

Exit-Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国出境入境管理法

Document Number: Order No. 57 of the President of the People's Republic of China

Area of Law: [Frontier Defense and Entry and Exit Administration](#) [Epidemic Prevention and Control](#)

Level of Authority: [Laws](#)

Date Issued: 06-30-2012

Effective Date: 07-01-2013

Issuing Authority: [Standing Committee of the National People's Congress](#)

Status: [Effective](#)

[2009-2012 Comparison Version](#) [1985-2009 Annotation Version](#)

Order of the President of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国主席令

(No. 57)

(第五十七号)

The Exit-Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, as adopted at the 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on June 30, 2012, is hereby issued and shall come into force on July 1, 2013.

《中华人民共和国出境入境管理法》已由中华人民共和国第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十七次会议于2012年6月30日通过，现予公布，自2013年7月1日起施行。

Hu Jintao, President of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国主席 胡锦涛

June 30, 2012

2012年6月30日

Exit-Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国出境入境管理法

(Adopted at the 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on June 30, 2012)

(2012年6月30日第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十七次会议通过)

Table of Contents

目 录

[Chapter I General Provisions](#)

[第一章 总 则](#)

[Chapter II Exit and Entry by Chinese Citizens](#)

[第二章 中国公民出境入境](#)

[Chapter III Entry and Exit by Foreign Nationals](#)

[第三章 外国人入境出境](#)

[Section 1 Visa](#)

[第一节 签 证](#)

[Section 2 Entry and Exit](#)

[Chapter IV Stay and Residence of Foreign Nationals](#)

[Section 1 Stay and Residence](#)

[Section 2 Permanent Residence](#)

[Chapter V Exit-Entry Border Inspection of Conveyances](#)

[Chapter VI Investigation and Repatriation](#)

[Chapter VII Legal Liability](#)

[Chapter VIII Supplemental Provisions](#)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to regulate the exit-entry administration, maintain the sovereignty, security and public order of the People's Republic of China, and promote international exchanges and China's opening up, this Law is formulated.

Article 2 This Law shall apply to the administration of exit and entry by Chinese citizens, entry and exit by foreign nationals, and stay and residence of foreign nationals within the territory of China, as well as the exit-entry border inspection of conveyances.

Article 3 The state protects the lawful rights and interests of Chinese citizens in relation to exit and entry.

The lawful rights and interests of foreign nationals within the territory of China shall be protected by law. Foreign nationals within the territory of China shall abide by the laws of China and shall not compromise the national security, injure the public interest, or disrupt the public order of China.

Article 4 The Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be responsible for administering relevant exit-entry affairs according to their respective functions.

The embassies and consulates of the People's Republic of China or other institutions stationed overseas as authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "overseas visa issuers") shall be responsible for issuing entry visas to foreign nationals overseas. The exit-entry border inspection authorities shall be responsible for implementing exit-entry border inspections. The public security authorities and their exit-entry administration divisions of the local people's governments at and above the county level shall be responsible for the administration of stay and residence of foreign nationals.

The Ministry of Public Security or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may, within the extent of its functions, authorize the exit-entry administration divisions of the public security authorities of the local people's governments at and above the county level or the foreign affairs departments of the local people's governments at and above the county level to accept applications of foreign nationals for entry, stay or residence.

[第二节 入境出境](#)

[第四章 外国人停留居留](#)

[第一节 停留居留](#)

[第二节 永久居留](#)

[第五章 交通运输工具出境入境边防检查](#)

[第六章 调查和遣返](#)

[第七章 法律责任](#)

[第八章 附 则](#)

第一章 总 则

第一条 为了规范出境入境管理,维护中华人民共和国的主权、安全和社会秩序,促进对外交往和对外开放,制定本法。

第二条 中国公民出境入境、外国人入境出境、外国人在中国境内停留居留的管理,以及交通运输工具出境入境的边防检查,适用本法。

第三条 国家保护中国公民出境入境合法权益。

在中国境内的外国人的合法权益受法律保护。在中国境内的外国人应当遵守中国法律,不得危害中国国家安全、损害社会公共利益、破坏社会公共秩序。

第四条 公安部、外交部按照各自职责负责有关出境入境事务的管理。

中华人民共和国驻外使馆、领馆或者外交部委托的其他驻外机构(以下称驻外签证机关)负责在境外签发外国人入境签证。出入境边防检查机关负责实施出境入境边防检查。县级以上地方人民政府公安机关及其出入境管理机构负责外国人停留居留管理。

公安部、外交部可以在各自职责范围内委托县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构、县级以上地方人民政府外事部门受理外国人入境、停留居留申请。

The Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall, in administering exit-entry affairs, strengthen their communication and cooperation, closely cooperate with other relevant departments of the State Council, and, according to their respective functions, perform functions and assume liabilities in accordance with law.

Article 5 The state establishes a uniform exit-entry administration information platform to achieve information sharing among relevant administrative departments.

Article 6 The state establishes exit-entry border inspection authorities at internationally open ports.

Chinese citizens, foreign nationals, and conveyances shall exit or enter China at internationally open ports and, under special circumstances, may exit or enter China at locations approved by the State Council or approved by the departments authorized by the State Council. Persons and conveyances exiting or entering China shall be subject to exit-entry border inspection.

The exit-entry border inspection authorities shall be responsible for administering the restricted areas of ports. As required for maintaining the national security and the order of exit-entry administration, the exit-entry border inspection authorities may implement border inspection of the articles carried by persons exiting or entering China. When necessary, the exit-entry border inspection authorities may implement border inspection of goods carried on an inbound or outbound conveyance but shall notify the customs.

Article 7 With the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may, as required by exit-entry administration, formulate provisions regarding collection of fingerprints and other human biometric information from persons exiting or entering China.

Where a foreign government has special provisions on issuing visas to or the exit-entry administration of Chinese citizens, the Government of China may adopt corresponding equivalent measures according to the actual circumstances.

Article 8 Departments and divisions performing exit-entry administration functions shall, by adopting effective measures, continue to improve their service and administration capabilities, conduct law enforcement impartially, provide convenient and efficient services to the people, and maintain a safe and expedite exit-entry order.

Chapter II Exit and Entry by Chinese Citizens

Article 9 Chinese citizens exiting or entering China shall apply for a passport or other travel credentials in accordance with law.

Chinese citizens traveling to other counties or regions shall obtain visas or other entry permits from such other countries or regions, except there is a visa exemption agreement in effect between the Government of China and the governments of such other countries or regions or as otherwise provided for by the Ministry of Public Security or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese citizens exiting or entering China or working on vessels abroad in the capacity of seaman shall apply for a seaman's book in accordance with law.

公安部、外交部在出境入境事务管理中，应当加强沟通配合，并与国务院有关部门密切合作，按照各自职责分工，依法行使职权，承担责任。

第五条 国家建立统一的出境入境管理信息平台，实现有关管理部门信息共享。

第六条 国家在对外开放的口岸设立出入境边防检查机关。

中国公民、外国人以及交通运输工具应当从对外开放的口岸出境入境，特殊情况下，可以从国务院或者国务院授权的部门批准的地点出境入境。出境入境人员和交通运输工具应当接受出境入境边防检查。

出境入境边防检查机关负责对口岸限定区域实施管理。根据维护国家安全和出境入境管理秩序的需要，出境入境边防检查机关可以对出境入境人员携带的物品实施边防检查。必要时，出境入境边防检查机关可以对出境入境交通运输工具载运的货物实施边防检查，但是应当通知海关。

第七条 经国务院批准，公安部、外交部根据出境入境管理的需要，可以对留存出境入境人员的指纹等人体生物识别信息作出规定。

外国政府对中国公民签发签证、出境入境管理有特别规定的，中国政府可以根据情况采取相应的对等措施。

第八条 履行出境入境管理职责的部门和机构应当切实采取措施，不断提升服务和管理水平，公正执法，便民高效，维护安全、便捷的出境入境秩序。

第二章 中国公民出境入境

第九条 中国公民出境入境，应当依法申请办理护照或者其他旅行证件。

中国公民前往其他国家或者地区，还需要取得前往国签证或者其他入境许可证明。但是，中国政府与其他国家政府签订互免签证协议或者公安部、外交部另有规定的除外。

中国公民以海员身份出境入境和在国外船舶上从事工作的，应当依法申请办理海员证。

Article 10 Chinese citizens traveling between the mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the Macao Special Administrative Region and Chinese citizens traveling between the mainland and the Taiwan region shall apply for travel credentials in accordance with law and comply with the relevant provisions of this Law. The specific administrative measures shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 11 Chinese citizens exiting or entering China shall present their own passports or other travel credentials and other exit-entry credentials to the exit-entry border inspection authorities for verification and comply with the prescribed procedures and may exit or enter China only after being permitted to do so upon verification.

Where the conditions of a port permit, the exit-entry border inspection authorities shall provide dedicated lanes and other facilities for Chinese citizens to exit or enter China.

Article 12 Under any of the following circumstances, a Chinese citizen shall be prohibited from exiting China:

- (1) The Chinese citizen does not hold any valid exit-entry credentials or refuses or evades border inspection;
- (2) The Chinese citizen has not finished serving a criminal sentence or is the accused or a suspect in a criminal case;
- (3) The Chinese citizen is prohibited from exiting China as decided by a people's court for involvement in a pending civil case;
- (4) The Chinese citizen has received a criminal penalty for disrupting national border administration or has been repatriated by any other county or region for illegal exit from China, illegal residence or illegal employment and the prescribed period of prohibition from exiting China has not expired;
- (5) The Chinese citizen is prohibited from exiting China as decided by the relevant competent department of the State Council because the national security or interest may be compromised; or
- (6) Other circumstances as set out by laws and administrative regulations under which the Chinese citizen is prohibited from exiting China.

Article 13 Where a Chinese citizen who has settled down overseas intends to settle down back in China, before entering China, the Chinese citizen shall apply to the embassy or consulate of the People's Republic of China or any other institution stationed overseas as authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and may also apply in person or through a domestic relative to the overseas Chinese affairs department of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the Chinese citizen intends to settle down.

Article 14 Where a Chinese citizen who has settled down overseas needs to provide identification for handling financial, educational, medical, traffic, telecommunication, social insurance, property registration and other matters, the Chinese citizen may provide his or her passport to prove his or her identity.

Chapter III Entry and Exit by Foreign Nationals

Section 1 Visa

Article 15 Foreign nationals intending to enter China shall apply for a visa to the overseas visa issuers except as otherwise provided for by this Law.

Article 16 Visas include diplomatic visa, courtesy visa, service visa, and ordinary visa.

第十条 中国公民往来内地与香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区，中国公民往来大陆与台湾地区，应当依法申请办理通行证件，并遵守本法有关规定。具体管理办法由国务院规定。

第十一条 中国公民出境入境，应当向出入境边防检查机关交验本人的护照或者其他旅行证件等出境入境证件，履行规定的手续，经查验准许，方可出境入境。

具备条件的口岸，出入境边防检查机关应当为中国公民出境入境提供专用通道等便利措施。

第十二条 中国公民有下列情形之一的，不准出境：

- (一) 未持有效出境入境证件或者拒绝、逃避接受边防检查的；
- (二) 被判处罚金尚未执行完毕或者属于刑事案件被告人、犯罪嫌疑人的；
- (三) 有未了结的民事案件，人民法院决定不准出境的；
- (四) 因妨害国(边)境管理受到刑事处罚或者因非法出境、非法居留、非法就业被其他国家或者地区遣返，未满不准出境规定年限的；
- (五) 可能危害国家安全和利益，国务院有关主管部门决定不准出境的；
- (六) 法律、行政法规规定不准出境的其他情形。

第十三条 定居国外的中国公民要求回国定居的，应当在入境前向中华人民共和国驻外使馆、领馆或者外交部委托的其他驻外机构提出申请，也可以由本人或者经由国内亲属向拟定居地的县级以上地方人民政府侨务部门提出申请。

第十四条 定居国外的中国公民在中国境内办理金融、教育、医疗、交通、电信、社会保险、财产登记等事务需要提供身份证明的，可以凭本人的护照证明其身份。

第三章 外国人入境出境

第一节 签证

第十五条 外国人入境，应当向驻外签证机关申请办理签证，但是本法另有规定的除外。

第十六条 签证分为外交签证、礼遇签证、公务签证、普通签证。

Diplomatic and service visas shall be issued to foreign nationals who enter China for diplomatic or service reasons; and courtesy visas shall be issued to foreign nationals who merit courteous treatment for their special identities. The scopes of issuance and methods for issuance of diplomatic, courtesy and service visas shall be determined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ordinary visas of the corresponding type shall be issued to foreign nationals who enter China for reasons other than diplomacy or service, such as work, study, family visit, tourism, business, and talent introduction. The types and methods for issuance of ordinary visas shall be determined by the State Council.

Article 17 The registration items on visas shall include: visa type, name of holder, sex, birth date, entries, valid period of entry, period of stay, date and place of issue, and number of passport or other international travel credentials, among others.

Article 18 To apply for a visa, foreign nationals shall present their passports or other international travel credentials, as well as documentation on cause of application, to the overseas visa issuers and, according to the requirements of the overseas visa issuers, undergo relevant procedures and receive interview.

Article 19 Where a foreign national applying for a visa is required to provide a letter of invitation issued by an entity or individual within the territory of China, the applicant shall provide it according to the requirements of the overseas visa issuer. The entity or individual issuing the letter of invitation shall be responsible for the veracity of the content of invitation.

Article 20 Foreign nationals, who need to enter China urgently for humanitarian reasons, who are invited to enter China for urgent business affairs or urgent engineering repair or who enter China as required for other urgencies and hold certifications on the consent of relevant competent departments to application for visa at ports of entry, may, at the ports of entry approved by the State Council to issue port visas, apply for a port visa to the port visa offices as authorized by the Ministry of Public Security (hereinafter referred to as the "port visa issuers").

Travel agencies which organize inbound tourism according to the relevant state provisions may apply for a group tourist visa to the port visa issuers.

Foreign nationals who apply for a visa to the port visa issuers shall present their own passports or other international travel credentials, as well as documentation on cause of application, undergo relevant procedures according to the requirements of the port visa issuers, and enter China at the ports of entry where they apply for a visa.

Visas issued by the port visa issuers shall be valid for one entry only, and the period of stay as stated on the visa shall not exceed 30 days.

Article 21 Under any of the following circumstances, no visa shall be issued to a foreign national:

- (1) The foreign national has been deported as sentenced or repatriated as decided and the period of prohibition from entering China has not expired;
- (2) The foreign national has serious mental disorder, infectious pulmonary tuberculosis or any other infectious disease that may cause serious damage to the public health;
- (3) The foreign national may compromise the national security and interest of China, disrupt the public order, or commit other violations of law or criminal offences;

对因外交、公务事由入境的外国人，签发外交、公务签证；对因身份特殊需要给予礼遇的外国人，签发礼遇签证。外交签证、礼遇签证、公务签证的签发范围和签发办法由外交部规定。

对因工作、学习、探亲、旅游、商务活动、人才引进等非外交、公务事由入境的外国人，签发相应类别的普通签证。普通签证的类别和签发办法由国务院规定。

第十七条 签证的登记项目包括：签证种类，持有人姓名、性别、出生日期、入境次数、入境有效期、停留期限，签发日期、地点，护照或者其他国际旅行证件号码等。

第十八条 外国人申请办理签证，应当向驻外签证机关提交本人的护照或者其他国际旅行证件，以及申请事由的相关材料，按照驻外签证机关的要求办理相关手续、接受面谈。

第十九条 外国人申请办理签证需要提供中国境内的单位或者个人出具的邀请函件的，申请人应当按照驻外签证机关的要求提供。出具邀请函的单位或者个人应当对邀请内容的真实性负责。

第二十条 出于人道原因需要紧急入境，应邀入境从事紧急商务、工程抢修或者具有其他紧急入境需要并持有有关主管部门同意在口岸申办签证的证明材料的外国人，可以在国务院批准办理口岸签证业务的口岸，向公安部委托的口岸签证机关（以下简称口岸签证机关）申请办理口岸签证。

旅行社按照国家有关规定组织入境旅游的，可以向口岸签证机关申请办理团体旅游签证。

外国人向口岸签证机关申请办理签证，应当提交本人的护照或者其他国际旅行证件，以及申请事由的相关材料，按照口岸签证机关的要求办理相关手续，并从申请签证的口岸入境。

口岸签证机关签发的签证一次入境有效，签证注明的停留期限不得超过三十日。

第二十一条 外国人有下列情形之一的，不予签发签证：

- （一）被处驱逐出境或者被决定遣送出境，未满不准入境规定年限的；
- （二）患有严重精神障碍、传染性肺结核病或者有可能对公共卫生造成重大危害的其他传染病的；
- （三）可能危害中国国家安全和利益、破坏社会公共秩序或者从事其他违法犯罪活动的；

(4) The foreign national makes falsification in the process of visa application or is unable to prove sufficient funds to cover all necessary expenses for his or her period of stay within China;

(四) 在申请签证过程中弄虚作假或者不能保障在中国境内期间所需费用的;

(5) The foreign national is unable to present relevant documentation as required by the visa issuer; or

(五) 不能提交签证机关要求提交的相关材料的;

(6) Other circumstances under which the visa issuer deems it improper to issue a visa.

(六) 签证机关认为不宜签发签证的其他情形。

Visa issuers need not explain the reasons for their refusal to issue a visa.

对不予签发签证的, 签证机关可以不明理由。

Article 22 Under any of the following circumstances, a foreign national may be exempt from a visa:

第二十二条 外国人有下列情形之一的, 可以免办签证:

(1) The foreign national is a person exempt from a visa under a visa exemption agreement signed by the Government of China and the government of another country;

(一) 根据中国政府与其他国家政府签订的互免签证协议, 属于免办签证人员的;

(2) The foreign national holds a valid residence permit for foreign nationals;

(二) 持有效的外国人居留证件的;

(3) The foreign national transits through China to a third country or region with a conjunction ticket by an internationally traveling aircraft, vessel or train and stays within China for not more than 24 hours without leaving the port of entry or stays in a designated area as approved by the State Council without exceeding the prescribed period of stay;

(三) 持联程客票搭乘国际航行的航空器、船舶、列车从中国过境前往第三国或者地区, 在中国境内停留不超过二十四小时且不开口岸, 或者在国务院批准的特定区域内停留不超过规定时限的;

(4) Other circumstances as set out by the State Council under which the foreign national may be exempt from a visa.

(四) 国务院规定的可以免办签证的其他情形。

Article 23 Under any of the following circumstances, foreign nationals who need to enter China temporarily shall apply for temporary entry to the exit-entry border inspection authorities:

第二十三条 有下列情形之一的外国人需要临时入境的, 应当向出入境边防检查机关申请办理临时入境手续:

(1) Foreign seamen and their accompanying family members need to land the city where the harbor is located;

(一) 外国船员及其随行家属登陆港口所在城市的;

(2) The persons as described in Article 22(3) of this Law need to leave the port of entry; or

(二) 本法第二十二条第三项规定的人员需要离开口岸的;

(3) The foreign nationals need to enter China temporarily for any force majeure or other urgencies.

(三) 因不可抗力或者其他紧急原因需要临时入境的。

The period of temporary entry into China shall not exceed 15 days.

临时入境的期限不得超过十五日。

For foreign nationals who apply for temporary entry, the exit-entry border inspection authorities may require them personally, the persons in charge of conveyances carrying them into China or the agencies conducting the business of exit and entry of conveyances to provide necessary assurance.

对申请办理临时入境手续的外国人, 出入境边防检查机关可以要求外国人本人、载运其入境的交通运输工具的负责人或者交通运输工具出境入境业务代理单位提供必要的保证措施。

Section 2 Entry and Exit

第二节 入境出境

Article 24 To enter China, foreign nationals shall present their own passports or other international travel credentials and visas or other entry permits to the exit-entry border inspection authorities for verification and comply with the prescribed procedures and may enter China only after being permitted to do so upon verification.

第二十四条 外国人入境, 应当向出入境边防检查机关交验本人的护照或者其他国际旅行证件、签证或者其他入境许可证明, 履行规定的手续, 经查验准许, 方可入境。

Article 25 Under any of the following circumstances, a foreign national shall be prohibited from entering China:

第二十五条 外国人有下列情形之一的, 不准入境:

- (1) The foreign national does not hold any valid exit-entry credentials or refuses or evades border inspection;
- (2) The foreign national falls under any of the circumstances as described in Article 21.1(1) to (4) of this Law;
- (3) The foreign national may, after entering China, engage in any activity not in compliance with the type of visa held; or
- (4) Other circumstances as set out by laws and administrative regulations under which the foreign national is prohibited from entering China.
- (一) 未持有有效出境入境证件或者拒绝、逃避接受边防检查的;
- (二) 具有本法第二十一条第一款第一项至第四项规定情形的;
- (三) 入境后可能从事与签证种类不符的活动的;
- (四) 法律、行政法规规定不准入境的其他情形。

The exit-entry border inspection authorities need not explain the reasons for prohibiting a foreign national from entering China.

对不准入境的, 出入境边防检查机关可以不说理由。

Article 26 For foreign nationals who are not allowed to enter China, the exit-entry border inspection authorities shall order them to return; and those refusing to return shall be returned compulsorily. During the period of waiting for return, foreign nationals shall not leave the designated area.

第二十六条 对未被准许入境的外国人, 出入境边防检查机关应当责令其返回; 对拒不返回的, 强制其返回。外国人等待返回期间, 不得离开限定的区域。

Article 27 To exit China, foreign nationals shall present their own passports or other international travel credentials and other exit-entry credentials to the exit-entry border inspection authorities for verification and comply with the prescribed procedures and may exit China only after being permitted to do so upon verification.

第二十七条 外国人出境, 应当向出入境边防检查机关交验本人的护照或者其他国际旅行证件等出境入境证件, 履行规定的手续, 经查验准许, 方可出境。

Article 28 Under any of the following circumstances, a foreign national shall be prohibited from exiting China:

第二十八条 外国人有下列情形之一的, 不准出境:

- (1) The foreign national has not finished serving a criminal sentence or is the accused or a suspect in a criminal case, except for the transfer of sentenced persons under a relevant agreement between China and a foreign country;
- (2) The foreign national is prohibited from exiting China as decided by a people's court for involvement in a pending civil case;
- (3) The foreign national defaults in paying labor remuneration to workers and is prohibited from exiting China as decided by the relevant department of the State Council or the people's government of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government; or
- (4) Other circumstances as set out by laws and administrative regulations under which the foreign national is prohibited from exiting China.
- (一) 被判处刑罚尚未执行完毕或者属于刑事案件被告人、犯罪嫌疑人的, 但是按照中国与外国签订的有关协议, 移管被判刑人的除外;
- (二) 有未了结的民事案件, 人民法院决定不准出境的;
- (三) 拖欠劳动者的劳动报酬, 经国务院有关部门或者省、自治区、直辖市人民政府决定不准出境的;
- (四) 法律、行政法规规定不准出境的其他情形。

Chapter IV Stay and Residence of Foreign Nationals

第四章 外国人停留居留

Section 1 Stay and Residence

第一节 停留居留

Article 29 Where the period of stay as stated on a visa held by a foreign national is not more than 180 days, the visa holder shall stay in China on the basis of the visa and according to the period of stay as stated on the visa.

第二十九条 外国人所持签证注明的停留期限不超过一百八十日的, 持证人凭签证并按照签证注明的停留期限在中国境内停留。

Where the period of stay on the visa needs to be extended, the foreign national shall, seven days before the period of stay as stated on the visa expires, apply to the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the foreign national stays and submit documentation on cause of application as required. After examination, if the grounds for extension are reasonable and sufficient, extension of the period of stay shall be granted; or if extension of the period of stay is not granted, the foreign national shall exit China on schedule.

Extensions of the period of stay on a visa shall not exceed cumulatively the period of stay as originally stated on the visa.

Article 30 Where the visa held by a foreign national carries an annotation requiring that a residence permit be obtained after entering China, the foreign national shall, within 30 days of entering China, apply for a residence permit for foreign nationals to the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the foreign national intends to reside.

To apply for a residence permit for foreign nationals, a foreign national shall present his or her own passport or other international travel credentials, as well as documentation on cause of application, and his or her fingerprints and other human biometric information shall be collected. The exit-entry administration division of the public security authority shall, within 15 days of receiving the application materials, examine the application, make a decision, and, on the basis of the cause of residence, issue a residence permit for foreign nationals of the corresponding type and with the corresponding period of validity.

A residence permit for foreign nationals of the work type shall be valid for 90 days at a minimum and for five years at a maximum; and a residence permit for foreign nationals of a non-work type shall be valid for 180 days at a minimum and for five years at a maximum.

Article 31 Under any of the following circumstances, no residence permit for foreign nationals shall be issued to a foreign national:

- (1) The foreign national is not eligible for applying for a residence permit for foreign nationals on the basis of the type of visa held;
- (2) The foreign national makes falsification in the process of application;
- (3) The foreign national is unable to provide relevant certifications according to legal provisions;
- (4) It is improper for the foreign national to reside in China because the foreign national has violated relevant laws and administrative regulations of China; or
- (5) Other circumstances under which the issuing authority deems it improper to issue a residence permit for foreign nationals to the foreign national.

Where it is necessary to change the status of a foreign national from stay to residence because the foreign national is a special talent or an investor meeting the state provisions or for humanitarian reasons, the foreign national may apply for a residence permit for foreign nationals with the approval of the exit-entry administration authority of the public security authority of the local people's government at or above the level of a districted city.

需要延长签证停留期限的，应当在签证注明的停留期限届满七日前向停留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构申请，按照要求提交申请事由的相关材料。经审查，延期理由合理、充分的，准予延长停留期限；不予延长停留期限的，应当按期离境。

延长签证停留期限，累计不得超过签证原注明的停留期限。

第三十条 外国人所持签证注明入境后需要办理居留证件的，应当自入境之日起三十日内，向拟居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构申请办理外国人居留证件。

申请办理外国人居留证件，应当提交本人的护照或者其他国际旅行证件，以及申请事由的相关材料，并留存指纹等人体生物识别信息。公安机关出入境管理机构应当自收到申请材料之日起十五日内进行审查并作出审查决定，根据居留事由签发相应类别和期限的外国人居留证件。

外国人工作类居留证件的有效期最短为九十日，最长为五年；非工作类居留证件的有效期最短为一百八十日，最长为五年。

第三十一条 外国人有下列情形之一的，不予签发外国人居留证件：

- (一) 所持签证类别属于不应办理外国人居留证件的；
- (二) 在申请过程中弄虚作假的；
- (三) 不能按照规定提供相关证明材料的；
- (四) 违反中国有关法律、行政法规，不适合在中国境内居留的；
- (五) 签发机关认为不宜签发外国人居留证件的其他情形。

符合国家规定的专门人才、投资者或者出于人道等原因确需由停留变更为居留的外国人，经设区的市以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构批准可以办理外国人居留证件。

Article 32 Where a foreign national residing in China applies for extension of his or her period of residence, the foreign national shall, 30 days before the term of validity of his or her residence permit expires, apply to the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the foreign national resides and submit documentation on cause of application as required. After examination, if the grounds for extension are reasonable and sufficient, extension of the period of residence shall be granted; or if extension of the period of residence is not granted, the foreign national shall exit China on schedule.

Article 33 The registration items on the residence permit of a foreign national shall include: name of holder, sex, birth date, cause of residence, period of residence, date and place of issue, and number of passport or other international travel credentials, among others.

Where any of the registration items on the residence permit of a foreign national changes, the holder of the permit shall, within ten days after the change occurs, apply for modification of the registration item to the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the foreign national resides.

Article 34 Where a foreign national who has entered China with exemption from a visa needs to stay in China beyond the period of exemption from a visa, a foreign seaman and his or her accompanying family members who stay in China need to leave the city where the harbor is located, or a stay permit for foreign nationals is otherwise required, the foreign national shall apply for a stay permit for foreign nationals according to legal provisions.

A stay permit for foreign nationals shall be valid for 180 days at a maximum.

Article 35 Where, after a foreign national enters China, the ordinary visa or the stay or residence permit held by the foreign national needs to be replaced or reissued for damage, loss, theft, or any other cause as set out by the state, the foreign national shall, according to legal provisions, apply for replacement or reissuance to the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the foreign national stays or resides.

Article 36 The decisions of the exit-entry administration divisions of the public security authorities not to grant an extension, replacement or reissuance of an ordinary visa or not to grant a stay or residence permit or an extension of the period of residence shall be final decisions.

Article 37 Foreign nationals who stay or reside in China shall not engage in any activity inconsistent with their cause of stay or residence and shall exit China before the prescribed period of stay or residence expires.

Article 38 Foreign nationals staying or residing in China who have attained the age of 16 shall carry with them their own passports or other international travel credentials or their stay or residence permits for foreign nationals and accept verification by the public security authorities.

A foreign national residing in China shall, within the prescribed time limit, present his or her residence permit for foreign nationals to the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county where the foreign national reside for verification.

Article 39 Where a foreign national stays in a hotel within China, the hotel shall, according to the public security administration provisions for the hospitality industry, conduct accommodation registration for the foreign national and submit accommodation registration information on the foreign national to the local public security authority.

第三十二条 在中国境内居留的外国人申请延长居留期限的，应当在居留证件有效期届满三十日前向居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构提出申请，按照要求提交申请事由的相关材料。经审查，延期理由合理、充分的，准予延长居留期限；不予延长居留期限的，应当按期离境。

第三十三条 外国人居留证件的登记项目包括：持有人姓名、性别、出生日期、居留事由、居留期限，签发日期、地点，护照或者其他国际旅行证件号码等。

外国人居留证件登记事项发生变更的，持证件人应当自登记事项发生变更之日起十日内向居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构申请办理变更。

第三十四条 免办签证入境的外国人需要超过免签期限在中国境内停留的，外国船员及其随行家属在中国境内停留需要离开港口所在城市，或者具有需要办理外国人停留证件其他情形的，应当按照规定办理外国人停留证件。

外国人停留证件的有效期最长为一百八十日。

第三十五条 外国人入境后，所持的普通签证、停留居留证件损毁、遗失、被盗抢或者有符合国家规定的事由需要换发、补发的，应当按照规定向停留居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构提出申请。

第三十六条 公安机关出入境管理机构作出的不予办理普通签证延期、换发、补发，不予办理外国人停留居留证件、不予延长居留期限的决定为最终决定。

第三十七条 外国人在中国境内停留居留，不得从事与停留居留事由不相符的活动，并应当在规定的停留居留期限届满前离境。

第三十八条 年满十六周岁的外国人在中国境内停留居留，应当随身携带本人的护照或者其他国际旅行证件，或者外国人停留居留证件，接受公安机关的查验。

在中国境内居留的外国人，应当在规定的时间内到居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关交验外国人居留证件。

第三十九条 外国人在中国境内旅馆住宿的，旅馆应当按照旅馆业治安管理的有关规定为其办理住宿登记，并向所在地公安机关报送外国人住宿登记信息。

Where a foreign national lives or stays in a dwelling other than a hotel, the foreign national shall personally, or the provider of such accommodation shall, conduct registration with the public security authority of the place of dwelling within 24 hours after being accommodated.

Article 40 For foreign babies born in China, the parents of such a baby or their agent shall, within 60 days of the birth of the baby, conduct stay or residence registration for the baby with the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government of the place at or above the county level where the parents stay or reside on the basis of the baby's birth certificate.

Where a foreign national dies in China, the family, guardian or agent of the foreign national shall, according to legal provisions, declare the death to and cancel the foreign national's stay or residence credentials with the exit-entry administration division of the public security authority of the local people's government at or above the county level on the basis of the death certificate of the foreign national.

Article 41 To work within China, foreign nationals shall obtain a work permit and a residence permit of the work type according to legal provisions. No entity or individual shall employ foreign nationals who have not obtained a work permit and a residence permit of the work type.

The administrative measures for foreign nationals working within China shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 42 The human resources and social security department and the foreign experts department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with other relevant departments of the State Council, formulate and regularly adjust a catalogue for guiding foreign nationals working in China on the basis of the needs for economic and social development and the demand and supply status of human resources.

The education department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with other relevant departments of the State Council, establish rules for the administration of work-study foreign students, providing for the scope of jobs under work-study programs and work-study periods of foreign students.

Article 43 Under any of the following circumstances, a foreign national is working illegally:

- (1) Working within China without obtaining a work permit and a residence permit of the work type as required;
- (2) Working within China beyond the scope specified in a work permit; or
- (3) Working within China beyond the prescribed scope of jobs or period in violation of rules for the administration of work-study foreign students, if the foreign national is a foreign student.

Article 44 The public security authorities and the national security authorities may, as required for maintaining the national security or public security, restrict foreign nationals or foreign institutions from establishing residence or office places in certain regions; and may require those already established to be relocated within a prescribed time limit.

Without approval, no foreign nationals may enter areas which foreign nationals are restricted from entering.

外国人在旅馆以外的其他住所居住或者住宿的，应当在入住后二十四小时内由本人或者留宿人，向居住地的公安机关办理登记。

第四十条 在中国境内出生的外国婴儿，其父母或者代理人应当在婴儿出生六十日内，持该婴儿的出生证明到父母停留居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构为其办理停留或者居留登记。

外国人在中国境内死亡的，其家属、监护人或者代理人，应当按照规定，持该外国人的死亡证明向县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构申报，注销外国人停留居留证件。

第四十一条 外国人在中国境内工作，应当按照规定取得工作许可和工作类居留证件。任何单位和个人不得聘用未取得工作许可和工作类居留证件的外国人。

外国人在中国境内工作管理办法由国务院规定。

第四十二条 国务院人力资源社会保障主管部门、外国专家主管部门会同国务院有关部门根据经济社会发展需要和人力资源供求状况制定并定期调整外国人在中国境内工作指导目录。

国务院教育主管部门会同国务院有关部门建立外国留学生勤工助学管理制度，对外国留学生勤工助学的岗位范围和时限作出规定。

第四十三条 外国人有下列行为之一的，属于非法就业：

- (一) 未按照规定取得工作许可和工作类居留证件在中国境内工作的；
- (二) 超出工作许可限定范围在中国境内工作的；
- (三) 外国留学生违反勤工助学管理规定，超出规定的岗位范围或者时限在中国境内工作的。

第四十四条 根据维护国家安全、公共安全的需要，公安机关、国家安全机关可以限制外国人、外国机构在某些地区设立居住或者办公场所；对已经设立的，可以限期迁离。

未经批准，外国人不得进入限制外国人进入的区域。

Article 45 Entities which employ foreign nationals or admit foreign students shall report relevant information to the local public security authorities according to legal provisions.

Any citizen, legal person or other organization which discovers any illegal entry, illegal residence or illegal employment of foreign nationals shall report it to the local public security authority in a timely manner.

Article 46 Foreign nationals applying for a refugee status may, during the period of identification of their refugee status, stay in China on the basis of a temporary identification issued by the public security authority; and those identified as refugees may stay or reside in China on the basis of a refugee identification issued by the public security authority.

Section 2 Permanent Residence

Article 47 Foreign nationals who have made outstanding contributions to the economic and social development of China or otherwise meet the conditions for permanent residence in China may obtain a permanent residence qualification upon their own applications and approval of the Ministry of Public Security.

The administrative measures for the examination and approval of applications for permanent residence in China of foreign nationals shall be formulated by the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in conjunction with other relevant departments of the State Council.

Article 48 Foreign nationals who are qualified for permanent residence in China shall reside and work in China on the basis of their permanent residence credentials and exit and enter China on the basis of their own passports and permanent residence credentials.

Article 49 Under any of the following circumstances, the Ministry of Public Security shall decide to revoke a foreign national's qualification for permanent residence in China:

- (1) The foreign national compromises the national security and interest of China;
- (2) The foreign national is sentenced to deportation;
- (3) The foreign national has obtained his or her qualification for permanent residence in China by falsification or other fraudulent means;
- (4) The foreign national has resided in China for a period less than the prescribed period; or
- (5) It is otherwise improper for the foreign national to permanently reside in China.

Chapter V Exit-Entry Border Inspection of Conveyances

Article 50 Outbound and inbound conveyances shall undergo border inspection when they depart from or arrive at a port. The entry border inspection of a conveyance shall be conducted at the port where it first arrives; the exit border inspection of a conveyance shall be conducted at the port where it last departs. Under special circumstances, such border inspection may be conducted at a location designated by the relevant competent authority.

Without the permission of the exit-entry border inspection authority under the prescribed procedure, no persons may embark or disembark and no goods or articles may be loaded onto or unloaded from an outbound conveyance after exit inspection is conducted but before it exits China or an inbound conveyance after it enters China but before entry inspection is conducted.

第四十五条 聘用外国人工作或者招收外国留学生的单位，应当按照规定向所在地公安机关报告有关信息。

公民、法人或者其他组织发现外国人有非法入境、非法居留、非法就业情形的，应当及时向所在地公安机关报告。

第四十六条 申请难民地位的外国人，在难民地位甄别期间，可以凭公安机关签发的临时身份证明在中国境内停留；被认定为难民的外国人，可以凭公安机关签发的难民身份证件在中国境内停留居留。

第二节 永久居留

第四十七条 对中国经济社会发展作出突出贡献或者符合其他在中国境内永久居留条件的外国人，经本人申请和公安部批准，取得永久居留资格。

外国人在中国境内永久居留的审批管理办法由公安部、外交部会同国务院有关部门规定。

第四十八条 取得永久居留资格的外国人，凭永久居留证件在中国境内居留和工作，凭本人的护照和永久居留证件出境入境。

第四十九条 外国人有下列情形之一的，由公安部决定取消其在中国境内永久居留资格：

- (一) 对中国国家安全和利益造成危害的；
- (二) 被处驱逐出境的；
- (三) 弄虚作假骗取在中国境内永久居留资格的；
- (四) 在中国境内居留未达到规定时限的；
- (五) 不适宜在中国境内永久居留的其他情形。

第五章 交通运输工具出境入境边防检查

第五十条 出境入境交通运输工具离开、抵达口岸时，应当接受边防检查。对交通运输工具的入境边防检查，在其最先抵达的口岸进行；对交通运输工具的出境边防检查，在其最后离开的口岸进行。特殊情况下，可以在有关主管机关指定的地点进行。

出境的交通运输工具自出境检查后至出境前，入境的交通运输工具自入境后至入境检查前，未经出入境边防检查机关按照规定程序许可，不得上下人员、装卸货物或者物品。

Article 51 The persons in charge of conveyances or the agencies conducting the business of exit and entry of conveyances shall, according to legal provisions, file a prior report with the exit-entry border inspection authorities regarding the time of arrival at and time of departure from a port and the location of stay of inbound or outbound conveyances and faithfully declare information on employees, passengers, goods and articles, among others.

Article 52 The persons in charge of conveyances and the agencies conducting the business of exit and entry of conveyances shall cooperate in the exit-entry border inspection and, upon discovering any violation of this Law, immediately report and assist in investigation and handling.

Where an inbound conveyance carries any persons who are prohibited from entering China, the person in charge of the conveyance shall be responsible for carrying such persons back.

Article 53 The exit-entry border inspection authorities shall, according to legal provisions, conduct monitoring of inbound and outbound conveyances under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) During the period after exit border inspection begins but before an outbound conveyance exits China or during the period after an inbound conveyance enters China but before entry border inspection is completed;
- (2) During the period of navigation of a foreign vessel on inland waters of China; or
- (3) Other circumstances under which monitoring is necessary.

Article 54 Persons who need to embark or disembark a foreign vessel for operations, such as loading or unloading articles or maintenance, visit or other causes shall apply for an embarkation permit to the exit-entry border inspection authority.

Where ship-to-ship operations are necessary between a Chinese vessel and a foreign vessel or between foreign vessels, the shipmaster or the agency conducting the business of exit and entry of conveyances shall apply for ship-to-ship operations to the exit-entry border inspection authority.

Article 55 Foreign vessels and aircrafts shall navigate within China according to the prescribed route or flight course.

Outbound and inbound vessels and aircrafts shall not navigate into areas other than the internationally open ports. Where an inbound or outbound vessel or aircraft enters such an area for any unforeseeable circumstances or a force majeure, it shall immediately report to the nearest exit-entry border inspection authority or local public security authority and accept monitoring and administration.

Article 56 Under any of the following circumstances, a conveyance shall be prohibited from exiting or entering China; and if the conveyance has departed from a port, it may be ordered to return:

- (1) The conveyance exits or enters China without verification and permission when departing from or arriving at the port;
- (2) The conveyance changes the port of exit or entry without approval;
- (3) The conveyance is suspected of carrying any persons prohibited from exiting or entering China, which needs to be verified;

第五十一条 交通运输工具负责人或者交通运输工具出境入境业务代理单位应当按照规定提前向出入境边防检查机关报告入境、出境的交通运输工具抵达、离开口岸的时间和停留地点, 如实申报员工、旅客、货物或者物品等信息。

第五十二条 交通运输工具负责人、交通运输工具出境入境业务代理单位应当配合出境入境边防检查, 发现违反本法规定行为的, 应当立即报告并协助调查处理。

入境交通运输工具载运不准入境人员的, 交通运输工具负责人应当负责载离。

第五十三条 出入境边防检查机关按照规定对处于下列情形之一的出境入境交通运输工具进行监护:

- (一) 出境的交通运输工具在出境边防检查开始后至出境前、入境的交通运输工具在入境后至入境边防检查完成前;
- (二) 外国船舶在中国内河航行期间;
- (三) 有必要进行监护的其他情形。

第五十四条 因装卸物品、维修作业、参观访问等事由需要上下外国船舶的人员, 应当向出入境边防检查机关申请办理登轮证件。

中国船舶与外国船舶或者外国船舶之间需要搭靠作业的, 应当由船长或者交通运输工具出境入境业务代理单位向出入境边防检查机关申请办理船舶搭靠手续。

第五十五条 外国船舶、航空器在中国境内应当按照规定的路线、航线行驶。

出境入境的船舶、航空器不得驶入对外开放口岸以外地区。因不可预见的紧急情况或者不可抗力驶入的, 应当立即向就近的出入境边防检查机关或者当地公安机关报告, 并接受监护和管理。

第五十六条 交通运输工具有下列情形之一的, 不准出境入境; 已经驶离口岸的, 可以责令返回:

- (一) 离开、抵达口岸时, 未经查验准许擅自出境入境的;
- (二) 未经批准擅自改变出境入境口岸的;
- (三) 涉嫌载有不准出境入境人员, 需要查验核实的;

(4) The conveyance is suspected of carrying any articles compromising the national security or interest or disrupting the public order, which needs to be verified; or

(四) 涉嫌载有危害国家安全、利益和社会公共秩序的物品，需要查验核实的；

(5) The conveyance otherwise refuses administration by the exit-entry border inspection authority.

(五) 拒绝接受出入境边防检查机关管理的其他情形。

After the aforesaid circumstances are eliminated, the exit-entry border inspection authority shall immediately release the conveyance involved.

前款所列情形消失后，出入境边防检查机关对有关交通运输工具应当立即放行。

Article 57 Agencies conducting the business of exit and entry of conveyances shall undergo the filing procedure with the exit-entry border inspection authorities. Persons engaging in the agency business shall, through the entities employing them, undergo the filing procedure with the exit-entry border inspection authorities.

第五十七条 从事交通运输工具出境入境业务代理的单位，应当向出入境边防检查机关备案。从事业务代理的人员，由所在单位向出入境边防检查机关办理备案手续。

Chapter VI Investigation and Repatriation

第六章 调查和遣返

Article 58 The measures, including on-site questioning, continued questioning, investigation under detention, restricted activities, and repatriation, as provided for in this Chapter shall be implemented by the public security authorities of the local people's governments at and above the county level or the exit-entry border inspection authorities.

第五十八条 本章规定的当场盘问、继续盘问、拘留审查、限制活动范围、遣送出境措施，由县级以上地方人民政府公安机关或者出入境边防检查机关实施。

Article 59 A person suspected of violating exit-entry administration may be questioned on site; and under any of the following circumstances, continued questioning may be conducted in accordance with law after questioning on site:

第五十九条 对涉嫌违反出境入境管理的人员，可以当场盘问；有下列情形之一的，可以依法继续盘问：

(1) The person is suspected of illegally exiting or entering China;

(一) 有非法出境入境嫌疑的；

(2) The person is suspected of assisting others in illegally exiting or entering China;

(二) 有协助他人非法出境入境嫌疑的；

(3) The person, who is a foreign national, is suspected of illegal residence or illegal employment; or

(三) 外国人有非法居留、非法就业嫌疑的；

(4) The person is suspected of compromising the national security and interest, disrupting the public order, or any other violation of law or criminal offence.

(四) 有危害国家安全和利益，破坏社会公共秩序或者从事其他违法犯罪活动嫌疑的。

Questioning on site and continued questioning shall be conducted under the procedures as provided for in the [People's Police Law of the People's Republic of China](#).

当场盘问和继续盘问应当依据《[中华人民共和国人民警察法](#)》规定的程序进行。

The public security authorities of the local people's governments at and above the county level or the exit-entry border inspection authorities shall comply with the relevant provisions of the [Public Security Administration Punishment Law of the People's Republic of China](#) when they need to summon persons suspected of violating exit-entry administration.

县级以上地方人民政府公安机关或者出入境边防检查机关需要传唤涉嫌违反出境入境管理的人员的，依照《[中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法](#)》的有关规定执行。

Article 60 A foreign national under any of the circumstances in Article 59.1 of this Law may be detained for investigation if suspicion cannot be eliminated after questioning on site or continued questioning and further investigation is required.

第六十条 外国人有本法第五十九条第一款规定情形之一的，经当场盘问或者继续盘问后仍不能排除嫌疑，需要作进一步调查的，可以拘留审查。

To implement investigation under detention, a written decision on investigation under detention shall be produced, and interrogation shall be conducted within 24 hours. If it is discovered that the investigation under detention is incorrect, the investigation under detention shall be cancelled immediately.

实施拘留审查，应当出示拘留审查决定书，并在二十四小时内进行询问。发现不应当拘留审查的，应当立即解除拘留审查。

The period of investigation under detention shall not exceed 30 days; and may be extended to 60 days with the approval of the public security authority of the local people's government or the entry-exit border inspection authority at the next higher level if the case is complicated. For a foreign national whose nationality or identify is unclear, the period of investigation under detention shall be counted from the day when the foreign national's nationality or identity is ascertained.

Article 61 Investigation under detention shall not apply to a foreign national under any of the following circumstances, but the foreign national's activities may be restricted:

- (1) The foreign national has any serious disease;
- (2) The foreign national is pregnant or is breast-feeding her baby under 12 months;
- (3) The foreign national is under 16 or has attained the age of 70; or
- (4) It is otherwise improper to apply investigation under detention.

The foreign national whose activities are restricted shall undergo investigation as required and may not leave the designated area without the approval of the public security authority. The period of restriction on activities shall not exceed 60 days. For a foreign national whose nationality or identity is unclear, the period of restriction on activities shall be counted from the day when the foreign national's nationality or identity is ascertained.

Article 62 Under any of the following circumstances, a foreign national may be repatriated:

- (1) The foreign national is ordered to exit China within a prescribed time limit but fails to do so;
- (2) The foreign national is a person prohibited from entering China;
- (3) The foreign national commits illegal residence or illegal employment; or
- (4) The foreign national needs to be repatriated for any violation of this Law or any other law or administrative regulation.

Other persons from outside China who fall under any of the circumstances in the preceding paragraph may be repatriated in accordance with law.

Repatriated persons may not enter China within one to five years from the day of repatriation.

Article 63 Persons detained for investigation or whose repatriation has been decided but cannot be executed immediately shall be taken into custody at a detention or repatriation facility.

Article 64 Foreign nationals who oppose to the measure of continued questioning, investigation under detention, restricted activities or repatriation adopted against them according to the provisions of this Law may apply for administrative reconsideration in accordance with law, and the administrative reconsideration decision shall be final.

The preceding paragraph shall also apply to other persons from outside China who oppose to the measure of repatriation adopted against them according to the provisions of this Law and apply for administrative reconsideration.

拘留审查的期限不得超过三十日；案情复杂的，经上一级地方人民政府公安机关或者出入境边防检查机关批准可以延长至六十日。对国籍、身份不明的外国人，拘留审查期限自查清其国籍、身份之日起计算。

第六十一条 外国人有下列情形之一的，不适用拘留审查，可以限制其活动范围：

- (一) 患有严重疾病的；
- (二) 怀孕或者哺乳自己不满一周岁婴儿的；
- (三) 未满十六周岁或者已满七十周岁的；
- (四) 不宜适用拘留审查的其他情形。

被限制活动范围的外国人，应当按照要求接受审查，未经公安机关批准，不得离开限定的区域。限制活动范围的期限不得超过六十日。对国籍、身份不明的外国人，限制活动范围期限自查清其国籍、身份之日起计算。

第六十二条 外国人有下列情形之一的，可以遣送出境：

- (一) 被处限期出境，未在规定期限内离境的；
- (二) 有不准入境情形的；
- (三) 非法居留、非法就业的；
- (四) 违反本法或者其他法律、行政法规需要遣送出境的。

其他境外人员有前款所列情形之一的，可以依法遣送出境。

被遣送出境的人员，自被遣送出境之日起一至五年内不准入境。

第六十三条 被拘留审查或者被决定遣送出境但不能立即执行的人员，应当羁押在拘留所或者遣返场所。

第六十四条 外国人对依照本法规定对其实施的继续盘问、拘留审查、限制活动范围、遣送出境措施不服的，可以依法申请行政复议，该行政复议决定为最终决定。

其他境外人员对依照本法规定对其实施的遣送出境措施不服，申请行政复议的，适用前款规定。

Article 65 The authority which decides that a person is prohibited from exiting or entering China shall notify the exit-entry border inspection authority in a timely manner according to legal provisions; and, after the circumstances causing the prohibition from exit or entry are eliminated, shall revoke its decision on prohibition from exit or entry and notify the exit-entry border inspection authority in a timely manner.

Article 66 As required for maintaining the national security and the order of exit-entry administration, the exit-entry border inspection authorities may, when necessary, conduct a personal search for persons exiting or entering China. A personal search shall be conducted by two border inspectors of the same sex as the person subject to the search.

Article 67 Where any exit or entry credentials, such as a visa or a stay or residence permit for foreign nationals, are damaged, lost or stolen or it is discovered after issuance that the holder of such credentials does not meet the conditions for issuance, the issuing authority shall declare such exit or entry credentials to be null and void.

Exit or entry credentials which are forged, tampered, obtained by fraud, or declared by the issuing authority to be null and void shall be invalid.

The public security authorities may cancel or capture exit or entry credentials as set out in the preceding paragraph or used fraudulently by others.

Article 68 The public security authorities may impound conveyances used for organizing, transporting or assisting others to illegally exit or enter China, as well as necessary articles as evidence in a case.

The public security authorities shall impound the captured contraband, documents or data involving national securities, and instruments for conducting activities that violate exit-entry administration, among others, and dispose of them according to the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Article 69 The authenticity of exit or entry credentials shall be identified by the issuing authorities, the exit-entry border inspection authorities, and the exit-entry administration divisions of the public security authorities.

Chapter VII Legal Liability

Article 70 The administrative punishment as provided for in this Chapter shall be decided by the public security authorities of the local people's governments at and above the county level or the exit-entry border inspection authorities, except as otherwise provided for in this Chapter; but a warning or a fine of not more than 5,000 yuan may be decided by the exit-entry administration divisions of the public security authorities of the local people's governments at and above the county level.

Article 71 For any of the following conduct, a fine of not less than 1,000 yuan but not more than 5,000 yuan shall be imposed; or if the circumstances are serious, detention for not less than five days but not more than ten days shall be imposed and a fine of not less than 2,000 yuan but not more than 10,000 yuan may be imposed concurrently:

- (1) Exit or entry of China with any forged, tampered or fraudulently obtained exit or entry credentials;
- (2) Exit or entry of China by fraudulently using any exit or entry credentials of others;
- (3) Evasion of exit-entry border inspection; or

第六十五条 对依法决定不准出境或者不准入境的人员, 决定机关应当按照规定及时通知出入境边防检查机关; 不准出境、入境情形消失的, 决定机关应当及时撤销不准出境、入境决定, 并通知出入境边防检查机关。

第六十六条 根据维护国家安全和出境入境管理秩序的需要, 必要时, 出入境边防检查机关可以对出境入境的人员进行人身检查。人身检查应当由两名与受检查人同性别的边防检查人员进行。

第六十七条 签证、外国人停留居留证件等出境入境证件发生损毁、遗失、被盗抢或者签发后发现持证人不符合签发条件等情形的, 由签发机关宣布该出境入境证件作废。

伪造、变造、骗取或者被证件签发机关宣布作废的出境入境证件无效。

公安机关可以对前款规定的或被他人冒用的出境入境证件予以注销或者收缴。

第六十八条 对用于组织、运送、协助他人非法出境入境的交通运输工具, 以及需要作为办案证据的物品, 公安机关可以扣押。

对查获的违禁物品, 涉及国家秘密的文件、资料以及用于实施违反出境入境管理活动的工具等, 公安机关应当予以扣押, 并依照相关法律、行政法规规定处理。

第六十九条 出境入境证件的真伪由签发机关、出入境边防检查机关或者公安机关出境入境管理机构认定。

第七章 法律责任

第七十条 本章规定的行政处罚, 除本章另有规定外, 由县级以上地方人民政府公安机关或者出入境边防检查机关决定; 其中警告或者五千元以下罚款, 可以由县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出境入境管理机构决定。

第七十一条 有下列行为之一的, 处一千元以上五千元以下罚款; 情节严重的, 处五日以上十日以下拘留, 可以并处二千元以上一万元以下罚款:

- (一) 持用伪造、变造、骗取的出境入境证件出境入境的;
- (二) 冒用他人出境入境证件出境入境的;
- (三) 逃避出境入境边防检查的;

(4) Otherwise illegally exiting or entering China.

Article 72 Whoever assists others to illegally exit or enter China shall be fined not less than 2,000 yuan but not more than 10,000 yuan; or if the circumstances are serious, shall be detained for not less than ten days but not more than 15 days and be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan, and any illegal income shall be confiscated.

If an entity commits an act as described in the preceding paragraph, the entity shall be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan, with any illegal income confiscated, and the directly responsible person in charge of the entity and other directly liable persons shall be punished under the preceding paragraph.

Article 73 Whoever obtains a visa, a stay or residence permit, or other exit or entry credentials by falsification or other fraudulent means shall be fined not less than 2,000 yuan but not more than 5,000 yuan; or if the circumstances are serious, shall be detained for not less than ten days but not more than 15 days and be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan concurrently.

If an entity commits an act as described in the preceding paragraph, the entity shall be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan, and the directly responsible person in charge of the entity and other directly liable persons shall be punished under the preceding paragraph.

Article 74 Whoever issues a letter of invitation or any other application material in violation of this Law shall be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 10,000 yuan, with any illegal income confiscated, and be ordered to assume the exit expenses of the invited foreign national.

If an entity commits an act as described in the preceding paragraph, the entity shall be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan, with any illegal income confiscated, and be ordered to assume the exit expenses of the invited foreign national, and the directly responsible person in charge of the entity and other directly liable persons shall be punished under the preceding paragraph.

Article 75 Where a Chinese citizen illegally travels to another county or region after exiting China and is repatriated, the exit-entry border inspection authority shall capture his or her exit and entry credentials, and the authorities issuing exit and entry credentials shall not issue any exit or entry credentials to him or her within six months to three years from the day of repatriation.

Article 76 Under any of the following circumstances, a warning shall be imposed and a fine of not more than 2,000 yuan may be imposed concurrently on a foreign national or other party concerned:

- (1) The foreign national refuses verification of his or her exit or enter credentials by the public security authority;
- (2) The foreign national refuses to present his or her residence permit for verification;
- (3) The birth registration or death declaration of a foreign national is not conducted according to legal provisions;
- (4) An application for modification of any registration item on a residence permit for foreign nationals is not filed according to legal provisions;
- (5) The foreign national within China fraudulently uses the exit or entry credentials of others; or

(四) 以其他方式非法出境入境的。

第七十二条 协助他人非法出境入境的，处二千元以上一万元以下罚款；情节严重的，处十日以上十五日以下拘留，并处五千元以上二万元以下罚款，有违法所得的，没收违法所得。

单位有前款行为的，处一万元以上五万元以下罚款，有违法所得的，没收违法所得，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规定予以处罚。

第七十三条 弄虚作假骗取签证、停留居留证件等出境入境证件的，处二千元以上五千元以下罚款；情节严重的，处十日以上十五日以下拘留，并处五千元以上二万元以下罚款。

单位有前款行为的，处一万元以上五万元以下罚款，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规定予以处罚。

第七十四条 违反本法规定，为外国人出具邀请函件或者其他申请材料的，处五千元以上一万元以下罚款，有违法所得的，没收违法所得，并责令其承担所邀请外国人的出境费用。

单位有前款行为的，处一万元以上五万元以下罚款，有违法所得的，没收违法所得，并责令其承担所邀请外国人的出境费用，对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员依照前款规定予以处罚。

第七十五条 中国公民出境后非法前往其他国家或者地区被遣返的，出入境边防检查机关应当收缴其出境入境证件，出境入境证件签发机关自其被遣返之日起六个月至三年以内不予签发出境入境证件。

第七十六条 有下列情形之一的，给予警告，可以并处二千元以下罚款：

- (一) 外国人拒不接受公安机关查验其出境入境证件的；
- (二) 外国人拒不交验居留证件的；
- (三) 未按照规定办理外国人出生登记、死亡申报的；
- (四) 外国人居留证件登记事项发生变更，未按照规定办理变更的；
- (五) 在中国境内的外国人冒用他人出境入境证件的；

(6) Registration is not conducted under Article 39.2 of this Law.

A hotel which fails to conduct accommodation registration of a foreign national according to legal provisions shall be punished according to the relevant provisions of the [Public Security Administration Punishment Law of the People's Republic of China](#); a hotel which fails to submit accommodation registration information on a foreign national to the public security authority shall be warned; and if the circumstances are serious, such a hotel may be fined not less than 1,000 yuan but not more than 5,000 yuan.

Article 77 Foreign nationals who enter without approval areas which foreign nationals are restricted from entering shall be ordered to leave immediately; or if the circumstances are seriously, shall be detained for not less than five days but not more than ten days. The written records, audio and video recordings, electronic data and other articles illegally obtained by such foreign nationals shall be captured or destroyed, and instruments used by them shall be captured.

A foreign national or foreign institution which, in violation of this Law, refuses to execute a decision of the public security authority or the national security authority ordering relocation within a prescribed time limit shall be warned and subject to compulsory relocation; and if the circumstances are serious, the relevant liable persons shall be detained for not less than five days but not more than 15 days.

Article 78 A foreign national who illegally resides in China shall be warned; and if circumstances are serious, shall be fined 500 yuan for each day of illegal residence but not more than 10,000 yuan in total or be detained for not less than five days but not more than 15 days.

Where a foreign national under 16 illegally resides in China because his or her guardian or any other person assuming guardianship fails to perform a guardian's obligations, the guardian or other person assuming guardianship shall be warned and may be fined not more than 1,000 yuan concurrently.

Article 79 Whoever accommodates or harbors a foreign national illegally entering China or illegally residing in China, assists a foreigner national illegally entering China or illegally residing in China to evade inspection, or illegally provides a foreign national illegally residing in China with any exit or entry credentials shall be fined not less than 2,000 yuan but not more than 10,000 yuan; or if the circumstances are serious, shall be detained for not less than five days but not more than 15 days and be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan, with any illegal income confiscated.

If an entity commits an act as described in the preceding paragraph, the entity shall be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan, with any illegal income confiscated, and the directly responsible person in charge of the entity and other directly liable persons shall be punished under the preceding paragraph.

Article 80 A foreign national who is illegally employed shall be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan; or if the circumstances are serious, shall be detained for not less than five days but not more than 15 days and be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan concurrently.

An individual who provides reference for illegal employment of foreign nationals shall be fined 5,000 yuan for each illegal reference but not more than 50,000 yuan in total; an entity which provides reference for illegal employment of foreign nationals shall be fined 5,000 yuan for each illegal reference but not more than 100,000 yuan in total; and any illegal income shall be confiscated.

(六) 未按照本法第三十九条第二款规定办理登记的。

旅馆未按照规定办理外国人住宿登记的,依照《[中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法](#)》的有关规定予以处罚;未按照规定向公安机关报送外国人住宿登记信息的,给予警告;情节严重的,处一千元以上五千元以下罚款。

第七十七条 外国人未经批准,擅自进入限制外国人进入的区域,责令立即离开;情节严重的,处五日以上十日以下拘留。对外国人非法获取的文字记录、音像资料、电子数据和其他物品,予以收缴或者销毁,所用工具予以收缴。

外国人、外国机构违反本法规定,拒不执行公安机关、国家安全机关限期迁离决定的,给予警告并强制迁离;情节严重的,对有关责任人员处五日以上十五日以下拘留。

第七十八条 外国人非法居留的,给予警告;情节严重的,处每非法居留一日五百元,总额不超过一万元的罚款或者五日以上十五日以下拘留。

因监护人或者其他负有监护责任的人未尽到监护义务,致使未满十六周岁的外国人非法居留的,对监护人或者其他负有监护责任的人给予警告,可以并处一千元以下罚款。

第七十九条 容留、藏匿非法入境、非法居留的外国人,协助非法入境、非法居留的外国人逃避检查,或者为非法居留的外国人违法提供出境入境证件的,处二千元以上一万元以下罚款;情节严重的,处五日以上十五日以下拘留,并处五千元以上二万元以下罚款,有违法所得的,没收违法所得。

单位有前款行为的,处一万元以上五万元以下罚款,有违法所得的,没收违法所得,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规定予以处罚。

第八十条 外国人非法就业的,处五千元以上二万元以下罚款;情节严重的,处五日以上十五日以下拘留,并处五千元以上二万元以下罚款。

介绍外国人非法就业的,对个人处每非法介绍一人五千元,总额不超过五万元的罚款;对单位处每非法介绍一人五千元,总额不超过十万元的罚款;有违法所得的,没收违法所得。

Whoever illegally employs foreign nationals shall be fined 10,000 yuan for each illegal employment but not more than 100,000 yuan in total; and any illegal income shall be confiscated.

非法聘用外国人的，处每非法聘用一人一万元，总额不超过十万元的罚款；有违法所得的，没收违法所得。

Article 81 Foreign nationals who engage in any activity inconsistent with their cause of stay or residence or otherwise violate Chinese laws and administrative regulations, causing their continuing stay or residence in China to be improper, may be ordered to exit China within a prescribed time limit.

第八十一条 外国人从事与停留居留事由不相符的活动，或者有其他违反中国法律、法规规定，不适宜在中国境内继续停留居留情形的，可以处限期出境。

Foreign nationals who violate this Law with serious circumstances may be deported as decided by the Ministry of Public Security if the violation does not constitute a crime. The punishment decision of the Ministry of Public Security shall be final.

外国人违反本法规定，情节严重，尚不构成犯罪的，公安部可以处驱逐出境。公安部的处罚决定为最终决定。

Deported foreign nationals shall be prohibited from entering China within ten years from the day of deportation.

被驱逐出境的外国人，自被驱逐出境之日起十年内不准入境。

Article 82 Under any of the following circumstances, a warning shall be imposed and a fine of not more than 2,000 yuan may be imposed concurrently:

第八十二条 有下列情形之一的，给予警告，可以并处二千元以下罚款：

(1) The order of administration of the restricted areas of a port is disrupted;

(一) 扰乱口岸限定区域管理秩序的；

(2) A foreign seaman and his or her accompanying family members land without undergoing the temporary entry application procedure; or

(二) 外国船员及其随行家属未办理临时入境手续登陆的；

(3) A person embarks and disembarks a foreign vessel without undergoing the embarkation permit application procedure.

(三) 未办理登轮证件上下外国船舶的。

A violator of item(1) of the preceding paragraph may be detained for not less than five days but not more than ten days if the circumstances are serious.

违反前款第一项规定，情节严重的，可以并处五日以上十日以下拘留。

Article 83 The person in charge of a conveyance under any of the following circumstances shall be fined not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan:

第八十三条 交通运输工具有下列情形之一的，对其负责人处五千元以上五万元以下罚款：

(1) The conveyance exits or enters China without verification and permission or changes the port of exit or entry without approval;

(一) 未经查验准许擅自出境入境或者未经批准擅自改变出境入境口岸的；

(2) The person in charge of the conveyance fails to faithfully declare information on employees, passengers, goods and articles, among others, or refuses to cooperate in the exit-entry border inspection; or

(二) 未按照规定如实申报员工、旅客、货物或者物品等信息，或者拒绝协助出境入境边防检查的；

(3) Persons embark or disembark or goods or articles are loaded onto or unloaded from the conveyance in violation of the exit-entry border inspection provisions.

(三) 违反出境入境边防检查规定上下人员、装卸货物或者物品的。

Where an outbound or inbound conveyance exits or enters China, carrying any persons who are prohibited from exiting or entering China, a fine of not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 10,000 yuan for each such person carried shall be imposed. If the person in charge of the conveyance is able to prove that reasonable precautions have been implemented, the person in charge may be subject to a reduced punishment or be exempt from punishment.

出境入境交通运输工具载运不准出境入境人员出境入境的，处每载运一人五千元以上一万元以下罚款。交通运输工具负责人证明其已经采取合理预防措施的，可以减轻或者免于处罚。

Article 84 The person in charge of a conveyance under any of the following circumstances shall be fined not less than 2,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan:

第八十四条 交通运输工具有下列情形之一的，对其负责人处二千元以上二万元以下罚款：

(1) Ship-to-ship operations are conducted without approval between a Chinese vessel and a foreign vessel or between foreign vessels;

(一) 中国或者外国船舶未经批准擅自搭靠外国船舶的；

(2) A foreign vessel or aircraft fails to navigate within China according to the prescribed route or flight course; or

(3) An outbound or inbound vessel or aircraft navigates into an area other than an internationally open port in violation of legal provisions.

Article 85 Personnel performing the functions of entry-exit administration shall be subject to disciplinary actions in accordance with law for any of the following conduct:

(1) The personnel issue visas, stay or residence permits for foreign nationals and other exit and entry credentials to foreign nationals who do not meet the prescribed conditions, in violation of laws and administrative regulations;

(2) The personnel permit, after verification, persons or conveyances which do not meet the prescribed conditions to exit or enter China, in violation of laws and administrative regulations;

(3) The personnel divulge any party's personal information known in exit-entry administration, infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of the party;

(4) The personnel fail to turn over, according to legal provisions, fees and fines collected or illegal income or property confiscated in accordance with law to the state treasury;

(5) The personnel distribute in private, embezzle, or misappropriate money and property from fines, confiscation and impoundment or fees collected; or

(6) The personnel abuse powers, neglect duties, make falsification for favoritism or personal gain, or otherwise fail to perform their statutory duties in accordance with law.

Article 86 Where a fine of not more than 500 yuan is imposed for a violation of exit-entry administration, the exit-entry border inspection authorities may make the punishment decision on site.

Article 87 Where a fine is imposed for a violation of exit-entry administration, the punished person shall pay the fine at a designated bank within 15 days of receiving a written punishment decision. If the punished person has no fixed local residence and execution of the fine at a later time not on site is difficult or payment of the fine to a designated bank at a port is difficult, the fine may be collected on site.

Article 88 Whoever is suspected of a crime for any violation of this Law shall be subject to criminal liability.

Chapter VIII Supplemental Provisions

Article 89 For the purposes of this Law:

“Exit” means a travel from Chinese mainland to any other country or region, from Chinese mainland to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the Macao Special Administrative Region, or from Chinese mainland to the Taiwan region.

“Entry” means a travel from any other country or region into Chinese mainland, from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the Macao Special Administrative Region into Chinese mainland, or from the Taiwan region into Chinese mainland.

“Foreign national” means a person without the nationality of China.

(二) 外国船舶、航空器在中国境内未按照规定的路线、航线行驶的;

(三) 出境入境的船舶、航空器违反规定驶入对外开放口岸以外地区的。

第八十五条 履行出境入境管理职责的工作人员, 有下列行为之一的, 依法给予处分:

(一) 违反法律、行政法规, 为不符合规定条件的外国人签发签证、外国人停留居留证件等出境入境证件的;

(二) 违反法律、行政法规, 审核验放不符合规定条件的人员或者交通运输工具出境入境的;

(三) 泄露在出境入境管理工作中知悉的个人信息, 侵害当事人合法权益的;

(四) 不按照规定将依法收取的费用、收缴的罚款及没收的违法所得、非法财物上缴国库的;

(五) 私分、侵占、挪用罚没、扣押的款物或者收取的费用的;

(六) 滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊, 不依法履行法定职责的其他行为。

第八十六条 对违反出境入境管理行为处五百元以下罚款的, 出入境边防检查机关可以当场作出处罚决定。

第八十七条 对违反出境入境管理行为处罚款的, 被处罚人应当自收到处罚决定书之日起十五日内, 到指定的银行缴纳罚款。被处罚人在所在地没有固定住所, 不当场收缴罚款事后难以执行或者在口岸向指定银行缴纳罚款确有困难的, 可以当场收缴。

第八十八条 违反本法规定, 构成犯罪的, 依法追究刑事责任。

第八章 附 则

第八十九条 本法下列用语的含义:

出境, 是指由中国内地前往其他国家或者地区, 由中国内地前往香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区, 由中国大陆前往台湾地区。

入境, 是指由其他国家或者地区进入中国内地, 由香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区进入中国内地, 由台湾地区进入中国大陆。

外国人, 是指不具有中国国籍的人。

Article 90 With the approval of the State Council, provinces and autonomous regions bordering on adjacent countries may formulate local regulations and local governmental rules in accordance with a border administration agreement signed by China and a relevant country to provide for the travel of residents in the bordering regions of both countries.

Article 91 Where other laws provide otherwise for the administration of entry, exit, stay and residence of members of the diplomatic missions or consulates in China of foreign countries, as well as other foreign nationals enjoying privileges and immunities, such other laws shall apply.

Article 92 Foreign nationals who apply for a visa, a stay or residence permit for foreign nationals and other exit and entry credentials or apply for an extension or modification of such credentials shall pay visa fees and credential fees as required.

Article 93 This Law shall come into force on July 1, 2013. The [Foreign National Entry-Exit Administration Law of the People's Republic of China](#) and the [Citizen Exit-Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China](#) shall be repealed concurrently.

第九十条 经国务院批准，同毗邻国家接壤的省、自治区可以根据中国与有关国家签订的边界管理协定制定地方性法规、地方政府规章，对两国边境接壤地区的居民往来作出规定。

第九十一条 外国驻中国的外交代表机构、领事机构成员以及享有特权和豁免的其他外国人，其入境出境及停留居留管理，其他法律另有规定的，依照其规定。

第九十二条 外国人申请办理签证、外国人停留居留证件等出境入境证件或者申请办理证件延期、变更的，应当按照规定缴纳签证费、证件费。

第九十三条 本法自2013年7月1日起施行。《中华人民共和国外国人入境出境管理法》和《中华人民共和国公民出境入境管理法》同时废止。

© 北大法宝：（www.pkulaw.com）专业提供法律信息、法学知识和法律软件领域各类解决方案。北大法宝为您提供丰富的参考资料，正式引用法规条文时请与标准文本核对。欢迎查看所有[产品和服务](#)。

[法宝快讯：如何快速找到您需要的检索结果？法宝 V6 有何新特色？](#)



原文链接：https://www.pkulaw.com/en_law/561c6fa38343ce32bdfb.html;