

Suburban Land Reform Regulation

Abstract: In order to meet the needs of urban construction and industrial and commercial development and the special circumstances of agricultural production in urban suburbs, this Regulation is specially formulated in accordance with Article 35 of the Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China.

【Promulgation Date】 1950-11-10

The Central People's Government Administration Council

Article 1 These Regulations are formulated in accordance with Article 35 of the Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China in order to meet the needs of urban construction and industrial and commercial development and the special circumstances of agricultural production in urban suburbs.

Article 2 The large cities and the large industrial zones that are to be constructed in the suburban land reform under these regulations shall be announced after the decision of the people's governments (military and political committees) of the major administrative regions. The affiliation of the five North China provinces shall be determined and announced by the provincial people's government.

The scope of urban suburbs to which these regulations apply for land reform shall be determined by the municipal people's government according to the situation and submitted to the people's government (military and political committee) of the greater administrative region for approval. The membership of the five North China provinces shall be determined after the approval of the provincial people's government.

Article 3 The land, farm animals, farm implements, surplus grains, and surplus houses in the countryside of the landlords in the suburbs of cities shall be confiscated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Land Reform Law. Other property of the landlord shall not be confiscated.

Article 4 The agricultural land and wasteland in the suburbs of cities, temples, monasteries, churches, schools and groups shall be expropriated in accordance with the third paragraph of the Land Reform Law.

Article 5 The agricultural land and wasteland on the outskirts of cities and the houses originally occupied by farmers shall be expropriated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Land Reform Law. However, its other properties and legal operations in the suburbs, such as private residences, large houses, warehouses, and investments that are beneficial to production in rural areas, should be protected and not infringed.

Article 6 Revolutionary soldiers, family members of martyrs, workers, staff, freelancers, hawkers, and a small amount of agricultural land rented on the outskirts of cities due to other occupations or lack of labor shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Land Reform Law.

Article 7 The purchase of agricultural land by rich peasants in the suburbs of cities shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Land Reform Law.

Article 8 The land and other properties of middle peasants (including rich middle peasants), poor peasants and farm laborers in the suburbs of cities shall be protected and immovable.

Article 9 All confiscated and expropriated agricultural land in the suburbs of cities shall be owned by the state and managed by the municipal people's government. Together with other divisible agricultural land owned by the state in the suburbs, they shall be handed over to the township peasant associations in accordance with the tenth of the Land Reform Law. The principles stipulated in Articles 1 and 12 shall be uniformly, equitably and reasonably distributed to farmers who have little or no land for cultivation and use. All confiscated farm implements, farm animals, grains and other means of production shall be collected by the township peasant association and distributed uniformly, fairly and rationally to the poor farmers who lack these means of production, in order to solve the difficulties of farmers in production funds. The houses that come here, except the large buildings and villas in the scenic area, which are not suitable for farmers to live in, should be reserved for public use, and the rest should be distributed to farmers to solve the problem of poor farmers' lack of housing. Landlords who have no other income or whose other income is very small enough to support their living are also allocated the same land as the peasants for cultivation and use, together with the necessary means of production.

Article 10 When distributing land and other means of production, the handling of certain special problems among the landless and landless population shall be based on the principles stipulated in Article 13 of the Land Reform Law and all local land and land confiscation and expropriation. other means of production.

Article 11 Any farmland that uses machinery for farming or has other advanced equipment, as well as agricultural testing grounds, vegetable gardens, orchards, etc. in the suburbs of cities, regardless of whether they are operated by landlords or farmers, and whether or not the ownership of the land has been changed, shall be owned by the original operators. continue to operate.

Article 12 Anyone who uses state-owned land in the suburbs of cities for cultivation shall not pay any land rent except for paying agricultural taxes to the state according to law. However, the operator shall not lease, sell or abandon state-owned land. If the original operator does not need the land, it must be returned to the state.

Article 13 When the state needs to recover the state-owned land cultivated by farmers for municipal construction and other purposes, it shall provide appropriate resettlement to the farmers who cultivate the land, and make investment in their production on the land (such as drilling wells, planting trees, etc.) etc.) and other losses shall be compensated fairly and reasonably. Those who need to use state-owned land in the suburbs of cities for building houses, factories and other constructions shall apply to the Municipal People's Government for their use in accordance with the measures prescribed by the People's Government. This method is to be stipulated separately.

Article 14 When the state needs to requisition privately-owned agricultural land for municipal construction and other purposes, it must pay an appropriate price or exchange it with equivalent state-owned land. The farmers who cultivate the land should also be properly resettled. And fair and reasonable compensation will be given to the production investment (such as well drilling, Uemura, etc.) and other losses on the land.

Article 15 All arable wasteland in the suburbs of cities shall be uniformly allocated to peasants with little or no land for cultivation and use after being approved by the Municipal People's Government, provided that the urban construction and the scenic spots and historical sites are not hindered. Those who cultivate wasteland shall levy agricultural tax for one to three years.

Article 16 In order to strengthen the leadership of the people's government over the land reform work in the urban suburbs, during the period of land reform, a municipal suburban land reform committee may be established in accordance with Article 28 of the Land Reform Law. Land Reform Commission.

Article 17 After the completion of land reform in the suburbs of cities, the municipal people's government shall issue state-owned land use certificates to farmers who have been allocated state-owned land to ensure farmers' right to use the land, and issue land ownership certificates to those who own private agricultural land , to protect their land ownership. All land contracts before the land system reform shall be voided.

Article 18 When land reform will be implemented in the suburban areas of each city, the Municipal People's Government shall submit it to the People's Government of the Greater Administrative Region (Military and Political Commission) or the Provincial People's Government for approval and announce it.

Article 19 After the promulgation of these regulations, the people's governments of all municipalities may formulate implementation measures in accordance with the Land Reform Law, the principles set out in this regulation, and the specific local conditions, and implement them after submitting to the people's governments (military and administrative committees) or provincial people's governments for approval.

Article 20 The land reform in urban suburbs shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Land Reform Law, except that these regulations shall be implemented in accordance with these regulations.

Suburban Land Reform Regulation Article 21 These regulations shall be promulgated and implemented after being approved by the government affairs meeting of the Central People's Government Administration Council.