Provisions of the State Council on Exit and Entry Administration of the PRC

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Article 1 — These Provisions are formulated, in accordance with the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws, for the purpose of regulating exit and entry administration, protecting the lawful rights and interests of persons exiting or entering the country, and safeguarding national sovereignty, security, and development interests.

Article 2 — The state shall establish and improve the system for preventing and guarding against exit safety risks of Chinese citizens.

The foreign affairs and culture and tourism authorities of the State Council, as well as diplomatic missions abroad, shall, in light of security situations such as wars or armed conflicts, public order, natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes, and infectious disease epidemics in relevant countries and regions, promptly publish overseas safety advisories and travel destination safety risk warnings to the public.

Chinese citizens shall pay attention to overseas safety advisories and travel destination safety risk warnings, and shall avoid travelling to or staying in high-risk countries or regions.

When accepting and examining applications for exit and entry documents of Chinese citizens and conducting exit border inspections, the immigration administration authorities shall, based on notifications from the relevant competent authorities of the State Council, remind Chinese citizens preparing to travel to high-risk countries or regions to travel with caution or to pay close attention to the local security situation, and to heighten their vigilance, strengthen precautions, and pay attention to safety. Among them, where necessary, they shall dissuade Chinese citizens who are preparing to travel to countries or regions at the highest risk level or where cases seriously endangering personal safety occur frequently.

Article 3 — The purposes for which persons exiting or entering the country apply for exit and entry, stay, and residence shall be truthful and lawful.

When verifying the identity and application purposes of persons exiting or entering the country, the immigration administration authorities and visa-issuing authorities may inquire about relevant matters and require them to present or provide relevant documents, materials, electronic data, and other information; persons exiting or entering the country shall provide cooperation.

Where a unit or individual issues invitation letters or other application materials for a person exiting or entering the country, it shall be responsible for the truthfulness of the invitation content and the matters to be certified, and shall cooperate with the immigration administration authorities and visa-issuing authorities in verifying relevant information.

Where a person exiting or entering the country provides false materials or makes false statements, the immigration administration authorities and visa-issuing authorities shall have the right to decide not to issue exit and entry documents or not to permit the person to exit or enter the country.

Article 4 — Where a Chinese citizen has been subjected to administrative detention for fraudulently obtaining exit and entry documents or for illegally exiting or entering the country, the immigration administration

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authorities may, in light of the circumstances of the violation and the need to prevent illegal activities and crimes, decide that the person shall not be permitted to exit for a period of six months to three years from the date the punishment is fully executed.

Where a Chinese citizen engages in illegal or criminal activities abroad that endanger national security and interests, the relevant competent authorities of the State Council, or, upon verification by diplomatic missions abroad or otherwise, the provincial-level people's government of the place of the person's domicile within the territory, may decide that the person shall not be permitted to exit for a period of six months to three years from the date of return to China.

Where a Chinese citizen violates the provisions on export control, technology import and export administration, or other provisions, which may endanger national industrial security or technological security, the commerce authority and other relevant competent authorities of the State Council may decide that the person shall not be permitted to exit.

Article 5 — Where a foreigner applies for a Chinese visa abroad or applies for entry at a port and provides false materials or makes false statements, the immigration administration authorities and visa-issuing authorities may decide that the foreigner shall not be permitted to enter for a period of one to five years.

Where a foreigner has been subjected to criminal punishment for obstructing the administration of the national border (frontier), or has been subjected to administrative punishment for fraudulently obtaining exit and entry documents or for illegally exiting or entering the country, the immigration administration authorities may, in light of the circumstances of the violation and the need to prevent illegal activities and crimes, decide that the foreigner shall not be permitted to enter for a period of one to five years from the date the punishment is fully executed. Where the law provides otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Where a foreigner is included in a countermeasure list, an unreliable entity list, or a malicious entity list, or is subject to countermeasures and restrictive measures, and it is necessary to take relevant measures such as not issuing exit and entry documents or not permitting entry in accordance with the law, the immigration administration authorities and visa-issuing authorities shall implement such measures according to their duties.

Article 6 — For persons who are lawfully determined not to be permitted to exit, the deciding authority shall promptly notify the immigration administration authorities to enforce the decision in accordance with the provisions, and shall inform the person concerned in writing of the facts, reasons, basis, and remedies for the decision not to permit exit; where informing the person concerned might affect national security, the investigation of criminal cases, or other circumstances, the person concerned need not be informed.

When enforcing a decision not to permit exit, the immigration administration authorities shall inform the person concerned of the content specified in the notification from the deciding authority.

Article 7 — The state shall implement record-filing administration for institutions and personnel that, upon entrustment by persons exiting or entering the country, engage in intermediary services such as exit and entry policy consultation, document processing on behalf of others, and procedure handling.

Institutions engaging in exit and entry intermediary services shall, within 15 days from the date of establishment, file records with the local immigration administration authorities. For personnel engaging in exit and entry intermediary services, the filing procedures shall be handled by the institution where they work. Those already engaging in exit and entry intermediary services before the implementation of these Provisions shall complete the filing procedures within 90 days from the date these Provisions take effect.

The specific measures for the record-filing administration of institutions and personnel engaging in exit and entry intermediary services shall be formulated by the national immigration administration department together with the market regulation authority and other competent authorities of the State Council.

Article 8 — Institutions engaging in exit and entry intermediary services shall satisfy the following conditions:

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(1) they are lawfully established;

(2) their legal representative or person in charge has not been subjected to criminal punishment for an intentional crime;

(3) they have staff with professional knowledge of laws, regulations, and policies relating to exit and entry, as well as funds and premises commensurate with the intermediary services they engage in;

(4) the staff who directly provide intermediary services to persons exiting or entering the country have not been subjected to criminal punishment for intentional crimes endangering national security or public security, or obstructing the administration of the national border (frontier);

(5) they have sound management systems, including personnel management, education and training, document retention, data security, and compliance management.

Institutions engaging in outbound intermediary services shall, in addition, have already established cooperative relationships with relevant overseas service institutions or signed valid letters of intent for cooperation.

Overseas enterprises and institutions shall not provide exit and entry intermediary services within the territory of China.

Article 9 — The immigration administration authorities shall, together with the foreign affairs, education, judicial administration, human resources and social security, commerce, culture and tourism, market regulation, and other relevant competent authorities at the same level, establish and improve the regulatory system, strengthen, according to the division of duties, the supervision and administration of the compliance with conditions and the business activities of institutions engaging in exit and entry intermediary services, and publish relevant illegal information and adverse records in accordance with the law.

The relevant competent authorities and their staff shall keep confidential, in accordance with the law, state secrets, work secrets, commercial secrets, personal privacy, and personal information that they learn in the course of performing their duties.

Article 10 — Institutions engaging in exit and entry intermediary services shall not commit the following acts:

(1) publishing false information, or soliciting service recipients by means such as exaggerated publicity or misleading publicity;

(2) providing or assisting in providing false materials, or assisting others in handling, in violation of regulations, visas, stay and residence documents, passports, or other exit and entry documents or procedures;

(3) divulging, selling, or illegally providing commercial secrets, personal privacy, or personal information learned in the course of intermediary services;

(4) engaging in exit and entry intermediary services beyond the scope of record-filing;

(5) organizing or assisting others in cross-border illegal or criminal activities;

(6) other acts endangering national security or interests, or disrupting the order of exit and entry administration.

Where public officials, military personnel, or others entrust institutions engaging in exit and entry intermediary services to handle, in violation of regulations, foreign nationality, overseas permanent residence qualifications, overseas residence documents, or other exit and entry documents or procedures, the institutions engaging in exit and entry intermediary services shall not handle such matters and shall promptly report to the supervisory authorities and others.

Article 11 — Where a person fraudulently obtains a visa, stay and residence document, passport, or other exit and entry document by providing false materials or making false statements, the immigration administration authorities shall impose punishment in accordance with the provisions of the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and the Passport Law of the People's Republic of China.

Where an individual issues false invitation letters or other application materials for another person's application for exit and entry or stay and residence, the immigration administration authorities shall impose a fine of not less than 5,000 yuan and not more than 10,000 yuan; where there are illegal gains, the illegal gains shall be confiscated. Where a unit commits the aforesaid act, it shall be fined not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan; where there are illegal gains, the illegal gains shall be confiscated; and the directly responsible persons in charge and other directly responsible persons shall each be fined not less than 5,000 yuan and not more than 10,000 yuan. Where the law provides otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 12 — Where an institution engaging in exit and entry intermediary services violates the provisions of Article 7 or Article 8 of these Provisions, the immigration administration authorities shall order it to make corrections within a prescribed time limit; where it refuses to make corrections, it shall be fined not less than 5,000 yuan and not more than 10,000 yuan, and the relevant competent authorities shall be notified to order suspension of relevant business or suspension of business for rectification; where the circumstances are serious, it shall be fined not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan, and the relevant competent authorities shall be notified to revoke the relevant business permit or revoke its business license.

Where an individual engages in exit and entry intermediary services in violation of these Provisions, the immigration administration authorities shall order the person to cease the illegal acts; where there are illegal gains, the illegal gains shall be confiscated; where the circumstances are serious, a fine of not more than 5,000 yuan may be imposed concurrently.

Article 13 — Where an institution engaging in exit and entry intermediary services violates the provisions of Article 10 of these Provisions and disrupts the order of exit and entry administration, the immigration administration authorities shall order it to make corrections within a prescribed time limit; where there are illegal gains, the illegal gains shall be confiscated; where the illegal gains are 20,000 yuan or more, a fine of not less than one time and not more than five times the illegal gains shall be imposed concurrently; where there are no illegal gains or the illegal gains are less than 20,000 yuan, a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently; where it refuses to make corrections or the circumstances are serious, the relevant competent authorities shall be notified to order suspension of relevant business, suspension of business for rectification, revocation of the relevant business permit, or revocation of its business license; and the directly responsible persons in charge and other directly responsible persons shall each be fined not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan. Where the law provides otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 14 — Administrative punishments of fines exceeding 5,000 yuan and confiscation of illegal gains imposed by the exit and entry administration institutions of the public security authorities of local people's governments at or above the county level pursuant to these Provisions shall be decided by the public security authorities to which they belong.

Article 15 — The relevant competent authorities of the State Council shall strengthen coordination in work concerning the protection of the lawful rights and interests of persons exiting or entering the country, the prevention and guarding against exit safety risks of Chinese citizens, and the administration of exit and entry intermediary services.

Article 16 — The immigration administration authorities shall keep unimpeded the channels for reporting violations of exit and entry administration, and shall handle relevant reports in a timely manner in accordance

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with the law. Reports that do not fall within the duties of their own unit shall be promptly transferred to the relevant units for handling in accordance with the law.

Article 17 — Where a violation of these Provisions constitutes a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

Article 18 — For the purposes of these Provisions, "immigration administration authorities" means the national immigration administration department, the exit and entry border inspection authorities, and the exit and entry administration institutions of the public security authorities of local people's governments at or above the county level.

For the purposes of these Provisions, "visa-issuing authorities" means the overseas visa-issuing authorities and the port visa-issuing authorities.

Article 19 — These Provisions shall take effect on September 15, 2026.

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