f3((HUifi5! 45.) 8. -&5! ifit’f3(1J��.El.1a$ififf3((HUifi5!ffi49) 8b. Right to refuse self-incrimination (Criminal Procedure Law, Article 52) 9. F5! iiE1Jis1���ii31<f3((HUifi5!ffi58ffi- if-:X±J.,)

1 政府相关部门、金融监管机构、金融机构、承担行政职能或者提供社会公共服务的事业单位及行业协会等。2 具体措施包括且限于限制非生活、生产经营必要消费、限制其政府采购、限制其融资信贷、限制其市场准入、限制其资质认定、限制其荣誉授信等。5) 禁止其租赁高档写字楼、宾馆、公寓等场所办公；6) 禁止其购买非经营必需车辆；7) 禁止其旅游、度假；8) 禁

止其子女就读高收费私立学校；9) 禁止其支付高额保费购买保险理财产品；10) 禁止其乘坐 G 字头动车组列车全部座位；11) 禁止其乘坐其他动车组列车一等以上座位；（可选乘 C 字头、D 字头动车组列车之二等座位）12) 其他非生活和工作必需的高消费行为。（6） 民事强制性罚款；（7） 民事强制性拘留；1) 15 日以下 2) 15-180 日？ 9. 行为构成违反其他对应标的管辖的法律明文规定行为、情形的人，依法承担对应法律责任；10. 行为构成违反行政管理秩序之行为、情形的人,由行政机关依法给予行政处罚；11. 行为构成违反治安管理行为、情形的人，由公安机关依法给予治安管理处罚；12. 行为违反刑法及其司法解释中明文规定情形之行为，构成犯罪的人，依法追究刑事责任。（1） 死刑立即执行；（2） 死刑缓期执行；1) 终身监禁（无期徒刑）；2) 25 年；3) 20-25 年(不含 25 年)；（3） 终身监禁（无期徒刑）；（4） 非终身监禁的无期徒刑——13-20 年；1) 15-20 年；2) 13-15 年；（5） 有期徒刑 1) 10-15 年；2) 7-10 年；3) 5-7 年；4) 3-5 年；5) 2-3 年；6) 1-2 年；7) 0.5-1 年；(6) 管制；(7) 拘役；(8) 监视居住；(9) 取保候审; (10) 暂予监外执行(11) 禁业规定(3-5 年); (12) 行政处罚/处分; (13) 赔偿损失; (14) 赔礼道歉; (15) 责令具结悔过; (16) 予以训诫。1. ¥1¥1P ◆:k ◆◆f3((HU ifi5!ffi11◆) 2. ¥1¥1? A◆1tf3((HUifi5!ffi34◆) 3. 5! ◆f1iljJ:&◆◆◆f3((HUifi5!ffi35◆) 4.ii I◆f◆f Um◆{] IB f3((HUifi5!ffi36◆) 5.! §◆fUmfi.IB◆§t◆□Jrf3([◆◆◆u◆◆,fbf3(] (HUifi 5!ffi39◆) 6. ‘$ “*Ll fsJ¥1¥1P A◆◆◆◆¥1¥1P te◆@f3((HUifi5!ffi45◆) 7. ’ $ “*U fsJ¥1¥1P A◆t◆$i◆f3((HUifi5!ffi45◆) 8. -&5!ifit’ ◆f3(◆1J◆◆.El.1◆a$ififf3((HUifi5! ffi49◆) 8b. 自证有罪拒绝权 （刑诉法第 52 条）9. ◆F5! iiE1Jis1◆◆◆ii◆31<f3((HUifi5!ffi58◆ffi- if-:X±J.,)

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1o. i’l=iiEJ§A◆¼:◆i*iiEi◆31<f3((HUifi5!ffi64◆) 11.◆◆t’cil W 81’5iiiiEt±1◆i◆31<f3((HUifi5!ffi85◆) 12.0¼:*J1◆1miiEt±1◆i◆31<f3((HUifi5! ffi93◆*n [0 ¼: * ◆:tmA e◆81 i1◆ ◆,◆tij t1:1 ◆◆ :tmiIE 1) 13. t◆*t◆*at◆◆◆◆i*◆{ ◆31<f3((HUifi5!ffi11 o

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15.1*a§tll*5***&j[i.Sli*31<f3((HUifi5!ffi112*) 15b.无关问题拒答权（刑诉法第 120 条）16.t! *iiEt±1 * *31<f3((HUifi5!ffi138*) 17.*il:J:*0rf ‘$’ *fl$i*f3((HUifi5!ffi188*) 18. **a Affi:E*!.K*f3((HUifi5!ffi198*) 19.§t*@ifif3(20. §ifiifii’ ***aA&ifif3((HUifi5!ffi213*) 21. *1*1*TT’i>l1*tf1f3((HUifi5!ffi295*) 22. iA**iA-W :te*@f3(23. t***.¥[-j;*ffl TT’i>lt*tf1f3((HUifi5!ffi 214r.,215*) 24.***¥ff*ffl TT’i>lt*t±1f3((HUifi5!ffi223*) 25….tifif3((HUifi5!ffi227*) 26.i*9**{ft*$i*f)(27.*-r*9*1A**$i*f3((HUifi5!ffi265*) 28.**·$ “*U¥1¥1P A*1tf3((HUifi5!ffi293*)

By Yujuen Aaron Suen All Right Reserved©本质性思考分析维度汇总一、 核心本质性（必要物）分析维度（1） 人（创始人、合伙人、高级管理人员、中层组织人员、基层执行人员）（2） 非人（1） 财（货币、资产、利润）（2） 物（有形物质、认知、名声）

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二、 利益交换（社会化活动的本质逻辑）1. 本人有什么标的物？2. 本人要什么标的物？3. 本人要放弃什么标的物？4. 本人愿意放弃特定标的物的比例如何？5. 相对人有什么标的物？6. 相对人要什么标的物？7. 相对人要放弃什么标的物？8. 相对人愿意放弃特定标的物的比例如何？9. 能达成共识的共识度有多少？10. 预计可以做什么？11. 预计不可碰什么？12. 事件发展的可能性有哪些？哪些较为理想？哪些较不理想？13. 其他各方相对人认定的必要商谈研讨事项。

Summary of Essential Thinking and Analysis Dimensions

三、学科维度

I. Core Essential (Necessary) Analysis Dimensions

(1) Human (Founder, Partner, Senior Management, Middle-Level Organization Personnel, Grassroots Execution Personnel)

(2) Non-Human

(1) Wealth (Currency, Assets, Profit)

(2) Matter (Tangible Substance, Cognition, Reputation)

II. Exchange of Interests (The Essential Logic of Social Activities)

1. What assets does the party possess?

2. What assets does the party seek?

（3） 人与人性学（贪、嗔、痴、慢、疑）（4） 哲学（5） 经济学（6） 法学（7） 教育学（8） 语言、文学（9） 历史学（10） 理学（物理学及其他、心理学及其他）（11） 工学（技术性学科）（12） 农学（13） 医学（14） 军事学（15） 经营学（人性学、统御学、领导学、经营管理学、组织行为学）（16） 艺术学（17） 交叉学科（18） 创新学科二、 纵向通用维度（由抽象到具体）【1】 人类社会层分析【宏观分析】（1） 势（2） 向（3） 道【2】 组织层分析【中观分析】（4） 法（5） 术（6） 器【3】 行为人个人层分析【微观分析】（7） 念（8） 行（9） 态【4】结果分析（10） 果（11） 盘三、 利益本质分析法（1） 政治人主体（2） 金融人主体（3） 企业经营人（企业家）主体（4） 一线员工主体（5） 科学界人主体（参考“学科维度”）（6） 其他主体四、 辩证思考一般维度（1） 中立主义分析（2） 积极主义分析（3） 消极主义分析五、 回报物等之本质分析（1） 物质性回报物（2） 精神性回报物事务之横向分析（由宏观至微观）

3. What assets is the party willing to relinquish?

4. What proportion of specific assets is the party willing to relinquish?

5. What assets does the counterparty possess?

6. What assets does the counterparty seek?

7. What assets is the counterparty willing to relinquish?

8. What proportion of specific assets is the counterparty willing to relinquish?

9. To what extent can consensus be reached?

10. What actions are anticipated?

11. What actions are to be avoided?

12. What are the possible scenarios for the development of the matter? Which are more favorable? Which are less favorable?

13. Other matters deemed necessary for negotiation and discussion by other counterparties.

III. Dimension of Disciplines

(3) Human and Human Nature Studies (Greed, Anger, Ignorance, Arrogance, Doubt) (4) Philosophy (5) Economics (6) Law (7) Education (8) Language and Literature (9) History (10) Science (Physics and others, Psychology and others) (11) Engineering (Technical Disciplines) (12) Agriculture (13) Medicine (14) Military Science (15) Management Studies (Human Nature Studies, Command Studies, Leadership Studies, Business Management Studies, Organizational Behavior Studies) (16) Art Studies (17) Interdisciplinary Studies (18) Innovative Disciplines

II. Vertical Universal Dimensions (from Abstract to Concrete) 【1】Analysis of the Human Society Layer [Macroscopic Analysis] (1) Shi (2) Xiang (3) Dao 【2】Analysis of the Organization Layer [Mesoscopic Analysis] (4) Fa (5) Shu (6) Qi 【3】Analysis of the Individual Actor Layer [Microscopic Analysis] (7) Nian (8) Xing (9) Tai 【4】Result Analysis (10) Guo (11) Pan

III. Essential Analysis of Interests (1) Political Actor Subject (2) Financial Actor Subject (3) Business Operator (Entrepreneur) Subject (4) Front-line Participant Subject (5) Scientific Community Actor Subject (Reference "Disciplinary Dimension") (6) Other Subjects

IV. General Dimensions of Dialectical Thinking (1) Neutralism Analysis (2) Positivism Analysis (3) Negativism Analysis

V. Essential Analysis of Return Objects, etc. (1) Material Return Objects (2) Spiritual Return Objects

Horizontal Analysis of Affairs (from Macro to Micro)

1. 人学（人性学）2. 哲学（思维意识体系学）3. 经济学——宏观、微观经济学、国际贸易、金融学、国际商务 4. 法学 5. 教育学 6. 语言、文学——语言、文化、跨文化、文学等 7. 历史学 8. 理学【心理学、物理学等】9. 工学 10. 农学 11. 医学【病理学、药理学】12. 军事学 13. 经营学【领导学、管理学、组织行为学等】14. 艺术学 15. 交叉学科 16. 创新学科事务之纵向分析（由宏观至微观）

1. Hominology (Human Nature Studies) 2. Philosophy (The Study of Systems of Thought and Consciousness) 3. Economics—Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, International Trade, Finance, International Business 4. Law 5. Education 6. Language and Literature—Language, Culture, Cross-Cultural Studies, Literature, etc. 7. History 8. Science [Psychology, Physics, etc.] 9. Engineering 10. Agriculture 11. Medicine [Pathology, Pharmacology] 12. Military Science 13. Business Administration [Leadership Studies, Management, Organizational Behavior, etc.] 14. Art Studies 15. Interdisciplinary Studies 16. Vertical Analysis of Innovation Affairs (from Macro to Micro)

1. 势——全球人类社会趋势 what 2. 道——人心、人性、共识、愿景、学术原理本质 why 3. 法——原则 why 4. 术——技术、技巧、方法、流程、步骤、维度、指标 how 5. 器——工具、资源、模型等 how 6. 念——脑内观念、认知、行为人至行动初心、行为动机之善恶或中性及其分析等 7. 行——行为、行动 8. 态——状态 9. 果——行为结果、后果、反馈等 10. 盘（复盘总结）——（口头）总结、书面化、标准化

1. Shi—Global Human Social Trend what 2. Dao—Human Heart, Human Nature, Consensus, Vision, Essential Principles of Academics why 3. Fa—Principles why 4. Shu—Technology, Techniques, Methods, Processes, Steps, Dimensions, Indicators how 5. Qi—Tools, Resources, Models, etc. how 6. Nian—Intracranial Concepts, Cognition, the Original Intention of the Actor to Action, Analysis of the Goodness, Evil, or Neutrality of Behavioral Motivations, etc. 7. Xing—Behavior, Action 8. Tai—State 9. Guo—Behavioral Results, Consequences, Feedback, etc. 10. Pan (Review and Summary)—(Oral) Summary, Documentation, Standardization

以往历史趋势总结、当下状态分析、未来战略方向预测‘从“中性主义”出发 理性客观逻辑化平衡乐观、悲观可能性

Summary of Historical Trends, Analysis of Current State, Prediction of Future Strategic Direction; Proceeding from “Neutralism” with Rational, Objective, and Logical Balancing of Optimistic and Pessimistic Possibilities

本质品（I 代目品）利本人之点 原始品（II 代目品）利他人之点 衍生品 （III 代目品及以后）

Essential Products (Generation I Products) Points Benefiting the Self Original Products (Generation II Products) Points Benefiting Others Derivative Products (Generation III and Later Products)

a. 人类 b. 大洲人 c. 特定种族人 d. 国家人 e. 特定省区人（自然人、法人）f. 特定市区人（自然人、法人）g. 特定集团、单一公司法人机构、部门、项目组之人 h. 特定家庭之人 i. 特定自然法人及其状态

a. Humans b. Continental People c. People of Specific Races d. National People e. People of Specific Provinces and Regions (Natural Persons, Legal Persons) f. People of Specific Municipal and Urban Areas (Natural Persons, Legal Persons) g. People of Specific Groups, Single Corporate Legal Entities, Departments, Project Teams h. People of Specific Families i. Specific Natural Persons and Their States

风险分析：法律、道德风险；其他风险分析如何从事咨询策划行业、提供咨询服务或方案策划服务

Risk Analysis: Legal and Moral Risks; Other Risk Analysis How to Engage in the Consulting and Planning Industry, and Provide Consulting Services or Program Planning Services

在拥有相应思维认知模型、相关信息资源、行业人脉资源、相关领域专业认知和知识等的基础上，可通过以下一种或多种渠道实现：

Based on possessing corresponding cognitive thinking models, relevant information resources, industry networking resources, and professional knowledge and understanding in related fields, the following one or more channels can be utilized for implementation:

1. 接受客人意定委托，直接以在线、以线下面见（1 v 1、1 v N）对谈形式提供 xxx 主题的咨询、策划服务；

1. Accepting clients' intentional appointments to provide consulting and planning services on xxx themes directly through online or in-person meetings (1 v 1, 1 v N);

2. 举办有关 xxx 主题的咨询讲座、报告会、分析会等；

2. Hosting consulting lectures, report sessions, analysis sessions, etc., on xxx themes;

3. 在报刊上直接发表有关 xxx 主题的文章、评论、报告。

3. Directly publishing articles, commentaries, reports on xxx themes in newspapers and periodicals;

4. 通过电台、电视台等公众传播媒体或相关融媒体、新媒体机构平台为付费客人提供有关 xxx 主题的咨询、策划服务；

4. Providing consulting and planning services on xxx themes for paying clients through public communication media such as radio and television, or related converged media, new media organization platforms;

5. 通过电话、传真、电脑网络等电信设备系统，提供有关 xxx 主题的咨询、策划服务。

5. Providing consulting and planning services on xxx themes through telecommunication equipment systems such as telephones, fax machines, and computer networks.

1/2 宏观业务范围可能性 Options：1. 商务、经营、管理、金融投资（在法律法规允许范围内）的信息咨询与各类咨询；2. 全球 跨国国际事务与出入境事务；3. 跨国学务；4. 国际/跨国商务；5. 国际/跨国金融投资；6. 国际/跨国商务谈判；7. 多语言学习、交流、互译；8. 国际/跨国金融投资谈判；9. 跨国旅行及旅居生活方式相关；10. 在线办公、在线移动办公与数字

化配套服务方案支持；11. 全球旅游之游记分享撰写；12. 国际永久居留代理；13. 跨国标的物租赁；14. 跨国婚姻家庭 组建与介绍；15. 【跨国】创业经营；16. 【跨国】金融投资；17. 语言文化业务；18. 著作出版业务；19. 新媒体及其相关行业；20. 音频、视频、创意传播业；21. 文化交流（茶文化、汉服文化、语言文化等）活动 22. 文化交流相关（周边）产品代理销售。

1/2 Macro Business Scope Options: 1. Information consulting and various consulting services in business, operations, management, and financial investment (within the scope permitted by laws and regulations); 2. Global, cross-border, and international affairs and entry-exit affairs; 3. Cross-border academic affairs; 4. International/cross-border business; 5. International/cross-border financial investment; 6. International/cross-border business negotiations; 7. Multilingual learning, exchange, and mutual translation; 8. International/cross-border financial investment negotiations; 9. Cross-border travel and related residency lifestyle; 10. Online office, online mobile office, and digital supporting service solutions; 11. Sharing and writing travelogues of global travel; 12. International permanent residence agency; 13. Cross-border subject matter leasing; 14. Cross-border marriage and family formation and introduction; 15. [Cross-border] business operation; 16. [Cross-border] financial investment; 17. Language and culture services; 18. Publication services; 19. New media and related industries; 20. Audio, video, and creative communication industry; 21. Cultural exchange activities (tea culture, Hanfu culture, language culture, etc.); 22. Agency sales of cultural exchange-related (peripheral) products.

2/2 规章、业务流程、方案策划出台流程

2/2 Rules, business processes, and program formulation process

策划——组织——实施——复盘——评价——总结——再策划 1. xxx（业务/项目）试行办法征求意见稿 2. xxx（业务/项目）试行办法（草案 x 审稿）例：草案 3 审稿 3. xxx（业务/项目）试行办法 4. xxx（业务/项目）办法 5. xxx（业务/项目）条例 6. xxx 部门章程/项目组规章/法（律）7. xxx 部门/项目组工作手册 8. xxx （部门）章程大典

Planning — Organization — Implementation — Review — Evaluation — Summary — Re-planning 1. Draft for Solicitation of Comments for xxx (Business/Project) Interim Measures 2. Draft (x Review) of xxx (Business/Project) Interim Measures (Example: Draft 3 Review) 3. xxx (Business/Project) Interim Measures 4. xxx (Business/Project) Measures 5. xxx (Business/Project) Regulations 6. xxx Department Charter/Project Group Rules/Law 7. xxx Department/Project Group Work Manual 8. xxx (Department) Grand Charter

1. xx 化=使…变成具有 xxx 特征的样子 2. xx 性=具有 xxx 特征的 3. xx 值= xx 的量化指标处罚措施及其程序

1. xx-ization = to make... become something with xxx characteristics

2. xx-ity = having xxx characteristics

3. xx value = quantification indicator of xx

第 1 步骤 给予警告、责令限期改正第 2 步骤 给予高度警告（严重警告）、责令限期改正第 3 步骤 予以诫勉、责令立即改正第 4 步骤 给予约谈、责令立即改正第 5 步骤 给予特别约谈、责令立即改正第 6 步骤 责令具结悔过第 7 步骤 责令公开道歉第 8 步骤 行为无效化宣告第 9 步骤 予以降职第 10 步骤 予以取消特定资格第 11 步骤 责令引咎停职第 12 步骤 责令引咎辞职第 13 步骤 责令业务重做第 14 步骤 予以调岗处理第 15 步骤 责令部门整改第 16 步骤 责令其私下赔礼道歉第 17 步骤 责令单独闭门反思第 18 步骤 责令其公开检讨第 19 步骤 责令停薪留职/停薪停职第 20 步骤 责令提交书面检讨第 21 步骤 责令其停职反省第 22 步骤 予以停职第 23 步骤 予以免职、撤职第 24 步骤 给予通报批评第 25 步骤 没收所得权利与财物第 26 步骤 责令适度乐捐第 27 步骤 责令适度感恩金纳付第 28 步骤 不予评奖、评优第 29 步骤 降低其官职级别晋升上限第 30 步骤 减少非基础性薪金（奖金、福利、红利等）第 31 步骤 停发非基础性薪金（奖金、福利、红利等）第 32 步骤 给予非公开或公开之严重警告第 33 步骤 给予对等实质性处罚处分第 34 步骤 给予记过处分第 35 步骤 给予记大过处分第 36 步骤 取消特定优待性权利（评奖 评优 评先荣誉）第 37 步骤 记入任职档案册、信用档案册，第 38 步骤 公开宣告其被记入任职档案册、信用档案册第 39 步骤 吊销工作证第 40 步骤 取消其在全司特定部门相应职位任职资格第 41 步骤 取消其在全司任职资格第 42 步骤 依法依规章给予违章性辞退处理第 43 步骤 责令照价赔偿第 44 步骤 依法追偿损失第 45 步骤 给予民事性诉讼处理第 46 步骤 给予行政性诉讼处理 （向公安机关或其他有权机关报告）第 47 步骤 给予治安管理处罚性处理第 48 步骤 给予刑事性诉讼处理（追究刑事性责任）公司组织架构 1.全球化私人良性资产管理（集团）公司法人机构（在澳门、香港或海外）2.私人募集基金公司（可在海外）3.管理有限合伙企业（持股平台）管理咨询公司（钱包公司 在国内）4.品牌管理公司／知识产权公司／租赁服务公司（防火墙机构）

Penalty measures and procedures

5.实际业务公司 1.咨询策划有限责任公司（下同）1.股东会 2.董事会（执行董事），监事 3.高管层 4.部门管理层 5.业务层 2.代理有限责任公司 3.中介有限责任公司 4.商务服务有限公司 5.旅游策划公司法人机构 6. 知识产权公司法人机构 7.其他业务相关公司法人机构-< . “’

Step 1: Issue a warning and order rectification within a specified period Step 2: Issue a severe warning and order rectification within a specified period Step 3: Issue a reprimand and order immediate rectification Step 4: Issue a formal discussion and order immediate rectification Step 5: Issue a special formal discussion and order immediate rectification Step 6: Order a written statement of repentance Step 7: Order a public apology Step 8: Declare the act null and void

Step 9: Demote from position Step 10: Revoke specific qualifications Step 11: Order suspension of duty with assumption of responsibility Step 12: Order resignation with assumption of responsibility Step 13: Order the redoing of business matters Step 14: Order a transfer of position Step 15: Order departmental rectification Step 16: Order a private apology Step 17: Order private, closed-door reflection Step 18: Order a public self-criticism Step 19: Order suspension of salary while retaining or terminating position Step 20: Order a written self-criticism Step 21: Order suspension of duty for reflection Step 22: Impose suspension of duty Step 23: Impose dismissal and removal from office Step 24: Issue a public criticism Step 25: Confiscate acquired rights and property Step 26: Order a moderate donation Step 27: Order the payment of a moderate gratitude contribution Step 28: Exclude from awards and commendations Step 29: Lower the upper limit for promotion to official rank Step 30: Reduce non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.)Step 31: Suspend non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.)Step 32: Issue a severe warning, either non-public or public Step 33: Impose equivalent substantive penalties Step 34: Impose a demerit Step 35: Impose a major demerit Step 36: Revoke preferential rights (awards, commendations, honors)Step 37: Record in the official service file and credit file Step 38: Publicly announce the recording in the official service file and credit file Step 39: Revoke the work certificate Step 40: Revoke the qualification to hold corresponding positions in specific departments of the entire corporation Step 41: Revoke the qualification to hold any position within the entire corporation Step 42: Handle dismissal for violations in accordance with laws and regulations Step 43: Order compensation at full value Step 44: Recover losses in accordance with the law Step 45: Initiate civil litigation Step 46: Initiate administrative litigation (report to public security organs or other competent authorities)Step 47: Impose public security administrative penalties Step 48: Initiate criminal prosecution (hold criminally liable)Corporate Organizational Structure

1. Global Private Asset Management (Group) Corporate Entity (in Macau, Hong Kong, or overseas)

2. Private Placement Fund Company (may be overseas)

3. Management Limited Partnership (holding platform) Management Consulting Company (wallet company, domestic)

4. Brand Management Company / Intellectual Property Company / Leasing Service Company (firewall institution)

5. Actual Business Company

1. Consulting and Planning Co., Ltd. (hereinafter the same)

1. Shareholders' Meeting

2. Board of Directors (Executive Director), Supervisors

3. Senior Management

4. Departmental Management

5. Business Layer

2. Agency Co., Ltd.

3. Intermediary Co., Ltd.

4. Business Service Co., Ltd.

5. Tourism Planning Company Corporate Entity

6. Intellectual Property Company Corporate Entity

7. Other Business-Related Company Corporate Entities-< . “’

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By Yujuen Aaron Suen All Right Reserved©世界性收入渠道汇总清单

By Yujuen Aaron Suen All Right Reserved©Global Income Channel Summary List

主动收入渠道:

Active Income Channels:

1. 个人工资/薪金收入

1. Personal Salary/Wages Income

被动收入渠道:

Passive Income Channels:

1. 投资性买卖特定公司法人股权中财产权（股息、红利收入）2. 买卖特定标的（特定非本人发起/募集设立成立的公司法人股权、不动产）期权，利用盯住的价格获取收益 3. 买卖著作权（音声作品、影像作品、图书作品）中财产权，获取被动版税收益 4. 买卖商标权中财产权，获取使用费收益 5. 买卖专利权中财产权，获取使用费收益 6. 买卖长期债券中的债权中的收益权（利息收入）7. 买卖年金保险保单，获得其中财产权的收益 8. 买卖私募基金/共同基金，获得其中财产权的收益 9. 买卖上市公司股票并长期持有，获得其中财产权的收益（权）10. 与信托基金法人订立合同、获取定期、定额获取信托收益作为被动收入 11. 买卖居民用/商务用不动产，并出租给他人，获得其中出赁性财产收益（权）12. 买卖特定高价值利得性标的物（如：特定本国/非本国货币、纪念币、稀有或绝版货币、民间文物藏品、古董、文玩、稀有贵金属【黄金、白银、铂金、钯金等】）行业的红利期 & 成熟期的现象级表现总结

1. Trading the property rights (dividend and bonus income) in the equity of specific corporate legal entities. 2. Trading options on specific underlying assets (equity in corporate legal entities not initiated or established by the individual, real estate) to obtain profits by tracking the price. 3. Trading the property rights in copyrights (audio works, audiovisual works, book works) to obtain passive royalty income. 4. Trading the property rights in trademarks to obtain royalty income. 5. Trading the property rights in patents to obtain royalty income. 6. Trading the income rights (interest income) in the creditor's rights of long-term bonds. 7. Trading annuity insurance policies to obtain the income from their property rights. 8. Trading private equity funds / mutual funds to obtain the income from their property rights. 9. Trading and holding listed company stocks for the long term to obtain the income (rights) from their property rights. 10. Entering into contracts with trust fund legal entities to obtain regular, fixed trust income as passive income. 11. Trading residential/commercial real estate and leasing it to others to obtain the rental income (rights) from its property. 12. Summarizing the phenomenal performance during the dividend period and maturity phase of trading specific high-value gain-type assets (e.g., specific domestic/foreign currencies, commemorative coins, rare or out-of-circulation currencies, private cultural relics collections, antiques, cultural artifacts, rare precious metals [gold, silver, platinum, palladium, etc.]).

一、 行业红利期（早期）的现象级表现为:

I. Phenomenal performance during the industry's dividend period (early stage):

1. 行业从业人普遍学历较低；2. 行业从业人普遍认知一般 3. 仅有本质性、原理性表述、概念、概念化解释、少数创始人本人等行业标的；4. 无具体落地标准、无体系化、明确的相关法律、法规及监管措施出台；5. 行业信息较少、碎片化、有隐形限制；6. 存在大量信息差。

1. Industry practitioners generally have lower educational qualifications; 2. Industry practitioners generally have average cognition; 3. Only essential, principled statements, concepts, conceptual explanations, and a few founders themselves, etc., as industry targets; 4. No specific implementation standards, no systematic, clear relevant laws, regulations, and regulatory measures have been introduced; 5. Less industry information, fragmented, with invisible restrictions; 6. Large information asymmetry exists.

二、 行业成熟期（晚期）的现象级表现为:

II. Phenomenal performance during the industry's maturity period (late stage):

1. 硕士研究生、博士研究生等开始（较大量）进入一个行业，代表一个行业红利即将耗尽（原理是整个体系已经非常完善、无显著的额外利润）2. 有概念、大量创始人、投资人、体系、原则性描述、方法、技巧、步骤等 教学、大量工具等行业标的；3. 有体系化具体落地标准、有体系化、明确的相关法律、法规及监管措施出台；4. 行业信息较多、高度体系化、结构化；5. 几乎不存在信息差、行业广为人知、存在大量从业者。私募基金的合格投资者是指（一）具备相应风险识别能力，（二）具备相应风险承担能力，（三）投资于单只私募基金的金额不低于 100 万元,

1. Master's and doctoral students begin to enter an industry in relatively large numbers, indicating that the industry's dividend is about to be exhausted (the principle is that the entire system is already very complete with no significant additional profits); 2. There are concepts, a large number of founders, investors, systematic, principled descriptions, methods, techniques, steps, teaching, and a large number of tools as industry targets; 3. Systematic and specific implementation standards have been established, and systematic, clear relevant laws, regulations, and regulatory measures have been introduced; 4. There is more industry information, highly systematic and structured; 5. Almost no information asymmetry exists, the industry is widely known, and there are a large number of practitioners. A qualified investor for a private equity fund refers to an individual or entity that (1) possesses corresponding risk identification capability, (2) possesses corresponding risk-bearing capability, and (3) invests an amount not less than 1 million yuan in a single private equity fund,

且同时符合下列相关标准的单位和个人：（一）净资产不低于 1000 万元的单位；（二）金融资产不低于 300 万元的个人；（三）最近三年个人年均收入不低于 50 万元的个人。（四）社会保障基金、（五）企业年金等养老基金，（六）慈善基金等社会公益基金；（七）依法设立并在基金业协会备案的投资计划；（八）投资于所管理私募基金的私募基金管理人（九）在投资于所管理私募基金的私募基金管理人从业的人员；（十）中国证监会规定的其他投资者。

and simultaneously meets the following relevant standards: (1) An entity with net assets not less than 10 million yuan; (2) An individual with financial assets not less than 3 million yuan; (3) An individual with an average annual personal income not less than 500,000 yuan in the last three years. (4) Social security funds, (5) corporate annuities and other pension funds, (6) charitable funds and other social welfare funds; (7) Investment plans established in accordance with the law and registered with the Asset Management Association of China; (8) Private equity fund managers that invest in the private equity funds they manage; (9) Personnel employed by private equity fund managers that invest in the private equity funds they manage; (10) Other investors as specified by the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

前款所称金融资产包括（一）银行存款，（二）股票，（三）债券，（四）基金份额，（五）资产管理计划，（六）银行理财产品，（七）信托计划，（八）保险产品，（九）期货权益，（十）其他金融资产。

The financial assets mentioned in the preceding paragraph include (1) bank deposits, (2) stocks, (3) bonds, (4) fund shares, (5) asset management plans, (6) bank wealth management products, (7) trust plans, (8) insurance products, (9) futures rights and interests, (10) other financial assets.

A qualified investor in a private equity fund means (1) Having the corresponding risk identification capability, (2) Having the corresponding risk-bearing capacity, (3) The amount invested in a single private equity fund is not less than 1 million yuan,

A qualified investor in a private equity fund means (1) Having the corresponding risk identification capability, (2) Having the corresponding risk-bearing capacity, (3) The amount invested in a single private equity fund is not less than 1 million yuan,

Units and individuals that meet the following relevant standards: (1) Units with net assets of not less than 10 million yuan; (2) Individuals with financial assets of not less than 3 million yuan; (3) An individual with an average annual income of not less than 500,000 yuan in the last three years. (4) The Social Security Fund, (5) pension funds such as enterprise annuities, (6) Charitable funds and other public welfare funds; (7) An investment plan legally established and filed with the fund industry association; (8) Private equity fund managers who invest in private

equity funds under their management (9) The personnel engaged in the management of private equity funds that invest in the private equity fund under its management; (10) Other investors as prescribed by the CSRC.

Units and individuals that meet the following relevant standards: (1) Units with net assets of not less than 10 million yuan; (2) Individuals with financial assets of not less than 3 million yuan; (3) An individual with an average annual income of not less than 500,000 yuan in the last three years. (4) The Social Security Fund, (5) pension funds such as enterprise annuities, (6) Charitable funds and other public welfare funds; (7) An investment plan legally established and filed with the fund industry association; (8) Private equity fund managers who invest in private equity funds under their management (9) The personnel engaged in the management of private equity funds that invest in the private equity fund under its management; (10) Other investors as prescribed by the CSRC.

The financial assets referred to in the preceding paragraph include (1) Bank deposits, (2) Stocks, (3) Bonds, (4) Share of the fund, (5) Asset management plan, (6) Bank wealth management products, (7) Trust plan, (8) Insurance products, (9) Futures rights and interests, (10) Other financial assets.旅居创投-资产创造人生阶段

The financial assets referred to in the preceding paragraph include (1) Bank deposits, (2) Stocks, (3) Bonds, (4) Share of the fund, (5) Asset management plan, (6) Bank wealth management products, (7) Trust plan, (8) Insurance products, (9) Futures rights and interests, (10) Other financial assets. Travel Venture Capital - Asset Creation Life Stage

企业创业-经营阶段

The Enterprise Start-up and Operation Stage

第 1 项 语言服务：第 1 目. 翻译服务；第 2 目. 语言信息咨询服务；第 3 目. 上述未列明语言服务；第 2 项 咨询服务：第 1 目. 信息咨询服务（不含许可类信息咨询服务）第 2 目. 教育咨询服务；第 3 目. 信息技术咨询服务；第 4 目. 企业管理咨询；第 5 目. 咨询策划服务；第 6 目. 体验式拓展活动及策划；第 7 目. 旅游开发项目策划咨询第 3 项 策划服务：第 1 目. 体验式拓展活动及策划；第 2 目. 企业形象策划；第 3 目. 市场营销策划；第 4 目. 企业形象策划；第 5 目. 项目策划与公关服务；第 6 目. 专业设计服务。第 4 项 品牌策划与管理：第 1 目. 品牌管理第 5 项 个人商务：第 6 项 商务秘书服务：第 7 项 会展服务：第 1 目. 会议及展览服务第 8 项 文化艺术交流活动组织；第 9 项 标准化服务；第 10 项数字化服务；第 11 项外籍人士生活服务（不包括基础性日常生活服务）；第 12 项经营-管理-领导相关服务：第 1 目. 企业总部管理第 13 项企业会员制度相关范围服务:第 1 目. 企业会员积分管理服务第 2 目. 单用途商业预付卡代理销售第 14 项文化旅游；第 15 项文化创意产业；第 16 项标准化服务；第 17 项文化艺术、礼仪服务:第 1 目. 礼仪服务；第 2 目. 组织文化艺术交流活动第 18 项数字化内容制作:第 1 目. 数字内容

制作服务（不含出版发行）；第 2 目. 数字文化创意内容应用服务第 19 项 IPR（知识产权）:第 1 目. 知识产权服务（专利代理服务除外）第 20 项代理服务:第 1 目. 商务代理代办服务；第 2 目. 市场主体登记注册代理第 21 项中介服务:第 1 目. 自费出国留学中介服务；第 22 项公关服务；第 23 项技术服务、技术开发、技术咨询、技术交流、技术转让、技术推广；第 24 项互联网销售（除销售需要许可的商品）；第 25 项个人互联网直播服务。投资-私募股权投资基金-资产管理阶段

Item 1. Language Services: Sub-item 1. Translation services; Sub-item 2. Language information consulting services; Sub-item 3. Other language services not listed above.

Item 2. Consulting Services: Sub-item 1. Information consulting services (excluding licensed information consulting services); Sub-item 2. Educational consulting services; Sub-item 3. Information technology consulting services; Sub-item 4. Enterprise management consulting; Sub-item 5. Consulting and planning services; Sub-item 6. Experiential development activities and planning; Sub-item 7. Tourism development project planning and consulting.

Item 3. Planning Services: Sub-item 1. Experiential development activities and planning; Sub-item 2. Corporate image planning; Sub-item 3. Marketing planning; Sub-item 4. Corporate image planning; Sub-item 5. Project planning and public relations services; Sub-item 6. Professional design services.

Item 4. Brand Planning and Management: Sub-item 1. Brand management.

Item 5. Personal Business.

Item 6. Business Secretarial Services.

Item 7. Convention and Exhibition Services: Sub-item 1. Conference and exhibition services.

Item 8. Organization of cultural and artistic exchange activities.

Item 9. Standardization Services.

Item 10. Digital Services.

Item 11. Services for Foreign Nationals (excluding basic daily life services).

Item 12. Business-Management-Leadership Related Services: Sub-item 1. Corporate headquarters management.

Item 13. Services Related to Enterprise Membership Systems: Sub-item 1. Enterprise membership points management services; Sub-item 2. Agent sales for single-purpose commercial prepaid cards.

Item 14. Cultural Tourism.

Item 15. Cultural and Creative Industries.

Item 16. Standardization Services.

Item 17. Cultural, Artistic, and Etiquette Services: Sub-item 1. Etiquette services; Sub-item 2. Organization of cultural and artistic exchange activities.

Item 18. Digital Content Creation: Sub-item 1. Digital content creation services (excluding publication and distribution); Sub-item 2. Digital cultural and creative content application services.

Item 19. IPR (Intellectual Property): Sub-item 1. Intellectual property services (excluding patent agency services).

Item 20. Agency Services: Sub-item 1. Business agency and agency services; Sub-item 2. Market entity registration and filing agency.

Item 21. Intermediary Services: Sub-item 1. Self-funded study abroad intermediary services.

Item 22. Public Relations Services.

Item 23. Technology services, technology development, technology consulting, technology exchange, technology transfer, and technology promotion.

Item 24. Internet sales (excluding sales of goods requiring a license).

Item 25. Personal internet live streaming services.Investment-Private Equity Fund-Asset Management Stage

第 26 项 私募股权投资基金第 1 目. 私募股权投资基金管理、创业投资基金管理服务（须在中国证券投资基金业协会完成登记备案后方可从事经营活动）（除依法须经批准的项目外，凭营业执照依法自主开展经营活动）；第 2 目. 私募证券投资基金管理服务（须在中国证券投资基金业协会完成登记备案后方可从事经营活动）；第 3 目. 以私募基金从事股权投资。第 27 项 私人投资活动第 1 目. 创业投资（限投资未上市企业）；第 2 目. 投资管理；第 3 目. 资产管理等活动（须在中国证券投资基金业协会完成登记备案后方可从事经营活动）。第 28 项 私人资产管理服务公司 （人生终局目标）第 1 目. 自有资金投资的资产管理服务。理想状态最高预期社会责任;

Item 26 Private Equity Investment Fund Sub-item 1. Management services for private equity investment funds and venture capital investment funds (business activities may only be conducted after completing registration and filing with the Asset Management Association of China); Sub-item 2. Management services for private securities investment funds (business activities may only be conducted after completing registration and filing with the Asset Management Association of China); Sub-item 3. Equity investment conducted through private funds. Item

27 Private Investment Activities Sub-item 1. Venture capital (limited to investment in unlisted enterprises); Sub-item 2. Investment management; Sub-item 3. Asset management and other activities (business activities may only be conducted after completing registration and filing with the Asset Management Association of China). Item 28 Private Asset Management Service Company (Life's Ultimate Goal) Sub-item 1. Asset management services using self-owned funds. Ideal state of highest expected social responsibility;

学术原理与模型；社会礼仪性要求社会公德；商业道德；行政法规；其他法律及其司法解释；民事性法律及其司法解释；治安管理性法律及其司法解释；刑事性法律及其司法解释

Academic principles and models; social etiquette requirements for public morality; business ethics; administrative regulations; other laws and their judicial interpretations; civil laws and their judicial interpretations; public security administrative laws and their judicial interpretations; criminal laws and their judicial interpretations

人之理想-后果-责任金字塔咨询策划产品体系设计 119999 元年度陪跑高级沙龙俱乐部（进阶旅居投资/跨国投资）英语交流）59999 元 年度陪跑中级沙龙俱乐部（基础旅居投资英语交流）

Human Ideal-Consequence-Responsibility Pyramid Consulting and Product System Design 119999 RMB Annual High-End Salon Club (Advanced Residential Investment/Cross-Border Investment) English Communication) 59999 RMB Annual Intermediate Salon Club (Basic Residential Investment English Communication)

29999 元年度陪跑初级沙龙俱乐部（旅居创业英语交流）

29999 RMB Annual Basic Salon Club (Residential Entrepreneurship English Communication)

19999 元 跨文化交际俱乐部

19999 RMB Cross-Cultural Communication Club

5999 元 商务、谈判、创业英语特训咨询

5999 RMB Business, Negotiation, Entrepreneurship English Special Training Consultation

1299 元 从逻辑化交流到概念化交流

1299 RMB From Logical Communication to Conceptual Communication

699 元 从开口交流到系统化、逻辑化交流

699 RMB From Speaking to Systematic and Logical Communication

399 元 初级课 “从哑巴英语到开口交流”7 天押金训练营

399 RMB Basic Course “From Silent English to Speaking” 7-Day Deposit Training Camp

0 元英语破冰试听 demo 课

0 RMB English Ice-Breaking Trial Demo Class

1v1 准入水平测试 （相互筛选）

1v1 Entry Level Assessment (Mutual Selection)

国际商务英语口语学员咨询单

International Business English Speaking Student Inquiry Form

国际商务外国语口语 产品体系⑬.其他未列明消费品

International Business Foreign Language Speaking Product System ⑬. Other unspecified consumer goods

⑫.所谓奢侈品（高端手表、首饰珠宝等）

⑫. So-called luxury goods (high-end watches, jewelry, etc.)

⑪.其他非必要性愿望满足开销

⑪. Other non-essential desire-fulfilling expenditures

⑩ 各类生存主义必须消费品高端标的物【高配版】（高级 xxx、高端 xxx、定制化 xxx 个性化定制 xxx）⑨ 高级化（商事办公用）交通工具（飞机头等舱、动车一等座、高端商务车、私人飞机、私人火车（专列）……）

⑩ Various survivalist essential consumer goods high-end items [High-End Version] (high-end xxx, premium xxx, customized xxx, personalized customized xxx) ⑨ High-end (commercial and office use) transportation (first-class flights, first-class train seats, high-end business cars, private planes, private trains (special trains)...)

⑧ 偏豪华装修的屋子【可供个人居住或（和）办公使用】

⑧ Moderately luxurious houses [available for personal residence and/or office use]

⑦ 可供自身穿戴出席相应场合的偏华丽装饰的衣服

⑮ *Moderately ornate clothing suitable for wearing to corresponding occasions*

⑥ 学习用品升级版更高端课程、办公用品、电子设备等

⑥ *Upgraded learning supplies, more advanced courses, office supplies, electronic equipment, etc.*

————————————————————非必需品与发展（相对）必需品分界线
————————————————————

————————————————————*Boundary between Non-Essential Items and (Relatively) Essential Items*————————————————————

⑤ 社交配套品例：圈层突破性花费（私董会 etc.）、社交爱好性花费（非商务出行旅行、书法培训、高尔夫、钢琴培训、马术培训等）④ 资产性投资例：公司企业或在相对低价时购买并计划长期持有的有前景公司的股票和长债等、附带投资属性的房地产或相应标的的 Reits 基金、可供出租的知识产权标的、贵金属、古玩字画等保值增值标的品物等）

⑤ *Social supporting-facilities examples: circle-breaking expenditures (private board meetings etc.), hobby-related expenditures (non-business travel, calligraphy training, golf, piano training, equestrian training, etc.) ④Asset investment examples: companies or stocks and long-term bonds of promising companies purchased at relatively low prices and planned to be held for a long time, real estate or corresponding REITs funds with investment attributes, intellectual property rights available for leasing, precious metals, antiques, calligraphy and paintings, and other value-preserving and appreciating items)*

③ 出行交通工具（经济舱或公务舱机票| 火车票 | 打车费）

③ *Transportation expenses (economy or business class flights | train tickets | taxi fares)*

② 最小必要学习办公用品高价值书籍、高价值课程、高圈层研讨机会、必要投资机会资本性花销、必要性☒☒☒☒☒☒☒☒类等用品

② *Minimum necessary learning and office supplies high-value books, high-value courses, high-circle seminar opportunities, necessary investment opportunities capital expenditures, necessary □□□□□□□□ class items, etc.)*

① 生存主义必须消费品（真正必需品）饮水、食品、极简主义装修屋子、基本着物

① *Survivalist essential consumables (true necessities): drinking water, food, minimally furnished housing, basic clothing*

精彩投资性人生投资消费金字塔-•-m t$•4D.111

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<4 国家与社会治理者

<4 National and Social Governance Authorities

金融大鳄

Financial magnate

职业投资人大型企业主私营企业主专业技术人员办事人员个体工商户 （商业服务业个体人士）产业工人农业劳动者城乡无业、失业、半失业人员

Professional investors, large-scale enterprise owners, private enterprise owners, professional and technical personnel, office personnel, individual business operators (commercial and service industry individual professionals), industrial workers, agricultural laborers, and urban and rural unemployed, unemployed, and semi-unemployed persons.

中国社会阶层分布图联合国五常首脑联合国秘书长

China's social class distribution map, the heads of state of the five permanent members of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations

中国 美国 俄罗斯法国 英国

China, the United States, Russia, France, the United Kingdom

第一世界国家（美国、欧洲等发达国家）第二世界国家（新兴工业化国家）第三世界国家（中低收入发展中国家）第四世界国家（撒哈拉以南落后国家）

First World countries (such as the United States, Europe, and other developed countries), Second World countries (newly industrialized countries), Third World countries (middle- and low-income developing countries), Fourth World countries (underdeveloped countries south of the Sahara)

全球国家性阶层分布图1.推动构建宇宙文明共运体

Global National Class Distribution Map 1. Promote the construction of a Cosmic Civilizational Community of Common Destiny

2.推动构建星系文明共运体

2. Promote the construction of a galactic civilization community of common destiny

3. To promote the construction of a Community of Common Destiny for Earth Civilization (including humanity and other species)

4. Promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind

5. Academic Pursuits and Cross-Cultural Communication

6 Moral Promotion

7.. Construction of the Real World (the individualized and systematic standards of life defined by the individual based on their current state) 8. Not violating laws that do not restrict personal freedom (Constitutional Law, Civil Law, Commercial Law, Social Law, Procedural Law)

9. Not violating laws that restrict personal freedom, such as the Public Security Administration Punishment Law and the Criminal Law.

10. Not committing crimes punishable by fixed-term imprisonment under the Criminal Law

11. Not punishable by imprisonment for more than five years.

12. Not punishable by imprisonment for more than seven years.

12. Not subject to imprisonment of ten to fifteen years or imprisonment of more than ten years for a single offense.

13. Not to commit criminal offenses involving the deprivation of permanent freedom and the right to life, which are punishable by life imprisonment or the death penalty.

3.推动构建地球文明共运体（包括人类及其他物种在内）

Regarding the hierarchical pyramid of legal costs, myself (and the nature of my actions, motivations [good-faith, neutral, malicious], and their specific content, purpose, intent, and will, etc.)

4.推动构建人类命运共同体

Cooperators/family members of the self (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intent, will, etc., of their actions and motivations)

5.学术追求与跨文化交际

The person(s) of the corporate legal entity (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intent, will, etc., of their actions, events, and motivations)

6 道德宏扬

Persons at all levels [City/Region - Province - Ethnicity/Race - Nation - Continent] (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intent, will, etc., of their actions, events, and motivations)

7..现实世界构建（个体依托当下状态自行定义的人生个性化体系化标准）8.不触犯非涉及限制人身自由的法律（宪法、民法、商法、社会法、诉讼法）

All humanity (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intentions, will, etc., of their actions, motivations, and events)

9.不触犯治安管理处罚法及刑法等涉及限制人身自由的法律

The outer shell of a company engaged in equity investment activities, as depicted in the (Self-Interest-Altruism) Hierarchy of Human Society, is a private equity fund company (Limited Company/Limited Partnership).

10.不触犯刑法中关于有期徒刑的犯罪

Generally, there are corporate entities such as investment companies and asset management (limited) companies.

11.不触犯五年以上有期徒刑

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0 华为投资控股有限公司工会委员会(优秀员工持股平台)

12.不触犯七年以上有期徒刑

Shareholding Platform

12.不触犯十至十五年/单一罪行客体刑期在十年年以上的有期徒刑

Huawei Investment Holding Co., Ltd. Ren Zhengfei (The Purse/Family Company, may also be separated) (Natural person holds 0.75% stake)

13.不触犯无期徒刑和死刑相关的涉及限制永久自由及生命权利的刑事犯罪

Operational Risk Assurance Company

关于法律成本的分级金字塔本人（及其所作事件、动机之性质【善意、中性、恶意】与具体内容、目的、意图、意愿等）

Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Huawei Cloud Computing Holdings Co., Ltd.

与本人合作之人/家人（及其所作事件、动机之性质与具体内容、目的、意图、意愿等）

Actual Business Company

公司法人机构之人（及其所作事件、动机之性质与具体内容、目的、意图、意愿等）

xx Province Technology Co., Ltd. xx Province Technology Co., Ltd. xx Province Technology Co., Ltd. Terminal (xx City) Co., Ltd.

各个层级【城市/地区-省区-民族/种族-国家-大洲】之人（及其所作事件、动机之性质与具体内容、目的、意图、意愿等）

(Shareholders: 2 Members: 7)

全人类（及其所作事件、动机之性质与具体内容、目的、意图、意愿等）

Shareholders' Meeting - Corporate Shareholders 2

人类社会（利己-利他）层级图从事股权投资活动的公司的外壳就是私募基金公司（有限公司/有限合伙）

Board of Directors

上面一般有投资公司、资产管理（有限）公司法人机构

Chairman of the Board (Legal Representative) Natural Person 1

0 I*5�rc:i$a*****5(1*****-a1*:CEik (��a-a1)* [o.002a%J 0 I*5�rc:i$a�JJx*****5(1***** (**a-a1*) [s.21 s3%] ◄•5!JE1t*A 0 0 ,a*,**lli***Il**a0BJ [4.9%] ◄•* *i[:t*ffi* A 0 0 rc:i$a*JJx (***) 1**©iiil**a0BJ [100%] ◄•*!***A 0 Qi*E [45.00%] 0 0 =SJErc:i$a**5(1***i1**a0BJ [100%] ◄ -*** 0 m [3s.oo%J 0 0 … t5*rc:i$a**5(1***i1**a0BJ [100%] 0 B5 st:x19*1**•◄ ffi{t [20.00%] 0 0 I5*$aw1;1*g**5(1***i1**a0BJ [100%] 0 fjj3E** •►Qi*E [m**] 0 0 I7K5*81*t***Il**a0BJ [100%]* m_ [*£Il,ii*] 0 0 I5*$aw1;1*g**5(1***** (**a-a1*) [95.057%] ffi1t [m*J 0 0 4*®**ff[**] 0 华为投资控股有限公司工会委员会(优秀员工持股平台)

Director Natural Person Director Natural Person Director Natural Person Director Natural Person Director Natural Person

持股平台

Board of Directors

华为投资控股有限公司 任正非（钱袋子/家族公司 也可分立）（自然人 持股 0.75%）

General Manager Natural Person 1

运营风险保障公司

Department Director Department Director Department Director Department Director Department Director

华为技术有限公司 华为云计算控股有限公司

Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor

实际业务公司

Partner Partner

xx 省技术有限公司 xx 省技术有限公司 xx 省技术有限公司 终端（xx 市）有限公司

（股东：2 成员：7）

股东会法人股东 2 个

董事会

董事长（法人代表）自然人 1 人

董事自然人 董事自然人 董事自然人 董事自然人 董事自然人

董事会

总经理自然人 1 人

部门总监 部门总监 部门总监 部门总监 部门总监

部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管 部门主管

员工 员工

附件 A.04.001　《人生行动宪章》补充性条款之一：个人生活形态原则

Annex A.04.001　Supplementary Provision to the Charter of Life Action No. 1: Principles of Personal Lifestyle

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original document from the knowledge base〕

《人生行动宪章》补充性条款之一：个人生活形态原则

Supplementary Provision to the Charter of Life Action No. 1: Principles of Personal Lifestyle

第一条（原则总述）

Article 1 (General Principles)

为实现最大限度的个人自由、流动性及长期战略自主性，本人于生活形态层面确立以下五项核心原则：

To achieve maximum personal freedom, mobility, and long-term strategic autonomy, I establish the following five core principles at the level of lifestyle:

（1）不购置不动产原则

(1) Principle of Not Purchasing Real Estate

（2）不购置私人机动车辆原则

(2) Principle of Not Purchasing Private Motor Vehicles

（3）不缔结法律婚姻原则

(3) Principle of Not Entering into Legal Marriage

（4）不生育后代原则

(4) Principle of Not Procreating Offspring

（5）不加入任何政党原则

(5) Principle of Not Joining Any Political Party

第二条（不购置不动产原则）

Article 2 (Principle of Not Purchasing Real Estate)

（1）核心理念：保持地理流动性、规避资产固化风险、减少长期负债与维护成本。

（1）Core Concept: Maintain geographical mobility, avoid risks of asset immobilization, and reduce long-term liabilities and maintenance costs.

（2）实施细则：

（2）Implementation Rules:

① 居住需求通过全球租赁、酒店式公寓、服务式住宅或长期民宿满足；

①Housing needs shall be met through global leasing, serviced apartments, serviced residences, or long-term homestays;

② 可持有商业用途产权（如办公室、仓储空间）但需确保可快速变现；

②Commercial property rights (such as office spaces, storage facilities) may be held, but must ensure rapid liquidity;

③ 允许通过信托、基金等金融工具间接持有房地产权益，但不直接持有住宅类产权。

③Indirect holding of real estate interests through financial instruments such as trusts and funds is permitted, but direct ownership of residential property is not.

第三条（不购置私人机动车辆原则）

Article 3 (Principle of Not Acquiring Private Motor Vehicles)

（1）核心理念：避免固定资产折旧、维护负担及地域限制，拥抱共享经济与公共交通。

（1）Core Concept: Avoid fixed asset depreciation, maintenance burdens, and geographical limitations, and embrace the sharing economy and public transportation.

（2）实施细则：

（2）Implementation Rules:

① 出行以公共交通、网约车、汽车租赁、自行车及步行为主；

① Transportation shall primarily rely on public transit, ride-hailing services, car rentals, bicycles, and walking;

② 在必要情况下可长期租赁车辆（六个月以上），但不承担所有权风险；

② In necessary circumstances, long-term vehicle leasing (for more than six months) is permitted, but ownership risks shall not be assumed;

③ 可雇佣含驾驶服务的助理或使用企业配车，车辆产权不归于个人名下。

③ Assistants with driving services or corporate-provided vehicles may be utilized, with vehicle ownership not registered under the individual's own name.

第四条（不缔结法律婚姻原则）（1）核心理念：保持法律关系简约，避免法律连带责任、财产强制分割及决策受限。

Article 4 (Principle of Not Entering into Legal Marriage) (1) Core Concept: Maintain simplicity in legal relationships, avoid joint legal liability, forced property division, and restricted decision-making.

（2）实施细则：

（2）Implementation Rules:

① 可通过民事协议约定伴侣间的权利义务，但不进行法律婚姻登记；

① Rights and obligations between partners may be stipulated through civil agreements, but legal marriage registration shall not be performed;

② 如涉及跨境关系，优先选择签署“同居伴侣协议”（Civil Union）或类似法律文件，确保权利义务清晰且可解除；

② In cases involving cross-border relationships, priority shall be given to signing "Civil Union" agreements or similar legal documents to ensure clear rights and obligations that are terminable;

③ 遗产安排通过遗嘱、信托及指定受益人方式实现，不依赖法定继承。

③ Inheritance arrangements shall be realized through wills, trusts, and designated beneficiaries, not relying on statutory inheritance.

第五条（不生育后代原则）

Article 5 (Principle of Not Procreating Offspring)

（1）核心理念：集中资源于个人成长、事业实现与全球流动性，规避养育责任对时间、财务及行动自由的长期约束。

（1）Core Concept: Concentrate resources on personal growth, career realization, and global mobility, avoiding the long-term constraints of parental responsibilities on time, finances, and freedom of action.

（2）实施细则：

（2）Implementation Rules:

① 采取永久性避孕措施或持续使用可靠避孕方式；

① Permanent contraceptive measures or continuous use of reliable contraception methods shall be adopted;

② 如发生意外生育情况，将通过法律程序明确抚养权、抚养费及监护安排，本人不承担日常养育责任；

② In the event of accidental procreation, legal procedures shall be followed to clarify custody, child support, and guardianship arrangements, with the individual not assuming daily parenting responsibilities;

③ 可通过 Mentorship、赞助教育或公益捐助等方式实现知识传承与社会贡献。

③ Knowledge transmission and social contribution may be achieved through mentorship, educational sponsorship, or charitable donations.

第六条（不加入任何政党原则）

Article 6 (Principle of Not Joining Any Political Party)

（1）核心理念：保持政治中立性、意识形态独立性与跨境行动自由，避免因党派身份引发国籍冲突、签证审查或国际活动受限。

（1）Core Concept: Maintain political neutrality, ideological independence, and cross-border freedom of action, avoiding nationality conflicts, visa scrutiny, or restrictions on international activities caused by party affiliation.

（2）实施细则：

（2）Implementation Rules:

① 不成为任何政党（包括执政党、反对党、海外支部）的正式党员或注册支持者；

① Not become a formal member or registered supporter of any political party (including ruling parties, opposition parties, or overseas branches);

② 可以旁观者身份参与政治议题讨论、政策研究或公共事务咨询，但不接受政党职务、提名或纪律约束；

② May participate in political discussions, policy research, or public affairs consultations as an observer, but shall not accept party positions, nominations, or disciplinary constraints;

③ 在国际活动中如被问及政治立场，统一表述为“独立全球公民，关注人类福祉而非党派政治”。

③ When asked about political stance in international activities, uniformly state: “Independent global citizen, concerned with human welfare rather than partisan politics.”

第七条（原则的例外情形）

Article 7 (Exceptional Circumstances to Principles)

（1）下列极端情况下，可临时性、部分性暂停适用上述原则，但需经本人书面记录并说明理由：① 为规避战争、政治迫害或重大自然灾害，需通过购置房产或车辆实现紧急避险；

（1）In the following extreme situations, the above principles may be temporarily and partially suspended, but must be recorded in writing by the individual with justification stated: ① To evade war, political persecution, or major natural disasters, requiring the acquisition of real estate or vehicles for emergency shelter;

② 为取得某国永久居留权或公民身份，法律强制要求完成婚姻或生育程序；

② To obtain permanent residency or citizenship in a certain country, where legal requirements mandate completion of marriage or procreation procedures;

③ 加入某一政党为唯一合法途径以保护本人核心资产或生命安全。

③ Joining a political party is the only legitimate means to protect one’s core assets or life safety.

（2）例外管理：例外情形需在事由消失后一年内恢复原则状态。

（2）Exception Management: Exceptional circumstances must be restored to the principle status within one year after the cause ceases to exist.

第八条（原则的宪章衔接）

Article 8 (Constitutional Connection of Principles)

本补充条款与《人生行动宪章》下列条文互为补充：

This supplementary provision is complementary to the following articles of the “Charter of Life Action”:

① 第二条（崇尚最大可行自由度）

① Article 2 (Advocacy for Maximum Feasible Freedom)

② 第七条（普世宇宙公民理念）

② Article 7 (Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept)

③ 第九十四条（非战争参与原则）

③ Article 94 (Principle of Non-Participation in War)

④ 第九十六条（不持政治立场原则）

④ Article 96 (Principle of Not Holding Political Stances)

第九条（生效与修订）

Article 9 (Effectiveness and Revision)

本条款自签署之日起生效，每年审议其与人生阶段目标的契合度，可经本人书面修订。签署

This Article shall take effect from the date of signature and shall be reviewed annually for its alignment with life stage objectives, and may be amended by written notice from the signatory.

宪章制定人：_____

Charter-Maker: _____

日期：_____ 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day

附件 A.05.001　《人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（三）》（暨附件 A.05.001）

Annex A.05.001 “Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) Correction Bill (3)” (and Annex A.05.001)

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original document from the knowledge base〕

人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）

Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

补正案（三）本次补正案（三）依据《人生行动宪章》之第百二十二至百二十六条条款作出。自即日（2025 年 10 月 7 日）起施行。

Correction Bill (3) This Correction Bill (3) is made in accordance with Articles 122 to 126 of the "Charter of Life Action". It shall be implemented from this date (October 7, 2025).

在原第百二十七条增加七条，作为人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（三），新增内容如下：

Seven Articles are added to the original Article 127, as Correction Bill (3) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction), with the following additions:

第百二十八条 文明成功的核心定义文明的进步不以 "消灭人性阴影（如极端利己人格）" 为标志，而以两项核心指标为衡量依据：（一）多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；（二）极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击。

Article 128 Core Definition of Civilizational Success The advancement of civilization is not marked by the "eradication of the shadow of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality)" but is measured by two core indicators: (1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and rendered harmless, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization.

第百二十九条 极端生存策略的正当性否定任何符合下列情形之一的生存方式，均属 "哲学层面的失败"，不具备文明认可的正当性，不得被纳入 "成功范式" 进行传播，亦不得作为宪章适用范围内的价值参考：（一）将 "刑法底线作为任何情形下的唯一行为准则"；（二）以无条件牺牲他人利益与社会信任为代价攫取利益。

Article 129 Legitimacy of Extreme Survival Strategies Any way of life that meets any of the following conditions is deemed a "failure at the philosophical level," lacks the legitimacy recognized by civilization, shall not be included in the "success paradigm" for dissemination, and shall not serve as a value reference within the scope of application of the Charter: (1) Treating the "bottom line of criminal law as the sole behavioral guideline under any circumstances"; (2) Gaining benefits at the expense of sacrificing the interests of others and social trust.

第百三十条 信用高墙的落地规则在宪章 "规则体系" 章节框架下，补充信用评价机制的具体要求：宪章应倡导建立跨领域信用评价体系，将特定 "极端利己行为（包括但不限于恶意破坏

合作、严重违背公序良俗、蓄意背弃他人信任）” 纳入信用负面清单，通过下列方式限制此类行为主体，显著提高其生存成本：（一）限制获取公共资源的渠道；（二）限制商业合作机会；（三）限制获取社会信任的途径。

Article 130 Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall Within the framework of the “Rules System” chapter of the Charter, supplement the specific requirements for the credit evaluation mechanism: The Charter should advocate for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, incorporating specific “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious disruption of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, and intentional betrayal of others’ trust)” into the credit negative list, and limit such behavior subjects through the following methods, significantly increasing their survival costs: (1) Restricting access to public resources; (2) Restricting business cooperation opportunities; (3) Restricting access to social trust.

第百三十一条 教育引导的义务设定在宪章 “文明传承” 章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：教育活动需将 “人性光谱认知”“无限游戏价值（可持续的合作与传承）”纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清 “极端生存策略的隐性代价（如丧失深度信任、内心安宁）”，从认知源头规避对 “短期利益至上” 的信仰盲从：（一）案例解析；（二）价值对比。

Article 131 Obligation Setting for Educational Guidance Within the framework of the “Civilizational Inheritance” chapter of the Charter, clarify the guiding obligations of the education system: Educational activities must include “spectrum of human nature cognition” and “value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as compulsory content, helping individuals recognize the “implicit costs of extreme survival strategies (such as loss of deep trust and inner peace)” and avoid blind faith in “short-term interests above all” from the cognitive source through the following methods: (1) Case analysis; (2) Value comparison.

第百三十二条 个体信仰维护与社会支持在宪章 “个体权利与责任” 章节框架下，补充个体信仰维护的权利与社会支持机制：（一）个体有权通过下列方式抵御极端生存哲学的冲击，维护自身信仰的稳定性：(1) 坚守基于本宪章德行准则构建个人护城河；(2) 拒绝将极端人格的 “短期获利” 等同于 “成功”；(3) 主动参与信任型社会网络建设。（二）文明体系需为践行上述行为的个体提供必要社会支持，包括但不限于下列情形：(1) 信用加分；(2) 合作优先推荐；(3) 正向价值宣传。

Article 132 Individual Belief Maintenance and Social Support Within the framework of the “Individual Rights and Responsibilities” chapter of the Charter, supplement the right to individual belief maintenance and social support mechanisms: (1) Individuals have the right to resist the impact of extreme

survival philosophies and maintain the stability of their own beliefs through the following methods: (1) Adhering to building a personal moat based on the moral standards of this Charter; (2) Refusing to equate the "short-term gains" of extreme personalities with "success"; (3) Proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks. (2) The civilizational system needs to provide necessary social support for individuals who practice the above-mentioned behaviors, including but not limited to the following situations: (1) Credit bonus points; (2) Priority recommendation for cooperation; (3) Positive value promotion.

第百三十三条 补正的最小必要性说明本补正案仅通过本条及前五条内容实现修补，未新增复杂章节、未修改宪章原有条款，核心围绕 “根除信仰危机” 的三大痛点，完全符合 “最小必要修补” 原则，具体痛点如下：（一）价值定义模糊；（二）应对机制缺失；（三）个体信仰无支撑。

Article 133. Minimal Necessity of the Correction

This Correction Bill achieves its amendments solely through this Article and the preceding five Articles. It does not add complex chapters or amend the original provisions of the Charter. It is centered on the three core pain points of "eradicating the crisis of faith," fully complying with the principle of "minimal necessary correction." The specific pain points are as follows: (1) Ambiguity in the definition of value; (2) Lack of a response mechanism; (3) Lack of support for individual faith.

第百三十四条 信仰危机的根除逻辑与适用效力（一）本章条款通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰——“文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明”—— 具备不可动摇的实践基础与认知依据，具体维度如下：(1) 明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的 “正当性” 空间；(2) 完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的 “生存” 空间；(3) 赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的 “支撑” 空间。（二）本章条款与宪章原有条款具有同等效力，自发布之日起同步施行；（三）本章条款的解释权归宪章制定人所有，未尽事宜参照宪章 “未尽事宜” 条款处理。

Article 134 The Logic and Applicable Effectiveness for Eradicating the Crisis of Faith (1) The provisions of this Chapter resolve the risk of wavering faith through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring that the core faith of the Charter—that "civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light"—possesses an unshakable practical foundation and cognitive basis. The specific dimensions are as follows: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the "legitimacy" space for extreme philosophies; (2) Perfecting systemic constraints to compress the "survival" space for extreme actions; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the "support" space for positive faith. (2) The provisions of this Chapter shall have the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation. (3) The right to

interpret the provisions of this Chapter belongs to the Charter-Maker; matters not covered herein shall be handled in accordance with the "Matters Not Covered" provisions of the Charter.

宪章补正案制订（补正）人签字：

Signatories to the Rectification Bill of the Charter:

附件 A.06.001　《关于将〈人生行动宪章〉部分表述进行民事合作化订正之文本》（订正案 A.06.001）

Annex A.06.001 "Text on the Rectification of Certain Provisions of the Charter of Life Action for Civil Partnership Purposes" (Rectification Bill A.06.001)

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

《人生行动宪章》中关于特定表述民事合作化

Civil Partnershipization of Specific Expressions in the Charter of Life Action

的补充订正案

the Supplementary Rectification Bill

（订正案编号：A.06.001）

(Rectification Bill No.: A.06.001)

制定人：孙雨钧 (Aaron Suen)

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

制定依据：依据《人生行动宪章》赋予制定人之最终解释权与修订权。

Basis of Formulation: In accordance with the ultimate interpretive and revisional powers granted to the Charter-Maker by the Charter of Life Action.

制定日期：2026 年 2 月 21 日

Date of Enactment: February 21, 2026

生效日期：2026 年 2 月 21 日

Date of Entry into Force: February 21, 2026

第一条 订正宗旨

Article 1 Purpose of the Rectification

为彻底贯彻本宪章所秉持的“反人格从属、倡平等协作”之核心精神，将一切可能隐含

To thoroughly implement the core spirit of “anti-personal subordination and promotion of equal collaboration” upheld by this Charter, to incorporate all potentially implicit

人身依附或单向支配关系的表述，在理念与实践指向上，明确订正为基于平等、自

Expressions of personal attachment or one-way domination are, in principle and practice, explicitly rectified to be based on equality, self-

愿、合意的民事合作或合伙关系，特对下列条款作出订正。

Willing and agreed-upon civil cooperation or partnership relationships hereby make the following Rectification Bill for the following Articles.

第二条 具体条款订正

Article 2 Specific Rectification of Articles

以下订正以“原条款”与“订正后条款”对照形式呈现。订正后条款自本修正案生效之日

The following corrections are presented in a comparative format of “Original Article” and “Corrected Article”. The Corrected Article shall take effect from the date of entry into force of this Rectification Bill.

起，完全取代原条款中相应部分之效力。

To take effect in full, replacing the corresponding part of the original Article.

(1) Rectification of the relevant provisions in Articles 62 to 66 [Life Stages and Action Modes]

㈠ 对第六十二条至第六十六条【人生阶段与行动模式】中相关表述的订正

Original Article (excerpted from the consolidated version, describing the financial development path):

原条款（摘自合订本，描述财务发展路径）：

Working for others -> Working for oneself (selling time) -> Selling time in bulk (creating courses) -> Hiring others to work -> Building a company

“替别人打工->为自己打工（卖时间）->把时间批量卖（做课程）->雇人干活->公司自

Automate -> Use money to make money -> Establish a fund/trust -> Write books and establish a doctrine.

动化->用钱生钱->成立基金/信托->著书立说。”

Rectified Article:

订正后条款:

Providing specialized labor collaboration for others -> Working for oneself (selling professional services) -> Productizing and standardizing services ->

“为他人提供专项劳务协作->为自己工作（出售专业服务）->将服务产品化与标准化->

Integrate resources and expertise through the establishment of civil cooperation or partnership -> construct an automated operational system -> conduct capital operations

通过建立民事合作或合伙关系整合资源与专长->构建自动化运营系统->进行资本运作

->Establish a fund or trust structure->Conduct the output of thought and knowledge.

->设立基金或信托架构->进行思想与知识输出。”

(2) Rectification of Article 63 [Financial Ark: Macro-Period Phase Division]

㈡ 对第六十三条【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】的订正

原条款:

Original provision:

“团队化时代（雇佣他人为自己工作时代）”

“The Era of Teamwork (the era of hiring others to work for oneself)”

订正后条款:

Corrected Article:

“团队（合伙/合作式）协作化时代（通过民事合作与合伙关系进行资源整合的时代）”

“The Era of Team-based (Partnership/Collaborative) Collaboration (the era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relations)”

㈢ 对第二十九条之注 5（关于构建资产体系之手段的释义）的订正

㈢Rectification of the Annotation to Article 29-5 (Interpretation of the Means for Constructing the Asset System)

原条款（部分）：

Original provision (partial):

“…为本人自身构建每月不少于…之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by means of hiring others”

使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的

so that one shall never have to engage in any activity not of one’s own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditure in one’s own life.

工作或活动。”

Work or activities.”

订正后条款:

Corrected Article:

“…为本人自身构建每月不少于…之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过建立民事合作或

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by establishing civil cooperation or…”

合伙关系，合理运用合作方的专长与时间资源，使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之

Partnership, the rational utilization of a partner’s specialized skills and time resources, enabling oneself to never have to concern oneself with any aspect of one’s own life for one’s entire lifetime.

中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。”

any work or activity undertaken for the purpose of consumption-type expenditures that is not performed out of one’s own subjective will.”

第三条 订正解释

Article 3 Rectification Interpretation

(1) This Rectification Bill aims to clarify the original phrasing, which could be interpreted as a unidirectional master-servant relationship,

（一） 本次订正旨在将原表述中可能被解读为“雇主-雇员”之单向支配关系，明

is indeed transformed into an equal civil legal relationship of “partner-to-partner”.

(2) “The reasonable use of others’ time and expertise” is the objective, and “civil cooperation or partnership” is the means to achieve this objective.

确转化为“合作方-合作方”之平等民事法律关系。

the preset legal relationship form.

（二）“合理运用他人时间与专长”是目的，“民事合作或合伙关系”是实现此目

(3) This Rectification does not alter the fundamental objective of the original Article, which is to realize the individual’s financial and action freedom.

的的预设法律关系形式。

（三）本订正不改变原条款旨在表达的实现个人财务与行动自由的根本目标，

仅对实现路径所依赖的社会关系性质进行理念上的澄清与升级。

To conceptually clarify and upgrade the nature of the social relationships upon which the implementation path depends.

第四条 保留条款

Article 4 Reservation Clause

本订正案不影响《人生行动宪章》第五十八条【工资本质】及其他条款对现有雇佣制

This Rectification Bill does not affect Article 58 of the Charter of Life Action [Nature of Wages] and other provisions concerning the existing employment system.

度进行社会分析与批判的效力。该等分析作为背景认知与警示，与本次订正所倡导的

the effectiveness of conducting social analysis and critique. Such analysis, as background cognition and warning, is consistent with what is advocated in this Rectification.

实践道路形成对照，其价值应予保留。

The practical paths formed should be contrasted, and their value ought to be preserved.

第五条 最终效力

Article 5 Final Effectiveness

本订正案经制定人签署后生效，成为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，其效力

This Rectification Bill shall take effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker and become an integral part of the Charter of Life Action, its effectiveness

等同于宪章原文。

Equivalent to the text of the Charter.

制定人签字：

Charter-Maker's Signature:

孙雨钧 (Aaron Suen)

Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

2026 年 2 月 21

February 21, 2026

附件 A.08.001　《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》

Annex A.08.001　Rules for the Implementation of the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

《人生行动宪章》附件 A.08.001

Annex A.08.001 to the Charter of Life Action

《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》（依据《人生行动宪章》第百四十四条制定）

《Rules for the Implementation of the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation》(Formulated in accordance with Article 144 of the Charter of Life Action)

第一条【立法目的与依据】本细则依据《人生行动宪章》第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】制定，与主宪章及其余附件具有同等强制力，用以明确本人参与任何组织的边界、认定标准、例外情形与实施要求。

Article 1 [Legislative Purpose and Basis] These Rules are formulated pursuant to Article 144 of the Charter of Life Action [The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation], possess the same binding force as the main Charter and its other Annexes, and are used to define the boundaries, criteria for determination,

exceptional circumstances, and implementation requirements for my participation in any organization.

第二条【核心规则·二元限定】本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一，此外一律不参与：

Article 2 [Core Rules · Dual Limitation] I shall participate in any organization only under one of the following two circumstances; in all other cases, I shall not participate.

（一）【自建组织】本人自行建立之组织；

(1) [Self-established Organization] An organization established by the individual themselves;

（二）【自愿加入组织】本人基于特定目的、完全认可其宗旨与核心成员而自愿加入之组织。

(2) [Voluntary Organization] An organization that one voluntarily joins based on specific purposes and with full recognition of its mission and core members.

第三条【自建组织之认定】（一）自建组织，指由本人亲自创设、发起或主导设立，并对该组织之宗旨、规则与治理拥有最终决定权之组织。

Article 3 [Recognition of Self-Organized Organizations] (1) A self-organized organization refers to an organization personally established, initiated, or led by the individual, and in which the individual holds the ultimate decision-making power over the organization's purpose, rules, and governance.

（二）自建组织之成员（人员），须由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定；非经本人亲自遴选、甄选者，不得进入本人自建组织。

(2) Members of an organization established by an individual must be personally selected and determined by that individual; those not personally selected and determined by that individual shall not be permitted to enter the organization established by that individual.

（三）特别情形下，本人自愿书面委托特定人员协助或代理遴选，并由本人审查、签署、核准的，视为经本人亲自遴选、甄选者。

(3) In special circumstances, where the individual voluntarily entrusts specific persons in writing to assist in or act as agents for selection, and the individual reviews, signs, and approves the outcome, it shall be deemed as personally selected and chosen by the individual.

第四条【自愿加入组织之认定】（一）本人自愿加入某组织，须同时满足下列全部条件：

Article 4 [Recognition of Voluntary Organization Membership] (1) A person's voluntary membership in an organization shall be subject to the simultaneous satisfaction of all of the following conditions:

1. 本人完全认可该组织之宗旨；

1. I fully endorse the purpose of this organization;

2. 本人完全认可该组织之核心成员（核心人员）；3. 本人系基于特定、明确之目的而加入。

2. I fully recognize the core members of the organization; 3. I am joining based on specific and clear purposes.

（二）“特定、明确之目的”，指本人加入该组织所欲达成之可陈述、可界定的具体目标；无特定目的之泛化、随意加入，不构成本条所称之自愿加入。

(2) "Specific and definite purpose" refers to the specific, articulable, and definable objectives that the individual seeks to achieve by joining the organization; generalized or casual joining without a specific purpose does not constitute the voluntary joining referred to in this Article.

第五条【排除情形·僵化体制等】（一）凡不符合第二条所列两种情形之组织，本人一律不予参与、不予接受。

Article 5 [Exclusions · Rigid Systems, etc.] (1) I shall not participate in or accept any organization that does not meet the two circumstances listed in Article 2.

（二）尤其包括但不限于下列组织或参与形式：

(2) This particularly includes, but is not limited to, the following organizations or forms of participation:

1. 国家公务员等科层制、命令—服从式之僵化体制性组织；

1. Hierarchical, command-obedience rigid systemic organizations such as state civil servants;

2. 本人无法认同其宗旨或核心成员之任何组织；

2. Any organization whose purpose or core members I cannot endorse;

3. 本人非自愿、被迫、或基于外部压力而加入之任何组织。

3. Any organization to which I am not voluntarily joining, or am forced to join, or join under external pressure.

（三）无论该等组织附带何种利益、身份、待遇、稳定或保障，均不构成本人参与之理由。

(3) Regardless of the benefits, status, treatment, stability, or security that such organizations may offer, they do not constitute a reason for my participation.

Article 6 [Relationship with Other Articles of the Main Charter] (1) Article 95 of the Main Charter [“Principle of Non-Participation in Political Parties”] and Article 96 [“Principle of Non-Political Stance”] are the specific inferences and applications of the dual iron law established in these detailed rules in the field of political organizations; political parties are neither organizations I have founded nor organizations I have voluntarily joined for specific purposes, thus they fall within the scope of exclusion in Article 5 of these detailed rules.

(2) Article 94 of the Main Charter [“Principle of Non-Participation in War”] is the application of these detailed rules in the field of military organizations (armies); I do not enlist in the military, do not participate in any war, and do not join any military organization.

(3) Illegal organizations listed in Article 61 of the Main Charter [“Negative List for Activity Organization Themes”] are all excluded and take precedence over the dual circumstances of Article 2 of these detailed rules—that is, organizations I have founded must also not violate Article 61.

Article 7 [Exceptions and Exemptions] (1) The dual limitations of Article 2 of these detailed rules are not exempted by any benefit, status, or treatment.

(2) Only when there is a clear mandatory provision in the current and valid laws or administrative regulations of the People’s Republic of China, and there is no alternative method that complies with my dual iron law, may I participate temporarily and restrictively in accordance with the explicit provisions of the law, and shall provide a written explanation for the reasons and exit within a specified period, restoring the application of the dual iron law.

Article 8 [Validity and Interpretation] (1) These detailed rules are an integral part of the “Charter of Life Action” and have the same binding force as the Main Charter and other Annexes. (2) In case of conflict between these detailed rules and other documents within the system, they shall be handled according to the principles of “new rules prevail over old rules” and “specific prevails over general”.

(3) The ultimate right to interpret these detailed rules belongs to the Charter-Maker.

第六条【与主宪章其他条款之关系】（一）主宪章第九十五条【非政治党派参与原则】、第九十六条【不持政治立场原则】，系本细则所确立之二元铁律在政治组织领域之具体推论与适用；政治性党派既非本人自建，亦非本人基于特定目的自愿认可加入，故落入本细则第五条之排除范围。

Article 9 [Effective Date] These detailed rules shall take effect from the date of signing by the Charter-Maker.

（二）主宪章第九十四条【非战争参与原则】，系本细则在军事组织（军队）领域之适用；本人不参军入伍、不参加任何战争，亦不加入任何军事组织。

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun Effective Date: August 22, 2026

（三）主宪章第六十一条【活动组织主题负面清单】所列之非法组织，一律排除，且优先于本细则第二条之二元情形——即本人自建组织亦不得违反第六十一条。

第七条【例外与豁免】（一）本细则第二条之二元限定，不因任何利益、身份、待遇而豁免。

（二）唯当中华人民共和国现行有效法律或行政法规有明确强制性规定，且不存在任何符合本人二元铁律之替代方式时，方可依法律明文而临时、限缩性地参与，并应于书面说明原因后限期退出、恢复二元铁律之适用。

第八条【效力与解释】（一）本细则为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，与主宪章及其他附件具有同等强制力。（二）本细则与体系内其他文件冲突时，依”新规优于旧规”“特别优于一般”原则处理。

（三）本细则之最终解释权归宪章制定人所有。

第九条【生效】本细则自宪章制定人签署之日起生效。

制定人：孙雨钧 生效日期：2026 年 8 月 22 日

附件 B.01.001　《人生行动宪章非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单》

Annex B.01.001 “List of Exemptions from the ‘Principle of Non-Assistance Unless Necessary’ of the Charter of Life Action”

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original knowledge base document]

附件 B.01.001：

Annex B.01.001:

人生行动宪章非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单

List of Exemptions from the “Principle of Non-Assistance Unless Necessary” of the Charter of Life Action

第一条 豁免名单设立目的

Article 1 Purpose of Establishing the Exemption List

To implement Article 84 of this “Charter,” the “Principle of Providing Services Upon Invitation,” and its related articles, while also considering humanitarianism, social responsibility, and long-term cooperative relationships, this exemption list is hereby established. When an individual or organization on this list meets one of the following conditions, the restriction of “no assistance unless invited” may not apply, and I may provide necessary assistance proactively or without a clear request:

(1) Has provided crucial support to my life ideals, career development, asset creation, or personal safety;

(2) Has a long-term, stable, and mutually trusting commercial or strategic cooperative relationship with me;

(3) Belongs to specific groups that must be assisted by law, ethics, or humanitarianism (such as minors, patients, or vulnerable individuals in emergency situations);

(4) Individuals with whom I have familial or dependent relationships (such as parents, children, spouses, etc.);

(5) Other circumstances that I, after careful assessment, deem to be genuinely necessary for exemption.

Article 2 Principles for List Management

(1) This list is dynamically maintained by me and reviewed regularly (at least once every six months);

(2) The inclusion or removal of any individual or organization from this list requires their written or electronic confirmation;

(3) This list does not constitute an absolute legal commitment nor does it create unlimited liability, and it does not replace a formal contract or power of attorney.

为落实本《宪章》第八十四条“受邀服务提供原则”及其相关条款，同时兼顾人道主义、社会责任与长期合作关系，特设立本豁免名单。列入本名单之个人或组织，在符合下列条件之一时，可不适用“非受邀不帮助”之限制，本人可主动或在未明确请求时提供必要协助：

Exemption List Form

（一）曾对本人人生理想、事业发展、资产创造或生命安全提供过关键性支持；

No. Name/Org. ID No. Relationship Exemption Type Exemption Period Remarks

（二）与本人存在长期、稳定、互信的商业或战略合作关系；

1 **Yi Ju 36012319*****1723 First Love Ultimate Lifetime Validity Already confirmed by the person: The spiritual source of my being

（三）属于法律、伦理或人道主义上必须予以协助的特定群体（如未成年、病患、紧急状况下的弱势个体）；

2 **Li Ju 440***2003**03**** Quasi-founder Founder Lifetime valid Beneficiary Partner Business Person without body No words not Road Dislike share Can talk of On Voluntary proof Most intimate Of Accept female friends Essence And be supported Help Matters and Their Motivation Person Good life Intention Struggle Motivation Before Mention Under In this Ability Power Range

（四）与本人存在亲属或扶养关系的个体（如父母、子女、配偶等）；

Provide maximum assistance within the scope.

（五）其他经本人审慎评估认为确有豁免必要的情形。

3 **Rongju 52*******199**19**** University classmates long-term valid emergency civil classmate same time affairs desk provide priority certificate at the same time key applicable business second note and academic and other multi-faceted support

第二条 名单管理原则

Article 3 Annex Validity

（一）本名单由本人动态维护，定期审查（每半年至少审视一次）；

This Annex is an integral part of the Charter of Life Action and shall have the same effect. For matters not covered, the principles of the Charter shall be followed for interpretation and implementation.

（二）任何人或组织列入或移出本名单，均需经本人书面或电子记录确认；

（三）本名单不作为绝对性法律承诺且不构成无限责任，不替代正式合同或授权委托。

豁免名单表格

序号 姓名/组 证 证件号码 与本人 豁 豁免期限 备注织名称 件 关系 免类 理型 由

1 ＊＊依 居 36012319*****1723 初恋 最 终身有效 已经民 初 不在身 的 我身份 初 边了证 精神力量源泉

2 **丽 居 440***2003**03**** 准创始 创 终身有效 受助民 合伙人 业 者无身 无话不 路 反感份 可谈 的 上 自愿证 最亲密 的 接女性朋 精 受，友 神 且被支 帮助柱 事项之 及其一 动机人 系善生 意 动奋 机前斗 提的 下，力 在本量 人能之 力范

一 围内给予最大帮助

3 **榕 居 52*******199**19**** 大学同 多 长期有效 紧急民 学和同 次 事务身 桌 提 优份 供 先，证 关 同时键 适用业 第二务 条备和 注学业及其他多方面支持

第三条 附件效力

本附件为《人生行动宪章》之组成部分，与其具有同等效力。未尽事宜，依宪章原则解释与执行。

附件 C.01.001　《人生行动宪章之关于对弟妹提供经济援助的决策准则》

Annex C.01.001 “Decision-Making Criteria for Providing Financial Assistance to Younger Siblings under the Charter of Life Action”

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original knowledge base document〕

附件 C.01.001：

Annex C.01.001:

《人生行动宪章之关于对弟妹提供经济援助的决策准则》

“Decision-Making Criteria for Providing Financial Assistance to Younger Siblings under the Charter of Life Action”

第一条 【宗旨与依据】

Article 1 【Purpose and Basis】

为在家族关系中践行本《宪章》之核心原则，包括但不限于 第四条【价值观排序】、第二十条【核心资产创造之宗旨】、第七十二条【利他主义思维】 及 第七十三条【共赢主义思维】，特制定本准则。旨在通过对弟妹（此处之弟妹是指弟弟或妹妹，不论是亲弟弟妹妹或是养弟弟妹

妹，或因其他法律关系、协议关系、约定关系产生的近似弟弟或妹妹的晚辈，以下全文同。）的经济援助行为进行规范，确保资源投入符合本人人生战略方向，并真正促进家族整体与成员个体的长期正向发展，避免资源被低效或无效消耗。

This criterion is hereby established to practice the core principles of this Charter in familial relationships, including but not limited to Article 4 【Value Prioritization】, Article 20 【Purpose of Core Asset Creation】, Article 72 【Altruistic Thinking】, and Article 73 【Win-Win Thinking】. It aims to regulate the financial assistance provided to younger siblings (hereinafter, "younger siblings" refers to younger brothers or sisters, whether biological, adopted, or younger individuals arising from other legal relationships, agreements, or arrangements that approximate a sibling relationship, as used throughout this document). The purpose is to ensure that resource allocation aligns with the individual's life strategy and genuinely promotes the long-term positive development of both the family as a whole and its individual members, preventing the inefficient or ineffective consumption of resources.

第二条 【援助的根本原则】

Article 2 【Fundamental Principles of Assistance】

对弟妹提出的任何金钱或经济请求，均遵循 "成长投资优先，消费享乐不助" 之根本原则。所有援助决策必须通过以下三级审查：

All monetary or financial requests from younger siblings shall adhere to the fundamental principle of "prioritizing investments in growth, not supporting consumption or hedonism." All assistance decisions must undergo the following three-tier review:

1. 目的审查： 请求之目的是否指向 "人生成长" 与 "认知觉醒"？ 2. 效益审查： 援助行为产生的积极影响，是否能超越个体，惠及整个家族或更大范围的人类共同体？ 3. 能力审查： 援助行为是否在本人 "力所能及" 范围内，且符合 "最小可行付出" 原则，不会损害本人核心资产与现金流安全?

1. Purpose Review: Does the purpose of the request point towards "life growth" and "cognitive awakening"? 2. Benefit Review: Will the positive impact generated by the assistance extend beyond the individual to benefit the entire family or a broader human community? 3. Capacity Review: Is the assistance within the individual's "capacity to provide" and in accordance with the "minimum feasible contribution" principle, without compromising the safety of one's core assets and cash flow?

第三条 【鼓励性援助事项（绿灯清单）】

Article 3 【Encouraged Assistance Matters (Green List)】

对于符合以下全部特征的请求，原则上应予积极考虑并提供力所能及的帮助：

Requests that possess all of the following characteristics should, in principle, be given active consideration and assistance within one's capacity:

(一) 教育与成长投资： 为提升专业技能、认知水平而支付的优质教育培训费用、购买经典书籍、参与有深度的行业会议等。(二) 创业启动支持： 基于详实可行的商业计划书，且其事业方向与本人价值观相符或能创造社会价值的初期启动资金（可考虑以股权或债权形式投入）。(三) 健康危机救助： 为解决突发性、严重的健康问题而必需的治疗费用。(四) 战略性咨询： 本人以其专业知识，为其提供人生规划、职业发展、投资决策等方面的策略指导（此为首要帮助形式）。(五) 其他个人力所能及，且基于双方均自愿且一致约定的必要帮助。

(1) Education and Growth Investment: Payment for high-quality education and training to enhance professional skills and cognitive levels, purchase of classic books, participation in in-depth industry conferences, etc. (2) Entrepreneurial Startup Support: Initial startup capital based on a detailed and feasible business plan, where the business direction aligns with the individual's values or can create social value (investment in the form of equity or debt may be considered). (3) Health Crisis Relief: Necessary medical expenses for resolving sudden, severe health problems. (4) Strategic Consultation: Provision of strategic guidance on life planning, career development, investment decisions, etc., based on the individual's professional expertise (this is the primary form of assistance). (5) Other necessary assistance that the individual is capable of providing, based on the mutual and voluntary agreement of both parties.

第四条 【禁止性援助事项（红灯清单）】

Article 4 【Prohibited Assistance Matters (Red List)】

对于符合以下任一特征的请求，原则上不予提供经济援助：(一) 纯消费性娱乐： 用于非必要的奢侈品消费、娱乐旅游、高档餐饮等对个人成长无实质助益的享乐性支出。(二) 维系不良生活习惯： 任何可能助长其懒惰、依赖或不良嗜好的支出。(三) 大额生活品质提升： 包括但不限于为凑足房产、车辆等非紧迫性资产的首付而提供的赠款性援助。此类请求混淆了 “需要” 与 “欲望” ，且无法带来真正的成长激励，反而可能滋生依赖。大额的数额标准，由提供帮助的人自行确定，并结合一事一议原则，先或与提供帮助致答复同时明确告知相对方。(四) 弥补非战略性财务赤字： 因个人不擅理财、冲动消费导致的日常财务赤字。(五) 其他非基于法定，也非基于约定或/且非本人自愿的，任何非必要帮助。

Economic assistance shall not be provided, in principle, for requests that meet any of the following criteria: (1) Purely consumptive entertainment: hedonic

expenditures such as for non-essential luxury goods, entertainment tourism, or high-end dining, which offer no substantive benefit to personal growth. (2) Maintaining unhealthy lifestyles: any expenditure that may foster laziness, dependency, or harmful habits. (3) Large-scale quality of life improvements: including, but not limited to, grant-based assistance provided to cover the down payment for non-urgent assets such as real estate or vehicles. Such requests conflate "need" with "desire" and fail to provide genuine motivation for growth, potentially fostering dependency instead. The threshold for "large-scale" shall be determined by the provider of assistance, in conjunction with the case-by-case principle, and clearly communicated to the recipient either prior to or simultaneously with the response. (4) Covering non-strategic financial deficits: daily financial deficits resulting from poor personal financial management or impulsive consumption. (5) Any other non-essential assistance that is neither based on statute, nor on agreement, and/or not voluntarily requested by the individual.

第五条 【决策与执行流程】

Article 5 【Decision-Making and Implementation Process】

1. 书面请求：鼓励（或要求）弟妹就大额援助请求提交简单的书面说明，阐述其目的、预期成长收益及对家族的潜在价值。2. 本质分析：依据 第二十五条【一事一议原则】，结合本准则进行独立分析。3. 形式选择：即使予以援助，优先选择 "知识传授（第三条）" 或 "资源链接" 而非直接给钱。若必须提供金钱，可明确为 "有条件赠予"（如达成某个学习目标后报销）或"贷款"，并订立简单协议，以培养其责任感和契约精神。4. 记录复盘：对重大援助决策进行记录，并定期复盘其效果，验证本准则的有效性。

1. Written Request: Partners are encouraged (or required) to submit a brief written statement for requests for large-scale assistance, outlining its purpose, expected growth benefits, and potential value to the collective. 2. Substantive Analysis: Conduct an independent analysis in accordance with Article 25 【Case-by-Case Principle】 and these guidelines. 3. Form of Assistance: Even when assistance is provided, prioritize "knowledge transfer (Article 3)" or "resource linkage" over direct monetary grants. If monetary aid is necessary, it may be structured as a "conditional gift" (e.g., reimbursement upon achieving a specific learning goal) or a "loan," with a simple agreement established to foster a sense of responsibility and contractual spirit. 4. Documentation and Review: Record major assistance decisions and conduct periodic reviews of their outcomes to verify the effectiveness of these guidelines.

第六条 【生效与实施】本补正案自宪章补正人签字之日起生效，自生效之日起施行。

Article 6 【Effectiveness and Implementation】This Correction Bill shall take effect from the date of signature by the Charter Rectifier and shall be implemented from the date of its effectiveness.

附件 D.01.001 《人生行动宪章》第九十四条（非战争参与原则）实施条例

Annex D.01.001 Implementation Regulations for Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” (Principle of Non-Participation in War)

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original knowledge base document〕

《人生行动宪章》第九十四条（非战争参与原则）实施条例第一章 总则第一条（立法依据）为切实贯彻《人生行动宪章》第九十四条”任何情况下，不因任何原因参军入伍，不参加任何战争”之原则，特制定本条例，以规范国家宣布战时状态前后，本人为规避战争牵连所采取的预防性迁徙、出入境管理、身份与国际居留权安排等行动方案。

Implementation Regulations for Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” (Principle of Non-Participation in War) Chapter I General Provisions Article 1 (Legislative Basis) In order to effectively implement the principle of Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” — “under no circumstances and for no reason to enlist in the military or participate in any war” — these Regulations are hereby enacted to standardize the action plans for preventive migration, entry and exit management, and arrangements for identity and international residency that the individual may undertake to avoid involvement in war, both before and after a state of war is declared by a nation.

第二条（核心目标）通过系统性、前瞻性安排，确保本人在任何国家或地区进入战时状态前，能够合法、有序、安全地迁离潜在交战区域或参战国，最大限度降低战争对人身安全、行动自由及长期人生规划的冲击。

Article 2 (Core Objectives) Through systematic and forward-looking arrangements, ensure that the individual can legally, orderly, and safely evacuate from potential conflict zones or belligerent nations before any country or region enters a state of war, thereby minimizing the impact of war on personal safety, freedom of movement, and long-term life planning.

第三条（基本原则）（1）主动性原则：以预警为导向，在战争风险显著升高或国家正式宣布战时状态前，启动预案。（2）预防性原则：以迁徙规避为核心手段，不依赖事后应急响应。（3）合法性原则：所有行动均遵守国际法与行为地国内法，确保手续合法、路径合规。（4）分散风险原则：身份、居留权、资产及居住地均作多国备份，避免单一依赖。

Article 3 (Basic Principles) (1) Proactivity Principle: Guided by early warnings, initiate contingency plans when the risk of war significantly increases or when a nation formally declares a state of war. (2) Preventive Principle: Centered on migration as the core means of avoidance, without relying on post-factum emergency responses. (3) Legality Principle: All actions shall comply with international law and the domestic law of the place of conduct, ensuring legality of procedures and compliance of pathways. (4) Risk Diversification Principle: Maintain backups for identity, residency rights, assets, and place of residence across multiple countries to avoid reliance on a single one.

第二章 关键术语定义第四条（战时状态）指主权国家依据本国法律或国际法，正式宣布进入战争、武装冲突、全国性军事动员或实际军事管制状态，包括但不限于：（1）国家发布战争动员令或宣战公告；（2）联合国安理会或国际法院认定存在武装冲突；（3）本人国籍国、常住国或计划前往国被普遍国际舆论视为实际参战国。

Chapter II Key Terminology Definitions

第五条（预防性迁徙）指为规避战争波及，在战时状态正式生效前，将常居地、工作地及法律身份主动转移至中立国或非参战国。

Article 4 (State of War) refers to a sovereign state's formal declaration of entry into a state of war, armed conflict, national military mobilization, or de facto military control in accordance with its domestic laws or international law, including but not limited to: (1) the state issues a war mobilization order or a declaration of war; (2) the United Nations Security Council or the International Court of Justice determines the existence of an armed conflict; (3) the person's country of nationality, country of usual residence, or country of intended travel is widely regarded by international public opinion as an actual participant in the conflict.

第六条（安全第二国）指同时满足以下条件的国家：（1）在当前国际冲突中明确保持中立或非交战立场；（2）与本人国籍国无常设引渡或强制军事合作协议；（3）政治经济环境相对稳定，具备长期居留及营商法律基础。

Article 5 (Preventive Migration) refers to the proactive transfer of one's place of usual residence, place of work, and legal status to a neutral or non-participating country before a state of war formally takes effect, in order to avoid the impact of war.

Article 6 (Safe Second Country) refers to a country that simultaneously meets the following conditions: (1) it explicitly maintains a neutral or non-belligerent stance in the current international conflict; (2) it has no standing extradition or compulsory military cooperation agreements with the person's country of nationality; (3) its political and economic environment is relatively stable, providing a legal foundation for long-term residence and business operations.

第三章 预警与风险评估机制第七条（风险监测清单）持续监测以下信号，任一信号显著升级即触发预案评估：（1）国籍国或常住国与它国军事对峙升级、边境冲突频发；（2）主要大国或联合国发出战争风险警示；（3）全球主流媒体广泛报道某地区战争可能性高于 40%。

Chapter III Early Warning and Risk Assessment Mechanism

Article 7 (Risk Monitoring List) Continuously monitor the following signals; a significant escalation of any signal will trigger a contingency assessment: (1) escalation of military confrontation or frequent border conflicts between the person's country of nationality or country of usual residence and another country; (2) major powers or the United Nations issue war risk warnings; (3) global mainstream media widely report that the probability of war in a certain region exceeds 40%.

Article 8 (Risk Assessment Process) Conduct routine monthly assessments of geopolitical risks; when the risk level reaches "High": (1) initiate a review and filing of destination countries; (2) check the validity of all entry and exit documents; (3) confirm that emergency financial channels are unobstructed.

Chapter IV Preventive Migration Plan

Article 9 (Migration Trigger Conditions) Immediately initiate preventive migration upon fulfillment of any of the following conditions: (1) the government of the person's country of nationality or country of usual residence issues a preliminary order for war mobilization; (2) a Safe Second Country announces the suspension of visa issuance to citizens of the country of usual residence; (3) multiple embassies begin to evacuate their nationals.

Article 10 (Destination Selection Priority) (1) First-choice countries: Neutral countries where one already holds long-term residence rights, permanent resident status, or can enter visa-free and is permitted long-term residence; (2) Second-choice countries: Non-participating countries where one has already obtained a work visa, business residence, or investment residence, and where entry procedures are simplified; (3) Alternative countries: Countries that offer visa-free or visa-on-arrival entry for Chinese citizens and allow for on-site renewal of short-term residence permits.

Article 11 (Migration Procedure) (1) Phase I (Preparation Period): Transfer necessary assets to a Safe Second Country and update residence documents for

the destination country; (2) Phase II (Initiation Period): Book commercial flights or land transportation to the destination country, ensuring at least two viable routes; (3) Phase III (Transition Period): Upon arrival, immediately proceed with address registration, tax registration, and local bank account setup to establish local legal contact points.

Chapter V Entry, Exit, and Identity Management Plan

Article 12 (Document Preparation) Keep the following original documents and encrypted electronic copies readily available: (1) current valid passport (at least two legally held passports of different nationalities); (2) residence card, permanent resident certificate, or long-term visa of the destination country; (3) travel documents such as international driver's license, seafarer's certificate, and certificate of no criminal record.

Article 13 (Entry and Exit Strategy) (1) Prioritize neutral countries with direct air links to Chinese power centers as transit points; (2) Avoid flights of airlines from the person's country of nationality or participating countries; (3) Provide only the minimum necessary information at entry and exit points and do not carry any items related to political or military content.

第八条（风险评估流程）每月例行评估地缘政治风险，当风险等级达”高”时：（1）启动目的地国家备案审查；（2）检查所有出入境证件有效期；（3）确认紧急资金通道畅通。

Article 14 (Emergency Channel Contingency Plan) In the event of commercial transportation disruption: (1) Contact local diplomatic missions of neutral countries to seek consular assistance; (2) Register with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or the International Committee of the Red Cross as a "conflict evacuee"; (3) Rent private transportation for overland travel to a neighboring country.

第四章 预防性迁徙方案第九条（迁徙启动条件）满足以下任一条件时，立即启动预防性迁徙：（1）国籍国或常住国政府发布战争动员预备令；（2）安全第二国宣布停止向常住国公民发放签证；（3）多国使馆开始撤离本国侨民。

Chapter VI International Residence Backup Plan

第十条（目的地选择优先级）（1）首选国：已有长期居留权、永久居民身份或免签入境且允许长期居留的中立国；（2）次选国：已办理工作签证、商务居留或投资居留，且入境手续简化的非参战国；（3）备选国：对中国公民免签/落地签，且可现场办理短期居留延期手续的国家。

Article 15 (Residence Tiers) A three-tier residence backup system shall be established: (1) First-tier residence: permanent resident status (green card), long-term business residence; (2) Second-tier residence: work visa, study visa,

investment residence (renewable); (3) Third-tier residence: visa-free/visa-on-arrival, humanitarian residence obtained from tourist visa.

第十一条（迁徙程序）（1）第一阶段（准备期）：转移必要财产至安全第二国，办理目的地国居留文件更新；（2）第二阶段（启动期）：预订商业航班或陆路交通前往目的地国，确保至少两条可行路线；（3）第三阶段（过渡期）：抵达后立即办理地址登记、税务登记及本地银行账户，建立当地法律联系点。

Article 16 (Identity Activation Process) The validity of residence tiers shall be reassessed annually to ensure: (1) At least two first-tier residence rights in different countries remain valid; (2) Changes in visa exemption entry policies are verified quarterly.

第五章 出入境与身份管理方案第十二条（证件预备）常备以下证件原件及加密电子副本：（1）当前有效护照（至少两本不同国籍合法持有）；（2）目的地国居留卡、永久居民证或长期签证；（3）国际驾照、海员证等出行证明、无犯罪记录证明。

Chapter VII Special Circumstances Handling

第十三条（出入境策略）（1）优先选择与中文权力通航的中立国作为中转地；（2）避免乘坐国籍国或参战国航空公司航班；（3）出入境时仅提供最小必要信息，不携带任何涉及政治、军事内容的物品。

Article 17 (Handling of Home Country at War) If the home country becomes a belligerent state: (1) Immediate suspension of using that country's passport as the primary travel document; (2) Application for an international travel document through a second country's residence status; (3) Within the limits of the law, initiate nationality change or dual nationality procedures to reduce association risks.

第十四条（应急通道预案）若商业交通中断：（1）联系当地中立国外交机构寻求领事协助；（2）通过联合国难民署（UNHCR）或国际红十字会登记为”冲突避险者”；（3）租用私人交通工具经陆路前往邻国。

Article 18 (Coverage for Family Members) Direct family members are subject to these regulations and require prior processing of: (1) Notarized and certified kinship documents; (2) Dependent residence applications; (3) Emergency contact and assembly plans.

第六章 国际居留权备份方案第十五条（居留权层级）建立三级居留权备份体系：（1）一级居留权：永久居民身份（绿卡）、长期商务居留；（2）二级居留权：工作签证、留学签证、投资居留（可续签）；（3）三级居留权：免签/落地签、旅游签证转人道主义居留。

Chapter VIII Supplementary Provisions

第十六条（身份激活流程）每年重新层级居留权有效性，确保：（1）至少两个国家的一级居留权处于有效状态；（2）每季度验证一次免签国入境政策变动。

Article 19 (Regulation Revision) These regulations shall be evaluated and updated annually based on changes in geopolitical situations, revisions to international law, and adjustments to entry and exit policies.

第七章 特别情况处理第十七条（国籍国参战的处理）若国籍国成为参战国：（1）立即暂停使用该国护照作为主要旅行证件；（2）通过第二国居留身份申请国际旅行证件；（3）在法律许可范围内，启用国籍变更或双重国籍程序以降低关联风险。

第十八条（家庭成员的覆盖）直系亲属适用本条例，需提前为其办理：（1）亲属关系公证认证；（2）依附性居留申请；（3）紧急联络与集合预案。

第八章 附则第十九条（条例修订）根据地缘政治变化、国际法修订、出入境政策调整，每年评估并更新本条例。

第二十条（生效与解释）本条例自签署之日起生效，解释权归《人生行动宪章》制定人所有。

Article 20 (Effectiveness and Interpretation) These regulations shall take effect from the date of signing, with the right of interpretation belonging to the Charter-Maker of the Charter of Life Action.

第二十一条（保管与备份）本条例实行加密存储，纸质副本存放于安全第二国银行保险箱。

Article 21 (Custody and Backup) These regulations shall be stored in encrypted form, with paper copies held in a safe deposit box at a bank in a second country.

签署制定人：_____日期：_____年_____月_____日

Charter-Maker: _____ Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day

附录 1：安全第二国列表（动态更新）更新日期：_____年_____月_____日评估标准：中立国地位、非北约成员国、无引渡条约（或执行宽松）、免签/落地签便利性、医疗与基建水平。

Appendix 1: List of Safe Second Countries (Dynamically Updated)Update Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day Evaluation Criteria: Neutral nation status, non-NATO member, no extradition treaty (or lax enforcement), convenience of visa-free/visa-on-arrival entry, level of medical and infrastructure services.

优先级 国家名称 安全属性 入境/居留方式 所需证件/资产准备 风险备注 Tier 1 新加坡 永久中立/ 长期签证 (家族办 护照、已获批的 EP/ 虽无引渡(核心避 经济稳定 公室/EP) PR 卡、本地银行账户 但亲西方，险) 需低调。Tier 1 瑞士 传统中立 居留许可 (L/B 护照、居留卡、租房申根区，(核心避 国 Permit) 合同 但严守中险) 立，不参与战争。Tier 2 马来西亚 东盟成员/

MM2H/长期社 护照、批准函、返程 距离近，(紧急中 对华友好 交签证 机票 文化饮食转) 适应快，成本低。Tier 2 泰国 旅游/养老 精英签/O-A 退休 护照、签证卡、存款 医疗好，(紧急中胜地 签 证明 但政局偶转) 有动荡，适合短期过渡。Tier 3 阿联酋 (迪 商业枢纽/ 免签/黄金签证 有效期 6 个月以上护 进出自由，(免签保 拜) 免税 照 无税，适底) 合资产避险。Tier 3 塞尔维亚 对华免签/ 免签入境 (30 天) 护照 欧洲唯一(免签保 欧洲腹地 对华免签，底) 虽靠近冲突区但本身中立。Tier 3 土耳其 欧亚枢纽 电子签证 (60 天) 护照、电子签证打印 虽局势复(免签保 件杂，但适底) 合作为去往欧洲的跳板。附录 2：紧急联络机构与联系方式 A. 官方与国际组织（用于寻求庇护或紧急撤离）机构名称 关键联系人/部门 紧急电话/代码 备注国际红十字会 东亚地区代表处 +852 2509 4400 (香港) 战时保护(ICRC) 平民、查询失踪人员。联合国难民署 区域办公室 +852 2848 0100 (香港) 仅在面临(UNHCR) 迫在眉睫的生命威胁时申请难民地位。无国界医生 紧急医疗热线 视当地国家而定 用于战时(MSF) 医疗紧急救援。

Priority Country Name Security Attribute Entry/Residence Method Required Documents/Asset Preparation Risk Note Tier 1 Singapore Permanent Neutrality/ Long-term Visa (Family Passport, approved EP/PR Although no extradition (core Economic Stability Office/EP) Card, local bank account refuge), pro-Western, requires discretion.Tier 1 Switzerland Traditional Neutrality Residence Permit (L/B Passport, residence card, Schengen Area, (core refuge)Permit) rental contract but strictly neutral, does not participate in wars.Tier 2 Malaysia ASEAN Member/ MM2H/Long-term Social Passport, approval letter, Close proximity, (emergency Pro-China Friendly Visa return ticket transfer), quick cultural and dietary adaptation, low cost.Tier 2 Thailand Tourism/Retirement Elite Visa/O-A Retirement Passport, visa card, deposit Good medical care, (emergency Hub Visa certificate transfer), occasional political instability, suitable for short-term transition.Tier 3 UAE (Dubai) Business Hub/ Visa-free/Gold Visa Passport valid for more than 6 Free entry and exit, (visa-free Tax Exemption months tax base), suitable for asset hedging.Tier 3 Serbia Visa-free for Chinese/ Visa-free Entry (30 days) Passport Only European country (visa-free European Hinterland base) visa-free for Chinese,although near conflict zones but itself neutral.Tier 3 Turkey Eurasian Hub E-visa (60 days) Passport, printed e-visa Although the situation is complex, it is suitable as a springboard for cooperation to go to Europe. Appendix 2: Emergency Contact Organizations and Contact Information A. Official and International Organizations (for seeking asylum or emergency evacuation) Organization Name Key Contact/Department Emergency Phone/Code Remarks International Committee of the Red Cross East Asia Regional Office +852 2509 4400 (Hong Kong) Wartime protection (ICRC) Protection of civilians, inquiries about missing persons. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Office +852 2848 0100 (Hong Kong) Only apply for refugee status when facing imminent threats to life. Doctors Without Borders Emergency Medical Hotline Varies by country Used for wartime medical emergency rescue.

B. 私人救援与商业服务（用于付费撤离）机构类型 服务商名称 24H 紧急专线 服务内容国际 SOS 会员服务中心 +65 6415 9800 (亚洲) 医疗撤离、政治风(International 险撤离、安保建 SOS) 议。私人安保公司 [填写您签约的公司] [填写专属热线] 陆地护送、安全屋安排。海外律师事务所 [填写律师姓名] [填写 WhatsApp/电话] 提供当地法律庇护、资产冻结应对。

B. Private Rescue and Commercial Services (for paid evacuation) Organization Type Service Provider Name 24H Emergency Hotline Service Content International SOS Member Service Center +65 6415 9800 (Asia) Medical evacuation, political risk evacuation, security advice. Private Security Company [Fill in your contracted company] [Fill in dedicated hotline] Land escort, safe house arrangements. Overseas Law Firm [Fill in lawyer's name] [Fill in WhatsApp/phone] Provide local legal protection, asset freeze response.

C. 核心人际网络（“死开关”联系人）关系 姓名 备用电话/加密通讯 ID 授权指令第一联系 (Signal/ 拥有全权处理资产及法律事务的委托书。人 (配偶/ WhatsApp 直系亲属) ID)海外受托 (Telegram 仅在失联超过 72 小时后启动寻找程序。人 (海外信 ID)任朋友)

C. Core Interpersonal Network ("Dead Switch" Contacts) Relationship Name Backup Phone/Encrypted Communication ID First Contact for Authorization Instructions (Signal/ WhatsApp ID) Person with Full Power of Attorney for Assets and Legal Affairs (Spouse/ Direct Family ID) Overseas Trustee (Telegram ID) Activate Search Procedure Only After Being Out of Contact for More Than 72 Hours. Overseas Appointed Friend)

附录 3：必要文件清单与存放位置示意图原则： 原件不离身，副本分地存，云端加密备。

Annex 3: List of Essential Documents and Diagram of Storage Locations Principle: Originals on person, copies stored in different locations, encrypted cloud backup.

A. 核心文件清单 (The “Grab Bag”) 1. 身份证件： - 护照原件（主护照及备用护照） - 身份证原件 - 驾照原件（及国际驾照 IDP）2. 权属证明： - 房产证/不动产登记证复印件（加盖公章） - 车辆登记证复印件 3. 金融资产： - 银行卡/信用卡（确保境外可用） - 加密货币私钥/助记词（纸质版，严禁电子版） - 银行存款证明 4. 法律文书： - 出生证明、结婚证（涉外公证认证版） - 授权委托书（POA）

A. Core Document List (The "Grab Bag") 1. Identification Documents: - Original passport (primary and backup passports) - Original national ID card - Original driver's license (and International Driving Permit IDP) 2. Proof of Ownership: - Photocopy of property deed/real estate registration certificate (with official seal) - Photocopy of vehicle registration certificate 3. Financial Assets: - Bank cards/credit cards (ensure international usability) - Private keys/mnemonic phrases for cryptocurrency (physical copy, electronic versions strictly prohibited)

- Bank deposit certificate 4. Legal Documents: - Birth certificate, marriage certificate (notarized and certified for foreign use) - Power of Attorney (POA)

B. 存放位置矩阵 (Storage Matrix)存放位置 包含文件类型 访问方式 安全性评估随身/保险箱 原件：护照、身份证、现 24 小时随身携带 最高（随时可用）金、信用卡 或酒店保险柜常住地书房 副本：所有文件的纸质复 钥匙/密码 中等（需提前取回）印件、扫描件光盘云端加密盘 电子扫描件：所有文件的 强密码 + 双重验 高（物理隔绝，需网 PDF 加密压缩包 证 络）海外保险箱 核心原件：备用护照、房 位于安全第二国 极高（物理隔绝，战产本、公证书 （如新加坡/瑞士） 时取用需先抵达该国）银行

B. Storage Matrix Storage Location Types of Files Included Access Method Security Assessment On-person/Safe Box Originals: passport, ID card, cash, 24-hour on-person carry or hotel safe credit card Highest (always available) Permanent Residence Study Room Copies: all paper copies, scanned copies Key/password Medium (requires advance retrieval) Encrypted Cloud Disk Electronic scans: encrypted PDF archive of all files Strong password + double verification High (physically isolated, requires network) Overseas Safe Box Core originals: backup passport, property deed, Located in a secure second country (e.g., Singapore/Switzerland) Extremely High (physically isolated, requires arrival in the country for wartime access)

C. 存放位置示意图 (文字版) 1. “逃生包” (Go Bag)： 放置于玄关柜第二层，内含 3 天换洗衣物、核心证件原件、5000 美元现金、充电宝。2. “备份硬盘”： 放置于办公室办公桌抽屉暗格，内含所有数据加密备份。3. “海外据点”： 位于[国家]的[城市]的[银行名称]保险箱内，存放第二国籍护照及资产证明。

C. Storage Location Diagram (Text Version) 1. “Go Bag”: Placed in the second layer of the entryway cabinet, containing 3 days of change of clothes, original core documents, $5,000 in cash, and a power bank. 2. “Backup Hard Drive”: Placed in a hidden compartment of the office desk drawer, containing all encrypted data backups. 3. “Overseas Base”: Located in a safe deposit box at [Bank Name] in [City], [Country], storing the second nationality passport and asset proof documents.

附件 E.01.001　关于修改《人生行动宪章》第十八条及第十九条规定的修正案

Annex E.01.001 Amendment to the “Charter of Life Action” concerning the modification of Articles 18 and 19

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original document from the knowledge base〕

关于修改《人生行动宪章》第十八条及第

Amendment to the “Charter of Life Action” concerning the modification of Articles 18 and

十九条规定的修正案

19

为使适应实践反馈情况，经宪章制定人审议决定，对原《人生行动宪章》之宪章原文之第十八条、第十九条作出如下修改：

In order to adapt to practical feedback, after deliberation and decision by the Charter-Maker, the following modifications are made to Articles 18 and 19 of the original text of the “Charter of Life Action”:

第一条 对第十八条的修改

Article 1 Modification to Article 18

将第十八条中“应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73)元，此平均数不得低于 USD 45 元”修改为：

Change “Article 18: ‘It shall be ensured that the average daily cash flow is greater than or equal to USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73), and this average shall not be less than USD 45’” to:

“应确保每日平均现金流维持在 CNY 175 至 300 (USD 26 至 45, CHF 26 至 48, EUR 22 至 45, NZD 43 至 73)元区间内，且平均不低于 CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49)元。”

“The average daily cash flow shall be maintained within the range of CNY 175 to 300 (USD 26 to 45, CHF 26 to 48, EUR 22 to 45, NZD 43 to 73), with an average of not less than CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49).”

原条款中设置的警戒线 (USD 50 / CNY 335)继续有效。

The warning line set forth in the original Article (USD 50 / CNY 335) remains in effect.

第二条 对第十九条的修改将第十九条中“应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备”修改为:

Article 2 The amendment to Article 19 shall amend the phrase in Article 19 “shall ensure that after the establishment of the venture, they hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency” to:

“应确保创业后手头持有 10 万至 15 万元人民币或等额之外币现金储备。”

A cash reserve of RMB 100,000 to 150,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency shall be maintained after the establishment of the partnership.

第三条解释权本修正案之最终解释权归制定方所有。

Article 3. Right of Interpretation The right of final interpretation of this Rectification Bill shall belong to the Charter-Maker.

第四条溯及力本修正案之规定，对于在本修正案施行之日（2026 年 2 月 8 日）前已发生且持续至该日之后的行为或状态，具有溯及适用的效力。具体而言，在本修正案施行之日后进行签署、确认或任何形式追认的相关文件或安排，若其日期晚于 2026 年 2 月 8 日，则其涉及的资金标准须溯及适用本修正案调整后的规定。

Article 4 Retroactive Effect

The provisions of this Rectification Bill shall have retroactive effect on acts or states of affairs that occurred before and continued after the date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill (February 8, 2026). Specifically, for any documents or arrangements signed, confirmed, or ratified in any form after the date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill, if their date is later than February 8, 2026, the financial standards involved therein shall be subject to the provisions adjusted by this Rectification Bill with retroactive effect.

第五条施行日期本修正案自 2026 年 2 月 8 日起施行。

Article 5 Effective Date This Amendment shall come into effect on February 8, 2026.

宪章制定人审议签字：

Charter-Maker deliberation and signature:

附件 F.01.001　心灵伴侣、挚友与盟友型关系人员和平共处与共赢章程细则

Annex F.01.001　Rules for the Peaceful Coexistence and Win-Win Framework for Companions, Close Friends, and Allied-Type Relationship Personnel

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

附件 F.01.001

Annex F.01.001

心灵伴侣、挚友与盟友型关系人员和平

Peaceful relations with partners, close friends, and allies.

共处与共赢章程细则

Rules for Coexistence and Win-Win Cooperation

第一条 目的与原则

Article 1 Purpose and Principles

本细则的目的在于明确心灵伴侣、挚友及知己间的权利与义务，促进彼此间的

The purpose of these detailed rules is to clarify the rights and obligations between soulmates, close friends, and confidants, and to promote mutual

了解和尊重，以实现和平共处和共赢的局面。

Understanding and respect, in order to achieve a state of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit.

第二条 适用范围

Article 2 Scope of Application

本细则适用于所有被本人认定为心灵伴侣、挚友或知己的关系人员，无论其性

These rules apply to all individuals whom I have recognized as soulmates, close friends, or confidants, regardless of their gender.

别、年龄、种族或文化背景与本人进行人际交往活动。

Engage in interpersonal activities with individuals of different ages, races, or cultural backgrounds.

第三条 相互尊重

Article 3 Mutual Respect

每位关系人员应尊重他人的个性、兴趣、意见和需求，避免任何形式的歧视与

Each related partner shall respect the individuality, interests, opinions, and needs of others and avoid any form of discrimination and

偏见。

Bias.

第四条 维护隐私权关系人员应尊重对方的隐私，未经允许不得泄露或讨论对方的私人信息。

Article 4 Personnel responsible for safeguarding the right to privacy shall respect the privacy of the other party and shall not disclose or discuss the other party's private information without permission.

第五条 开放沟通

Article 5 Open Communication

鼓励关系人员之间进行开放、诚实和建设性的沟通，以增进相互理解。

Encourage open, honest, and constructive communication among related partners to enhance mutual understanding.

第六条 倾听与支持

Article 6 Listening and Support

关系人员应互相倾听，提供情感支持和实际帮助，特别是在对方遇到困难时。

Partners shall listen to one another, provide emotional support and practical assistance, especially when the other party encounters difficulties.

第七条 鼓励个人发展

Article 7 Encouragement of Personal Development

关系人员应支持对方追求个人成长和发展，包括职业、教育和个人兴趣等方

Cooperators shall support each other in pursuing personal growth and development, including in their professional, educational, and personal interests.

面。

Face.

第八条 共享资源与经验

Article 8 Shared Resources and Experience

鼓励关系人员共享知识、经验和资源，以促进彼此的成长和学习。

Encourage partners to share knowledge, experience, and resources to promote each other's growth and learning.

第九条 公正处理冲突

Article 9: Fair Handling of Conflicts

当出现分歧或冲突时，关系人员应本着公平和尊重的原则，通过对话和协商解

When disagreements or conflicts arise, the parties involved shall, in good faith and with respect, resolve them through dialogue and negotiation.

决问题。

Resolve the issue.

第十条 寻求第三方协助

Article 10 Seeking Third-Party Assistance

如自行解决冲突困难，可寻求专业人士或中立第三方的帮助，以达成和解。

If it is difficult to resolve conflicts independently, assistance from professionals or a neutral third party may be sought to achieve reconciliation.

第十一条 细则修订

Article 11 Detailed Rules Revision

本细则可根据关系人员的共同决定进行修订，以适应不断变化的情况和需求。

These rules may be revised by joint decision of the involved parties to adapt to changing circumstances and needs.

第十二条 解释权

Article 12 Right of Interpretation

对于本细则的解释权归所有关系人员共同所有，任何解释都应基于促进和谐与

The right to interpret these detailed rules shall be jointly held by all related parties, and any interpretation shall be based on promoting harmony and

共赢的原则。

The principle of win-win.

第十三条 附则

Article 13 Supplementary Provisions

(1) These Rules are intended to provide a framework for harmonious coexistence in the relationships between soulmates, close friends, and confidants.

（一）本细则旨在为心灵伴侣、挚友与知己之间的关系提供一个和谐共处的框

Through our joint efforts and commitment, we expect all related participants to achieve a more fulfilling

架，通过共同的努力和承诺，我们期待所有关系人员能够实现更加充实

and satisfactory interpersonal relationships.

(2) These Rules shall be effective from February 28, 2026, and shall be applied retroactively to the main Charter of August 13, 2022.

和满意的人际关系。

On the day the Charter takes effect.

（二）本细则自 2026 年 2 月 28 日起实施，溯及适用至 2022 年 8 月 13 日主宪

Charrectifier’s Signature

章生效之日。

宪章修正人签署

附件 G.01.001　关于制度性文件或合同中「法律明文强制性规定」一词含义的解释

Annex G.01.001 Interpretation of the Term “Mandatory Provisions of Law” in Institutional Documents or Contracts

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

关于制度性文件或合同中“法律明文强制性规定”一词含义的解释（人生行动宪章解释第 2026-I-0315001 号）

Interpretation on the Meaning of the Term “Mandatory Provisions of Law” in Institutional Documents or Contracts (Interpretation of the Charter of Life Action No. 2026-I-0315001)

本宪章所谓“法律明文强制性规定”，指中华人民共和国或行为人作为时候之所在国现行有效的法律或行政法规中，依照宪法及上位法的有关规定，使用包括但可能不限于“不得”“应当”“严禁”等具有明确强约束性含义的意思表示和表述，尤其是其中还明确规定了相应法律后果的条文（如：违反本法第 X 条第 Y 款之规定的，处……措施）。

The term “mandatory provisions of law” as used in this Charter refers to the laws or administrative regulations of the People’s Republic of China or the country where the actor is located at the time of the action, which are currently in force. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and higher laws, these are provisions that use expressions and formulations with clear and binding mandatory meanings, including but not limited to “shall not,” “shall,” and “strictly prohibited,” especially those that also explicitly stipulate corresponding legal consequences (for example: “Any violation of the provisions of Article X, Paragraph Y of this Law shall be subject to… measures”).

但是，以下情形规定或法律法规条款不属于法律明文强制性规定：（1） 第一，属于当事人之间的交易习惯，但本人不承认该交易习惯，且法律对此无强制性规定的；（2） 第二，属于模糊性的社会道德范畴，但本人不予认可，且无法律明文强制性规定的；（3） 第三，其他法律没有明文强制性规定，且不违反前述定义，依照本人心意所为（依照民法典§1-5§自愿原则，法无禁止即自由）不违反法律明文规定的他前述未列出且未包含之情形。

However, the following situations, stipulations, or provisions of laws and regulations shall not be considered as explicit mandatory legal provisions: (1)

First, those that constitute a transactional custom between the parties, but the party does not acknowledge such custom, and there is no mandatory provision in the law regarding it; (2) Second, those that fall within the ambiguous scope of social morality, but the party does not acknowledge it, and there is no explicit mandatory legal provision for it; (3) Third, other situations not explicitly mandated by law and not in violation of the aforementioned definition, acted upon according to the party's own volition (in accordance with the principle of voluntariness in the Civil Code §1-5, that which is not prohibited by law is free), and which are not listed or included in the aforementioned provisions.

附件 H.01.001　《人生行动宪章》阐释函（2026·第 1 号）

Annex H.01.001　Interpretive Letter on the Charter of Life Action (2026·No. 1)

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

附件 H.01.001

Annex H.01.001

《人生行动宪章》阐释函

Interpretive Letter on the Charter of Life Action

·（2026 第 1 号）文件编号：H.01.001 文件名称：关于主宪章第十二条及第十三条“七年以上有期徒刑”等刑罚表述之权威性阐释文件性质：阐释函（附件，具有正式效力）发文主体：宪章制定行为人生效日期：2026 年 8 月 12 日溯及效力：自本宪章主宪章生效之日起溯及适用

• *(2026 No. 1) Document Number: H.01.001 Document Name: Authoritative Interpretation Regarding the Punishment Formulations Such as "Imprisonment for More Than Seven Years" in Articles 12 and 13 of the Main Charter Document Type: Interpretive Letter (Annex, possessing formal effect) Issuing Authority: The Charter-Maker Effective Date: August 12, 2026 Retroactive Effect: Applicable retroactively from the date of entry into force of this Charter's Main Charter*

一、阐释事由主宪章第十二条【人生绝对性人生底线宣示】规定：“在任何情况下，不得使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑（剥夺政治权利终身）之程度（构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑），或超逾以上限度。”

I. The Interpretive Letter on Article 12 of the Principal Charter, "Declaration of the Absolute Bottom Line of Life Action," stipulates: "Under no circumstances shall one's actions actually violate the extent of a sentence of seven years or more of fixed-term imprisonment (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and being sentenced to seven years or more of fixed-term imprisonment), or exceed the aforementioned limits."

Article 13 of the Main Charter [Supplementary Declaration on the Absolute Bottom Line of Life Action] further stipulates: "My absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate the applicable law at the time of the commission of an act: Item 1, a single crime punishable by imprisonment for seven years or more (excluding this number); Item 2"

Item 3. The corresponding judicial interpretation provisions of criminal law and related laws for cumulative sentences of twenty (20) years or more of fixed-term imprisonment or imprisonment for life in the case of concurrent punishment for several crimes; Item 3. To guarantee that the individual themselves shall absolutely not be subject to the punishment of death, life imprisonment, or deprivation of political rights for life."

主宪章第十三条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示补充说】明 进一步规定：“本人的绝对底线就是原则上不亲自违反【必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施】行为发生时所适用之：第 1 项 单罪七年以上（不含本数）有期徒刑；第 2

《

项 数罪并罚中累计达二十年（含本数字）以上之有期徒刑、无期徒刑以上的刑法及相关法律之司法解释对应条文；第 3 项 保证本人自身绝对不受死刑和无期徒刑（以及剥夺政治权利终身）的惩罚。”

Annex A.07.001 Ethical Rites Codex (Codex)》Article 5【Anti-Crime Principle】also stipulates: "Violations of the Criminal Law (especially offenses punishable by imprisonment for seven years or more) shall be the absolute bottom line of conduct. In extreme cases, limited penalties (single act ≤ 7 years, multiple acts ≤ 20 years) may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives, but this constitutes 'extraordinary means' and requires strict review by the Community Ethics Committee."

《

"In view of the fact that the penalty levels of 'imprisonment for seven years or more' and 'imprisonment for twenty years' as stated in the aforementioned clauses may, upon literal reading, lead to the following misunderstanding—that

is, mistakenly assuming that the Charter-Maker intends to actively commit crimes with the aim or purpose of being subject to criminal prosecution, this Interpretive Letter is hereby issued to authoritatively clarify and explain the true meaning of the aforementioned clauses. II. Interpretive Content (A) The True Meaning of Penalty Level Expressions such as 'Imprisonment for Seven Years or More' The penalty level standards of 'imprisonment for seven years or more', 'imprisonment for twenty years', and 'life imprisonment' cited in Article 12, Article 13 of the main Charter and Article 5 of Annex A.07.001 are, in nature, risk boundary scales, and not behavioral objectives or behavioral intentions. Specifically: 1. The aforementioned expressions refer to risk, not intent. The Charter-Maker's citation of the aforementioned penalty levels refers to the risk or significant risk that a certain act, if committed, may constitute such a crime under specific circumstances, and not that the Charter-Maker commits crimes with the aim of being subject to criminal punishment. 2. The function of the aforementioned expressions is 'to set limits' rather than 'to authorize'. The function of the aforementioned clauses is to set an insurmountable behavioral risk boundary for the Charter-Maker themselves—that is, the legal risk of any act must not reach or exceed the severity corresponding to the said penalty levels. This is a self-constraint and self-limitation on their own conduct, and not a pre-permission or pursuit of criminal acts. 3. The meaning of 'in extreme cases, limited penalties may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives'. The expression 'in extreme cases' in Article 13 and Article 5 of A.07.001 refers to extremely rare circumstances where extraordinary means must be adopted to achieve significant altruistic objectives. In such cases, after undergoing a strict review process, the Charter-Maker may accept the risk of being held liable for limited criminal liability for a certain act. The term 'accept' here refers to the acceptance of risk, that is, recognizing that the act may constitute a crime under specific circumstances and being willing to bear the consequences of that risk, and not referring to the aim of committing crimes or pursuing the goal of being subjected to penal punishment."

附件 A.07.001 伦理礼仪会典（大典）》第五条【反刑事重罪原则 亦规定】："以违反刑法（特别是可能判处七年以上有期徒刑的罪行）为绝对行为底线。极端情况下，可为重大利他目标接受有限度的刑罚（单行为≤7 年，多行为≤20 年），但此为'非常手段'，需经共同体伦理委员会严格审查。"

"3. The meaning of 'in extreme cases, limited penalties may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives'. The expression 'in extreme cases' in Article 13 and Article 5 of A.07.001 refers to extremely rare circumstances where extraordinary means must be adopted to achieve significant altruistic objectives. In such cases, after undergoing a strict review process, the Charter-Maker may accept the risk of being held liable for limited criminal liability for a certain act. The term 'accept' here refers to the acceptance of risk, that is, recognizing that

the act may constitute a crime under specific circumstances and being willing to bear the consequences of that risk, and not referring to the aim of committing crimes or pursuing the goal of being subjected to penal punishment."

(2) The strict distinction between "Risk" and "Intent" is made to eliminate all possible ambiguities, and is hereby strictly distinguished as follows: 1. In terms of nature: "Risk" (as referred to in this Charter) refers to the objective possibility that a certain act constitutes a crime; "Intent" (as not referred to in this Charter) refers to the purpose of committing a crime and the pursuit of receiving criminal punishment. 2. Subjective state: "Risk" refers to recognizing the existence of the risk and assessing and controlling it; "Intent" refers to the active pursuit of the occurrence of criminal results. 3. Behavioral positioning: "Risk" is positioned as extraordinary means, transitional, and temporary, and must undergo strict review; "Intent" is not so positioned. 4. Charter's attitude: Towards "Risk", in extreme circumstances, after strict review

"鉴于上述条款中 七年以上有期徒刑 二十年有期徒""，刑 等刑罚量级表述 在字面阅读时可能产生以下误解—— 即误认为宪章制定行为人意欲主动实施犯罪行、为 以受到刑事追诉为目标或目的 特发本阐释 ——，函 对上述条款的真实含义进行权威性澄清与解释 。二、阐释内容（一）"七年以上有期徒刑"等刑罚量级表述之真实含义、主宪章第十二条 第十三条及附件 A.07.001 第五条"中所引用的 七年以上有期徒刑 二十年有期徒刑 无""""，期徒刑 等刑罚量级标准 其性质为风险边界标尺，而非行为目的或行为意图 。具体而言："1. 该等表述所指的是 风险 而非 意图"宪章制定 ""。，行为人引用上述刑罚量级 系指某一行为如果实施，在特定情况下存在构成该等犯罪之风险或较大之风，险 而非指宪章制定行为人以实施犯罪为目的 以受 、到刑事处罚为追求 。2. 该等表述的功能是"设限"而非"授权"。 上述条款

Upon review, its risk may be accepted; with regard to "intent," absolute negation and prohibition are mandated. 5. Function of the Provisions: The "risk" is used to set insurmountable risk boundaries; the "intent" ruler does not possess such functions. (III) Connection with Articles 14 and 15 of the Main Charter Article 14 of the Main Charter explicitly states that the "absolute declaration of the bottom line of life" constitutes a "special and extraordinary means," whose status shall be "transitional" and "temporary." It shall not be used as a long-term action strategy or policy that prioritizes compliance. Article 15 of the Main Charter further stipulates that when applying this bottom line, a comprehensive assessment of its ROI must be conducted, giving full consideration to the long-term impact on oneself, the impact on the core team members and one's core assets, as well as the extent and scope of potential maximum negative public response, etc. It must be applied after compliance and legality review (especially criminal compliance review), and an ethical review process should be added when necessary. The provisions of Articles 14 and 15 mentioned above further confirm that the system's reference to penalty levels such as "imprisonment for

seven years or more" in this Charter is based on the core institutional logic of risk control, rather than on the intent to commit a crime. If the purpose were to commit a crime, there would be no need to set the "transitional" and "temporary" status limitations, nor would there be a need for multi-layered procedural safeguards such as ROI assessment, compliance review, ethical review, etc. (IV) Conclusive Interpretation In summary, the true meaning of the references to penalty levels such as "imprisonment for seven years or more" in Article 12, Article 13, and Annex A.07.001, Article 5 of this Charter is as follows: such penalty levels are cited as a boundary ruler for behavioral risk, meaning that if a certain act is carried out, there exists a risk or a significant risk of constituting such a crime under specific circumstances. The Charter-Maker uses these penalty levels to set an insurmountable risk boundary for themselves and may, in extreme circumstances and after a strict review process, accept a limited degree of risk. Such references by no means imply that the Charter-Maker aims to commit crimes or seeks to receive criminal punishment. III. Validity Clauses 1. This Interpretive Letter constitutes the authoritative interpretation of Article 12, Article 13, and Article 5 of Annex A.07.001 of the Main Charter. It has the same legal effect as the Main Charter and is applicable retroactively from the date the Main Charter of this Charter comes into force. 2. The right to interpret this Interpretive Letter belongs to the Charter-Maker. 3. In case of a conflict between this Interpretive Letter and other provisions of the Main Charter, Amendments, and the Annex system, the Main Charter, Amendments, 4. This Interpretive Letter is the first in the Interpretive Letter Series (Series H). 5. Subsequent Interpretive Letters, if any, shall be numbered in sequence.

的功能在于为宪章制定行为人自身设定一条不可逾越的行为风险边界 ——即任何行为的法律风险不得达到。或超过该等刑罚量级所对应的严重程度 这是对自身，行为的自我约束与自我限制而非对犯罪行为的预、设 许可或追求 。3. “极端情况下可为重大利他目标接受有限度的刑罚”之含义。 第十三条及 A.07.001 第五条中关于“极端情况下”的表述，系指在极为罕见的、为达成重大利他主义目标而不得不采取非常手段的情形下，宪章制定行为人在经严格审查程序后，可接受某一行为在客观上存在被追究有限度刑事责任之风险。此处的“接受”系指对风险的接受，即认识到该行为在特定情况下存在构成犯罪之风险并愿意承担该风险后果，而非指以犯罪为目的或以受到刑罚处罚为追求目标。

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (for review and approval)

（二）“风险”与“意图”之严格区分为消除一切可能的歧义，特作如下严格区分：1. 性质方面： “风险”（本宪章所指向者）指某一行为在客观上存在构成犯罪之可能性；“意图”（本宪章所不指向者）指以实施犯罪为目的、以受到刑罚为追求。2. 主观状态： “风险”指认识到风险的存在并对其进行评估与管控；“意图”指积极追求犯罪结果的发生。3. 行为定位： “风

险”定位为非常手段、过渡性、临时性，须经严格审查；“意图”不存在此等定位。4. 宪章态度： 对“风险”，在极端情况下、经严格审

Date: August 12, 2026

查后可接受其风险；对“意图”，绝对否定与禁止 。5. 条款功能： “ ”风险 用于设定不可逾越的风险边界； “ ”标尺 意图 不存在此等功能 。（三）与主宪章第十四条、第十五条之衔接 主宪章第十四条明确指出 人生绝对性人生底线宣示， “ ”，为 特殊非常性手段 其地位应当为 过渡性 临时 “、”，性手段 不得将该合规上位主义选择作为长期行动策略 方针、 。主宪章第十五条进一步规定 该底线适用时应综合衡，，量其 ROI 充分考虑使用后对自身长远影响 对核心、、团队人员 本人核心资产的影响 以及可能引起的最，、大公众负面响应程度 影响范围等 并须经合规合法，（性审查 尤其是刑事合规性审查 后适用 必要时应 ），增加伦理审查环节 。、上述第十四条 第十五条的规定进一步印证 本宪章：“体系对 七年以上有期徒刑 等刑罚量级的引用 系以”，风险管控为核心制度逻辑 而非以犯罪实施为意图， 。，若系以犯罪为目的 则无需设定 过渡性 临时性 之 “ ” “ ”，地位限制 亦无需设定 ROI 评估 合规审查 伦理 、 、审查等多层程序性保障机制 。（四）结论性阐释， 、综上 主宪章第十二条 第十三条及附件 A.07.001“第五条中关于 七年以上有期徒刑 等刑罚量级表述的 ”真实含义为： 该等刑罚量级系作为行为风险之边界标尺而引用，意，指某一行为如果实施 在特定情况下存在构成该等犯，罪之风险或较大之风险 宪章制定行为人以该等刑罚量级为自身设定不可逾越的风险边界 并在极端情况，下经严格审查程序后可接受有限度之风险 该等表述 。绝不意味着宪章制定行为人以实施犯罪为目的 以受 、到刑事处罚为追求 。三、效力条款、1. 本阐释函为对主宪章第十二条 第十三条及附件，A.07.001 第五条之权威性解释 与主宪章具有同等，效力 自本宪章主宪章生效之日起溯及适用 。2. 本阐释函的解释权归宪章制定行为人所有。3. 如本阐释函与主宪章、修正案及附件体系之其他条款产生冲突，以主宪章、修正案及附件体系之原文为准；本阐释函仅对原文含义进行澄清，不构成对原文的修改或变更。4. 本阐释函为阐释函系列第一号（H 系列），。5. 后续如需发布其他阐释函，按序编号。

宪章制定行为人： 孙雨钧 （审签核准）

日期： 2026 年 8 月 12 日

附件 —　人生行动宪章·宗旨与序言（初作于 2025 年 10 月 27 日）

Annex — Charter of Life Action: Preamble and Principles (First Drafted on October 27, 2025)

〔以下为知识库原件逐字全文〕

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

人生行动宪章 宗旨与序言【初作于 2025 年 10 月 27 日】

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

人生行动宪章 宗旨与序言【初作于 2025 年 10 月 27 日】

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

兹以宇宙公民之理念，宣告本人生行动之根本宗旨与立场：

Hereby, with the concept of a Cosmic Citizen, we declare the fundamental purpose and position of this Life Action:

Purpose and Preamble of the Charter of Life Actions

Purpose and Preamble of the Charter of Life Actions

With the concept of cosmic citizenship, this declares the fundamental purpose and stance of my

With the concept of cosmic citizenship, this declares the fundamental purpose and stance of my

life actions:

life actions:

But et Préambule de la Charte des Actions de la Vie

But et Préambule de la Charte des Actions de la Vie

En vertu du concept de citoyen universel, je proclame l’objectif fondamental et la position de

En vertu du concept de citoyen universel, je proclame l’objectif fondamental et la position de

mes actions de vie:

mes actions de vie:

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Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

一、根本立场：探索者，而非答题者

I. Fundamental Stance: Explorer, Not Problem-Solver

吾生之志，非为在任何既定体系内循规蹈矩，求得标准答案之满分。吾之道路，在于

The purpose of my life is not to conform to any established system and seek a perfect score on standardized answers. My path lies in

以独立之精神，自由之思想，穷尽自我与万物之所有可能性，追求真相之全面与准

With an independent spirit and free thought, to exhaust all possibilities of the self and all things, and to pursue the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth.

确。此乃探索者之天职，与仅遵循外部权威指令之“答题者”，存在本质之不同。

Indeed. This is the essential duty of the Explorer, which fundamentally differs from the “Responder” who merely follows the directives of external authority.

I. Fundamental Standpoint: Explorer, not Answerer

I. Fundamental Standpoint: Explorer, not Answerer

My ambition in life is not to follow the rules within any established system and seek full marks

My ambition in life is not to follow the rules within any established system and seek full marks

for standard answers. My path lies in using an independent spirit and free thought to exhaust all

for standard answers. My path lies in using an independent spirit and free thought to exhaust all

possibilities of myself and all things, pursuing the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth.

possibilities of myself and all things, pursuing the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth.

This is the duty of an explorer, fundamentally different from an “answerer” who only follows

This is the duty of an explorer, fundamentally different from an “answerer” who only follows

external authoritative instructions.

external authoritative instructions.

I. Position Fondamentale: Explorateur, non Répondant

I. Position Fondamentale: Explorateur, non Répondant

Mon ambition dans la vie n’est pas de suivre les règles au sein de tout système établi et

Mon ambition dans la vie n’est pas de suivre les règles au sein de tout système établi et

de chercher l’excellence des réponses standard. Mon chemin consiste à utiliser un esprit

de chercher l’excellence des réponses standard. Mon chemin consiste à utiliser un esprit

indépendant et une pensée libre pour épuiser toutes les possibilités de moi-même et de

indépendant et une pensée libre pour épuiser toutes les possibilités de moi-même et de

toutes choses, en poursuivant l’exhaustivité et la précision de la vérité. C’est le devoir

toutes choses, en poursuivant l’exhaustivité et la précision de la vérité. C’est le devoir

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d’un explorateur, fondamentalement différent d’un « répondant » qui ne suit que les instructions autoritaires externes.

d’un explorateur, fondamentalement différent d’un « répondant » qui ne suit que les instructions autoritaires externes.

二、核心信条：真理高于立场，规律高于规条

II. Core Tenet: Truth stands above positions, and principles stand above rules.

吾所探求者，为“何为真”，而非“何为对”。“对错”常为特定立场与体系所定

What I seek is “what is true,” not “what is right.” “Right and wrong” are often determined by specific positions and systems.

义，而“真伪”则归于客观事实与普遍规律。

And “authenticity and falsity” are attributed to objective facts and universal laws.

吾所遵循之最高法则，为客观规律（天道），而非人定法律。法律乃社会共存之必要

The highest law I follow is the objective law (the Heavenly Way), not man-made laws. Laws are necessary for social coexistence.

公约，吾予其必要之尊重，然视其为“一种选项”，而非“唯一正解”。

I accord it the necessary respect, yet I regard it as “an option,” not “the sole correct solution.”

当人定法律与客观规律及人之本心发生根本性冲突时，吾之抉择，将权衡而后倾向于

When man-made laws fundamentally conflict with objective laws and the human heart, my choice will be made after weighing and leaning towards

坚守规律与本心。此乃诚信、自愿原则之精神本源，亦是对更高维度真理之忠诚。

Uphold the laws and the original heart. This is the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also a loyalty to the truth of higher dimensions.

II. Core Creed: Truth Above Standpoint, Law Above Rules

II. Core Creed: Truth Above Standpoint, Law Above Rules

What I seek is “what is true”, not “what is right”. “Right and wrong” are often defined by

What I seek is “what is true”, not “what is right”. “Right and wrong” are often defined by

specific standpoints and systems, while “truth or falsehood” belongs to objective facts and

specific standpoints and systems, while “truth or falsehood” belongs to objective facts and

universal laws.

universal laws.

The highest law I follow is the objective law (Heavenly Way), not man-made law. Law is a

The highest law I follow is the objective law (Heavenly Way), not man-made law. Law is a

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necessary convention for social coexistence; I give it the necessary respect, yet regard it as “one

necessary convention for social coexistence; I give it the necessary respect, yet regard it as “one

option” rather than “the only correct solution”.

option” rather than “the only correct solution”.

When man-made law fundamentally conflicts with objective laws and one’s original heart,

When man-made law fundamentally conflicts with objective laws and one’s original heart,

my choice will be to weigh and then tend to adhere to the laws and my original heart. This is

my choice will be to weigh and then tend to adhere to the laws and my original heart. This is

the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also the loyalty to the

the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also the loyalty to the

truth of a higher dimension.

truth of a higher dimension.

II. Credo Fondamental: La Vérité au-dessus de la Position, la Loi au-dessus des Règles

II. Credo Fondamental: La Vérité au-dessus de la Position, la Loi au-dessus des Règles

Ce que je cherche, c’est « ce qui est vrai », pas « ce qui est juste ». « Juste et faux » sont souvent définis par des positions et des systèmes spécifiques, tandis que « vrai ou faux »appartient aux faits objectifs et aux lois universelles.

Ce que je cherche, c’est « ce qui est vrai », pas « ce qui est juste ». « Juste et faux » sont souvent définis par des positions et des systèmes spécifiques, tandis que « vrai ou faux »appartient aux faits objectifs et aux lois universelles.

La loi suprême que je suis est la loi objective (Voie Céleste), pas la loi faite par l’homme.

La loi suprême que je suis est la loi objective (Voie Céleste), pas la loi faite par l’homme.

La loi est une convention nécessaire à la coexistence sociale ; je lui accorde le respect

La loi est une convention nécessaire à la coexistence sociale ; je lui accorde le respect

nécessaire, mais je la considère comme « une option » plutôt que comme « la seule»solution correcte .

nécessaire, mais je la considère comme « une option » plutôt que comme « la seule»solution correcte .

Quand la loi faite par l’homme entre en conflit fondamental avec les lois objectives et le

Quand la loi faite par l’homme entre en conflit fondamental avec les lois objectives et le

œc ur originel d’un être, mon choix sera de peser et ensuite de tendre à adhérer aux lois

œc ur originel d’un être, mon choix sera de peser et ensuite de tendre à adhérer aux lois

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œet à mon c ur originel. C’est l’origine spirituelle des principes de l’intégrité et du

œet à mon c ur originel. C’est l’origine spirituelle des principes de l’intégrité et du

volontariat, et aussi la loyauté envers la vérité d’une dimension supérieure.

volontariat, et aussi la loyauté envers la vérité d’une dimension supérieure.

三、终极追求：自由与创造

III. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation

吾之成功，非为攀登他人构筑之金字塔，而在于构建属于自身之王国，并保有进入或

My success lies not in climbing the pyramids built by others, but in building my own kingdom, and in having the freedom to enter or not to enter.

离开任何外部结构之绝对自由。吾以规律为蓝图，以法律为工具，以本心为罗盘，旨

Absolute freedom from any external structure. I take principles as the blueprint, laws as the tools, and my own heart as the compass, with the aim

在实现人格之全面发展，并最终达成旅居创投、自由支配人生之理想生活状态。

In achieving the comprehensive development of personality, and ultimately attaining the ideal state of life for entrepreneurial residency and free self-determination.

III. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation

III. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation

My success is not about climbing the pyramid built by others, but about building my own

My success is not about climbing the pyramid built by others, but about building my own

kingdom and retaining the absolute freedom to enter or leave any external structure. With laws

kingdom and retaining the absolute freedom to enter or leave any external structure. With laws

as the blueprint, law as the tool, and my original heart as the compass, I aim to achieve the all-

as the blueprint, law as the tool, and my original heart as the compass, I aim to achieve the all-

round development of my personality and ultimately reach the ideal life state of living and

round development of my personality and ultimately reach the ideal life state of living and

investing abroad and freely controlling my life.

investing abroad and freely controlling my life.

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III. Poursuite Ultime: Liberté et Création

III. Poursuite Ultime: Liberté et Création

âMon succès ne consiste pas à gravir la pyramide construite par autrui, mais à b tir mon

âMon succès ne consiste pas à gravir la pyramide construite par autrui, mais à b tir mon

propre royaume et à conserver la liberté absolue d’entrer ou de quitter toute structure

propre royaume et à conserver la liberté absolue d’entrer ou de quitter toute structure

œexterne. Avec les lois comme plan, la loi comme outil et mon c ur originel comme boussole,

œexterne. Avec les lois comme plan, la loi comme outil et mon c ur originel comme boussole,

je vise à réaliser le développement global de ma personnalité et à atteindre enfin

je vise à réaliser le développement global de ma personnalité et à atteindre enfin

l’état de vie idéal de résidence et d’investissement à l’étranger et de contr le libreôde ma vie.

l’état de vie idéal de résidence et d’investissement à l’étranger et de contr le libreôde ma vie.

基于以上不可动摇之根本立场，特制定本《人生行动宪章》，作为一切思维与行动之

Based on the aforementioned unshakable fundamental position, this “the Charter of Life Action” is hereby enacted as the foundation for all thought and action.

最高指引。

The Supreme Guidance.

Based on the above unshakable fundamental standpoint, this Charter of Life Actions is specially

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大件·仅列索引（均见附件集 folder_7433371479206760）

Major Items · Index Only (all in Annex folder_7433371479206760)

因篇幅庞大，下列大件不在本合订本内转录，仅列其编号、名称、条文数/页数与所在：

Due to the extensive length, the following major documents are not transcribed in this consolidated volume, only their numbers, names, number of articles/pages, and locations are listed:

- 【A.07.001】《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》Version 1.0.2 —— 条文数：+37 条；生效日期：2026-05-17；为体系中最庞大之单一文件。所在：附件集 folder_7433371479206760（含附件 A.07.001-A1《对〈伦理礼仪会典（大典）〉若干条款的保留声明》，+9 条）。原文件名：附件 A.07.001 《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》（含附件 A.07.001-A1……）.pdf。
- 【A.07.001】“The Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code)” Version 1.0.2 —— Number of Articles: +37 Articles; Effective Date: 2026-05-17; The largest single document in the system. Location: Annex Set folder_7433371479206760 (including Annex A.07.001-A1 “Statement of Reservation on Certain Articles of the Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code)”, +9 Articles). Original filename: Annex A.07.001 “The Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code)” (including Annex A.07.001-A1…).pdf.
- 【D.02.001】《人生安行大典》—— 内容：含《友好合作情理大典》（覆盖通用、自由职业、家族企业等多场景共 85 条原则）与《非合伙人合作者合同违约责任大典》（全周期违约责任框架）。所在：附件集 folder_7433371479206760。原文件名：附 件 D.02.001 人生安行大典.pdf。

- 【D.02.001】“The Code for Safe Life Action” —— Content: Includes “The Code of Friendly Cooperation Principles” (covering general, freelance, family business and other scenarios with 85 principles in total) and “The Code on Breach of Liability for Non-Partner Cooperators” (full-cycle breach of liability framework). Location: Annex Set folder_7433371479206760. Original filename: Annex D.02.001 Code for Safe Life Action.pdf.

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第四部分　附录索引（旧版本与附录原件）

Part IV Appendix Index (Old Versions and Original Appendices)

本部分为索引性质，仅列编号/名称/页数或规模/所在，不转录正文。

This section is of an index nature, listing only numbers/names/page counts or sizes/locations, without transcribing the main text.

一、旧版本合订本与通俗本原件索引

I. Index of Old Version Combined Volumes and Original Popular Versions

附-01　人生行动宪章〔全面整合合订本〕 —— 409 页；所在：folder_7509429553475360（插页与多格式备案）。

Annex-01 Charter of Life Action [Comprehensive Integrated Combined Volume] —— 409 pages; Location: folder_7509429553475360 (insert pages and multi-format records).

附-02　人生行动宪章 20251020 合订本 —— 原合订本；本合订本主文之基线版本；所在：folder_7509429553475360。

Annex-02 Charter of Life Action 20251020 Combined Volume —— Original combined volume; The baseline version of this combined volume’s main text; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

附-03　1000038049. 人生行动宪章〔合订本 通俗的不要不要滴版本〕 —— 通俗合订本；所在：folder_7509429553475360。

Annex-03 1000038049. Charter of Life Action [Combined Volume Popular Don’t-Want-It Version] —— Popular combined volume; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

附-04　《人生行动宪章》简洁版 —— 简洁本；所在：folder_7509429553475360。

Annex-04 “The Charter of Life Action” Concise Version —— Concise version; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

附-05　宇宙化全球化国际化人生行动宪章 可对外披露公开通俗版 —— 对外公开通俗本；所在：folder_7509429553475360。

Annex-05 Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Disclosible Popular Version —— Disclosible popular version; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

附-06　2_宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）_merged_附件 A.各个修正案-（不含附录） —— 修正案合并本（第一、二修正案等）；所在：folder_7509429553475360。

Annex-06 2_Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)_merged_AnnexA.All Amendments-(excluding appendices) —— Combined amendments version (First Amendment, Second Amendment, etc.); Location: folder_7509429553475360.

附-07　《人生行动宪章》合订本（2026-09-26 版）_初版（未分 A_B） —— 本合订本之先期版本（主文）；所在：folder_7509429553475360。

Annex-07 “The Charter of Life Action” Combined Volume (2026-09-26 Edition)_Initial Version (not divided into A_B) —— An earlier version of this combined volume (main text); Location: folder_7509429553475360.

二、附录体系（需备案文件）分类索引

II. Classified Index of the Appendix System (Documents Requiring Filing)

附录为独立备案/存档/补充性文件体系，不计入正式条文，但作为体系不可分割之实操支撑与凭证系统。以下为分类索引（截至 2026-09-25，共 219 个文件）：

The appendix is an independent filing/archiving/supplementary document system, not counted as formal articles, but serving as an indispensable practical support and evidence system for the system. The following is a classified index (as of 2026-09-25, with 219 files):

- 一、附录：工具性文书

- I. Appendix: Instrumental Documents

- 二、附录：关于工作安排

- II. Appendix: Regarding Work Arrangements

- 三、附录：医保相关文件存档

- III. Appendix: Medical Insurance Related Document Filing

- 四、附录：各地储物柜地点备案

- IV. Appendix: Filing of Storage Locker Locations in Various Regions

- 五、附录：铁路电子客票发票存档

- V. Appendix: Filing of Railway Electronic Ticket Invoices

- 六、附录：存在特定意义的事件备案

- VI. Appendix: Filing of Events with Specific Significance

- 七、附录：反思与思考（口述录音转写）备案

- VII. Appendix: Filing of Reflections and Thoughts (Transcribed from Oral Recordings)

- 八、附录：人生治理决策·社会分工层次对照索引

- Eight, Annex: Index of Life Governance Decision-Making and Social Division of Labor Hierarchies

- 九、附录：第三方正式文件（包括转写、格式转换的文件）备案

- Nine, Annex: Filing of Third Party Official Documents (including transcribed and format-converted documents)

- 十、附录：本人方正式文件（包括转写、格式转换的文件）备案

- Ten, Annex: Filing of Self-Party Official Documents (including transcribed and format-converted documents)

- 十一、附录：需备案的通话记录内容（口述录音转写）备案

- Eleven, Annex: Filing of Call Record Content to be Filed (transcribed from oral recordings)

- 十二、附录：若干上海·深圳·海口周边地区城市到上海等中心城市跨城通勤·转租赁增收方案高效路线指南

- Twelve, Annex: Efficient Route Guide for Cross-City Commuting and Subletting Income Generation Plans from Surrounding Areas of Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Haikou to Central Cities like Shanghai

- 十三、附录：需备案的物理对话记录内容（物理对话口述录音转写）备案

- Thirteen, Annex: Filing of Physical Dialogue Record Content to be Filed (transcribed from oral recordings of physical dialogues)

- 十四、附录：支持自愿原则与意思自治的现行有效法律条文及国际法文件汇总

- Fourteen, Annex: Compilation of Current and Valid Legal Articles and International Law Documents Supporting the Principle of Voluntariness and Autonomy of Will

三、体系配套文件索引（摘要）

III, Index of System Supporting Documents (Abstract)

- 《〈人生行动宪章〉疏议（唐律疏议格式·合并总编本）》〔2026-09-26 版本〕

- "Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action (Tang Code Sub-commentary Format · Consolidated Master Edition)" [Version 2026-09-26]

- 《人生行动宪章》主体及附件体系完整目录（最终更新版 20260926）

- Complete Catalog of the Charter of Life Action Main Body and Annex System (Final Updated Version 20260926)

- 《人生行动宪章》制度体系总合目录〔2026-09-25 版本〕

- Comprehensive Catalog of the Charter of Life Action System [Version 2026-09-25]

- 附件集（与主宪章具有同等效力的文件集，folder_7433371479206760）

- Annex Collection (Document Collection with Equivalent Validity to the Main Charter, folder_7433371479206760)