

Interim Regulations on Urban Household Registration Management

(Announced by the Ministry of Public Security of the Central People's Government on July 16 1951)

Article 1 This Regulation is formulated in order to maintain public order and protect the people's safety and freedom of residence and movement.

Article 2 These regulations, except for the People's Liberation Army, the People's Public Security Forces, the People's Police and other armed forces, agencies, barracks, and diplomatic personnel of foreign embassies and consulates in China, all Chinese and foreign residents in the city must abide by them.

Article 3 Anyone who has the same person in charge, lives together, eats and sleeps in the same place, regardless of the number of people or their relationship, is called a household; however, if a family lives in several places, shares meals, is far away from each other, or even though there are several families. Those who live together in the same place but are financially independent may open separate households. Its classification is as follows:

1. Household: a general household, with its supervisor as the head of the household. If it is a single-person household, the person who has lived there for a longer time or has a fixed occupation shall be the head of the household.
2. Industrial and commercial households: For all public and private enterprises, factories, companies, shops, workshops, cooperatives, warehouses, hospitals, entertainment venues, etc., the manager, factory director, or other person in charge shall be the head of the household.
3. Apartment households: For hotels, inns, agencies, clubs, etc., the manager or supervisor shall be the head of the household. If the visitor lives there for more than three months, or if there is a shop inside, he must open a separate account.
4. Ship household: For those who do not have a residence on land and make a ship their home, or who have a residence on land but live on a ship for long periods of time, the person in charge of the ship shall be the head of the household.
5. Temple households: All nunneries, temples, temples, courtyards, teaching halls, etc. belong to this category, and the host is the head of the household.
6. Overseas Chinese households: All overseas Chinese in my country (unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations) are called overseas Chinese households, and their responsible person is the head of the household.

Article 4 Household registration management shall be carried out by the people's public security organs. Various department records, forms, and certificates shall be simplified and convenient for the people as required. They shall be uniformly printed by the Ministry of Public Security of the Central People's Government and reprinted by the provincial (municipal)-level people's public security organs. When public security personnel perform their tasks, households are not allowed to refuse.

Article 5 When the household registration is changed, the head of the household must, in accordance with the regulations, take the household registration book to the local people's public security organ to handle the change.

1. Moving out:

Anyone who moves out must report the move to the local public security bureau in advance, cancel their household registration, and be issued a relocation certificate (relocation certificates will not be issued for relocations within the jurisdiction of the same police station).

2. Moving in:

(1) Anyone who moves in must report to the local police station to register for residence within three days of arriving at the place of residence. Those who have a relocation certificate should submit the relocation certificate; those who do not have a relocation certificate should submit other appropriate documents.

(2) The liberated pseudo-officers and soldiers, as well as the released prisoners, must present the certificates of the military agencies, the people's judicial agencies, and the people's public security agencies to declare their residence.

3. Birth:

The head of the household or his parents shall declare within one month after the birth of the baby.

Abandoned babies must be reported immediately to the local people's public security organs by the person who finds them.

4. Death:

(1) Before the death is enshrined, the head of the household or his family members shall declare the death within 24 hours; if there are no family members or the family members are absent, the report shall be made by the neighbours.

(2) In case of sudden death, unknown cause of death, or death from infectious disease, the head of the household, family members or the person who discovered the death shall report the death immediately.

(3) For infants who have died before their birth was reported, a supplementary birth and death report should be made.

Deaths stipulated in the first three items shall be buried only after obtaining a burial certificate.

5. Any marriage, divorce, separation, living alone, disappearance, retrieval, adoption, claim, employment, dismissal, closure, closure of business, or changes in household head, occupation, etc. must be reported separately.

Article 6 Guests who stay for more than three days must report to the public security station.

Article 7 Each household must prepare a household registration book and write it down according to the actual number for verification; in addition to the household registration book, the hospital must also prepare an inpatient registration book, and the admission and discharge of patients should be reported on time; hotels and guesthouses All passengers must prepare a passenger registration book and submit it to the local public security bureau for review every night before checking in.

Article 8 Anyone who violates the provisions of these Regulations shall be punished according to the seriousness of the case.

Article 9 All people's government agencies, people's organizations, schools, military factories, etc. are called public households; public households are also subject to the management of the people's public security organs, and their management regulations are separately formulated.

Article 10 From the date of promulgation of these Interim Regulations, all urban household registration management regulations or rules promulgated in the past shall be invalidated and shall be implemented in accordance with these Interim Regulations.

Article 11 The people's public security organs of all major administrative regions and provinces (municipalities) may formulate specific implementation rules or supplementary measures in accordance with the spirit of these regulations.

Article 12 These Regulations shall be approved by the Government Affairs Council of the Central People's Government and shall be promulgated and implemented by the Ministry of Public Security of the Central People's Government.