**KNIFE LEGISLATION AND HANDLING AT AIRPORTS**

**IN**

**CHINA**

# Weapons Act

For the avoidance of doubt, it is necessary to clarify that there is no specific weapons act in China, and the legal provisions regarding weapons are scattered in various laws, administrative regulations, administrative rules, local regulations, local rules and normative documents (collectively, the “PRC law”).

*1.1 Which knives are considered weapons under your local law?*

Under PRC law, the knives that may severely threaten the personal safety of any citizen or/and can be used as weapons by criminals are defined as the Controlled Knives.

According to Circular of the Ministry of Public Security (the “MPS”) on Issuing the Criteria for Determining Controlled Knife Tools (the “Controlled Knife Criteria”), a knife that meets any of the following criteria may be determined as a Controlled Knife (Please refer to Attachment II for the image examples of the Controlled Knives):

1. dagger: a single-blade, double-blade or multi-blade knife with a handle, a guard, a fuller and a sharp point angle of smaller than 60 degrees (the “Type A Controlled Knife”).
2. triangular scraper: a three-blade knife for mechanical and processing purposes (the “Type B Controlled Knife”).
3. flick knife with a self-locking device (switchblade): a folding knife whose blade can be fixed and locked by the spring or lock inside the handle after it is unfolded or sprung (the “Type C Controlled Knife”).
4. other similar single-blade, double-blade or three-square knife with a sharp point: all kinds of single-blade, double-blade and multi-blade knife with a sharp point angle of smaller than 60 degrees and a blade length of over 150 mm (the “Type D Controlled Knife”).
5. all kinds of other single-blade, double-blade and multi-blade knife tools with a sharp point angle of larger than 60 degrees and a blade length of over 220 mm (the “Type E Controlled Knife”).

Furthermore, according to Reply of the MPS to the Question on Including the Ceramic Knives into the Controlled Knives for Administration, a ceramic knife, whose type, blade length, and sharp point angle meet the criteria stipulated in the Controlled Knife Criteria above-mentioned, may also be determined as a Controlled Knife and be restrained.

*1.2 Is there a legal requirement to have a legitimate/justifiable reason for carrying and/or transporting a knife in the public? If so, for what kind of knives (lock knife, folding knife [depending on a special blade length or not?], fixed knife or any knife)?*

This issue depends on whether the knife carried or transported in the public is a Controlled Knife:

1. Controlled Knife

In principal, it is strictly forbidden under PRC law for any unit (including company, organization, etc.) or individual to illegally produce, trade, transport, deliver, hold, carry, provide or/and use any Controlled Knife (especially in the Public Occasions).

Generally, the Public Occasions under this Memorandum shall include: (1) the Public Places, including but not limited to stations, ports, airports, parks, shopping malls, theatres, museums, etc., and (2) the Public Transportation Vehicles, including but not limited to trains, buses, ships, airplanes, etc. In practice, due to different supervision requirements, there may be a wider scope of the Public Occasions in some specific circumstances as detailed in Article 1.4 of this Memorandum.

According to Interim Regulations of the MPS on the Control of Certain Knives, as well as consultation with the public security authority (the “PSA”) and customs authority, we understand the legitimate/justifiable reasons for carrying and/or transporting a Controlled Knife in the public are mainly as follows:

1. An army man or a policeman equipping a Controlled Knife as a weapon or police implement;
2. A professional hunter or field operator in geology/exploration holding and carrying a Type A Controlled Knife after the approval of the PSA;
3. A machining worker using the Type B Controlled Knives in the workplace;
4. An enterprise or store qualified to produce or sell the Controlled Knives;
5. An enterprise qualified to import the Controlled Knives after the approval of the PSA;
6. A person of an ethnic minority using Tibetan knives, broadswords, boot knives, sabers, etc. in the ethnic minority autonomous regions (autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties).

Carrying or transporting a Controlled Knife in the Public Transportation Vehicles is strictly prohibited in China. If the circumstance above-mentioned involves the transportation of the Controlled Knives, it is mandatory that such form of transportation should be acceptable to the PSA (for example, transported by a qualified transportation party).

In addition, according to Interim Regulations of the MPS on the Control of Certain Knives, except for the legitimate/justifiable reasons above-mentioned, keeping the Controlled Knives in private places (such as at home) is not permitted. Once discovered, the Controlled Knives will be confiscated by the PSA, and the legal responsibilities as listed in Article 1.8 of this Memorandum will be imposed if there are other legal violations.

1. Non-controlled Knife

There are also certain restrictions and supervisions on the Non-controlled Knives under PRC law, but the restriction is relatively loose in comparison with the restraint on the Controlled Knives. The relevant regulations cover the sharp objects of the Non-controlled Knives that may threaten the personal or property safety (the “Dangerous Non-controlled Knives”).

Under PRC law, there is no clear (or quantifiable) criteria for the above-mentioned “may threaten the personal or property safety”. The restraint of the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives mainly depends on the supervision degree of the different Public Occasions. Usually, kitchen knives, table knives, large fruit knives, craft knives and scissors may be considered as the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives. There are also exceptions to this list, for example, as explained in Article 2.3 of this Memorandum, a scissor whose blade length is less than 6 cm may not be considered as a Dangerous Non-controlled Knife.

According to the relevant regulations and practice, the supervision of the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives in some specific Public Occasions under PRC law are as follows:

1. Civil aviation (airports and airplanes)

According to Catalogue of Prohibited Objects for Civil Aviation Passengers to Carry on or Consign for Shipment (the “Prohibited Objects Catalogue”), Catalogue of Restricted Objects for Civil Aviation Passengers to Carry on or Consign for Shipment (the “Restricted Objects Catalogue”) and the requirements issued by some airlines, the following knives are usually considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives:

* Daily knives (with blade length longer than 6 cm), such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, paper knives, etc.
* Professional knives (with any blade length), such as scalpel, butcher knives, carving knives, plane cutters, milling cutters, etc.
* Knives, spears, swords, halberds, etc. used for martial or arts performances.

Above-mentioned Dangerous Non-controlled Knives are prohibited to be carried in airports or be carried on to airplanes. But after being packed properly as required, such Dangerous Non-controlled Knives may be permitted to be consigned for shipment (in a checked baggage). The implementation standards of “packed properly” herein are usually unclear, which shall subject to the actual requirements of the corresponding Public Occasions. Please see Article 2 of this Memorandum for more detailed introductions regarding the knife supervision status of civil aviation.

1. Railway transportation (railway stations and trains)

According to Announcement on Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on in Railway Transportation, Circular on Implementing Security Inspection of the Objects Carried by Passengers or Consigned for Shipment in Railway Transportation, Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects Carried by Passengers or Consigned for Shipment in Railway Transportation, and other relevant regulations, the following knives are usually considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives:

* Daily knives (with blade length longer than 6 cm), such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, carving knives, paper knives, etc.
* Professional knives (with any blade length) such as scalpel, plane cutters, and milling cutters, etc.
* Instruments such as swords, spears, halberds, etc.

Above-mentioned Dangerous Non-controlled Knives are prohibited to be carried in railway stations or be carried on to trains. But after being packed properly as required, they may be permitted to be consigned for shipment (in the checked baggage).

1. Waterway Transportation (ports and vessels)

According to the Catalogue of Prohibited Objects Carried by Passengers or Consigned for Shipment in Domestic Waterway Transportation, Catalogue of Restricted Objects Carried by Passengers or Consigned for Shipment in Domestic Waterway Transportation, and other relevant regulations, the following knives are usually considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives:

* Daily knives (with any blade length) such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, paper knives, etc.
* Professional knives (with any blade length) such as scalpel, butcher knives, carving knives, plane cutters, milling cutters, etc.
* Knives, spears, swords, halberds, etc. used for performances.

Above-mentioned Dangerous Non-controlled Knives are prohibited to be carried in ports or on vessels, but they may be checked in as luggage, or disposed of by the carriers themselves. If conditions allow, temporary storage is also permitted.

1. Road transportation (coach stations and coaches)

According to the Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on or Consign for Shipment Road Passenger Vehicles, and other relevant regulations, the following knives are usually considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives:

* Daily knives (with any blade length) such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, paper knives, etc.
* Professional knives (with any blade length) such as scalpel, butcher knives, carving knives, plane cutters, milling cutters, etc.
* Knives, spears, swords, halberds, etc. used for performances.

Above-mentioned Dangerous Non-controlled Knives are prohibited to be carried in coach stations or on coaches, and should be handed over to the relevant staff for placement in the luggage compartment or properly disposed of by the carriers themselves. If conditions allow, temporary storage in coach stations is also permitted.

1. Urban transportation (subway stations, subways, bus stations, and buses)

As for the regulation of knives in subway stations and on subways, it is usually up to each province or city to promulgate its own regulations according to the actual regulatory needs (so the regulatory standards may vary from place to place), for example:

* In Chongqing City, according to the Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on for Chongqing City Rail Transit, the knives that meet the following requirements can be carried with a limit of one per item and a total limit of three knives collectively: (i) they are kitchen knives, fruit knives, table knives, scissors, craft knives, or utility knives; (ii) kitchen knives with blade length less than 20 cm, or other knives with blade length less than 10 cm; and (iii) they are properly packed as required, or other necessary protective measures are taken.
* In Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, according to the Announcement on the Prohibited Objects to Carry on for Hangzhou's Rail Transit, (i) unpackaged kitchen knives, and (ii) knives (including fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, etc.) with blade length longer than 10 cm, are considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives and are prohibited to be carried. But these knives can be carried if they are still in their unopened packaging with a limit of no more than two knives.
* In Jinan City, Shandong Province, according to the Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects Carried by Passengers for Jinan City Rail Transit, Non-controlled Knives(such as fruit knives, dinner knives, scissors, and other daily knives) are prohibited to be carried unpackaged, and kitchen knives (such as dinner knives) should be kept in their original and intact packaging.
* In Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, according to the Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on for Shijiazhuang City Rail Transit, knives (such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, dinner knives, scissors, craft knives, and utility knives) with blade length longer than 5 cm are considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives and are prohibited to be carried.
* In Urumqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, according to the Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on for Urumqi City Rail Transit, knives (such as kitchen knives, cleavers, and craft knives) are considered as Dangerous Non-controlled Knives and are prohibited to be carried. Only knives considered as cosmetic tools (such as small knives, small scissors, and eyebrow razors) with blade length less than 5 cm are allowed to be carried with a limit of one per item and a total limit of three knives collectively.

According to the relevant practice in China, the supervision of subway stations on the knives are extremely strict. Except for certain knives that obviously do not threaten personal or property safety (for example, nail clippers), other knives are generally prohibited to be carried in the subway stations or subways, and may not be allowed to be transported (even though being packed properly) in a checked baggage.

As for bus transportation, the scope of the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives is relatively unclear due to the lack of corresponding security inspection measures. Considering the similarity in the form of transportation, the regulations listed in "(4) Road Transportation (Bus Stations, Buses)" can be referred to accordingly. In practice, the Non-controlled Knives with proper packs are generally not prohibited to be carried or transported in the bus stations or buses.

1. Express transportation

The express transportation of the Non-controlled Knives is not expressly prohibited under PRC law currently. But in practice, some express companies may refuse to deliver kitchen knives, table knives, large fruit knives, craft knives, scissors, etc. Those who agree to deliver the foregoing knives will generally raise stricter packing requirements.

In addition, further restrictions and supervisions on Non-controlled Knives may be enforced in Xinjiang, Tibet and other special regions and specific regions during certain periods. Please refer to Article 1.4 of this Memorandum for more details.

*1.3 How must these concerned knives of point 1.2 be carried or transported in the public (e.g. in a closed or locked container)?*

Based on the analysis in Article 1.2 of this Memorandum, except for the legitimate/justifiable reasons listed in “A. Controlled Knife”, no Controlled Knife can be carried or transported in any form by any unit or individual in the Public Occasions.

For the carrying and transportation requirements of the Non-controlled Knives, please refer to “B. Non-controlled Knife” in Article 1.2 of this Memorandum.

*1.4 Are there any public places which may be restricted by an authority (on certain days or at certain times) for carrying any knives or other dangerous tools (e.g. railway station, airport, market places, football stadium, event halls etc.)?*

Yes, the restricted circumstances are mainly as follows:

1. Special Regions

Xinjiang, Tibet and other special regions of China (the “Special Regions”) impose stricter restrictions and supervisions on knives and other dangerous objects. For example, the Xinjiang local government has specially promulgated Interim Measures on the Control of Certain Objects, under which the following occasions are included into the scope of supervision:

1. hospitals, schools, kindergartens, state agencies, financial institutions;
2. shopping malls, hotels, restaurants, exhibition halls, theatres, stadiums, Internet cafes, game halls, dance halls, bathing places;
3. squares, pedestrian streets, farmers markets, morning/night markets, parks, scenic areas;
4. airports, stations, buses, taxis;
5. other public occasions determined by people’s governments at or above the county level.

In practice, except for certain knives that obviously do not threaten personal or property safety (for example, nail clippers), other knives are prohibited to be carried or transported in the occasions above-mentioned, and are not allowed to be delivered to Xinjiang by express from other regions of China.

1. Specific Regions

During certain periods (for example, the important conferences, celebrations and activities, the emergencies, etc.), the cities and surrounding areas involved (the “Specific Regions”) may temporarily adopt stricter control measures on knives and other dangerous objects.

The Specific Regions generally include but not limited to: the whole country during the Spring Festival; Beijing and its surrounding area during the National Day, the National People’s Congress and the People’s Political Consultative Conference; Shanghai and its surrounding area during the International Import Expo; etc.

In the Specific Regions, the scope of the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives and the Public Occasions may expand accordingly subject to the supervision requirements, and the security measures on knives and other dangerous objects in the Public Occasions will become stricter.

1. Special Occasions
2. According to the relevant regulations and practice in China, stricter security checks are usually implemented in large-scale public events (such as sports competitions, concerts, performances, trade shows, amusement park events, parties, job fairs, etc.). Except for certain knives that obviously do not threaten personal or property safety (for example, nail clippers), other knives are prohibited to be carried into the event venues.
3. Those who illegally carry a Controlled Knife in an assembly, parade or procession (collectively, the “Special Occasions”) will face more severe criminal punishments than those in other Public Occasions. Please refer to “B. Criminal responsibility” in Article 1.8 of this Memorandum for more details.

*1.5 How is the blade length measured (only the cutting blade or including the blade shank)?*



According to the Controlled Knife Criteria, the blade shall refer to the part of a knife that is used for purposes of cutting, peeling, stabbing, etc., that is, the blade length is measured as the cutting blade in the above picture.

However, in practice, relevant authorities may determine the cutting blade together with the front part of the blade shank as the blade length (as framed in blue in the above picture).

*1.6 Are there any further dangerous objects which also fall under the Weapons Act?*

As previously mentioned, there is no special weapons act in China. According to relevant laws and regulations (see Attachment I), besides the Controlled Knives above-mentioned, guns, ammunition, and explosive, inflammable, radioactive, poisonous and corrosive objects, and other objects that may severely threaten the personal or property safety are all determined as dangerous objects, and are prohibited to be carried or transported illegally in the Public Occasions.

Please refer to the Attachment III of this Memorandum for more details of the dangerous objects.

*1.7 Are there any exceptions?*

Yes, please refer to Article 1.2 and Article 1.4 of this Memorandum for relevant exceptions.

*1.8 What are the consequences for a legal offense?*

A unit or individual who commits a legal violation regarding the knives (the “Violator”) in China, subject to the facts, nature, gravity and consequences of the legal violation, may face the following legal responsibilities:

1. Administrative responsibility

According to Law of the PRC on Penalties for the Violation of Public Security Administration, a Violator who illegally carries a Controlled Knife shall be detained for not more than five days and may, in addition, be fined not more than RMB 500; and if the circumstances are relatively minor, the Violator shall be given a warning or be fined no more than RMB 200.

A Violator who illegally carries a Controlled Knife to a Public Occasion shall be detained for no less than five days but no more than 10 days and may, in addition, be fined no more than RMB 500.

The Controlled Knife involved will be confiscated at the same time.

1. Criminal responsibility

According to Criminal Law of the PRC, a Violator who illegally carries the Controlled Knives to a Public Occasion and thereby endangers public security, if the circumstances are severe, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of no more than three years criminal detention or public surveillance. A Violator who infringes on rights of person or property by the knives, may constitute intentional homicide, homicide by negligence, crime of intentional injury, crime of intentionally damaging and destroying property, and face more severe criminal punishments. These circumstances are not covered in this Memorandum.

A Violator who illegally carries the Controlled Knives to an assembly, a parade or a procession (i.e., a Special Occasion), shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of no more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance or deprivation of political rights.

The Controlled Knives involved will be confiscated at the same time.

In addition to the Controlled Knives, a Violator who carries or transports the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives under the restricted circumstances listed in Article 1.4 of this Memorandum, may also face the administrative responsibility and even criminal responsibility as above-mentioned.

1. Tort liability

If a Violator infringes any civil right or interests of others, it shall further assume the tort liability in accordance with the Part VII Liability for Tort of the Civil Code of the PRC.

*1.9 Are there any legislative developments? If so what do they concern?*

Recently, the legislation of China on the Controlled Knives and other dangerous objects has become more clear, specific, and comprehensive. The country intends to confiscate every dangerous object in order to strictly cracking down on illegal and criminal activities.

# Airports

* 1. *According to the Official Journal of the European Union laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the common basic standards in aviation security, any pointed or sharp objects which may cause serious injury, including a knife with a blade more than 6cm are not allowed to be taken into the security restricted areas or on board of an aircraft.* 
     1. *Are there any further national regulations to be considered in this respect?*
     2. *If your country is outside the EU, what are the corresponding local regulations?*

Questions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 are answered collectively as follows:

In China, the laws regarding the supervisions on dangerous objects by aviation (the “Aviation Dangerous Objects”) are mainly No.13 to No.18 of Attachment I. In summary, the supervision of the Aviation Dangerous Objects are mainly as follows:

Firstly, China implements the United Nations’ regulations regarding the dangerous objects. For example, according to Regulation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air of PRC, the list of dangerous goods and criteria thereof under the ICAO’s Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) are also applicable to supervisions on transportation of the Aviation Dangerous Objects in China.

Meanwhile, there are national laws regarding the supervisions on the Aviation Dangerous Objects in China, which include but not limited to the Prohibited Objects Catalogue, the Restricted Objects Catalogue, etc. Please refer to Attachment III for the overview of the supervisions on the Aviation Dangerous Objects.

Some airlines may further issue the requirements based upon the legal documents above-mentioned. Please refer to Article 2.2 of this Memorandum for more details.

In addition, the Special Regions and the Specific Regions (see Article 1.4 of this Memorandum) may impose stricter supervisions on the transportation of the Aviation Dangerous Objects. In practice, in the foregoing regions, the Controlled Knives and the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives are generally prohibited to be carried on or consigned for shipment in airports or airplanes, and moreover, the other Non-controlled Knives may also be refused to be carried on or consigned for shipment.

* 1. *May the airports/airlines in your country issue any further (stricter) regulations for forbidden items?*

Generally speaking, the Prohibited Objects Catalogue and the Restricted Objects Catalogue are the fundamental guidelines for Chinese airports and airlines to implement supervisions on the Aviation Dangerous Objects. Some Chinese airports and airlines may issue the further requirements based upon the relevant legal documents but basically not exceeding the two Catalogues’ extent.

In addition, as stated in Article 1.4 and 2.1 of this Memorandum, the airports and airlines involving the Special Regions or the Specific Regions may issue the stricter requirements. For example, no knife is allowed to be carried on or consigned for shipment in Xinjiang Urumchi Airport.

* 1. *May a pair of scissors or a saw be included in a pocket knife with a blade of max. 6cm? If so, is the size of the pair of scissors or the length of the saw of relevance?*

According to the Restricted Objects Catalogue, scissors whose blade length is less than 6 cm is not considered as a sharp object and can be carried on. However, in practice, some airports and airlines may, subject to their specific requirements, request such scissors to be consigned for shipment in the checked baggage.

A saw (no matter how long the blade length is) is generally considered as the object that may cause severe danger to personal safety, aviation safety and transportation order. Therefore, a saw is prohibited to be carried on, but may be permitted to be consigned for shipment in a checked baggage.

* 1. *What is considered as a sharp object besides knives?*

According to the Prohibited Objects Catalogue, an object which has a sharp edge or sharp point and is made of metal or other material with strength strong enough to cause severe personal injury, are considered as a sharp object, including but not limited to:

1. daily knives (with blade length longer than 6 cm), such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, paper knives, etc.
2. professional knives (with any blade length), such as scalpel, butcher knives, carving knives, plane cutters, milling cutters, etc.
3. knives, spears, swords, halberds, etc. used for martial or arts performances.

In addition, some tools (for example, drilling rigs, chisels, awls, saws, stun guns, nail guns, screwdrivers, axes, ice awls, etc.) and other goods (for example, darts, arrows, etc.) also have sharp parts, but they are classified as “Others” (but not “Sharp objects”) under the Restricted Objects Catalogue.

* 1. *Are there any further aviation security regulations with respect to the Victorinox (pocket) knives to be observed?*

After legal research, we understand that there is no specific aviation security regulations with respect to the Victorinox (pocket) knives under PRC law.

With reference to the products introduction on the official website of the Victorinox (https://www.victorinox.com/cn/zh/) (the “Victorinox Website”) and in comparison with the PRC law and practice requirements, we understand that: (1) the Victorinox (pocket) knives displayed in the Victorinox Website of size no larger than 58 mm and without saws (the “Small Pocket Knives”), are generally not considered as the Dangerous Non-controlled Knives under civil aviation, and are permitted to be carried on in the boarding luggage. But in practice, such Small Pocket Knives may still be required to be consigned for shipment. And (2) The Victorinox (pocket) knives of size larger than 58mm shall be consigned for shipment in a checked baggage after being packed properly as required.

Meanwhile, we also notice that some knives displayed on the Victorinox Website seem to have a “blade lockable” function, which is one of the characters of Type C Controlled Knives (as detailed in Article 1.1.(3) of this Memorandum). In practice, there may be more stricter supervisions on such knives.

* 1. *Are there any changes intended in the near future? If so what do they concern?*

As for the legislative plan of Chinese civil aviation in near future, according to the "14th Five-Year Plan for Civil Aviation Development," China will, from 2021 to 2025, build a world-class civil aviation safety system through improving safety governance framework, strengthening safety assurance foundation, reinforcing air defense safety system, etc. Although this plan does not directly address specific regulations on knives, its overall purpose suggests that China may place greater emphasis on the safety management of knives in the future to mitigate potential security risks.

Attachments:

I. List of Relevant PRC Law

II. Image Examples of the Controlled Knives

III. Overview of Supervisions on the Aviation

**Attachment I. List of Relevant PRC Law**

| **No.** | **Title** | **Type** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Criminal Law of the PRC  中华人民共和国刑法 | Law |
|  | Law of the PRC on Penalties for the Violation of Public Security Administration  中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法 | Law |
|  | Civil Code of the PRC  中华人民共和国民法典 | Law |
|  | Interim Regulations of the MPS on the Control of Certain Knives  公安部对部分刀具实行管制的暂行规定 | Administrative Rules |
|  | Regulations for the Security Administration of Large-Scale Mass Activities  大型群众性活动安全管理条例 | Administrative Rules |
|  | Circular of the MPS on Issuing the Criteria for Determining Controlled Knife Tools  公安部关于印发管制刀具认定标准的通知 | Normative Documents |
|  | Reply of the MPS to the Question on Including the Ceramic Knives into the Controlled Knives for Administration  公安部关于将陶瓷类刀具纳入管制刀具管理问题的批复 | Normative Documents |
|  | Interim Measures on the Control of Certain Objects of the Xinjiang Local Government  新疆维吾尔自治区对部分器具实施管制的暂行办法 | Local Regulations |
|  | Announcement on Strengthening Safety Administration of Knives of the Shanghai Local Government (Invalid)  上海市人民政府关于加强刀具安全管理的通告（失效） | Local Regulations |
|  | Announcement on Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on in Railway Transportation  铁路进站乘车禁止和限制携带物品的公告 | Normative Documents |
|  | Announcement of the Ministry of Railways and the MPS on Security Inspection of Passenger’s Carry-on Objects and Checked Baggage  铁道部、公安部关于铁路实施旅客携带物品和托运行包安全检查的通知 | Normative Documents |
|  | Administrative Measures on Operation Safety of Shanghai Railway Transportation  上海市轨道交通运营安全管理办法 | Local Regulations |
|  | Announcement on Interpretation of Issues Concerning the Catalogue of the PRC of Articles Whose Inward or Outward is Prohibited and the Catalogue of the PRC of Articles Whose Inward or Outward is Restricted  关于《中华人民共和国禁止进出境物品表》和《中华人民共和国限制进出境物品表》有关问题解释的公告 | Normative Documents |
|  | Civil Aviation Law of the PRC  中华人民共和国民用航空法 | Law |
|  | Regulations of the PRC on Security of Civil Aviation  中华人民共和国民用航空安全保卫条例 | Administrative Rules |
|  | Security Inspection Rules of Civil Aviation  民用航空安全检查规则 | Administrative Rules |
|  | Regulation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air  民用航空危险品运输管理规定 | Administrative Rules |
|  | 14th Five-Year Plan for Civil Aviation Development  “十四五”民用航空发展规划 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited Objects for Civil Aviation Passengers to Carry on or Consign for Shipment  民航旅客禁止随身携带和托运物品目录 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Restricted Objects for Civil Aviation Passengers to Carry on or Consign for Shipment  民航旅客限制随身携带或托运物品目录 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited Objects for Domestic Waterway Transportation Passengers to Carry or Consign for Shipment  国内水路运输旅客禁止携带和禁止托运物品目录 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Restricted Objects for Domestic Waterway Transportation Passengers to Carry or Consign for Shipment  国内水路运输旅客限制携带和限制托运物品目录 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects for Road Passenger Vehicles  道路客运车辆禁止、限制携带和托运物品目录 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects Carried by Passengers or Consigned for Shipment in Railway Transportation  铁路旅客禁止、限制携带和托运物品目录 | Normative Documents |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on for Chongqing City Rail Transit  重庆市轨道交通禁止限制携带物品目录 | Local Regulations |
|  | Announcement on the Prohibited Objects to Carry on for Hangzhou's Rail Transit  关于公布杭州市轨道交通禁止携带物品目录的通告 | Local Regulations |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects Carried by Passengers for Jinan City Rail Transit  济南市城市轨道交通禁止、限制乘客携带物品目录 | Local Regulations |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on for Urumqi City Rail Transit  乌鲁木齐市轨道交通禁止和限制携带物品目录 | Local Regulations |
|  | Catalogue of Prohibited and Restricted Objects to Carry on for Shijiazhuang City Rail Transit  石家庄市轨道交通禁止限制携带物品目录 | Local Regulations |
|  | Controlled Knife Classification and Safety Requirements (GA1334-2016)  管制刀具分类与安全要求（GA1334-2016） | Normative Documents |
|  | Daily Knife Classification and Safety Requirements (GA1335-2016)  日用刀具分类与安全要求（GA1335-2016） | Normative Documents |

**Attachment II: Image Examples of the Controlled Knives**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Image Example** |
| A |  |
| B |  |
| C |  |
| D |  |
| E |  |

**Attachment III: Overview of Supervisions on the Aviation Dangerous Objects**

1. Objects Prohibited to be Carried on or Consigned for Shipment in the Checked Baggage
2. Guns and other weapons (including main components and parts)

Equipment capable of firing ammunition (including projectiles and others) and may cause severe personal injury, or objects that may be mistakenly considered as such equipment, including:

1. Military guns and official guns, such as pistols, rifles, assault rifles, machine guns and baton guns;
2. Civil guns, such as pneumatic guns, shotguns, sports shooting guns and tranquilizer guns;
3. Other guns, such as prop guns, starter guns, steel ball guns, overseas guns and various illegally manufactured guns;
4. Imitations of the above objects.
5. Explosive or flammable materials or Equipment

Explosive or flammable equipment (materials) that may cause severe personal injury or threaten the safety of aircrafts, or objects that may be mistakenly considered as such equipment (materials), including:

1. Ammunitions, such as bombs, grenades, flares, incendiary bombs, smoke bombs, signal bombs, tear gas grenades, gas bombs and bullets;
2. Blasting equipment, such as explosives, detonators, detonating tubes, fuses and detonating cords;
3. Pyrotechnic products, such as fireworks, tobacco pad and display shells;
4. Imitations of the above objects.
5. Controlled tools

Controlled tools that may cause severe personal injury or threaten the safety of aircrafts or transportation order of aviation, including:

1. The Controlled Knives;
2. Military or police equipment, such as spontoons, police defibrillators, military or police daggers, handcuffs, thumb cuffs, shackles and tear gas ejectors;
3. Other tools controlled under PRC law, for example, crossbows.
4. Dangerous objects

Dangerous objects that may cause severe personal injury or threaten the safety of aircrafts or transportation order of aviation, including:

1. Compressed gas and liquefied gas, such as hydrogen, methane, ethane, butane, natural gas, ethylene, propylene, acetylene (dissolved in medium), carbon monoxide, liquefied petroleum gas, freon, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water gas, lighter fuel and liquified gas for lighter;
2. Spontaneous combustible objects, such as yellow phosphorus, white phosphorus, nitrocellulose, oilpapers, and their derivatives;
3. Flammable objects when being wet, such as potassium, sodium, lithium, carbide and magnesium aluminum powder;
4. Flammable liquids, such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, benzene, ethanol acetone, ethyl ether, paint thinner, retinol and products containing flammable solvents;
5. Flammable solids, such as red phosphorus, flashlight powder, solid alcohol, celluloid and foaming agent;
6. Oxidants and organic peroxides, such as potassium permanganate, potassium chlorate, sodium peroxide, potassium peroxide, lead peroxide, peracetic acid and hydrogen peroxide;
7. Toxic objects, such as cyanide, arsenic, and other highly toxic chemicals;
8. Corrosive objects, such as sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and mercury;
9. Radioactive objects, such as radioisotopes.
10. Others

Others that may cause severe personal injury or threaten the safety of aircrafts or transportation order of aviation, including:

1. Pathogens of contagion, such as Hepatitis B virus, Bacillus anthracis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, and HIV;
2. Kindling (including all kinds of ignition devices), such as lighters, matches, cigarette light, magnesium rod (firestones);
3. Power bank and lithium battery with a rated energy exceeding 160Wh (excluding the lithium batteries for electric wheelchairs);
4. Alcoholic beverages with an alcohol volume greater than 70%;
5. Strong magnetic materials, objects with a strong pungent odor, objects that may cause panic among passengers, and objects that cannot be identified but are potentially dangerous.
6. Other objects prohibited to be transported under PRC law.
7. Objects Prohibited to be Carried on but can be Consigned for Shipment in a Checked Baggage
8. Sharp objects

Objects which have a sharp edge or sharp point and are made of metal or other material with strength strong enough to cause severe personal injury, including:

1. Daily knives (with blade length longer than 6 cm), such as kitchen knives, fruit knives, scissors, cutter knives, and paper knives;
2. Professional knives (with any blade length), such as scalpel, butcher knives, carving knives, plane cutters, and milling cutters;
3. Knives, spears, swords, halberds, etc. used for martial arts performances.
4. Blunt objects

Objects which do not have a sharp edge or sharp point but are made of metal or other material with strength strong enough to cause severe personal injury, including:

Sticks (including telescopic stick and nunchaku), bats, snooker sticks, cricket bats, hockey sticks, golf clubs, trekking pole, ski pole and brass knuckle.

1. Others

Others that can cause severe personal injury or threaten the safety of aircrafts or transportation order of aviation, including:

1. Tools, such as drilling rigs, chisels, awls, saws, stun guns, nail guns, screwdrivers, axes, ice awls, etc.;
2. Other goods, such as darts, arrows, bows, tear gas, pepper spray, acid spray, repellent, etc.

Ibach, Switzerland, 19 February 2025

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