IMMIGRATION SERVICE CENTER
OF THE NATIONAL IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATION, P.R.C.



A WELCOME GUIDE TO CHINA

IMMIGRATION SERVICE CENTER OF THE NATIONAL IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATION, P.R.C.

Hello



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CHINA

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01

ENTRY AND EXIT



Entry and Exit

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Unilateral Visa-Free Policy

As of September 2025, holders of ordinary passports from the following 47 countries could enter China without a visa for business, tourism, visiting relatives and friends, and transit for no more than 30 days.

Unilateral Visa-Free Policy		
	Countries	Policy
Asia	Brunei	Implementing unilateral visa exemption
	the ROK, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain	Trial of unilateral visa exemption
Europe	France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Ireland, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Slovakia, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Malta, Estonia, Latvia, Russia	
Oceania	Australia, New Zealand	
South America	Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay	

Visa-Free Transit Policy

24-Hour Visa-Free Transit Policy

All open exit-entry ports in China implement a 24-hour visa-free transit policy for nationals of all other countries around the world.

In line with global norms, China has implemented a 24-hour visa-free transit policy for foreign nationals from all other countries around the world at all of its accessible exit-entry ports. Foreign nationals holding valid international travel documents and interline tickets with confirmed seats, who intend to transit via China by international flights, ships, or trains to third countries or regions, are exempt from visa applications, provided that their stay periods in China will not exceed 24 hours and that they will remain within the corresponding ports. Those who plan to leave the ports shall apply for temporary entry permits at the exit-entry border inspection authorities of the corresponding ports.

240-Hour Visa-Free Transit Policy

As of June 2025, 60 open ports to the outside world in 24 provinces (autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government) of China will implement a 240-hour transit visa exemption policy for nationals of 55 countries. Holders of valid international travel documents and interline tickets with confirmed dates and seats within a specified time frame may apply for transit visa exemption at the exit-entry border inspection authorities of Chinese cities designated for this policy. Upon approval, they will be granted temporary entry procedures, with the 240-hour visa-free period calculated from 00:00 hours on the day following entry. During their stay, visa-free transit travelers may engage in activities such as tourism, business visits, sightseeing, or family reunions, while those requiring prior authorization (e.g., work, study, press interviews) must obtain the relevant visas before entering China.

Visa-Free Transit Countries (55)	
Asia	The ROK, Japan, Singapore, Brunei, UAE, Qatar, Indonesia
Europe	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Monaco, Russia, United Kingdom, Ireland, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Belarus, Norway
North America	The US, Canada, Mexico
South America	Brazil, Argentina, Chile
Oceania	Australia, New Zealand

Applicable Ports of Entry and Designated Stay Areas under the 240-Hour Visa-Free Transit Policy			
Visa-free transit travelers can make cross-province visits in the allowed areas in 24 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) for 240 hours.			
No.	Provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities)	Applicable Ports	Allowed Areas for Stay
1	Beijing Municipality	Beijing Capital International Airport	Beijing Municipality
2		Beijing Daxing International Airport	
3	Tianjin Municipality	Tianjin Binhai International Airport	Tianjin Municipality
4		Tianjin Port (passenger transport)	
5	Hebei Province	Shijiazhuang Zhengding International Airport	Hebei Province
6		Qinhuangdao Port (passenger transport)	
7	Liaoning Province	Shenyang Taoxian International Airport	Liaoning Province
8		Dalian Zhoushuizi International Airport	
9		Dalian Port (passenger transport)	
10	Shanghai Municipality	Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport	Shanghai Municipality
11		Shanghai Pudong International Airport	
12		Shanghai Port (passenger transport)	
13	Jiangsu Province	Nanjing Lukou International Airport	Jiangsu Province
14		Su'nan Shuofang International Airport	
15		Yangzhou Taizhou International Airport	
16		Lianyungang Port (passenger transport)	
17	Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport	Zhejiang Province
18		Ningbo Lishe International Airport	
19		Wenzhou Longwan International Airport	
20		Yiwu Airport	
21		Wenzhou Port (passenger transport)	
22		Zhoushan Port (passenger transport)	
23	Anhui Province	Hefei Xinqiao International Airport	Anhui Province
24		Huangshan Tunxi International Airport	
25	Fujian Province	Fuzhou Changle International Airport	Fujian Province
26		Xiamen Gaoqi International Airport	
27		Quanzhou Jinjiang International Airport	
28		Wuyishan Airport	
29		Xiamen Port (passenger transport)	

No.	Provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities)	Applicable Ports	Allowed Areas for Stay
30	Shandong Province	Jinan Yaoqiang International Airport	Shandong Province
31		Qingdao Jiaodong International Airport	
32		Yantai Penglai International Airport	
33		Weihai Dashuipo International Airport	
34		Qingdao Port (passenger transport)	
35	Henan Province	Zhengzhou Xinzheng International Airport	Henan Province
36	Hubei Province	Wuhan Tianhe International Airport	Hubei Province
37	Hunan Province	Changsha Huanghua International Airport	Hunan Province
38		Zhangjiajie Hehua International Airport	
39	Guangdong Province	Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport	Guangdong Province (Exits available at all open ports across the province)
40		Shenzhen Bao'an International Airport	
41		Jieyang Chaoshan International Airport	
42		Nansha Port (passenger transport)	
43		Shekou Port (passenger transport)	
44	Hainan Province	Haikou Meilan International Airport	Hainan Province
45		Sanya Phoenix International Airport	
46	Chongqing Municipality	Chongqing Jiangbei International Airport	Chongqing Municipality
47	Guizhou Province	Guiyang Longdongbao International Airport	Guizhou Province
48	Shaanxi Province	Xi'an Xianyang International Airport	Shaanxi Province
49	Shanxi Province	Taiyuan Wusu International Airport	Taiyuan City, Datong City
50	Heilongjiang Province	Harbin Taiping International Airport	Harbin City
51	Jiangxi Province	Nanchang Changbei International Airport	Nanchang City, Jingdezhen City
52	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Nanning Wuxu International Airport	Nanning City, Liuzhou City, Guilin City, Wuzhou City, Beihai City, Qinzhou City, Guigang City, Yulin City, Hezhou City, Hechi City, Laibin City, Fangcheng-gang City
53		Guilin Liangjiang International Airport	
54		Beihai Fucheng Airport	
55		Beihai Port (passenger transport)	
56	Sichuan Province	Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport	Chengdu City, Zigong City, Luzhou City, Deyang City, Suining City, Neijiang City, Leshan City, Yibin City, Ya'an City, Meishan City, Ziyang City
57		Chengdu Tianfu International Airport	
58	Yunnan Province	Kunming Changshui International Airport	Kunming City, Yuxi City, Chuxiong City, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Wenshan City, Pu'er City, Lijiang City, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture
59		Lijiang Sanyi International Airport	
60		Mohan Railway Port	

Regional Visa-Free Entry Policy

30-Day Visa-Free Entry Policy for Personnel from 59 Countries to Hainan

Foreign nationals holding ordinary passports from 59 countries may enter and stay within the administrative region of Hainan Province for a maximum of 30 days without a visa for short-term stays for purposes associated with tourism, business, visits, family visits, medical treatment, conferences and exhibitions, sports competitions, etc. The exit-entry ports for the foreign nationals concerned include all the open ports in Hainan.



Asia	The ROK, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Kazakhstan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, the UAE, Qatar
Europe	Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Norway, Ukraine, Italy, Austria, Finland, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ireland, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Monaco, Belarus
North America	The US, Canada, Mexico
South America	Brazil, Argentina, Chile
Oceania	Australia, New Zealand

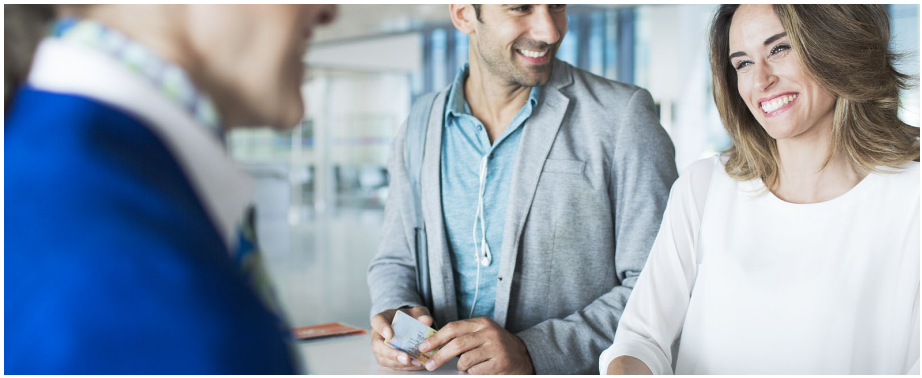
Visa-free Policy for Tourist Groups from ASEAN Countries Entering Guilin, Guangxi and Xishuangbanna, Yunnan

The tourist groups from the 10 member states (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia) of ASEAN, which are organized and received by qualified travel agencies in China, can enter and exit China without visas via Guilin Liangjiang International Airport in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Tourists in this case are restricted to the city of Guilin, and their stay periods must not exceed the maximum allotted time of 144 hours.

The tourist groups from the 10 member states (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia) of ASEAN, which are organized and received by qualified travel agencies in China, can enter and exit China without visas via Xishuangbanna Gasa International Airport in Yunnan Province, Mohan Railway Port, and Mohan Port in Guizhou Province. Tourists in this case are restricted to the administrative area of Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province, and their stay periods must not exceed the maximum allotted time of 144 hours.

144-Hour Visa-free Policy for Foreign Tourist Groups from Hong Kong and Macao Entering Guangdong

Foreign nationals as part of tourist groups organized by travel agencies based in Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR, who are holding ordinary passports and traveling to the nine mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area and Shantou, can stay up to a maximum of 144 hours without visas. Their stay is limited to the following cities: Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, and Shantou. They must enter and exit China through an open port in one of these ten cities together with their groups, and their stay periods must not exceed the maximum allotted time of 144 hours.



144-Hour Visa-Free Policy for Foreign Tourist Groups from Hong Kong and Macao entering Hainan

Foreign nationals holding ordinary passports from countries with diplomatic relations with China may enter Hainan Province without a visa, provided that they will enter Hong Kong or Macao SAR first and then enter Hainan Province as part of a tourist group organized by a travel agency registered in any of the two SARs. The tourists concerned shall enter and exit Hainan Province as part of their tourist group via any of the exit-entry ports in Hainan and can stay for a maximum of 144 hours.

Visa-free Policy for Foreign Tourist Groups Entering the Country by Cruise Ship

Any foreign tourist group consisting of two or more individuals, which is organized and received by a travel agency registered in China, may enter China without a visa by a cruise ship via one of the cruise ports in the following 13 cities: Tianjin, Dalian (Liaoning Province), Shanghai, Lianyungang (Jiangsu Province), Wenzhou (Zhejiang Province), Zhoushan (Zhejiang Province), Xiamen (Fujian Province), Qingdao (Shandong Province), Guangzhou (Guangdong Province), Shenzhen (Guangdong Province), Beihai (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Haikou (Hainan Province), and Sanya (Hainan Province). All eligible foreign tourist groups shall continue their journey to the following scheduled ports and depart China with the same cruise ship as scheduled. The tourists concerned may stay in Beijing and 11 coastal provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government (namely Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hainan) for a maximum of 15 days.

The stay duration specified in any of the aforementioned policies shall be calculated starting from 0:00 on the day following entry into China. For individuals who meet the requirements specified in the mutual visa exemption agreements with China or other visa-free policies initiated by the Chinese government, the respective regulations shall prevail.

Port Visa Policy

As of November 2024, China provides port visa (visa on arrival) services at 99 designated open ports across 73 cities. Foreign nationals holding ordinary passports may apply for a port visa entry if they urgently need to enter China for purposes including but not limited to business cooperation, exchanges, investment, entrepreneurship, family reunions, private affairs, or due to humanitarian reasons (e.g., attending funerals or visiting critically ill relatives) and have insufficient time to obtain a visa abroad. Additionally, foreign tourist groups organized and hosted by Chinese travel agencies are eligible for group port visas upon arrival.

Application Materials

(1) Valid passports or other international travel documents;

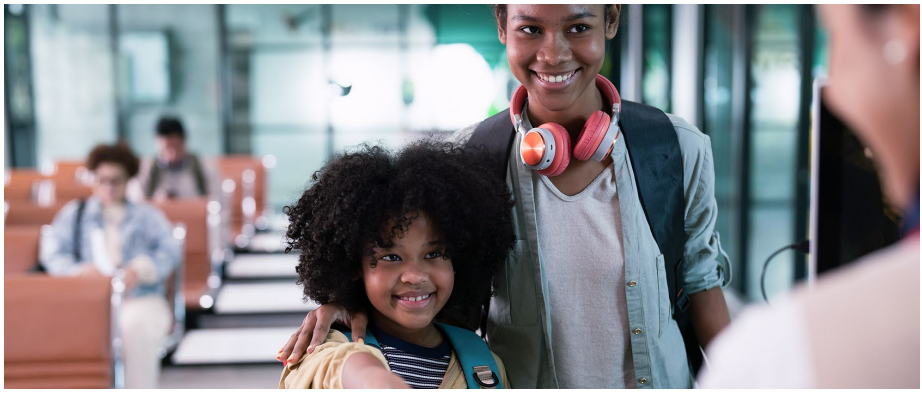
(2) Port Visa Application Form;

(3) Photo;

(4) Invitation letter, certification materials or travel agency invitation letter related to the reason for entry.

A port visa is valid for only one entry and the stay period shall not exceed 30 days.





Visa Categories

Visa Categories & Applicant Range	
Visa Category	Applicant Range
C	Crew members performing duties on board an international train, aircraft or vessel, and the accompanying family members of vessel crew members, and vehicle drivers engaged in international transportation services.
D	Persons who come to China for permanent residence.
F	Persons who come to China for exchanges, visits, study tours or other relevant activities.
G	Persons who transit through China.
J1	Resident foreign journalists of permanent offices of foreign news agencies in China.
J2	Foreign journalists who come to China for short-term news coverage.
K	Foreign young scientific and technological talents who seek entry into China.
L	Persons who come to China for travel.

Visa Categories & Applicant Range	
Visa Category	Applicant Range
M	Persons who come to China for commercial trade activities.
Q1	Family members of Chinese citizens (including spouses, parents, children, children's spouses, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, and parents of spouses) and family members of foreigners with permanent residence status in China (including spouses, parents, children, children's spouses, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, and parents of spouses) who apply for residence in China for family reunions, as well as persons who apply for residence in China for fosterage or other purposes.
Q2	Relatives of Chinese citizens living in China, or relatives of foreigners with permanent residence in China, who apply for a short-term visit (staying for no more than 180 days).
R	Foreigners of high talent who are needed, or specialists who are urgently needed, by the State.
S1	Spouses, parents, children under the age of 18 or parents-in-law of foreigners residing in China for work, study or other purposes who apply for a long-term visit to China (staying for over 180 days), as well as persons who need to reside in China for other personal matters.
S2	Family members of foreigners staying or residing in China for work, study or other purposes (including spouses, parents, children, children's spouses, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, and parents of spouses) who apply for a short-term visit to China (staying for no more than 180 days), as well as persons who need to stay in China for other personal matters.
X1	Persons who apply for long-term study in China (staying for over 180 days).
X2	Persons who apply for short-term study in China (staying for no more than 180 days).
Z	Persons who apply for work in China.

Application Materials

Basic Documents

(1) Passport

Original passport valid for at least six months with blank visa pages, and one photocopy of the passport's photo/information page.

(2) Visa Application Form and Photo

One duly completed Visa Application Form of the People's Republic of China, with one recently taken, front-facing, color (light-colored background), bareheaded, passport-sized photo affixed to the designated area on the form.

(3) Supporting Documents of Legal Residence or Stay (applicable to visa applicants outside their home country)

If you are applying for a visa outside your country of nationality, you need to provide the original and photocopies of a valid document or visa that proves your legal stay, residence, work, or study in the country where you are applying.

(4) Original Chinese passport or original Chinese visa (applicable to those who once held Chinese nationality and later acquired foreign nationality)

If you are applying for a Chinese visa for the first time, you need to provide your original Chinese passport and photocopies of the passport photo/information page; if you have obtained a Chinese visa before and are applying for a visa with a newly renewed foreign passport, you need to provide your original foreign passport photo/information page and photocopies of the Chinese visa you have obtained (if the name recorded in the new passport is different from that in the original one, you need to also provide a document proving the name change issued by relevant officials).



Application Materials for Different Categories of Visas		
Visa Category	Required Documents	Important Notices
C	A letter of guarantee provided by a foreign transportation company or a letter of invitation provided by an entity concerned in China.	
D	The original and photocopies of the form issued by the Ministry of Public Security confirming his or her permanent residence status.	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China.
F	An invitation letter issued by a relevant organization or individual in China. The invitation letter shall contain the following: (1) Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc.; (2) Information on the applicant's visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, places to be visited, relationship with the inviting entity or individual, source of financial support, etc.); (3) Information on the inviting entity or individual: name of the inviting entity or individual, contact number, address, official seal, signature of the legal representative or individual, etc.	
G	A through (train, ship) ticket with a confirmed date and seat to the destination country or region.	

Visa Category	Required Documents	Important Notices
J1	A visa notification letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and an official letter issued by the media where the journalist works.	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China. Applicants should first contact the press office of the Chinese embassy or consulate to complete relevant procedures.
J2	A visa notification letter from the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China or relevant units and an official letter issued by the media where the journalist works.	Applicants should first contact the press office of the Chinese embassy or consulate to complete relevant procedures.
K	Supporting documents proving compliance with the eligibility criteria for foreign young scientific and technological talents set forth by the competent Chinese authorities.	
L	Itinerary materials such as round-trip air tickets and hotel reservations, or an invitation letter issued by an organization or individual in China. The invitation letter shall contain the following: (1) Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc.; (2) Information on the applicant's travel itinerary: arrival and departure dates, destinations, etc.; (3) Information of the inviting entity or individual: name of the inviting entity or individual, contact number, address, official seal, signature of the legal representative or individual, etc.	

Visa Category	Required Documents	Important Notices
M	Business activity documents, trade fair invitations and other invitation letters issued by trade partners in China. The invitation letter shall contain the following: (1) Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc.; (2) Information about the applicant's visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, places to be visited, relationship to the inviting entity or individual, source of financial support, etc.); (3) Information of the inviting entity or individual: name of the inviting entity or individual, contact number, address, official seal, signature of the legal representative or individual, etc.	
Q1	If it's for family reunions, the following documents shall be provided: (1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreigner with a Chinese permanent residence permit residing in China. The invitation letter shall contain the following: • Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc. • Information about the visit of the applicant (purpose of visit to China, intended arrival date, intended place of residence, intended duration of stay, relationship to the inviting individual, source of financial support, etc.). • Information of the inviter: name, contact number, address, signature, etc. (2) Photocopies of the inviter's Chinese ID card or a foreigner's passport and the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card. (3) Original and a photocopy of certification (marriage certificates, birth certificates, certificates of kinship issued by the local public security bureau or notarized certificates of kinship, etc.) showing the relationship between the applicant and the inviter (spouse, parents, children, spouse of children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, parents-in-law of the spouse).	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China.

Visa Category	Required Documents	Important Notices
Q1	In the case of foster care, the following documents shall be provided: (1) A notarized letter of foster care issued by a Chinese embassy or consulate abroad, or a letter of foster care notarized and authenticated by the host country or China; (2) The original and photocopies of the client's passport and supporting documents of their relationship with the foster child (marriage certificates, birth certificates, proof of relationship issued by the public security organ or notarized certificates of relationship, etc.); (3) A letter of consent to accept foster care issued by the trustee and photocopies of his/her ID card; (4) If either or both of the foster child's parents are Chinese citizens, they shall also submit photocopies of the supporting documents of their permanent residence abroad at the time of the child's birth.	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China.
Q2	(1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign citizen with a Chinese permanent residence permit who resides in China. The invitation letter shall contain the following: • Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc. • Information of the visit of the applicant (purpose of visit to China, arrival and departure dates, places to be visited, relationship to the inviter, source of financial support, etc.). • Information of the inviter: name, contact number, address, signature of the inviting person, etc. (2) Photocopies of the inviter's Chinese ID card or a foreigner's passport and the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card.	
R	Individuals who meet the conditions and requirements for the introduction of high-level foreign talents and urgently needed specialists as determined by relevant competent departments of the Chinese government, shall submit corresponding supporting documents in accordance with the regulations.	

Visa Category	Required Documents	Important Notices
S1	(1) An invitation letter issued by a foreigner residing in China. The invitation letter shall contain the following: ● Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc. ● Information about the visit of the applicant (purpose of visit to China, intended arrival date, intended place of residence, intended duration of stay, relationship to the inviter, source of financial support, etc.). ● Information of the inviter: name, contact number, address, signature of the inviting person, etc. (2) Photocopies of the inviter's passport and residence permit. (3) Original and photocopies of the proof of kinship between the applicant and the inviter (spouses, parents, children under the age of 18, or parents of the spouse), including marriage certificates, birth certificates, certificates issued by the local public security bureau confirming kinship, or notarized certificates of kinship, etc.	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China.
S2	If you are visiting relatives for a short period of time, you shall provide: (1) Photocopies of the passport and residence permit of the inviter (specifically a foreigner staying/residing in China for work, study, etc.). (2) An invitation letter issued by the inviter. The invitation letter shall contain the following: ● Personal information of the applicant: name, gender, date of birth, etc. ● Information of the visit of the applicant (purpose of visit to China, arrival and departure dates, places to be visited, relationship to the inviter, source of financial support, etc.). ● Information of the inviter: name, contact number, address, signature, etc. (3) Photocopies of certification (marriage certificates, birth certificates, certificates of kinship issued by the local public security bureau or notarized certificate of kinship, etc.) showing the relationship between the applicant and the inviter (spouses, parents, children, spouse of children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, parents-in-law of the spouse).	
	If it is a private matter, you need to provide relevant supporting documents upon request by the consular officer.	

Visa Category	Required Documents	Important Notices
X1	(1) The original and photocopies of the admission letter issued by the recruiting institution in China; (2) The original and photocopies of the Visa Application Form for Foreign Students Studying in China (JW201 or JW202 form).	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China.
X2	The original and photocopies of the admission letter issued by the recruiting institution in China.	
Z	One of the following supporting documents shall be provided: (1) If the work period of the Work Permit for Foreigners issued by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security does not exceed 90 days, the applicant shall also submit a Short-Term Work Permit for Foreigners in China. The applicant shall apply for the visa before the starting date specified in the Short-Term Work Permit for Foreigners in China, and the duration of work shall not exceed the period indicated in the permit; (2) Work Permit for Foreign Experts in China or Notification Letter for Foreigner's Work Permit issued by the Foreign Experts Bureau; (3) Registration Certificate of Permanent Representative Office of Foreign (Regional) Enterprises issued by the industrial and commercial administration department; (4) Approval for commercial performances issued by the cultural administrative department (only applicable to applicants who come to China for commercial performances) and the Short-term Work Permit for Foreigners in China; the applicant shall also apply for a visa before the starting date indicated on the Short-term Work Permit for Foreigners in China, and the performance time cannot exceed the period indicated in the permit; (5) Invitation Letter for Foreigners to Engage in Offshore Oil Operations in the People's Republic of China issued by China National Offshore Oil Corporation.	The holder of the visa shall apply for a residence permit from the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs of the local people's government at or above the county level in the intended place of residence within 30 days after entering China, unless the visa explicitly states "Entry may be allowed for 30 days upon arrival".



Tips

(1) The invitation letter may be a fax, photocopy or printout, but the consular officer may require the applicant to provide the original invitation letter;

(2) If necessary, the consular officer may require the applicant to provide other supporting documents or supplementary materials or request the applicant to attend an interview;

(3) The consular officer decides whether to issue a visa and the visa's validity period, duration of stay and number of entries based on the applicant's specific circumstances;

(4) For further details, please visit the websites of relevant Chinese embassies and consulates abroad.

[For more information, please refer to the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China]

Online Appointment and Inquiry

Foreign nationals in China who apply for visa extension, renewal and reissuance, or stay/residence permits can make online appointments and check the progress of their applications and document information through the National Immigration Administration's Government Service Platform. The platform also offers online assistance services by relatives or friends on behalf of the applicants to go through these procedures.

Official website of the National Immigration Administration Government Service Platform: https://s.nia.gov.cn/mps/main.html

Scan the QR code to download the NIA 12367 App

Scan the QR code with WeChat to open the NIA 12367 Mini-program

Scan the QR code with Alipay to open the NIA 12367 Mini-program





Entry

Foreigners who enter China shall submit their passports, other international travel documents, visas or other entry permits to the exit/entry border inspection authorities for examination, go through the prescribed formalities, and may enter upon examination and approval.

Prohibited Entry Situations

(1) The applicant holds no valid exit/entry documents, or refuses or evades border inspection;

(2) The applicant was deported, or was ordered to be repatriated, and the No-Entry-into-China period has not expired;

(3) The applicant is suffering from serious mental disorders, infectious tuberculosis or other infectious diseases that may severely jeopardize public health;

(4) The applicant may endanger China's national security or interests, disrupt social and public order, or engage in other illegal or criminal activities;

(5) The applicant resorts to fraudulent acts in visa application or cannot guarantee expected expenditures during his or her stay in China;

(6) The applicant may engage in activities not conforming to the types of visa after entering China;

(7) Other circumstances in which entry is not allowed in accordance with laws or administrative regulations.

Important Notices

Fill out the Arrival Cards

When entering the country, foreign nationals need to prepare their valid entry and exit documents and fill out the Arrival Cards. The Arrival Cards can be obtained on your means of transportation or at the port of entry. Please complete the form and sign it before going through customs clearance. Foreign nationals entering the country with a Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card, group tourist visa or a tour group list (mutual visa exemption agreements) do not need to fill out an arrival card.

Fingerprint Retention

Fingerprints are collected for foreign nationals aged between 14 (inclusive) and 70 (inclusive) entering China. However, those who meet any of the following conditions are exempt from fingerprint collection:

(1) Individuals holding diplomatic passports or Chinese diplomatic or courtesy visas, except for people of countries with reciprocal arrangements;

(2) Individuals who are granted exemption from fingerprint collection under bilateral agreements or reciprocal arrangements;

(3) Foreign officials at or above the vice-ministerial level and their delegation members who are granted centralized entry formalities processing convenience in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Ministry of Public Security;

(4) Individuals whose ten fingerprints are incomplete or whose ten fingerprints cannot be retained;

(5) Individuals who, under special circumstances, are exempted from having their fingerprints retained with the approval of the Ministry of Public Security.

Fast Customs Clearance Conditions

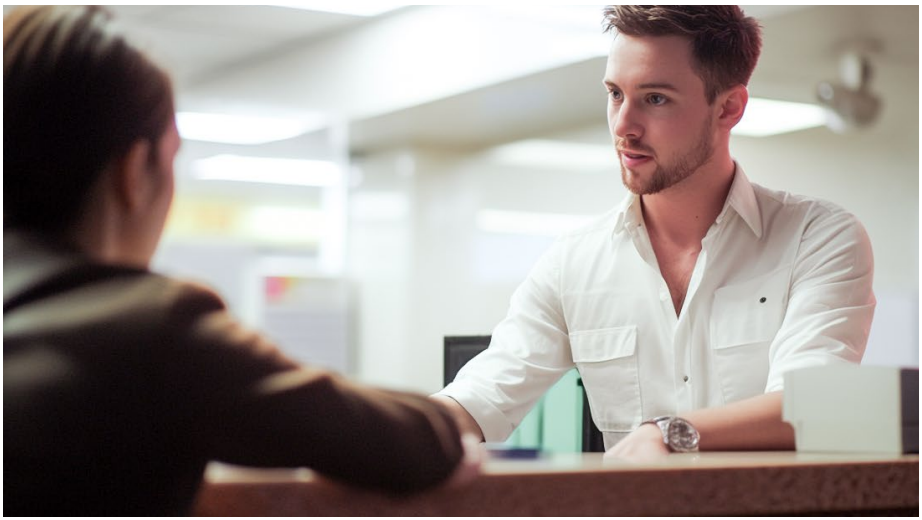
Some border ports have set up fast channels. If you meet the following conditions, you may register for fast customs clearance. After registration, you can use the fast channel to pass through customs efficiently.

(1) Foreign nationals holding foreign passports and the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card;

(2) Foreign nationals holding foreign electronic passports and over-6-month Chinese residence permits;

(3) Foreign crew members serving on scheduled international flights who are eligible for visa-free entry or have obtained C or Z visas, or a residence permit valid for one year (inclusive) or more.

Whether foreign nationals can use the fast channel clearance is subject to final inspection by the border inspection authorities.





Prohibited Items from Entry

(1) Various weapons, simulated weapons, ammunition and explosives;

(2) Counterfeit currency and counterfeit securities;

(3) Printed materials, films, photographs, records, films, audio tapes, video tapes, laser discs, computer storage media and other items that are harmful to China's politics, economy, culture or morality;

(4) Various strong poisons;

(5) Opium, morphine, heroin, marijuana and other addictive narcotics and psychotropic substances;

(6) Animals, plants and their products that carry dangerous germs, pests and other harmful organisms;

(7) Food, medicine or other items that are harmful to human and animal health, come from epidemic areas or can spread other diseases.

Restricted Items from Entry

(1) Radio transceivers and communication security equipment;

(2) Cigarettes and alcohol;

(3) Endangered and precious animals and plants (including specimens) and their seeds and propagation materials;

(4) National currency;

(5) Other articles restricted from entry into the country by customs.

Tips | Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Currency

You can bring in 400 cigarettes (2 cartons), 100 cigars, or 500 grams of pipe tobacco duty-free; and 2 bottles (1.5 liters) of liquor duty-free.

You can bring in no more than RMB 20,000 and cash no more than the equivalent of USD 5,000. If the amount exceeds the prescribed amount, you shall declare it to the customs.

Tips | Items Requiring Quarantine Examination and Approval

According to the List of Animals and Plants, Their Products and Other Quarantine Items Prohibited from Being Carried or Sent into the People's Republic of China, animals and animal products such as dried meat, fresh milk, butter, etc. (excluding milk powder), bird's nests (excluding canned bird's nests that have been commercially sterilized), plants, seeds and seedlings, fruits and vegetables, fungi, soil, etc. are all prohibited items from being carried or sent into China. They shall go through quarantine examination and approval procedures before entry, and they can only enter the country after passing quarantine inspection.

Tips | Endangered Species and Their Products

China implements protection for endangered species and their products. Travelers should be careful to distinguish when buying handicrafts or souvenirs abroad. For protected species listed in the Appendix of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), such as ivory, giant clams, and agarwood, any trade method or carrying or mailing of endangered species and their products into or out of the country is illegal, except for those who legally hold import and export permits and go through customs formalities in accordance with regulations.

[For other items restricted from entry, please refer to Decree No. 43 of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China]



Health Inspection and Quarantine

(1) Foreign nationals intending to settle or reside in China for one year or more (including those studying in China for one academic year) are required to undergo a health check at the International Travel Healthcare Center (hereinafter referred to as the Healthcare Center) under the China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau within one month after they enter China. They shall obtain a health certificate before they can apply for residence and employment;

(2) Foreign nationals who have not obtained a residence permit in China or are studying in China on a student visa, or those who have obtained a valid residence permit but engage in employment with entities other than their employer, are required to present a health certificate issued by the China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau before they can go through the employment application procedures at the competent labor employment management authorities;

(3) Foreign nationals may submit their original health examination records from local public hospitals or notarized records from private hospitals. For authentication, such records must be verified by China's embassies or consulates abroad. The certification is valid for six months from the date of issuance. Foreign nationals who submit health examination records should bring the original records (which shall include the original examination results, the signature of the chief physician, and the hospital seal), their passport, and one photocopy of their passport to the designated health centers for verification. If the records meet the requirements, the verification procedures will be completed within 3-4 working days, and a Certificate of Verification for Physical Examination Record for Foreigners or Overseas Chinese will be issued. This certificate is valid for six months from the date of issuance.

Bringing Pets into China

The only live animals that can be brought into the country are dogs or cats (hereinafter referred to as "pets"). Each person is limited to bringing one pet at a time.

Any person carrying a pet into the People's Republic of China shall submit to the customs authorities a valid quarantine certificate and a vaccination certificate issued by the official animal quarantine authorities of the exporting country or region. Pets shall be equipped with a microchip or other valid identification documents.

Incoming pets shall be quarantined for 30 days (including the detention period).

Pets from countries or regions where rabies occurs shall be quarantined for 30 days in a quarantine facility designated by the customs. Pets from countries or regions where rabies does not occur shall be quarantined in a quarantine facility designated by the customs for 7 days and isolated at other places designated by customs for the rest 23 days.

Any person entering China with working dogs (such as guide dogs, search and rescue dogs, etc.) shall be exempted from quarantine if the owner provides official training certification.

Customs supervises and inspects the pets under quarantine.

Any person bringing a pet into the People's Republic of China who fails to provide the customs authorities with a quarantine certificate and a vaccination certificate issued by the official animal quarantine authorities of the exporting country/region, or if the number of pets exceeds the limit, the customs will either return the pets within a specified period or euthanize them.

For working dogs that cannot provide vaccination certificates, the customs can vaccinate them against rabies upon application by the owner.

If the pet is subject to mandatory return by customs authorities, the owner must retrieve the pet and exit China within the prescribed time limit with the detention voucher issued by the customs; any pet not retrieved by the owner within the specified period shall be deemed automatically abandoned.

[For details, please refer to the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and the Administrative Measures on Quarantine of Articles Carried by Entry and Exit Passengers (Decree No. 146 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, and the Annex to the Announcement No. 5 of the General Administration of Customs in 2019)]



Exit

Foreign nationals who exit China shall submit their exit/entry documents including passports or other international travel documents to the exit/entry border inspection authorities for examination, and verify the validity period of their visa.

Prohibited Exit Situations

(1) Any individual who has been sentenced to criminal penalties but has not yet completed their sentences, or is a defendant in criminal cases or a criminal suspect, except those convicted who are to be transferred to other countries to serve their sentences under relevant agreements;

(2) Any individual who is involved in unsettled civil cases and is not allowed to exit China upon the decision of the People's Courts of China;

(3) Any individual who fails to pay labor remuneration owed to workers and therefore is ordered not to leave the country by decisions of the relevant departments under the State Council or of provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments;

(4) Other circumstances in which exit shall not be allowed in accordance with laws or administrative regulations.

Prohibited Items from Exit

(1) All items listed as prohibited for entry;

(2) Manuscripts, printed materials, films, photographs, records, movies, audio tapes, video tapes, laser discs, computer storage media and other items containing state secrets;

(3) Precious cultural relics and other cultural relics prohibited from export;

(4) Endangered and precious animals and plants (including specimens), as well as their seeds and propagation materials.

Restricted Items from Exit

(1) Precious metals such as gold and silver and their products;

(2) National currency;

(3) Foreign currencies and foreign securities;

(4) Radio transceivers and communication security equipment;

(5) Precious Chinese medicinal herbs;

(6) General cultural relics;

(7) Other articles restricted from export by customs.

[For details, please refer to Decree No. 43 of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China]

Tips | About Foreign Currency

You may carry foreign currency up to the equivalent of USD 5,000 when leaving China. If you carry more than USD 5,000, you need to apply for a permit and declare it to customs.

Regulations on the Exit of Specific Items

(1) Cultural relics (including works of deceased modern famous calligraphers and painters) carried, checked or mailed by individuals for export shall be declared to the Customs. The customs will inspect and release them based on the identification mark stamped by the cultural administrative department and the cultural relics export invoice, or the export permit issued by the cultural administrative department designated by the Ministry of Culture. Printed materials and audio-visual products carried, checked or mailed by individuals entering or leaving the country shall be declared to the Customs. If the amount exceeds the reasonable amount for personal use, it shall be returned;

(2) The entry of cultural relics. Individuals who carry or mail cultural relics into the country shall declare them to the Customs voluntarily and truthfully upon entry. The Customs shall allow entry of them within a reasonable amount for personal use. Special note: The entry procedures for donated cultural relics shall be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations on the import of goods;

(3) Re-entry of Temporarily Imported Cultural Relics.

- Individuals who carry, check or mail cultural relics into China for temporary entry shall submit a written declaration to the Customs upon entry, specifying the necessity for re-exit of such relics. The Customs at the port of entry shall seal the cultural relics and entrust the declarer to deliver them to the National Cultural Relics Entry and Exit Examination and Management Office designated by the National Cultural Heritage Administration (NCHA).

- Cultural relics that are not declared upon entry, whose customs seals are damaged, or whose re-exit appraisal procedures have not been completed after entry shall go through the exit procedures in accordance with the regulations on the exit of cultural relics.



Tax Refund at Departure

Tax Refund Conditions

If you have lived in China for no more than 183 consecutive days, and your date of departure is within 90 days from the date of purchase of the tax-free items, and the total amount of VAT-free items purchased in a single tax refund shop on a single day reaches RMB 500, you can enjoy the departure tax refund benefit.

Tax Refund Rate

The general VAT refund rate for taxable items is 11%, but you may also need to pay a certain service charge.

VAT refunds for departing passengers are handled by the tax refund agency located in the restricted area of departure ports where the outbound formalities for foreign passengers are handled. Foreign passengers must submit their valid identity documents, the Departure Tax Refund Application Form verified and stamped by the Customs, and the sales invoice of the refundable items to apply for a refund. The VAT refund rate for items subject to the 13% VAT rate is 11%, and for items subject to the 9% VAT rate is 8%.

VAT refundable = sales invoice amount (including VAT) × VAT refund rate

Service charge = sales invoice amount (including VAT) × service charge rate (2%)

Net VAT refund amount = the amount of VAT refundable – service charge by tax refund agencies

Tax Refund Process

When leaving the country, you may apply for tax refunds at the Customs with the Departure Tax Refund Application Form provided by the tax refund store, sales invoices for the refundable items, tax-refundable items, passport and other valid identification documents. After verification and stamping by the Customs, the tax refund agency located in the restricted area of the departure port will handle the tax refund procedures.

Refund Currency and Receipt Method

The refund currency is RMB. For refund amounts not exceeding RMB 10,000, you can choose a cash refund or bank transfer. For amounts exceeding RMB 10,000, the refund will be processed through bank transfer.



“Refund-upon-Purchase” Service for Departure Tax Refund

Under China's "Refund-upon-Purchase" service for departure tax refunds, when foreign tourists purchase tax-refundable goods at designated stores in regions implementing the departure tax refund policy, they can immediately claim a cash advance equivalent to the tax refund amount (hereinafter referred to as "advance payment") at the store after signing an agreement and completing credit card pre-authorization procedures.

Foreign tourists wishing to utilize this service must meet the following requirements: They must pass customs verification upon departure, exit through designated ports within the agreed time frame as stipulated in the agreement, and comply with all policy regulations governing departure tax refunds.

Procedures for "Refund-upon-Purchase" Service:

(1) Store Issuance & Advance Payment. At designated "Refund-upon-Purchase" stores, when foreign tourists purchase tax-refundable goods and opt for this service: The store or tax refund agency must present an agreement for the tourist to sign. A credit card pre-authorization is processed. The store issues a Tax Refund Application Form for Overseas Tourists and provides an on-site advance payment (equal to the refund amount in RMB);

(2) Customer Verification. Upon departure, the tourist must: present the purchased goods, Tax Refund Application Form for Overseas Tourists, sales invoice, and valid ID and declare and undergo customs verification at the port of exit;

(3) Tax Refund Agency Review. At the departure port's restricted area, the tourist must submit the following to the tax refund agency within the quarantine area of the departure port: the valid passport ID, the customer-stamped Tax Refund Application Form for Overseas Tourists, and sales invoices. The tax refund agency shall review the relevant material information and handle the following different scenarios accordingly.

- For tourists who depart through designated ports within the agreed time frame as stipulated in the agreement and comply with all departure tax refund policy requirements, the tax refund agency shall release the credit card pre-authorization and finalize the tax refund procedure, with the advance payment being recognized as the official tax refund. For cases that fail to meet the departure tax refund requirements, the tax refund agency shall recover the advance payment through the credit card pre-authorization charge and will not process any tax refund for this transaction.

- For passengers who fail to comply with the agreement terms - either exceeding the promised departure period or not departing from designated ports - the tax refund agency shall recover the advance payment through credit card pre-authorization deduction within three business days after the promised departure date expires. When the passenger departs subsequently, the tax refund agency at the departure location shall then review and process the tax refund according to the departure tax refund policy regulations.

[For details, please refer to the Announcement on Nationwide Implementation of "Refund-upon-Purchase" Service for Overseas Tourists by the State Taxation Administration]

02

STAY AND RESIDENCE



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Accommodation Registration Requirements

(1) For foreigners staying in a hotel, the hotel shall register his/her accommodation. For foreigners residing somewhere other than a hotel, they or their host shall register the accommodation with the local public security organs within 24 hours after check-in at their place of residence;

(2) When a foreigner exchanges a new entry-exit document, applies for a new visa or a residence permit, or changes his/her residential address, he/she shall promptly update his/her accommodation registration at the public security organ in their place of residence.

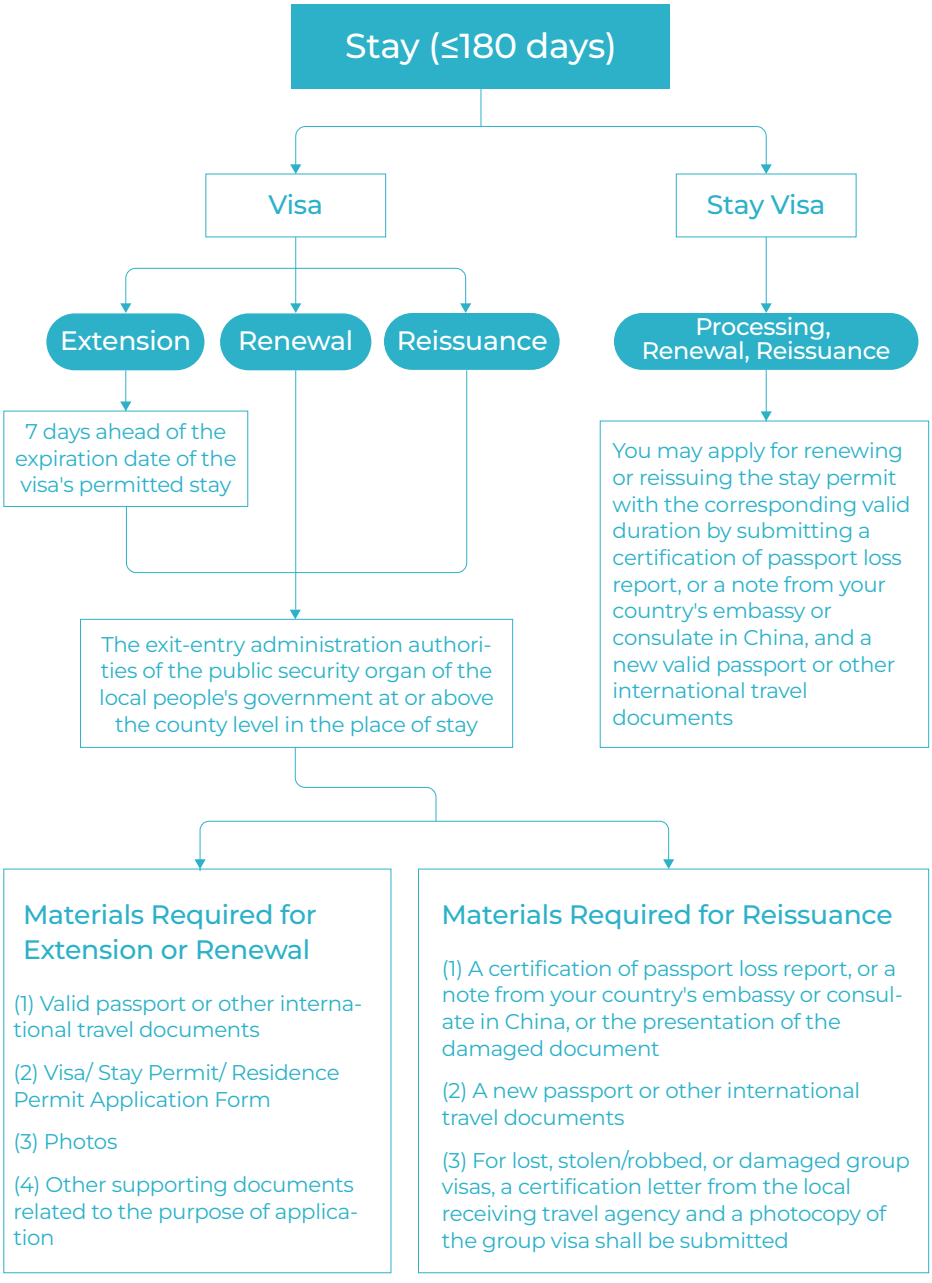
Required Documents

(1) Foreign nationals shall provide the original of their passport or other valid identification documents such as their Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card;

(2) When an individual or organization that hosts foreign nationals applies for temporary accommodation registration on their behalf, they shall also present the agent's valid identity documents or a company certification of the host;

(3) If the residential address is a self-owned property, the Real Estate Ownership Certificate shall be submitted; if the residential address is a rented house, the house rental contract shall be submitted; if they lodge in others' residence, the identity documents of the homeowner or the actual tenant of the house and relevant property documents shall be submitted.

Visa and Stay Permit Issuance Process



Visa Extension

Foreigners who apply for an extension of their visa stay period shall submit an application to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ within seven days before the expiration date of the stay duration indicated in the visa, and submit relevant application documents as required. The cumulative extension period shall not exceed the original stay duration indicated in the visa.

Visa Category	Required Documents	Extended Period
C	A certification letter issued by the relevant competent authorities under the local people's government at or above the county level, or by local transportation companies (including civil aviation, railway, highway, and port companies), shall be submitted.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 30 days.
F	A certification letter from the inviting or hosting entity shall be submitted. Receiving entities that have not been registered shall also submit a registration certificate.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 180 days.
G	A certification letter from the hosting entity and confirmed flight/train/ship tickets with specific departure dates and seat reservations to the destination country (region) shall be submitted.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 30 days.
J2	A certification letter from the Foreign Affairs Department of the provincial people's government shall be submitted.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 30 days.
L	A travel itinerary shall be submitted. For group tours, a certification letter from the travel agency shall also be submitted.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 30 days.
M	A certification letter from the local inviting or hosting entity or individual shall be submitted. Receiving entities that have not been registered shall also submit a registration certificate. If the partner is an individual, the letter shall be signed and accompanied by a local permanent residence certificate or proof of actual residential status.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 180 days.

Visa Category	Required Documents	Extended Period
Q2	A letter from the person being visited, identity documents, and proof of family relationship shall be submitted.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 180 days.
R	A certification letter from the inviting or hosting entity shall be submitted. Receiving entities that have not been registered shall also submit a registration certificate.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 180 days.
S2	For reuniting with family, a letter from the person being visited, their identity certificate, and proof of family relationship shall be submitted.	For visiting relatives, the stay period can be extended by no more than 180 days.
	Other individuals shall submit relevant documentation for handling private affairs or for humanitarian reasons.	For other individuals, the stay period can be extended by no more than 90 days.
X2	A certification letter of enrollment from an educational or training institution within China shall be submitted.	The stay period can be extended by no more than 180 days.



Visa Renewal

(1) Foreigners who need to change their reason for stay and be granted entry facilitation, or need to apply for a renewal of an ordinary visa due to objective reasons for splitting from a group tour after entering with a group visa or obtaining a renewed passport, shall submit the following supporting documents:

Visa Category	Required Documents	Visa Renewal
Apply for the renewal of F visa	A certification letter issued by the inviting entity shall be submitted.	Their visa will be renewed with a zero-entry, single-entry, double-entry or multiple-entry visa with a validity period of no more than 1 year and a stay period of no more than 180 days. For those who meet the national regulations on foreign high-level talents and investors, their visa will be renewed with a multiple-entry visa with a validity period of no more than five years and a stay period of no more than 180 days.
Apply for the renewal of J2 visa	A certification letter issued by the foreign affairs department of the provincial people's government shall be submitted.	Their visa will be renewed with a zero-entry visa with a stay period not exceeding 30 days.
Apply for the renewal of M visa	A certification letter issued by the inviting entity shall be submitted.	Their visa will be renewed with a zero-entry, single-entry, double-entry or multiple-entry visa with a validity period of no more than one year and a stay period of no more than 180 days.
Apply for the renewal of Q2 visa	A letter from the person being visited, proof of identity, and proof of family relationship shall be submitted.	It can be renewed with a zero-entry, single-entry, double-entry or multiple-entry visa with a validity period of no more than one year and a stay period of no more than 180 days.

Visa Category	Required Documents	Visa Renewal
Apply for the renewal of R visa	Supporting documents that meet the criteria for introducing high-level foreign talents and urgently needed specialists as stipulated by the relevant Chinese government authorities, as well as certification letters from the inviting or hosting entities shall be submitted.	It can be renewed with a zero-entry, single-entry, double-entry or multiple-entry visa with a validity period of no more than five years and a stay period of no more than 180 days.
Apply for the renewal of S2 visa	Those visiting relatives shall submit a letter issued by the person being visited, a foreign national's residence permit and proof of family relationship. Other individuals shall submit relevant supporting documents for humanitarian reasons.	It can be renewed with a zero-entry or single-entry visa with a validity period of no more than three months and a stay period of no more than 180 days.
Apply for the renewal of X2 visa	A letter and admission or enrollment certificate issued by an educational or training institution in China shall be submitted.	It can be renewed with a zero-entry, single-entry or double-entry visa with a validity period of no more than one year and a stay period of no more than 180 days.



(2) For foreigners who apply for renewal of their passport due to its expiration or the running out of visa pages, they shall submit the passport held at the time of the current entry or relevant certification issued by the embassy or consulate of their country in China indicating that the passport they held at the current entry has been retrieved. In return, a visa with the same type, entry validity period, duration of stay and remaining valid number of entries as the original visa may be renewed.

(3) Foreigners who add accompanying persons after entry shall submit the passport used for this entry and the birth certificates of the accompanying persons. The visa may be renewed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this article.

(4) Foreigners who enter the country with a group visa and apply for a group stay shall submit a letter of certification from the receiving travel agency and other materials. The visa may be renewed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this article.

The cumulative stay period indicated in the renewed visa shall not exceed one year, calculated continuously from the date of the current entry.





Visa Reissuance

Foreigners who apply for a visa reissuance due to the loss, damage, or theft/robbery of their current visa after entering China shall submit the following supporting documents:

(1) If your visa is lost or stolen/robbed, you shall submit a certification of passport loss report or a note from your country's embassy or consulate in China, as well as a new valid passport or other international travel documents;

(2) If your visa is damaged, you shall present the damaged passport or a note from your country's embassy or consulate in China, as well as a new valid passport or other international travel documents;

(3) If your group visa is lost, stolen/robbed or damaged, a letter of certification from the local travel agency and a photocopy of the group visa shall be submitted.

A visa can be reissued with the same type, entry validity period, stay duration and remaining valid entry counts as per the original visa.

Application Requirements

Where visa-exempt foreigners need to stay in China longer than the visa-free period, or foreign seamen and their accompanying family members need to leave the cities where the ports are located, or under other circumstances in which foreigners' stay permits should be applied for, they shall apply for such permits in accordance with relevant regulations.

Application Materials and Requirements

(1) Foreigners who enter China without a visa and need to stay beyond the visa exemption period for non-diplomatic or official reasons shall submit supporting documents in accordance with relevant regulations and a stay permit for the corresponding period may be issued;

(2) If foreign seamen and their accompanying family members need to leave the port city where the ship is docked, they shall submit a seamen's passport or other international travel documents and a letter of guarantee from the shipping agency, as well as confirmed train/ship tickets with specific departure dates and seat reservations or other supporting documents related to the reason for their stay, and a stay permit with a stay period not exceeding 30 days may be issued;

(3) Individuals who have renounced Chinese nationality with approval and need to stay in China shall submit a certificate of renunciation of Chinese nationality, a foreign passport or other international travel documents and relevant supporting documents for stay. A stay permit with a stay period not exceeding 180 days may be issued;

(4) Foreigners whose residence permit is terminated and need to continue to stay for humanitarian reasons shall submit their residence permit and relevant supporting documents. A stay permit with a stay period not exceeding 30 days may be issued;

(5) Foreign infants born in China who need to stay in China shall submit the infant's birth certificate, passport and the passports of both parents. A stay permit corresponding to the stay period of his/her parents may be issued.

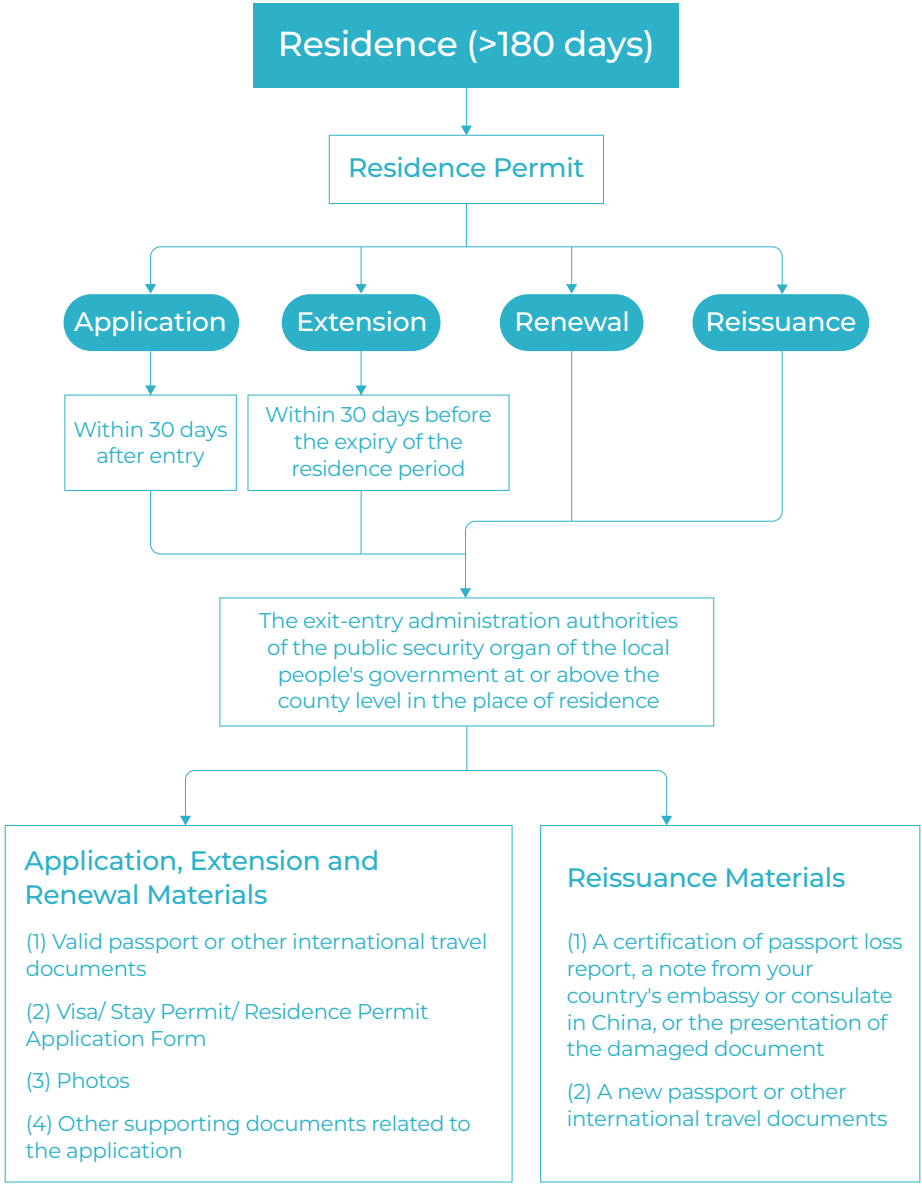
Renewal and Reissuance

Foreigners holding stay permits who are unable to leave the country within the validity period of their stay permits due to objective reasons may apply for a renewal of their stay permits. The application materials and renewal requirements shall be handled in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

Foreigners whose stay permits are lost, damaged or stolen/robbed shall submit a certification of passport loss report or a note from the embassy or consulate of their country in China and a new valid passport or other international travel documents, and a stay permit for the corresponding period can be reissued.



Residence Permit Issuance Process



Application Requirements

After entering the country, foreigners who need to reside in China for reasons other than diplomatic or official matters may apply to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ for the issuance, extension, renewal or reissuance of residence permits in accordance with relevant regulations.

Foreigners who meet state criteria as specialized talents or investors, or who need to change their stay to residence for humanitarian reasons, may apply for a foreigner's residence permit with the approval of the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ of municipal-level or higher local people's governments.

Foreigners applying for residence permits, as well as the extension, renewal or reissuance of the permits, shall go to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ to go through the relevant procedures in person. Foreigners who are high-level talents needed by the state, urgently needed specialized talents, those who are under 16 years of age or over 60 years of age, or those who are unable to move due to illness or other reasons, may apply through the inviting entity or individual, the applicant's relatives, or relevant specialized service agencies.



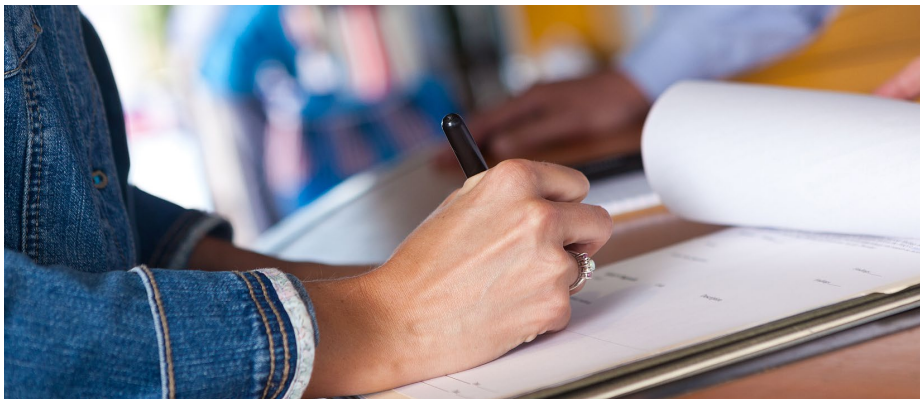
Required Documents

(1) A valid passport or other international travel documents;

(2) Fill out the Visa/ Stay Permit/ Residence Permit Application Form and submit one photo that complies with the standards of the Guidelines for Taking Photos for Entry and Exit Documents;

(3) Documents supporting the reason for application (for details, please refer to the table below);

(4) Other procedures that shall be performed and supporting documents that shall be submitted. The originals of the relevant documents may be submitted for examination and the photocopies retained.



Tips | Time Requirements

If the visa (Z, S1 and Q1) held by a foreigner indicates that he/she needs to apply for a residence permit after entering China, he/she shall apply within 30 days to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ in the proposed place of residence for a foreigner's residence permit.

Tips | Health Certificate

Foreigners applying for a residence permit with a validity period of more than one year shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, submit a physical health certificate issued by the local health quarantine department or health and medical department at or above the county level to prove that the applicant does not suffer from severe mental disorders, infectious tuberculosis or other infectious diseases that may cause serious harm to public health.

Documents Related to the Application		
Visa Category	Required Supporting Documents	Residence Permit Validity Period
Work	Those entering China with a Z visa shall submit a work permit certificate issued by a local department of human resources and social security or foreign experts or other competent authorities, as well as a letter of certification issued by their employer; Those entering China with other types of visas shall also submit supporting documents that meet the conditions and requirements for foreign high-level talents, urgently needed specialized talents, investors, etc. as determined by the relevant competent departments of the Chinese government.	Residence permits with a residence period of no more than five years may be issued to foreign high-level talents, urgently needed specialized talents and investors; For those who work in a reputable registered entity, a residence permit with a residence period of no more than two years may be issued; For other persons, a residence permit with a residence period not exceeding one year may be issued.
Study	Those entering China with an X1 visa shall submit a letter from the school indicating the study period and a certificate of acceptance or enrollment; Those entering China with other types of visas shall also submit supporting documents issued by the competent authorities.	A residence permit consistent with the study period indicated by the school may be issued; Foreigners holding a residence permit for study who need to work part-time or do off-campus internships shall submit a letter of consent for work-study or off-campus internship issued by the school they are attending and the company where they do their internship, and apply to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ for an annotation on their residence permit.
Journalists	Those entering China with a J1 visa shall submit a letter from the foreign affairs department of the provincial people's government and a Press Card issued by the government.	A residence permit with a residence period not exceeding one year may be issued.

Documents Related to the Application		
Visa Category	Required Supporting Documents	Residence Permit Validity Period
Reunion	Those entering China with a Q1 visa shall submit proof of identity of the person being visited and a letter explaining the family relationship; Foreigners entering China with other types of visas shall also submit proof of family relationship.	For those under 18 years of age and those over 60 years of age, a residence permit with a residence period of no more than three years may be issued. The expiry date of the residence period for those under 18 years of age should not go beyond the date when they turn 18; Residence permits with a residence period not exceeding two years may be issued to other individuals.
	For foreign-born children under the age of 18 who are entrusted to Chinese citizens for foster care by overseas Chinese or Chinese nationals residing abroad, the trustee can apply to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ at the place of household registration or the main place of residence. The following supporting documents shall be submitted: (1) Birth certificate of the applicant; (2) Photocopies of the passports of the foreign parents. If both or either of the parents is Chinese, photocopies of the overseas residence certificate shall also be submitted; (3) A letter of authorization from the applicant's parents and a letter of authorization from the foster care trustee. The former letter of authorization shall specify the entrusted caregiver or guardian, the duration of foster care, etc.; (4) The trustee's local permanent residence certificate or residence certificate for more than 6 months along with the resident identity card.	The residence permit issued to the applicant shall have a maximum validity of three years, and the expiration date of the residence period shall not go beyond the date when the applicant turns 18 years old.

Documents Related to the Application			
Visa Category	Required Supporting Documents		Residence Permit Validity Period
Private affairs	Entry with an S1 visa	An applicant visiting his/her relatives shall submit a letter issued by the person being visited explaining their relationship (spouses, parents, parents-in-law, children under the age of 18) and the residence permit.	A residence permit with the same duration as the residence period of the person being visited in China may be issued.
		Other individuals shall submit supporting documents related to the handling of private affairs.	A residence permit with a residence period not exceeding 1 year may be issued.
	Entry with other visas	An applicant visiting his/her relatives shall submit a letter issued by the person being visited, residence permit and proof of their relationship (spouses, parents, spouse's parents, children under the age of 18).	A residence permit with the same duration as the residence period of the person being visited in China may be issued.
		Overseas Chinese 60 years of age or above who purchase real estate in China shall submit proof of the real estate in their names or a notarized real estate sales contract and proof of financial resources.	A residence permit may be issued for a period not exceeding three years.
		Foreigners receiving medical assistance and services in China shall submit a hospitalization certificate of more than six months or a certificate of receipt of medical services issued by a local medical institution of county-level or above or Grade 2A or above.	A residence permit with a residence period not exceeding one year may be issued.

Extension, Renewal and Reissuance

Extension	Foreigners who apply for an extension of their residence permit shall submit an application to the entry-exit administration authorities of the public security organ 30 days before the expiration of the residence permit and provide supporting documents related to the application. Upon review, if the reasons for the extension are justifiable and sufficient, the extension of the residence period shall be granted; if the extension of the residence period is not granted, he/she shall leave the country on schedule.
Renewal	If there is any change in the registration items of a foreigner's residence permit (name, reason for residence, passport or other international travel document number, etc.), he/she shall apply to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ for the change within 10 days from the date of the change in the registration items, and submit supporting documents related to the change in personal basic information and reason for residence in accordance with the provisions above, and the residence permit may be renewed.
Reissuance	If a foreigner's residence permit is lost, damaged or stolen/robbed, he/she shall submit a certification of passport loss report or a note from the embassy or consulate of his or her country in China, or show the damaged document, as well as a new valid passport or other international travel documents, and then a residence permit may be reissued.



Foreigners aged 16 or above who stay or reside in China shall carry with them their passports or other international travel documents, or foreigner stay/residence permits, for inspection by public security authorities.

Passport Loss

Foreign nationals who have lost their passports should immediately report the loss, apply for a passport reissuance at their embassy/consulate, and reapply for a corresponding visa or residence permit at the entry-exit administration authorities. The specific steps are as follows:

(1) Report the loss to the local public security bureau and obtain a certification letter;

(2) Apply for a new passport at their embassy or consulate in China;

(3) Go to the local public security bureau to update the accommodation registration information once the reissued passport is received;

(4) Apply for a reissued visa or residence permit at the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security bureau in the residential place within 10 days.

Passport Renewal

Foreign nationals with a passport about to expire shall consult their embassy or consulate in advance regarding the time frame required for passport extension or renewal. They must ensure that the passport is extended or a new passport is obtained before their visa or residence permit expires. The following requirements must be observed:

(1) After obtaining the new passport, they shall bring both the old and new ones to the local public security bureau to re-register for accommodation within 24 hours;

(2) Within 10 days of obtaining a passport, they shall go to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ in the residential place to handle visa or residence permit renewal and other related matters;

(3) After obtaining a new visa or residence permit, they shall go to the local public security bureau to update the accommodation registration information within 24 hours.

Tips

Foreigners in China who do not hold valid passports or other international travel documents due to reasons such as loss, damage, theft/robbery, or expiration, and who are unable to obtain a reissuance at their embassy or consulate in China may submit a certification of passport loss report or a note from the embassy or consulate of their country in China, or the damaged or expired document along with a temporary identity certificate used as a substitute. A foreigner's entry-exit permit with a validity period of no more than 30 days shall be issued by the exit-entry administration authorities of public security organs at or above the prefectural level (including districts/counties under direct municipal jurisdictions).

Recommended Agency

Region	Name	Address
Beijing Municipality	Exit-Entry Administration: Foreigner Service Center of Dong Cheng Sub-bureau of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 12, Zhushikou East Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing
	Exit-Entry Administration: Foreigner Service Center of Xi Cheng Sub-bureau of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 275, Xizhimennei Street, Xicheng District, Beijing
	Foreigner Exit-entry Service Hall of Chaoyang Branch of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	Building 304, Yard A No. 10, Jiuxianqiao North Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing
	Foreigner Exit-entry Service Hall of Fengtai Branch of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	Entry and Exit Reception Hall, 3F, Fengtai District Government Service Center, No. 7, Nanyuan Road, Fengtai District, Beijing
	Foreigner Exit-entry Service Hall of Shijingshan Branch of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	A No. 3, Gucheng Nanli, Shijingshan District, Beijing
	Exit-Entry Administration: Foreigner Service Center of Hai Dian Sub-bureau of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	2F, North Service Building, Beiqing Road, Haidian District, Beijing
	Foreigner Exit-entry Service Hall of Tongzhou Branch of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	Room 2020, 2F, East Building, China Beijing Human Resources Service Industry Park (Tongzhou), No. 11, Xinhua East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing
	Foreigner Exit-entry Service Hall of Shunyi Branch of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	1F, Office Building, A No. 3, Tianzhu East Road, Shunyi District, Beijing
	Exit-Entry Administration: Foreigner Service Center of Da Xing Sub-bureau of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau	1F, Building 8, Yard No. 18, Jinxing Road, Daxing District, Beijing
Tianjin Municipality	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau	Haitai Plaza, No. 6, Meiyuan Road, Huayuan Industrial Park, Tianjin
	Exit-Entry Service Hall of Tianjin Binhai New Area Public Security Bureau	Annex Building B, Guangyao Oriental Plaza, Intersection of Yingbin Avenue and Jihua Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin
	Exit-Entry Service Hall of Nankai Branch of Tianjin Public Security Bureau	1F, Tower A, No. 263, Hongqi South Road, Nankai District, Tianjin
	Xiqing Exit-entry Reception Hall of Tianjin Public Security Bureau	Public Security Service Hall, 1F, Zhongbei Science and Technology Industrial Park Citizen Service Center, Jiuchuan Road, Xiqing District, Tianjin
	Heping Exit-entry Reception Hall of Tianjin Public Security Bureau	Yumen, No. 152, Fu'an Street, Heping District, Tianjin
Hebei Province	Exit-Entry Service Hall of Shijiazhuang Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 66, Yuan South Road, Qiaoxi District, Shijiazhuang City
	Exit-Entry Service Hall of Qinhuangdao Municipal Public Security Bureau	Public Security Service Center, Honggqi Road, Haigang District, Qinhuangdao City
	Exit-Entry Service Hall of Zhangjiakou Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 46, Shenghua West Street, Qiaoxi District, Zhangjiakou City

Region	Name	Address
Shanxi Province	Taiyuan Exit-Entry Administration Service Hall of Taiyuan Municipal Government Service Center	Room 104, Zone B, 1F, Taiyuan Government Service Center, No. 1, Nantun South Street, Wanbailin District, Taiyuan City
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Entry-Exit Service Hall of Hohhot Public Security Bureau	No. 2, Hailar East Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot City
Liaoning Province	Exit and Entry Administration of Dalian Public Security Bureau	Dalian Public Administrative Service Center, No. 101, Dongbei North Road, Ganjingzi District, Dalian City
	Exit and Entry Administration Reception Hall of Shenyang Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 47, Beiling Street, Huanggu District, Shenyang City
Jilin Province	Exit and Entry Administration Hall of Changchun Public Security Bureau	No. 6888, Yanhe Street, Economic Development Zone, Changchun City
Heilong jiang Province	Exit-Entry Reception Hall of Harbin Public Security Bureau	No. 2, Gongcheng Street, Daoli District, Harbin City
Shanghai Municipality	Exit and Entry Office Reception Hall of Huangpu Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 701, Mengzi Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai
	Exit and Entry Office Reception Hall of Jing'an Branch of Shanghai Public Security Bureau	2F, No. 188, Hanzhong Road, Jing'an District, Shanghai
	Exit and Entry Office Reception Hall of Yangpu Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 605, Songhu Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai
	Gubei Reception Hall of Exit and Entry Office of Changning Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	Building 2, No. 788, Gubei Road, Changning District, Shanghai
	Linkong Reception Hall of Exit and Entry Office of Changning Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	2F, Building T5, Changning Art Park Shopping Mall, No. 377, Songhong Road, Changning District, Shanghai
	Exit and Entry Office Reception Hall of Minhang Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 4099, Zhongchun Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
	Exit and Entry Office Reception Hall of Free Trade Zone Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 38, Rijing Road, Pudong New District, Shanghai
	Zhangjiang Reception Hall of Exit and Entry Office of Pudong Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	2F, Building 1, No. 999, Huanke Road (Pudong International Talent Port), Pudong New District, Shanghai
	Lingang Reception Hall of Exit and Entry Office of Pudong Branch of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	Building 1, No. 158, Zishan Road, Huinan New City, Pudong New District, Shanghai
Jiangsu Province	Nanjing Municipal Public Security Bureau Exit-entry Visa Center	No. 173, Baixia Road, Qinhuai District, Nanjing City
Zhejiang Province	Exit and Entry Reception Hall of Hangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau, Zhejiang Province	No. 169, Wujian Road, Shangcheng District, Hangzhou City
	Public Security Exit-entry Desk of Ningbo Municipal Administrative Service Center	Ningbo Administrative Service Center, Ningchuan Road, Yinzhou District, Ningbo City

Region	Name	Address
Zhejiang Province	Exit and Entry Administration of Wenzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau	2F, Building A, Wenzhou Citizen Center, No. 1268, Huizhan Road, Binjiang Subdistrict, Lucheng District, Wenzhou City
	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Jinhua Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 1055, Bayi North Street, Wucheng District, Jinhua City
	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Yiwu Municipal Public Security Bureau	Exit and Entry Reception Hall, 1F, Yiwu International Trade Service Center, No. 399, Yinhai Road, Futian Subdistrict, Yiwu City
Anhui Province	Exit and Entry Administration Acceptance Hall of Hefei Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 2588, Nanjing Road, Baohe District, Hefei City
Fujian Province	Exit and Entry Administration of Xiamen Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 64, Zhenhai Road, Siming District, Xiamen City
	Exit and Entry Administration Reception Hall of Fuzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 109, North Erhuan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou City
Jiangxi Province	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Nanchang Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 1866, Phoenix Central Avenue, Honggutan District, Nanchang City
Shandong Province	Visa Section of Exit and Entry Administration of Qingdao Municipal Public Security Bureau (Reception Outlet at the Civic Center)	Qingdao Citizen Center, No. 17-27, Fuzhou South Road, Shinan District, Qingdao City
	Exit and Entry Administration Reception Hall of Jinan Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 777, Shunhua West Road, High-tech Zone, Jinan City
Henan Province	Exit and Entry Administration Eastern Reception Hall of Zhengzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 66, Huanghe South Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou City
Hubei Province	Exit and Entry Administration of Wuhan Municipal Public Security Bureau (Wunhan Civic Center)	Citizen's Home, Area C, No. 117, Jinqiao Avenue, Jiang'an District, Wuhan City
Hunan Province	Population and Entry-exit Receptioni Hall of Changsha Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 30, Jindun Road, Yuhua District, Changsha City
Guangdong Province	Immigration Affairs Service Hall-International Talent Service Centre	No. 4016, Jiefang Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen City
	Exit and Entry Administration Brigade of Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 155, Jiefang South Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou City
	Exit-entry and Foreigner Affairs Management Detachment of Zhuhai Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 493, Xianghua Road, Xiangzhou District, Zhuhai City
Guangxi Province	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Nanning Municipal Public Security Bureau	Tower A, Citizen Center, No. 33, Yudong Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning City
	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Guilin Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 16, Shijiayuan Road, Qixing District, Guilin City

Region	Name	Address
Hainan Province	Haikou Immigration Service Center	Public Security Comprehensive Service Window, B1, Haikou Citizen and Tourist Center, No. 1, Binhai Park Road, Longhua District, Haikou City
	Foreign Permit Hall of Exit and Entry Administration Detachment of Sanya Municipal Public Security Bureau	Hall 1, Chengyue New Energy Vehicle Industry Park, Hairun Road, Jiyang District, Sanya City
Chongqing Municipality	Exit-entry Service Hall of Liangjiang New District Public Security Bureau Branch	Exit and Entry Reception Hall, Jintai Caishidai, No. 1 Processing Zone Road, Jinshan Subdistrict, Yubei District, Chongqing
	Exit-entry Service Hall of Yuzhong District Public Security Bureau Branch	1F, Building A, Xinghe Business Building, No. 1, Heping Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing (inside the Administrative Service Hall)
	Exit-entry Service Hall of Beibei District Public Security Bureau Branch	1F, Administrative Service Center, No. 308, Feng Shixing Road, Beibei District, Chongqing
	Exit-entry Service Hall of Shapingba District Public Security Bureau Branch	No. 108, Tianxingqiao Metropolis Garden Middle Road, Qinjiagang Subdistrict, Shapingba District, Chongqing
	Exit-entry Service Hall of High-tech District Public Security Bureau Branch	1F, Building A, No. 14, Fengyuan Road, Jinfeng Town, Jiulongpo District, Chongqing
	Exit-entry Service Hall of Nan'an District Public Security Bureau Branch	Nan'an District Government Administrative Service Center, No. 32 Nancheng Avenue, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Sichuan Province	Chengdu Exit and Entry Service Center (Foreign Service)	No. 2, Renmin West Road, Qingyang District, Chengdu City
Guizhou Province	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Guiyang Municipal Public Security Bureau	1-2F, Qian-Gui Business Center, No. 101, Longhai Road, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang City
Yunnan Province	Overseas Personnel Reception Hall of Exit and Entry Administration of Kunming Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 118, Tuodong Road, Panlong District, Kunming City
Xizang Autonomous Region	Exit and Entry Reception Hall of Xizang Autonomous Region Public Security Department	No. 4, Beijing Middle Road, Chengguan District, Lhasa City
Shaanxi Province	Exit-entry Reception Hall of Xi'an Municipal Public Security Bureau	No. 2, Keji Road, Yanta District, Xi'an City
Gansu Province	Lanzhou Public Security Bureau Immigration Reception Hall	4F, Min'an Building, Nanguan Intersection, Chengguan District, Lanzhou City
Qinghai Province	Reception Window 4-5 on the 6th Floor in Xining Municipal Civic Center	6F, Xining Citizen Center, No. 137, Nanchuan West Road, Chengzhong District, Xining City
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Yinchuan Municipal Exit and Entry Administration (Yinchuan Municipal Civic Hall A1)	1F, Area A, Yinchuan Citizen Hall, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan City
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Exit and Entry Administration Detachment (Hall) of Urumqi Municipal Public Security Bureau	1F, Area B, Government Service Center, Yimin Building, Shuimogou District, Urumqi

Accepting Institutions

The public security organs of the people's governments of cities with districts, and the public security sub-bureaus and county bureaus in municipalities directly under the central government.



Application Requirements

Foreigners who have made remarkable contributions to the economic and social development of China or who meet other conditions for permanent residence in China may apply for permanent residence in China.

Foreigners applying for permanent residence in China shall abide by Chinese laws and regulations, be in good health, have no criminal record, and meet one of the following conditions:

(1) The applicant has made direct and stable investments in China, with good tax payment records for three consecutive years;

(2) The applicant holds the position of deputy general manager, factory deputy director or above, or those with professional associate senior titles or above, such as associate professor or associate researcher; or has been enjoying the equivalent salary in China for at least four consecutive years, and residing in China for a total of not less than three years within four years with good tax records;

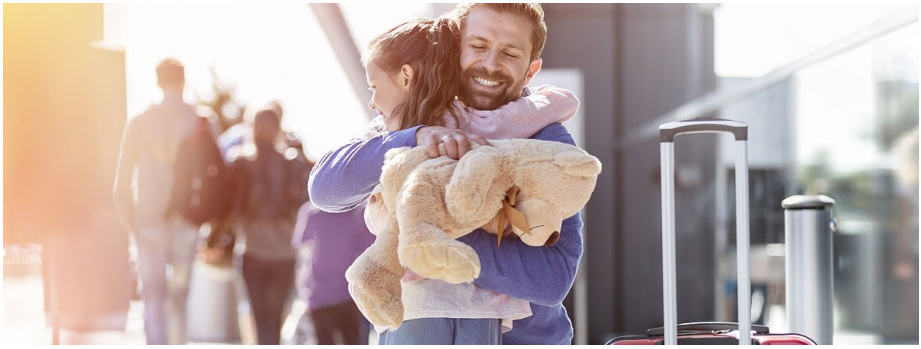
(3) The applicant has made significant and outstanding contribution(s) to China and is especially needed in the country;

(4) The spouse and the unmarried children (under age 18) of the applicant who meet the foregoing conditions specified in (1), (2) or (3);

(5) The applicant is the spouse of a Chinese citizen or of a foreign national who has obtained permanent residence in China; The applicant and his or her spouse have been married for a minimum of five years; The applicant has had a minimum of five consecutive years of residence in China with no less than nine months each year, and has a stable source of income and domicile;

(6) The applicant under the age of 18 is unmarried and dependent on his or her parents;

(7) The applicant is or above the age of 60, has no direct relatives abroad, and lives with his or her direct relative in China; the applicant has stayed in China for at least five consecutive years with at least nine months of residence each year, and has a stable source of income and domicile.



Case Not Accepted

For foreign nationals who do not meet the foregoing conditions, his/her application for permanent residence in China shall not be accepted.

Additionally, according to Article 24 of the Measures for the Administration of Examination and Approval of Foreigners' Permanent Residence in China, where any of the following circumstances occurs, the National Immigration Administration (NIA) has the right to cancel the previously obtained permanent residence in China of foreign nationals and confiscate their Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards or declare their Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards invalid.

(1) Foreigners nationals who may endanger China's national security or interests;

(2) Foreigners who have been sentenced to be deported by a people's court;

(3) Foreigners who obtained permanent residence in China by false materials or other unlawful means;

(4) Foreigners whose residence in China, without approval, is less than three months each year or less than one year cumulatively within five years.

Application Materials

In addition to a valid foreign passport, a Health Certificate, and a foreign Certificate of No Criminal Record, the applicants shall submit the following materials when applying for permanent residence in China. The certificate of no criminal record issued within China shall be officially verified by the exit-entry administration authorities.

Type of People	Required Documents
Investors	(1) A photocopy of the duplicate of the Business License of the Enterprise Legal Person; (2) A photocopy of the Approval Certificate for Foreign-Invested Enterprise or a receipt of the foreign investor information report issued by the local commerce department; (3) A photocopy of the Capital Verification Report; (4) A photocopy of the Confirmation Letter on Foreign-funded Projects issued by the national authority or a photocopy of the certificate issued by competent provincial authorities, which proves that the enterprise is a foreign-funded enterprise encouraged to develop, as well as a photocopy of the individual tax payment certificate.
Employees	(1) A photocopy of the employment certificate; (2) A photocopy of the Foreigner's Work Permit in China; (3) A photocopy of the registration certificate of the employer; (4) A certificate of disclosure of the company's annual report; (5) Photocopies of the foreign-invested enterprise approval certificate and annual inspection certificate; (6) Those who work in key universities need to provide proof that the university they work for is a 211 Project one or a first-batch undergraduate admission one; (7) A photocopy of the project certification document or confirmation letter; (8) A photocopy of the individual tax payment certificate.
Special personnel	(1) A photocopy of the recommendation letter; (2) Photocopies of relevant awards and achievement certificates.

Type of People	Required Documents
The spouse and unmarried children (under age 18) of the above-mentioned eligible investors, employees and special personnel	(1) Photocopies of marriage certificates, birth certificates or parent-child relationship certificates; (2) Photocopies of the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card of the above-mentioned investors, employees, and special personnel.
Spouse	(1) A photocopy of the marriage certificate; (2) A photocopy of the identity certificate of the spouse; (3) A photocopy of the housing rental certificate or property ownership certificate; (4) A photocopy of a certificate proving that the applicant has a stable source of income.
Children	(1) A photocopy of the birth certificate or relationship certificate; (2) Photocopies of identity certificates of parents who are of Chinese nationality, or photocopies of valid passports and Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards of parents who are of foreign nationality; (3) If the parents are divorced, a photocopy of a certificate that proves the sponsor has the responsibilities of guardianship of the child shall be submitted.
Relatives	(1) A photocopy of the certificate proving that the applicant has no direct relatives abroad; (2) A photocopy of a certificate that proves the domestic kinship; (3) Photocopies of the Chinese sponsor's household registration document and Resident Identity Card, or photocopies of the foreign sponsor's valid passport and Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card; (4) A photocopy of the housing rental certificate or property ownership certificate; (5) A photocopy of a certificate proving that the applicant has a stable source of income.

Permanent Residence Application Convenience

(1) High-level foreign talents, foreign nationals who have made significant contributions or who are urgently needed by China, may apply to the exit-entry administration department of the public security agency for permanent residence in China, based on recommendations by relevant national authorities, provincial people's governments, or national key development area management departments. Their foreign spouses and minor children may also apply together;

(2) Foreigners who have worked in China for four consecutive years, resided in China for at least six months each year, have an annual salary that is at least six times the average of urban employees in the region for the previous year and have paid at least 20% of the annual salary in individual income tax may apply to the exit-entry administration department of the public security agency for permanent residence in China. Their foreign spouses and minor children may also apply together;

(3) Overseas Chinese working in China who hold a doctoral degree or have worked in a national key development area for four consecutive years and have resided in China for at least six months each year may apply to the exit-entry administration department of the public security agency for permanent residence in China. Their foreign spouses and minor children may also apply together.



Application for Chinese Nationality

Application Requirements	A foreign national or stateless person who is willing to abide by the Chinese Constitution and laws and meets one of the following conditions may be naturalized as a Chinese national upon approval of their applications: (1) The applicant is a near relative of a Chinese national; (2) The applicant has settled in China; (3) The applicant has other legitimate reasons.
Accepting Institutions	The application for naturalization as a Chinese national at home shall be handled by the public security bureaus of the cities or counties where the applicants reside; The applications abroad shall be handled by China's diplomatic representative agencies and consular offices.
Approval Authority	The application for naturalization as a Chinese national is subject to review and approval by the National Immigration Administration of the People's Republic of China.
Application Materials	(1) Fill in the Application Form for Naturalization as a National of the People's Republic of China; (2) Submit a written declaration on voluntarily applying for naturalization as a Chinese national and renunciation of foreign nationality; (3) Submit corresponding supporting materials.
Other matters	Applicants shall not retain their foreign nationality upon approval of their application for naturalization as a Chinese national. Those having acquired Chinese nationality shall go through exit-entry procedures in accordance with the regulations for Chinese citizens.

Application for Restoration of Chinese Nationality

Application Requirements	Foreign nationals who have previously held Chinese nationality may apply to restore their Chinese nationality for legitimate reasons. Those whose applications for the restoration of Chinese nationality are approved shall no longer retain foreign nationality.
Accepting Institutions	The application for naturalization as a Chinese national at home shall be handled by the public security bureaus of the cities or counties where the applicants reside; The applications abroad shall be handled by China's diplomatic representative agencies and consular offices.
Approval Authority	The applications for the restoration of Chinese nationality are subject to review and approval by the National Immigration Administration of the People's Republic of China.
Application Materials	(1) Fill in the Application Form for Restoration of Nationality of the People's Republic of China; (2) Submit a written declaration on voluntarily applying for the restoration of Chinese nationality and renunciation of foreign nationality; (3) Submit corresponding supporting materials.
Other Matters	Applicants shall not retain their foreign nationality upon approval of their application for restoration of Chinese nationality. Those having their Chinese nationality restored shall go through exit and entry procedures in accordance with the regulations for Chinese citizens.

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LIVE IN CHINA



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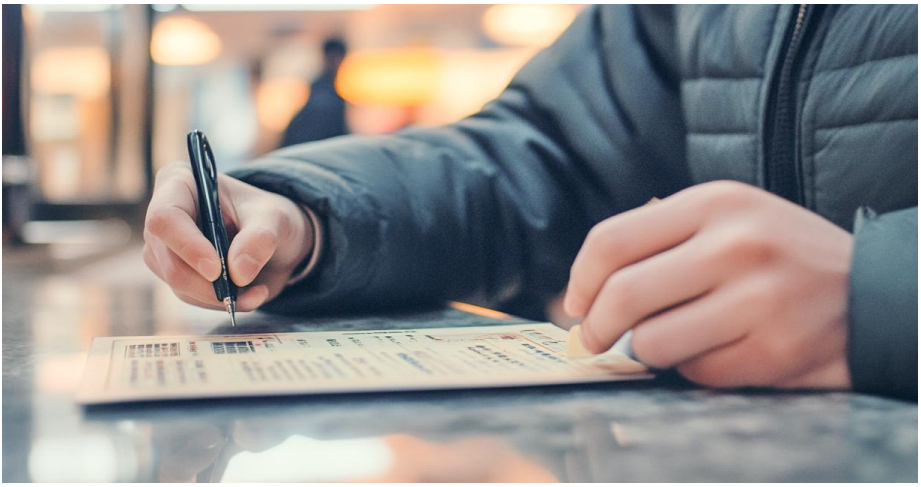
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Call A Landline

How to call a landline in China from abroad?

Dial 86 + Area Code (2-3 Digits) + Local Landline Number

For example, to call a Beijing landline from abroad:

86-10-xxxxxxxx

How can I call a landline in another Chinese city from China?

Dial 0+Area Code (2-3 Digits)+Local Landline Number

For example, to call a Beijing landline from Shanghai:

0-10-xxxxxxxx

China Landline Network Long-Distance Area Code List

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
Beijing Municipality	Beijing Municipality	10
Tianjin Municipality	Tianjin Municipality	22
Hebei Province	Shijiazhuang City	311
	Zhangjiakou City	313
	Chengde City	314
	Qinhuangdao City	335
	Tangshan City	315
	Langfang City	316
	Baoding City	312
	Cangzhou City	317
	Hengshui City	318
	Xingtai City	319
	Handan City	310
Shanxi Province	Taiyuan City	351
	Datong City	352
	Shuozhou City	349
	Yangquan City	353
	Changzhi City	355
	Jincheng City	356
	Xinzhou City	350
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	Yuncheng City	359
	Lyuliang City	358
Inner Mongolia Autono-mous Region	Hohhot City	471
	Baotou City	472
	Wuhai City	473
	Chifeng City	476
	Tongliao City	475
	Hulunbuir City	470
	Ordos City	477
	Ulanqab City	474
	Bayannur City	478
	Xing'an League	482
	Xilin Gol League	479
	Alxa League	483

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
Liaoning Province	Shenyang City	24
	Tieling City	
	Fushun City	
	Benxi City	
	Chaoyang City	421
	Fuxin City	418
	Liaoyang City	419
	Anshan City	412
	Dandong City	415
	Dalian City	411
	Yingkou City	417
	Panjin City	427
	Jinzhou City	416
	Huludao City	429
Jilin Province	Changchun City	431
	Baicheng City	436
	Songyuan City	438
	Jilin City	432
	Siping City	434
	Liaoyuan City	437
	Tonghua City	435
	Baishan City	439
	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	433
Heilongji-ang Province	Harbin City	451
	Qiqihar City	452
	Heihe City	456
	Daqing City	459
	Yichun City	458
	Hegang City	468
	Jiamusi City	454
	Shuangyashan City	469
	Qitaihe City	464
	Jixi City	467
	Mudanjiang City	453
	Suihua City	455
	Daxing'anling Region (Jagdaqi)	457

China Landline Network Long-Distance Area Code List

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
Shanghai Municipality	Shanghai Municipality	21
Jiangsu Province	Nanjing City	25
	Xuzhou City	516
	Lianyungang City	518
	Suqian City	527
	Huaian City	517
	Yancheng City	515
	Yangzhou City	514
	Taizhou City	523
	Nantong City	513
	Zhenjiang City	511
	Changzhou City	519
	Wuxi City	510
	Suzhou City	512
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou City	571
	Huzhou City	572
	Jiaxing City	573
	Zhoushan City	580
	Ningbo City	574
	Shaoxing City	575
	Quzhou City	570
	Jinhua City	579
	Taizhou City	576
	Wenzhou City	577
	Lishui City	578
Anhui Province	Hefei City	551
	Suzhou City	557
	Huaibei City	561
	Fuyang City	558
	Bozhou City	
	Bengbu City	552
	Huainan City	554
	Chuzhou City	550
	Ma'anshan City	555
	Wuhu City	553
	Tongling City	562
	Anqing City	556
	Huangshan City	559
	Lu'an City	564
	Chizhou City	566
	Xuancheng City	563
Fujian Province	Fuzhou City	591
	Nanping City	599
	Sanming City	598
	Putian City	594
	Quanzhou City	595
	Xiamen City	592
	Zhangzhou City	596
	Longyan City	597
	Ningde City	593
Jiangxi Province	Nanchang City	791
	Jiujiang City	792
	Jingdezhen City	798
	Yingtan City	701
	Xinyu City	790
	Pingxiang City	799
	Ganzhou City	797
	Shangrao City	793
	Fuzhou City	794
	Yichun City	795
	Ji'an City	796
Shandong Province	Jinan City	531
	Liaocheng City	635
	Dezhou City	534
	Dongying City	546
	Zibo City	533
	Weifang City	536
	Yantai City	535
	Weihai City	631
	Qingdao City	532
	Rizhao City	633
	Linyi City	539

China Landline Network Long-Distance Area Code List

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
	Zaozhuang City	632
	Jining City	537
	Tai'an City	538
	Laiwu City	634
	Binzhou City	543
	Heze City	530
Henan Province	Zhengzhou City	371
	Kaifeng City	
	Sanmenxia City	398
	Luoyang City	379
	Jiaozuo City	391
	Jiyuan City	
	Xinxiang City	373
	Hebi City	392
	Anyang City	372
	Puyang City	393
	Shangqiu City	370
	Xuchang City	374
	Luohe City	395
	Pingdingshan City	375
	Nanyang City	377
	Xinyang City	376
	Zhoukou City	394
	Zhumadian City	396
Hubei Province	Wuhan City	27
	Shiyan City	719
	Shennongjia Forest Area	
	Xiangyang City	710
	Jingmen City	724
	Xiaogan City	712
	Huanggang City	713
	Ezhou City	711
	Huangshi City	714
	Xianning City	715
	Jingzhou City	716
	Yichang City	717
	Suizhou City	722
	Xiantao City	728
	Tianmen City	
	Qianjiang City	
	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	718
Hunan Province	Changsha City	731
	Zhuzhou City	
	Xiangtan City	
	Zhangjiajie City	744
	Changde City	736
	Yiyang City	737
	Yueyang City	730
	Hengyang City	734
	Chenzhou City	735
	Yongzhou City	746
	Shaoyang City	739
	Huaihua City	745
	Loudi City	738
	Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	743
Guang-dong Province	Guangzhou City	20
	Qingyuan City	763
	Shaoguan City	751
	Heyuan City	762
	Meizhou City	753
	Chaozhou City	768
	Shantou City	754
	Jieyang City	663
	Shanwei City	660
	Huizhou City	752
	Dongguan City	769
	Shenzhen City	755
	Zhuhai City	756
	Zhongshan City	760
	Jiangmen City	750
	Foshan City	757
	Zhaoqing City	758

China Landline Network Long-Distance Area Code List

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
	Yunfu City	766
	Yangjiang City	662
	Maoming City	668
	Zhanjiang City	759
Guangxi Zhuang Autono-mous Region	Nanning City	771
	Chongzuo City	
	Guilin City	773
	Liuzhou City	772
	Laibin City	
	Wuzhou City	774
	Hezhou City	
	Guigang City	775
	Yulin City	
	Qinzhou City	777
	Beihai City	779
	Fangchenggang City	770
	Baise City	776
	Hechi City	778
Hainan Province	Hainan Province	898
Chongqing Municipality	Chongqing Municipality	23
Sichuan Province	Chengdu City	28
	Ziyang City	
	Meishan City	
	Guangyuan City	839
	Mianyang City	816
	Deyang City	838
	Nanchong City	817
	Guang'an City	826
	Suining City	825
	Neijiang City	832
	Leshan City	833
	Zigong City	813
	Luzhou City	830
	Yibin City	831
	Panzhihua City	812
	Bazhong City	827
	Dazhou City	818
	Ya'an City	835

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
	Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	837
	Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	836
	Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture	834
Guizhou Province	Guiyang City	851
	Zunyi City	
	Anshun City	
	Liupanshui City	858
	Bijie City	857
	Tongren City	856
	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	855
	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	854
	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	859
Yunnan Province	Kunming City	871
	Qujing City	874
	Yuxi City	877
	Baoshan City	875
	Zhaotong City	870
	Lijiang City	888
	Pu'er City	879
	Lincang City	883
	Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture	692
	Nujiang Lisu Autonomous	886
	Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	887
	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture	872
	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture	878
	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	873
	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	876
	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture	691
Xizang Autono-mous Region	Lhasa City	891
	Nagqu area	896
	Qamdo region	895
	Nyingchi area	894
	Shannan Prefecture	893
	Shigatse area	892
	Ngari Prefecture	897

China Landline Network Long-Distance Area Code List

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
Shaanxi Province	Xi'an City	29
	Xianyang City	
	Yan'an City	911
	Tongchuan City	919
	Weinan City	913
	Baoji City	917
	Hanzhong City	916
	Yulin City	912
	Ankang City	915
	Shangluo City	914
Gansu Province	Lanzhou	931
	Jinchang City	935
	Wuwei City	
	Baiyin City	943
	Tianshui City	938
	Jiayuguan City	937
	Jiuquan City	
	Zhangye City	936
	Qingyang City	934
	Pingliang City	933
	Dingxi City	932
	Longnan City	939
	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	930
	Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	941
Qinghai Province	Xining City	971
	Haidong Region	972
	Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	970
	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	974
	Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	973
	Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	975
	Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	976
	Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (excluding Golmud City)	977
	Golmud City	979

Province/ Region/ Municipality	Administrative Region	Long Distance Area Code
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Yinchuan City	951
	Shizuishan City	952
	Wuzhong City	953
	Guyuan City	954
	Zhongwei City	955
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	Urumqi City	991
	Karamay City (excluding Dushanzi District)	990
	Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County	
	Kuitun City	992
	Dushanzi District	
	Wusu City	
	Shihezi City	993
	Shawan County	
	Aral City	997
	Aksu Region	
	Aheqi County	
	Kashgar Area	998
	Tumushuke City	
	Altay Region	906
	Beitun City	
	Tiemenguan City	
	Hotan Prefecture	903
	Turpan Area	995
	Hami Area	902
	Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture (excluding Aheqi County)	908
	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	909
	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	994
	Wujiaqu City	
	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	996
	Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture (excluding Kuitun City)	999
	Tacheng Area(excluding Wusu City, Shawan County, and Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County)	901

Apply for Mobile Phone and Broadband Service

Bring your passport or Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card to the service center of China Telecom, China Mobile, China Unicom, China Broadcasting Network, or other telecom operators to apply for and activate a mobile phone SIM card.

For details on relevant packages, please consult your telecom operator.

China Mobile

www.10086.cn

China Unicom

www.10010.com

China Telecom

www.chinatelecom.com.cn

Real-name authentication is required when applying for a phone card in China. If you no longer want to use the card, you need to cancel your account at the service center(s) designated by your telecom operator.



Bank Card

You can open a bank account in RMB or foreign currency at the nearest bank branch with your passport or other valid documents. Commercial banks such as the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of China, China Construction Bank, and Bank of Communications all provide account opening services. For specific application conditions, you can consult the branch or check the bank's official website. Once you have opened a bank account, you can access services like depositing and withdrawing RMB and foreign currencies, foreign exchange transactions, domestic and international transfers, and foreign currency exchange and payment.

Bank of China

Hotline: 95566

Official website: https://www.boc.cn/

China Construction Bank

Hotline: 95533

Official website: http://www.ccb.com/cn/home/indexv3.html

Agricultural Bank of China

Hotline: 95599

Official website: https://www.abchina.com/cn/

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

Hotline: 95588

Official website: https://www.icbc.com.cn

Postal Savings Bank of China

Hotline: 95580

Official website: https://www.psbc.com/cn/

Bank of Communications

Hotline: 95559
Official website: https://www.bankcomm.com

HSBC

Hotline: 95366
Official website: https://www.hsbc.com.cn

Standard Chartered Bank

Hotline: 956083
Official website: https://www.sc.com/cn

Hang Seng Bank

Hotline: 800-830-8008
Official website: https://www.hangseng.com.cn

If you hold a bank card marked with UnionPay, Visa, Mastercard, etc., you can pay by swiping the card at merchants that accept these cards. If there is no specific logo, you can ask the cashier whether you can use your card. If you have a UnionPay card, you can use it at all merchants in China with card payment terminals.

Cash

At the airport or port of entry, you can withdraw cash from ATMs that accept international cards or choose to convert foreign currency into RMB through currency exchange agencies or self-service exchange machines. These options are also available in urban areas.

Foreign exchange agencies, some hotel front desks, bank branches, and self-service exchange machines all offer foreign currency to RMB cash exchange services. These places typically display prominent "Exchange" signs.



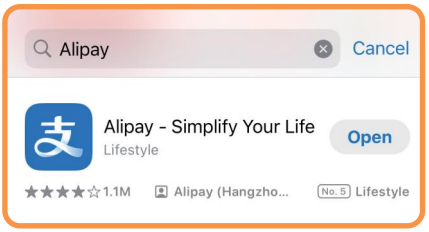
Tip: You can still exchange your remaining RMB cash into foreign currency at a suitable exchange agency before leaving the country.

Mobile Payment

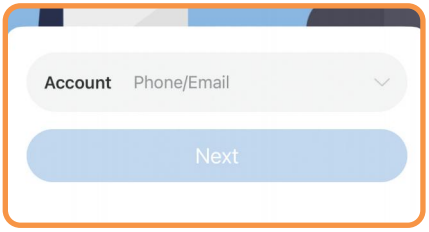
[For details, please refer to the People's Bank of China's "Guide to Payments in China" (issued on May 25, 2024)]

Alipay

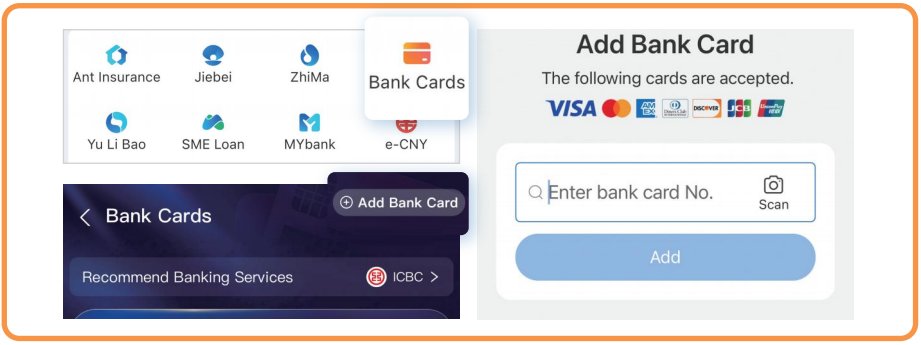
(1) Download the Alipay App from the mobile app store or the Alipay official website.



(2) Open the Alipay App and register or log in using your mobile phone number.



(3) Link your bank card in the Alipay App.



Tips

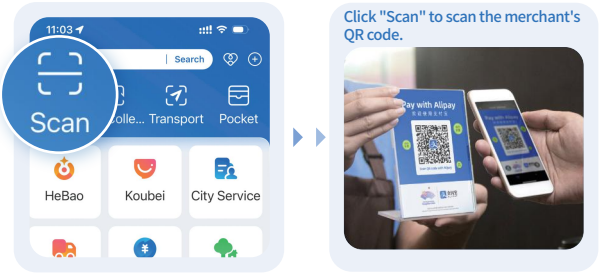
Alipay currently supports the linking of Visa, Mastercard, JCB, Diners Club, Discover and other bank cards.

Click "Add Now" to enter the card linking page and follow the prompts to bind your card.

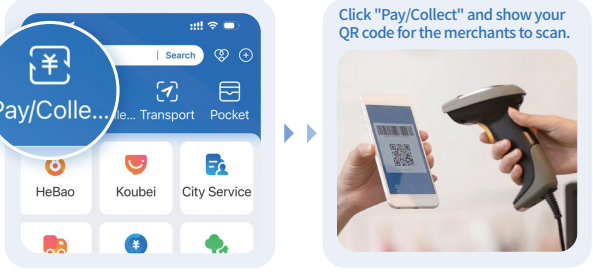
(4) Scan the QR code to pay.

There are two modes: active scanning (Mode 1) and passive scanning (Mode 2).

Mode 1 :
Click "Scan" to scan the merchant's QR code.



Mode 2 :
Click "Pay/Collect" and show your QR code for the merchants to scan.



Follow the prompts to complete the payment process.

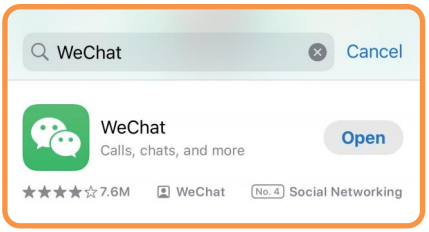
Tips | Alipay service hotline

Call from abroad: (86-571) 2688-6000

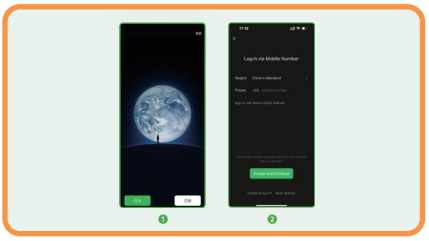
Call from within China: (0571) 2688-6000

WeChat Pay

(1) Download the WeChat App from the mobile app store.

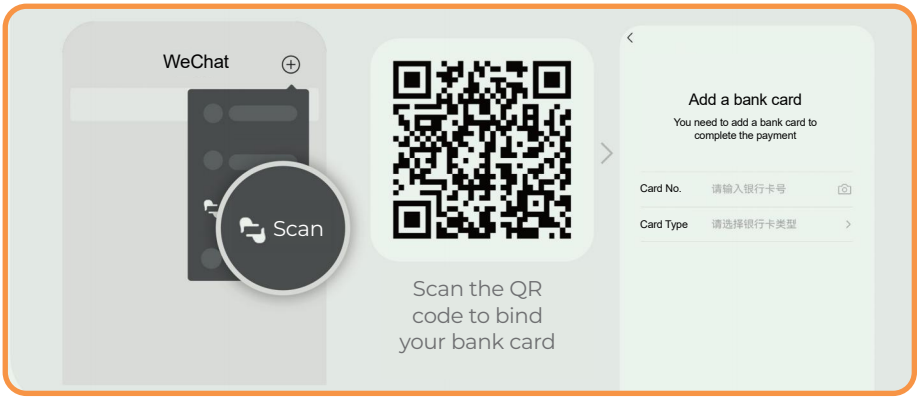


(2) Open the WeChat App and register or log in using your mobile number.

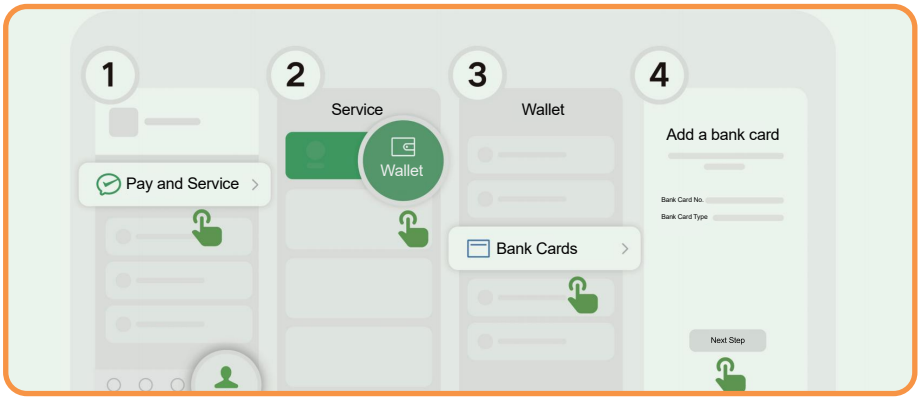


(3) Link your bank card in the WeChat App.

Mode 1 :



Mode 2 :



Tips

WeChat Pay currently supports the linking of Visa, Mastercard, American Express, JCB, Diners Club, Discover and other bank cards.

Follow the on-page prompts to link your bank card.

(4) Scan the QR code to pay.

There are two modes: active scanning (Mode 1) and passive scanning (Mode 2).

Mode 1 :

Click "Scan" to scan the merchant's QR code.



Mode 2 :

Click "Money" and show your QR code for the merchants to scan.



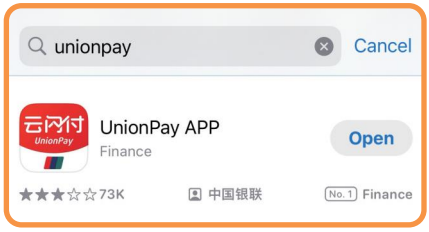
Follow the prompts to complete the payment process.

Tips | WeChat service phone number

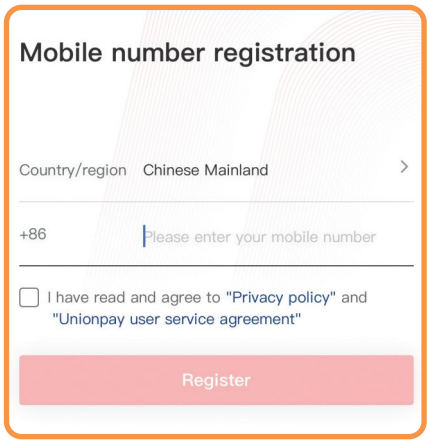
Call from abroad: (86-571) 95017 Call from within China: 95017

Cloud QuickPass

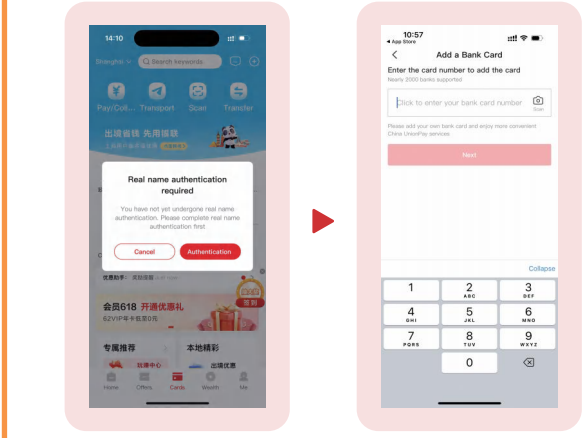
(1) Download the UnionPay QuickPass App from the mobile app store or the UnionPay official website.



(2) Register and log in using your mobile number.



(3) Link your bank card to the App.



Click "Next Step" to enter the card linking page. Follow the prompts to link your card.

(4) Scan the QR code to pay.

There are two modes: active scanning (Mode 1) and passive scanning (Mode 2).

Mode 1:
Click "Scan" to scan the merchant's QR code.





Mode 2:
Click "Pay/Collect" and show your QR code for the merchants to scan.





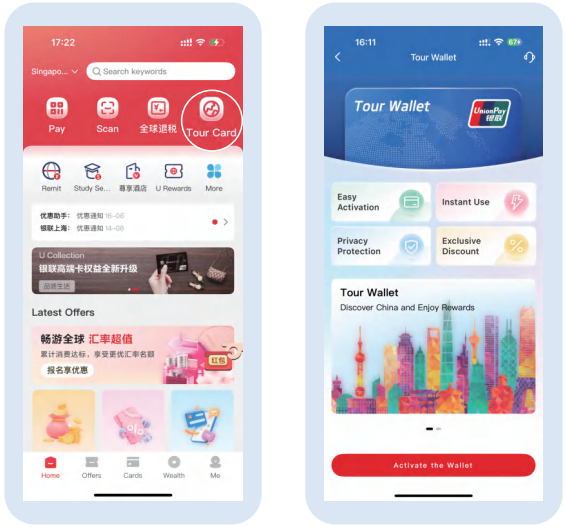
Follow the prompts to complete the payment process.

Cloud QuickPass service hotline

Please dial: 95516

Travel Pass

The Travel Pass is a prepaid card that you can apply for and top up on the UnionPay App and use in daily online and offline consumption scenarios.



Special Tips

When scanning the code, please pay attention to the logos of various mobile payment platforms and use the corresponding apps to scan the code.

Overseas E-wallets

If you are a user of the following overseas e-wallets, you can directly use your existing wallet to make payments without downloading other apps.

Hong Kong and Macau SARs



Southeast Asia



Others



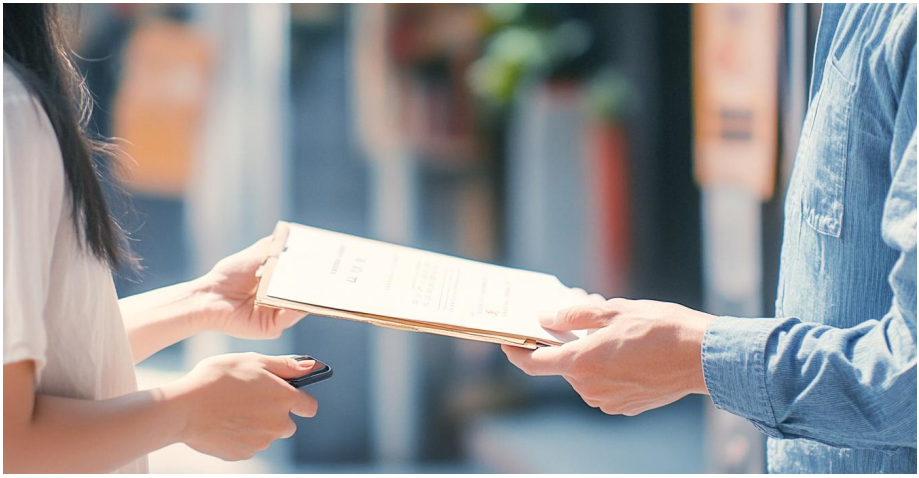
Rent a House

Where to rent a house?

You can choose a regular rental agency to help you find a suitable house. In China, many rental agencies have their own online platforms and mobile apps. You can enter the rental module and search for houses on the website in advance based on location, rent, apartment type, house condition and other conditions. Of course, you can also go directly to the rental agency's store and discuss with a rental agent in person. Usually, the rental agent will accompany you to check the available houses.

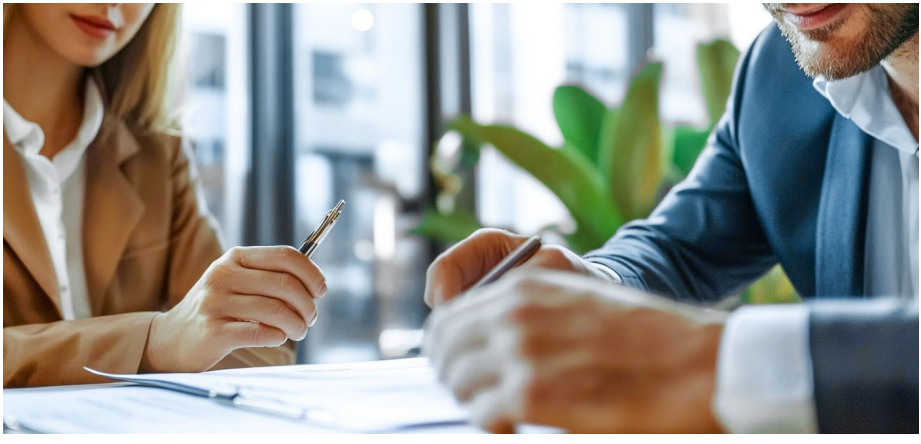
How to sign a rental contract?

If you are satisfied with the house and have confirmed your intention to rent it, you need to: sign a rental contract with the landlord, agreeing on the terms of the rental period, rental purpose, rental price, repair responsibilities, and other rights and obligations; pay relevant fees, including deposits and rent; then register with the property management department. To avoid potential disputes, it's recommended to sign a bilingual rental contract with one language as the primary reference. Also, consider working with a reputable rental agency to find a suitable house.



Buy a House

China allows qualified foreign individuals to purchase commercial housing for their own use and residence. Commercial housing transactions must comply with relevant Chinese laws and regulations. Commercial housing sales can be priced by unit, by net floor area or by floor area. Among them, the floor area of commercial housing is composed of the net floor area and the shared floor area. The former pertains to independent ownership, while the latter falls under joint ownership. For more information, please refer to the Regulatory Measures on the Sale of Commercial Houses issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development.



Which overseas institutions and individuals can buy houses in China?

Branches and representative offices established by foreign institutions in China (except for enterprises approved to engage in real estate business) and foreign individuals who have worked or studied in China for more than one year are eligible to purchase commercial housing only for their own use or residence in accordance with their actual needs. Foreign institutions that have not established branches or representative offices in China and foreign individuals who have worked or studied in China for less than one year are not allowed to purchase commercial housing.

For cities with housing purchase restrictions, overseas individuals purchasing houses shall comply with local policy regulations.

Foreign institutions that establish branches or representative offices in China are only eligible to purchase non-residential properties required for office use in the city of registration, unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations.

How do overseas institutions and individuals register property rights when purchasing a house in China?

Foreign institutions and individuals who meet the requirements shall use the real-name system to purchase commercial housing for their self-use or residence and go to the land and real estate authorities to handle the corresponding procedures of land use rights and housing property registration with valid certificates (foreign institutions shall hold certificates of approval from China's relevant authorities for the establishment of their domestic institutions, and foreign individuals shall hold certificates approved by the relevant authorities for their work and study in China, the same below). Real estate property registration departments shall handle property registration for foreign institutions and individuals in accordance with the principle of self-use and self-residence strictly, and shall not register those who do not meet the requirements.

[For details, please refer to the Opinions on Regulating Foreign Investment Access and Management in the Real Estate Market]



When applying for the filing of commodity housing pre-sale contracts and the registration of the house ownership, foreign individuals shall provide: a certificate issued by the relevant department proving that the foreign individual (excluding residents from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese) has worked in China for more than one year, and a written commitment that the foreign individual has no other housing in China.



What are the procedures for branches and representative offices established by overseas institutions in China to purchase houses in China?

(1) If the money is remitted from abroad, the applicant shall apply to the designated foreign exchange bank with the following documents. After the designated foreign exchange bank verifies the authenticity of the application, it shall convert the foreign exchange funds into RMB and directly transfer them to the RMB account of the real estate developer:

- Commercial housing sales contract or pre-sale contract;
- Approval documents and valid registration certificates for the establishment of domestic branches and representative offices;
- Relevant certificates issued by the real estate administration department, including registration and filing of the pre-sale contract for commercial housing purchased by the domestic branch or representative office at the place of registration;
- A written commitment that the commercial housing purchased is for self-use.

The foreign exchange accounts under the current account of real estate development enterprises shall not hold funds remitted from abroad by their domestic branches and representative offices for purchases of commercial housing.

(2) If the purchase price of a house is paid with funds from a domestic foreign exchange account, the applicant shall apply to the designated foreign exchange bank with the documents specified in paragraph (1) of this Article. After the designated foreign exchange bank verifies the authenticity of the application, it shall directly transfer the foreign exchange settlement funds for the purchase of the house to the RMB account of the real estate development enterprise. The funds in the current account of a domestic representative office shall not be used to purchase domestic commercial housing through the conversion of foreign exchange.

What are the procedures for foreign individuals who have worked or studied in the country for more than one year to purchase a house in China?

(1) If the money is remitted from abroad, the applicant shall apply to the designated foreign exchange bank with the following documents. After the designated foreign exchange bank verifies the authenticity of the application, it shall convert the foreign exchange funds into RMB and transfer them to the real estate development company's RMB account:

- Commercial housing sales contract or pre-sale contract;
- Valid passport or other identification documents;
- A valid domestic employment contract or student status certificate with a duration of more than one year;
- Relevant certificates issued by the real estate regulatory department, such as the registration and filing of the pre-sale contract for the commercial housing purchased by the overseas individual in the city where he/she is located;
- The foreign exchange accounts under the current account of real estate development enterprises shall not hold funds remitted from abroad by overseas individuals for house purchases.

(2) Where the purchase of a house is paid from a domestic foreign exchange account, the applicant shall apply to the designated foreign exchange bank with the various documents specified in paragraph (1) of this Article. After verifying the application's authenticity, the designated foreign exchange bank shall directly transfer the funds for housing purchase to the RMB account of the real estate development enterprise.

Foreign institutions and individuals applying for foreign exchange settlement for house purchases should strictly follow the Notice on Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Management in the Real Estate Sector.

Tips | How long is the land use period?

In China, land use rights have a certain term, ranging from 40 to 70 years. Specifically, land for commercial, tourism and entertainment use has a term of 40 years, while residential land has a term of 70 years. Article 359 of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China, which came into effect on January 1, 2020, clearly stipulates that "the term of the right to use land for the construction of housing units shall be automatically renewed upon expiration."

Sell a House

Foreign nationals can sell their houses in China. You need to go through relevant notarization procedures and clarify the details of the entrustment contract, and it is best to open a bank account in China to receive the house payment. The specific procedures are as follows:



(1) Handle power of attorney, notarial certificates and certification.

In reality, many foreign nationals will entrust professional real estate lawyers to handle the sale of their houses. In this case, when it is not the householder who sells the house himself, the householder must first issue a power of attorney authorizing the one entrusted to sell the house, and the power of attorney must be notarized.

The notarization procedures of the power of attorney depend on the specific circumstances. On March 8, 2023, China officially joined the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), which came into force on November 7 of the same year. The Convention is the international treaty with the widest scope of application and the largest number of contracting parties under the framework of the Hague Conference on Private International Law. It aims to simplify the procedures for the cross-border circulation of public documents, replace traditional consular certification with a more convenient way of certification, and promote international trade and personnel exchanges. Previously, if public documents needed to be used across borders, in addition to being notarized by local notarial agencies, they also needed to be legalized by consulates. The process was cumbersome and time-consuming. After the Convention came into effect, public documents sent from China to other contracting states shall only require an Apostille as prescribed by the Convention and may then be used directly in the receiving State without undergoing consular legalization by either Chinese authorities or the embassies/consulates of the destination country in China. Public documents sent from other Contracting States to Chinese Mainland for use shall only require an Apostille issued by the competent authority of the originating State, and are exempt from consular legalization by both the originating State's authorities and Chinese embassies/consulates in that country.

Both the US and China are parties to the Convention. Therefore, your power of attorney executed in the US only needs to go through notarization and subsequent apostille issuance by a US competent authority. This document may then be directly used in China without consular authentication by either the US federal authorities or Chinese embassies/consulates in the US. This streamlined process significantly reduces processing time. However, it should be noted that the traditional consular legalization procedures remain applicable to documents exchanged with states not acceding to the Convention.



(2) Apply for the owner's debit cards.

To facilitate the subsequent receipt of transaction funds, it is generally necessary to prepare a bank account opened in China. For example, in reality, if the buyer purchases a house using a provident fund loan, the seller needs to hold a local debit card to receive the loan from the local housing provident fund management center.

If it is inconvenient for you to open a bank account yourself and you entrust a trustee for the transaction, you need to pay attention to the policies of different banks. Currently, when applying for a new debit card, only some banks allow a trustee to handle the process by presenting the original ID card of the principal. Other banks only permit the issuance of a passbook, and the trustee must be present in person to apply for a debit card.

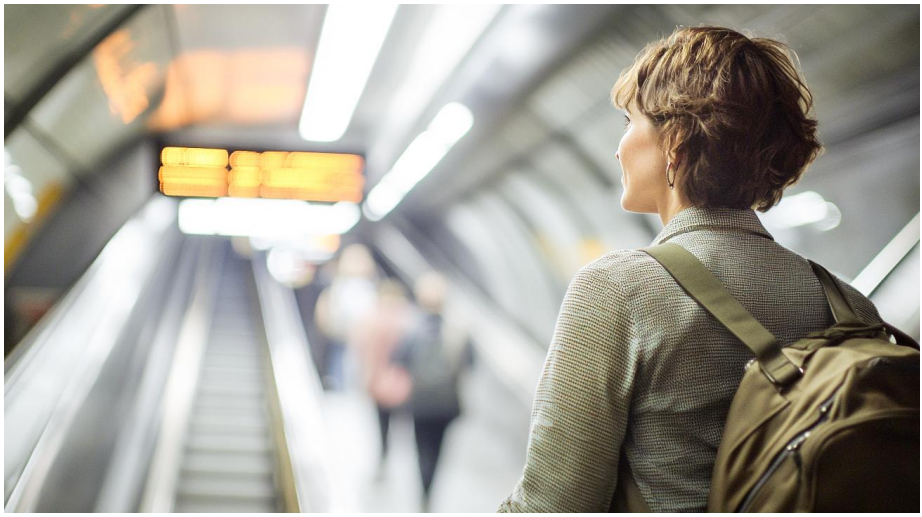
(3) Process the ownership transfer procedures.

After all documents are prepared, the seller can go to the housing management department with the power of attorney, notarization, property ownership certificate, and ID card to handle the ownership transfer formalities. When handling the transfer formalities, the seller should be present with the buyer to verify the identities of both parties.

Please note that if you are entrusted to sell a foreign national's property in China, the power of attorney must clearly state the location of the property, the trustee's authority to dispose of the property, and other matters of entrustment. At present, professional real estate lawyers generally have experience in handling various procedures for foreign nationals to sell houses in China. House-selling clients can consult in advance and then go through the relevant procedures.

[Excerpt from "Important Notices for Foreign Nationals Selling Houses in China (Lawyer's Mailbox)" in People's Daily]

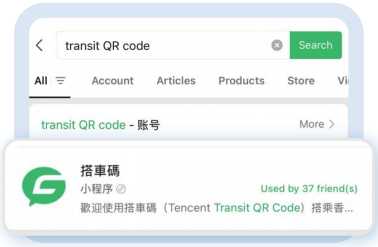




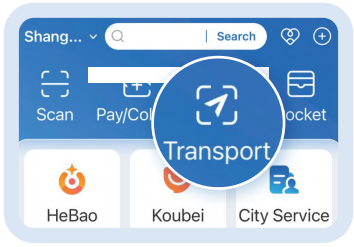
Bus and Subway

At present, urban public transportation services are available in all cities in China, and 55 cities have opened subways. If you choose to apply for a physical card, you can go to designated outlets such as bus stations, subway stations, and banks with a valid ID card. Some cities require a deposit when applying and have a minimum requirement for the first top-up. Please consult the relevant management agency in advance.

If you choose an online payment method such as a ride QR code, you can enter the "Transit QR Code" mini-program on WeChat or the "Transport" section on Alipay. After selecting your city, follow the instructions to apply for the card/code.



WeChat



Alipay

Where to obtain a bus card?

Bus cards can be obtained at subway stations, bus stops, or on mobile bus apps.

How to apply for a bus card?

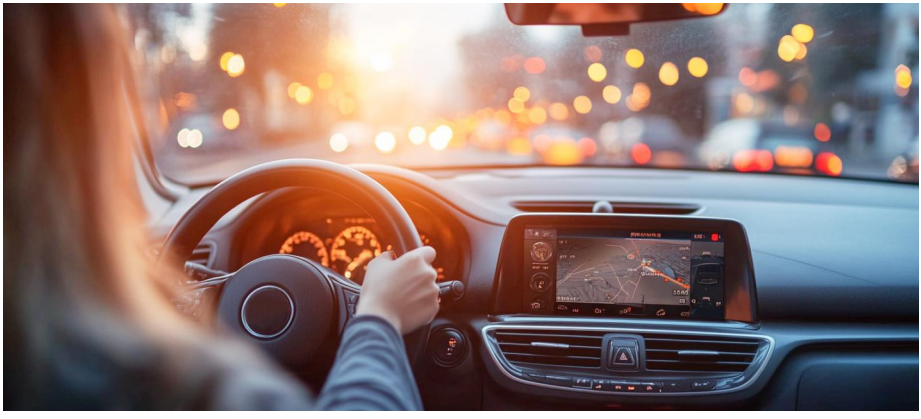
Bus cards can be purchased directly, and no identification document is required.

How to top up the bus card?

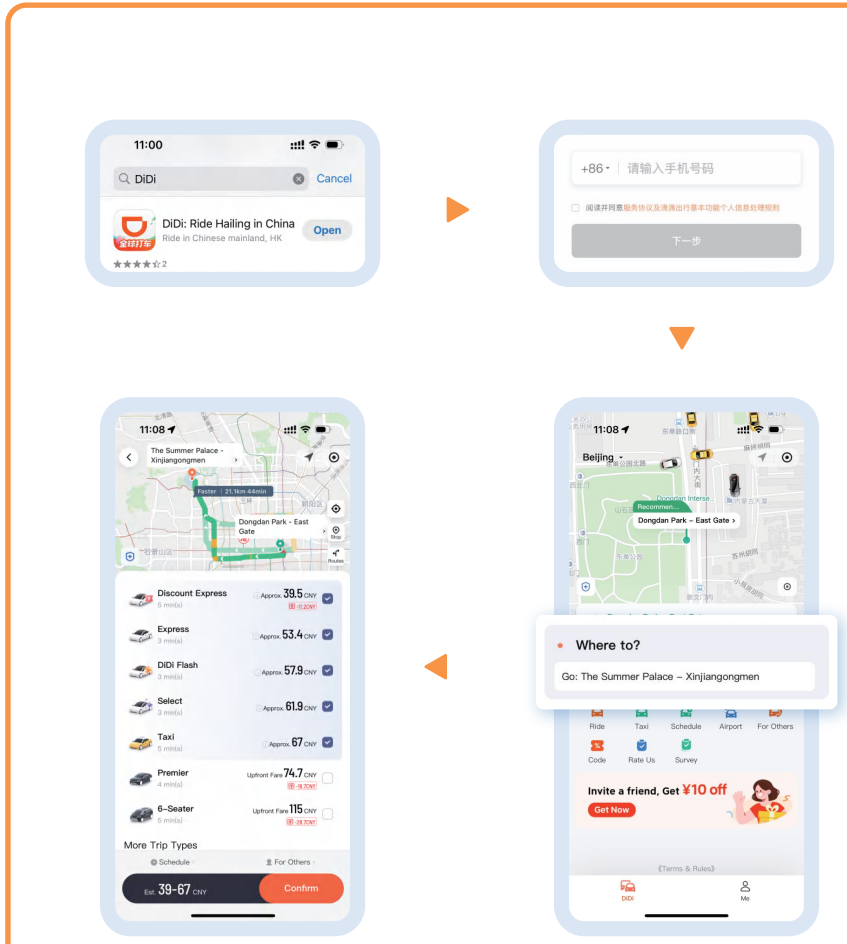
Bus cards can be topped up at any subway station or on the mobile bus app. You can use cash, WeChat, Alipay, and other payment methods supported by the mobile bus app.

Taxi and Online Car-hailing

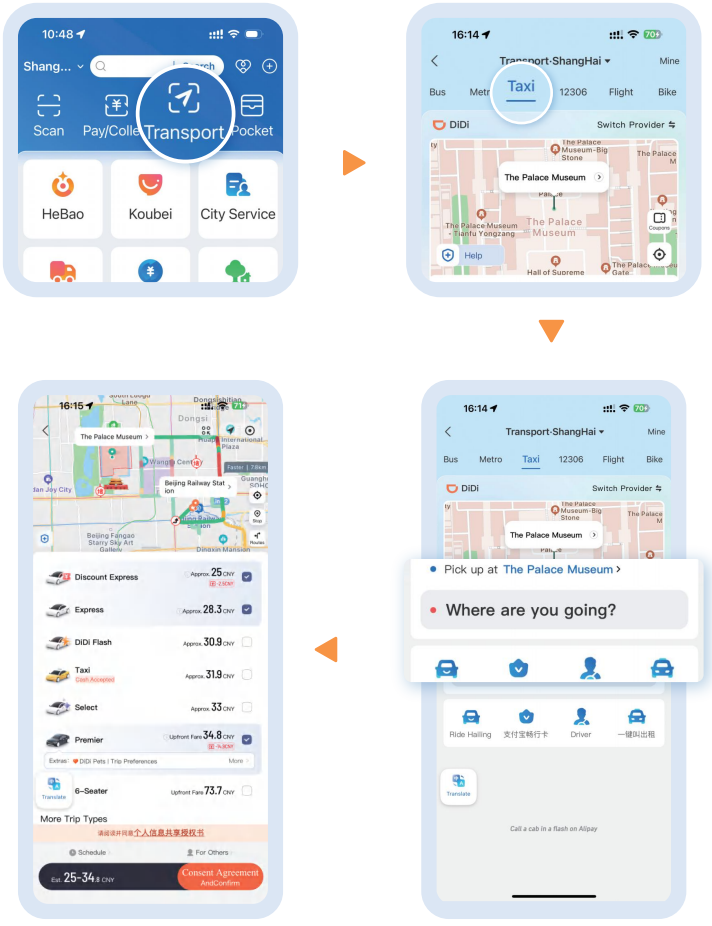
You can hail a car at a roadside parking lot, book a ride online through a taxi app or the taxi-hailing interface of WeChat, Alipay, or map software, or call the national free taxi-hailing hotline 95128.



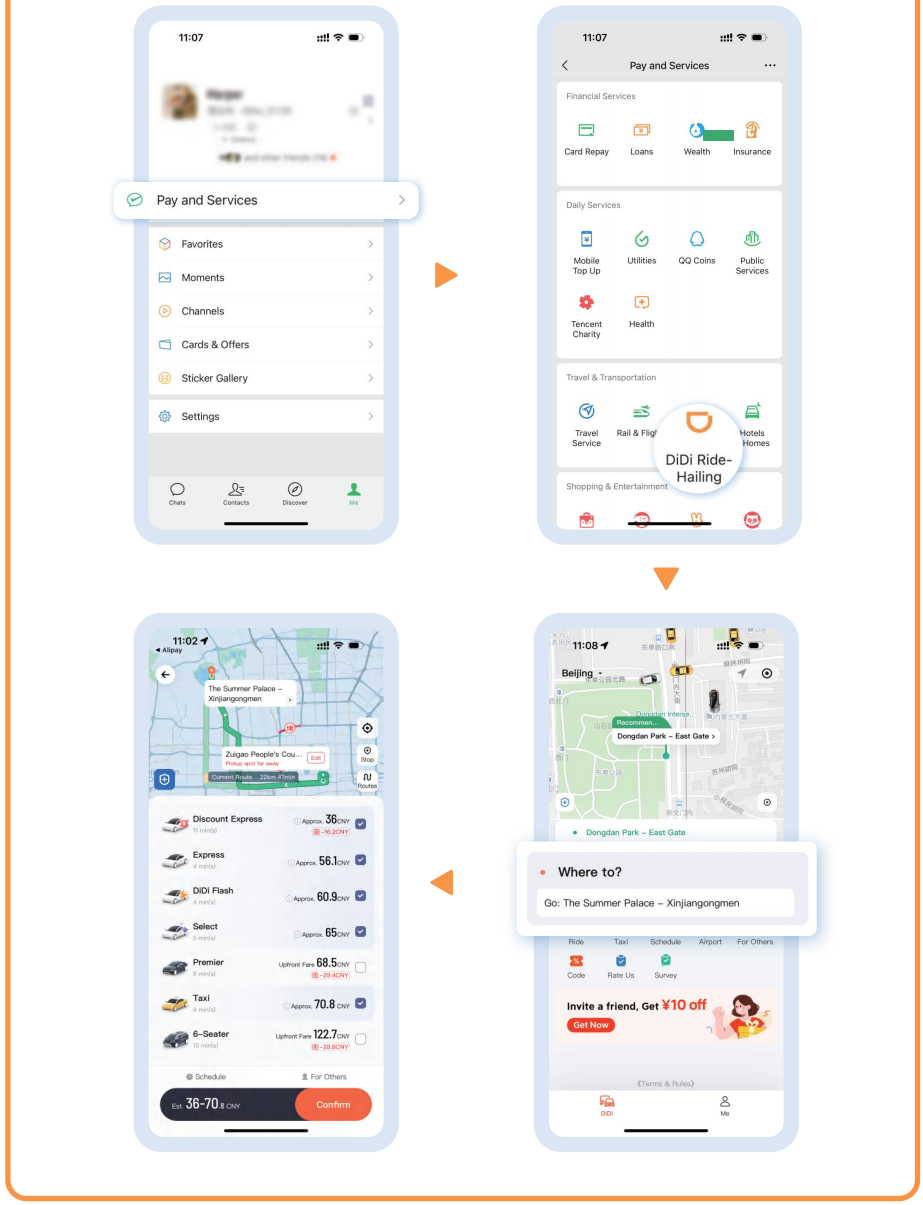
(1) Download the Didi Chuxing App. Currently, it supports registration using domestic and foreign mobile numbers and bank cards. It also supports payments via bank cards (including international cards such as Visa/MasterCard/JCB/Diners Club), WeChat, Alipay, digital RMB, and more. After registration, you can use the online car-hailing service. Open the App, confirm the pick-up location and destination, choose your preferred service (express, taxi, premium car, luxury car), and make a booking.



(2) Open the Alipay App, click "Transport", select "Taxi", enter the pick-up address and destination, and you can make a booking.



(3) Open the WeChat App, click "Me", select "Pay and Services", scroll down and select "Didi Chuxing" in the "Transportation" module, enter the pick-up address and destination respectively, and you can make a booking.



Shared Bike

When using a shared bicycle, you need to scan the vehicle QR code or enter the vehicle number in its app to unlock it. Once the bike is unlocked, the vehicle rental order will be valid, the order ends when you lock the bike. When the trip ends, the vehicle should be parked within the operating area. The payment should be made via channels available on the platform (including but not limited to WeChat, Alipay, credit card, debit card, etc.).

At present, the major shared bike operators in China are DiDi Bike, Meituan Bike, and Hellobike. Different operators have different service agreements, platform rules, personal information processing rules, and billing standards for rental and other related fees. For more details, you can read relevant information on official platforms such as mobile apps, mini-programs, official accounts, and portals.


DiDi Bike



Meituan Bike



Hellobike

If you're already a user of any of the following apps, you can simply scan the QR code on the shared bike using the app indicated, without downloading any additional apps.


Wechat



Meituan


Didi Chuxing


Alipay

Railway

China's railway passenger transport implements real-name ticket management. Foreign nationals can purchase tickets with their Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card, passport, entry-exit permit, acceptance receipt for foreigner's visa document issued by the public security organs or certification of passport loss report, or temporary international travel documents issued by embassies and consulates in China (with valid visas or stay permits issued by the public security bureau attached) under their real names. Passengers shall cooperate with security checks. For details, please visit the official website of China Railway 12306 (https://kyfw.12306.cn/otn/gonggao/saleTicketMeans.html?linkt-ypeid=means2).

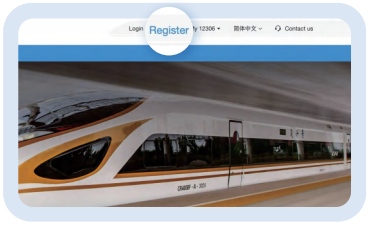


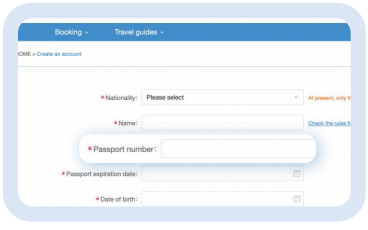
China Railway 12306 Official Mobile App Download QR Code

Tips | Buying tickets with a Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card

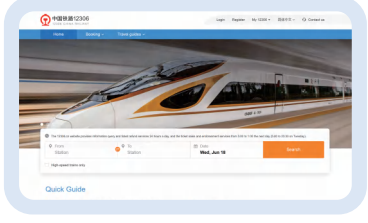
Passengers holding a Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card can register and purchase tickets online. They can also complete real-name verification and ticket inspection by themselves at the station gates on their own. Additionally, they have access to the same online and self-service options provided by the railway department as those holding resident identity cards.

The railway department has launched an online identity verification service for foreign passports. Foreign passengers can log in to the 12306 website and fill in their name, nationality, ID number and other information according to the system prompts, and the system will automatically complete the identity verification. Passengers can also choose to submit photos of their passport information pages online for manual verification by the backend. In addition to online verification, passengers can still go to the ticketing counters for verification. Foreign passengers can only purchase tickets and board trains after passing their identity verification. Passengers holding foreign passports are requested to check the identity verification status promptly and complete the identity information verification as soon as possible to avoid any issues with ticket purchases and travel.

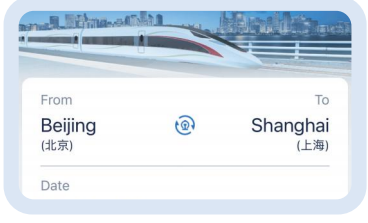




Foreign passengers can purchase train tickets online through the English version of the 12306 website or the 12306 App, or directly at the ticketing counters of the railway station. To pick up paper tickets for boarding, foreign passengers are required to bring their passports to the ticketing counters or a ticket agency.



Website



App

Aviation

Foreign nationals in China can purchase air tickets through formal channels, such as airline ticket offices, official websites, mobile clients (official accounts, apps), etc., with a valid identification document (the Civil Aviation Security Inspection Rules stipulate that the valid identification documents for foreign passengers include passports, Diplomatic Identity Card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card), and go through check-in and registration procedures with the above-mentioned valid documents.

When purchasing tickets or before traveling, you should consult the airline or log on to the official website to find relevant regulations on baggage transportation, including checked baggage size, weight, free baggage allowance, excess baggage fees, prohibited items, etc.

Delta Airlines

Service Hotline: 800-221-1212
Official Website: https://www.delta.com/

American Airlines Group

Service Hotline: 400-818-7333
Official Website: https://www.aa.com/

Air France-KLM

Service Hotline: 400-810-6232
Official Website: https://www.klm.com.cn/

UK International Airlines

Service Hotline: 400-881-0207
Official Website: https://www.britishairways.com/

Emirates Airlines

Service Hotline: 400-882-2380
Official Website: https://www.emirates.com/cn/chinese/

Air China

Service Hotline: 95583
Official Website: https://www.airchina.com.cn/

Deutsche Lufthansa

Service Hotline: 400-886-8868
Official Website: https://www.lufthansa.com/cn/

China Southern Airlines

Service Hotline: 95539
Official Website: https://www.csair.com/

Singapore Airlines

Service Hotline: (86-10) 5940 7278
Official Website: https://www.singaporeair.com/

China Eastern Airlines

Service Hotline: 95530
Official Website: https://www.ceair.com/

Driving

Renewal of Overseas Driving License

(1) People holding a foreign driving license, meeting the application requirements of the Provisions on the Application for and Use of Motor Vehicle Driving Licenses, and having accumulated at least 90 days of residence in the issuing country or region within the year prior to obtaining the driving license, can apply for a driving license for the corresponding permitted vehicle type. Those who apply for a driving license for a large passenger vehicle, heavy tractor-trailer, or medium-sized passenger vehicle shall have obtained a foreign driving license for the corresponding permitted vehicle type for more than 2 years.

(2) People holding a foreign driving license who need to drive a motor vehicle temporarily shall apply for a temporary driving permit from the Vehicle Management Office in accordance with regulations.

(3) Those who enter China for a short stay can apply for a temporary driving permit with a validity period of 3 months; if the stay period exceeds 3 months, the validity period can be extended to 1 year.

If the holder of a temporary driving permit accumulates 12 points within a scoring period and fails to participate in the required study and examination of road traffic safety laws, regulations and related knowledge as required, they shall not be allowed to apply for a driving license or a temporary driving permit again.

(4) Foreign nationals applying for a driving license shall submit their application at their place of residence or domicile.

(5) When people holding a foreign driving license apply for a driving license in China, they shall confirm the application information and submit the following certificates and credentials:

- Identity certificate of the applicant;
- Certificate of physical conditions issued by a medical institution;
- Driving license. If it is not in Chinese, a Chinese translation issued by a translation agency or notarized by a notary office shall also be provided.

Applications from workers of foreign embassies and consulates in China and representative offices of international organizations in China will be processed in accordance with the principle of diplomatic reciprocity.

(6) If you apply for a driving license in China with a foreign driving license, you shall take the test for Subject 1. If you apply for a driving license for a large passenger vehicle, heavy tractor-trailer, city bus, medium-sized passenger vehicle, or large truck, you shall take the test for Subject 1, 2, and 3.

Applications from workers of foreign embassies and consulates in China and representative offices of international organizations in China shall be processed in accordance with the principle of diplomatic reciprocity.

(7) If you apply for a driving license in China with a foreign driving license, you shall complete the subject examination required within 3 years from the date of acceptance by the Vehicle Management Office.



Apply for a temporary driving permit in China

Take your passport, valid visa and other identity documents, and your foreign driving license to the Vehicle Management Office of the traffic management department of the public security agency at the place of entry or residence, and you can apply for a temporary driving permit for a small-sized vehicle or motorcycle. If the foreign driving license is not in Chinese, a Chinese translation should also be provided.

The temporary driving permit can be used multiple times within the validity period without re-application. A person holding a temporary driving permit can drive his or her own temporarily imported motor vehicle or a rented Chinese motor vehicle.

If you drive your own temporarily imported motor vehicle, the type of vehicle that you are allowed to drive with the provisional driving license should be the same as the type of vehicle that you are bringing in. If you drive a leased Chinese motor vehicle, the type of vehicle that you are allowed to drive with the temporary driving permit is a small-sized vehicle or a small-sized vehicle with auto transmission.

Apply for A Chinese Driving License

Apply for a driving license at the Vehicle Management Office in your place of residence with your passport, a valid visa with a period of stay or residence for more than three months (inclusive) or other valid identification documents such as a stay or residence permit, a foreign driving license, as well as certificates of accommodation registration issued by the public security organs and relevant physical condition certificates issued by a medical institution at or above the county level.



Obtain A Driving License in China

If you are 18 years of age or above, you can apply for a driving license at the Vehicle Management Office in your place of stay or residence with your passport, a valid visa with a period of stay or residence for more than three months (inclusive) or other valid identification documents such as a stay or residence permit, as well as certificates of accommodation registration issued by the public security organs and relevant physical condition certificates issued by a medical institution at or above the county level. After passing the test, you can obtain a formal Chinese driving license.



Buy a Car in China

In some cities in China, you need to apply for and obtain a passenger car license plate quota first before purchasing a vehicle. If you need to purchase a passenger car in China, you need to contact the local transportation administrative department for detailed information. After purchasing one, you need to complete the procedures for license plate registration or second-hand car transfer with a valid ID document, such as a passport, a Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card, and other materials required by the local authorities.

Category

Emergency

(1) Dial the emergency number 120, clearly describe your address and wait for the ambulance. However, the 120 emergency line currently does not provide multilingual services;

(2) Seek medical treatment at the emergency department of the nearest facility. The department operates on a 24/7 basis.

Non-emergency

(1) Public hospitals: Government-run hospitals are the mainstay of China's medical service system. Grade 3A hospitals are the most authoritative hospitals. Some hospitals also provide online appointment services. You can log on to the hospital website or download the hospital app to make an appointment. Some public hospitals have international departments that provide medical services to foreign nationals who need medical treatment;

(2) Private hospitals: Non-government-run hospitals. In China, many private hospitals offer world-class diagnostic and treatment services and provide language services.

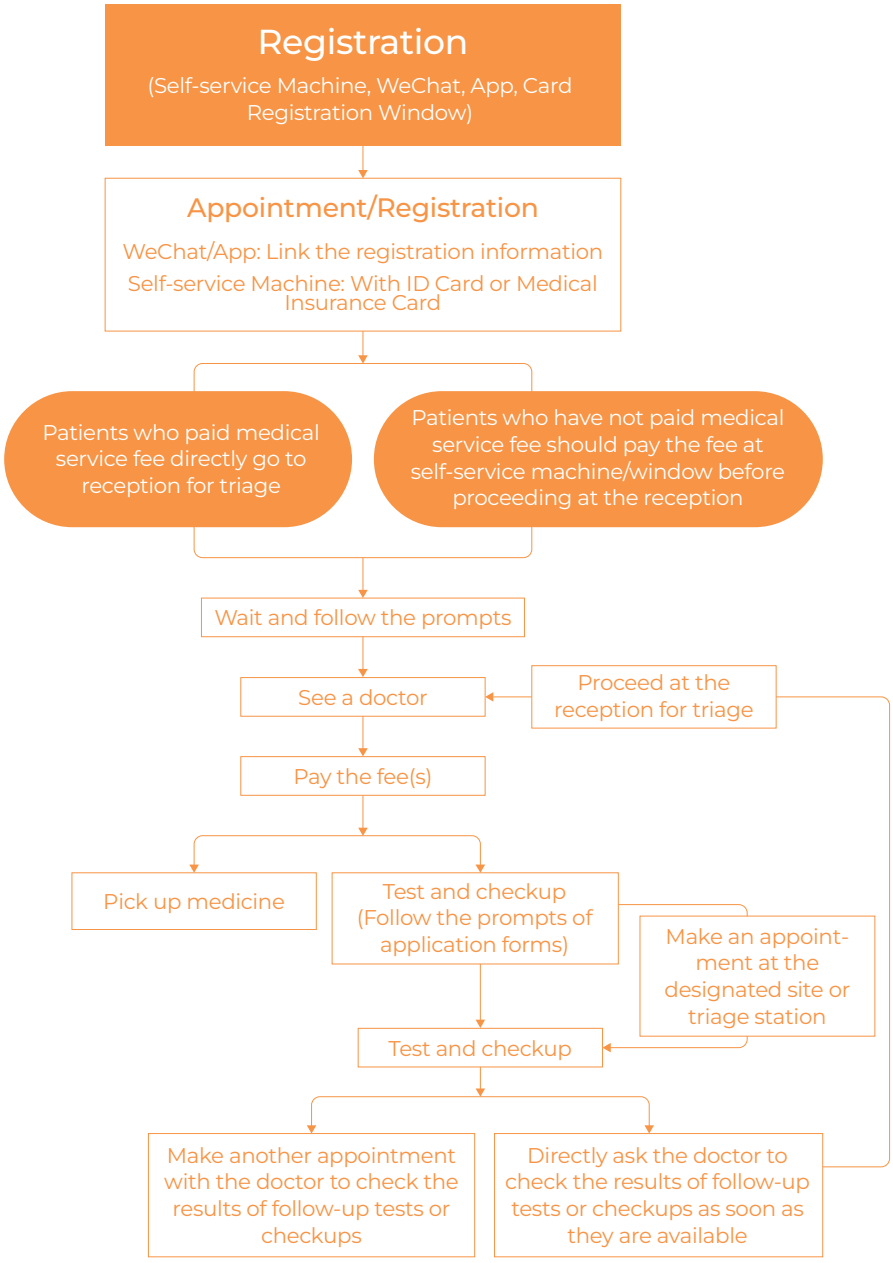
Tips

Childbirth: Both public and private hospitals offer childbirth services. Hospitals with the necessary conditions may allow family members to accompany the mother during delivery. Doctors will decide whether a cesarean section is necessary based on the mother's physical condition. Please note that pregnant women usually need to prepare their own pajamas, towels, baby diapers and other supplies.

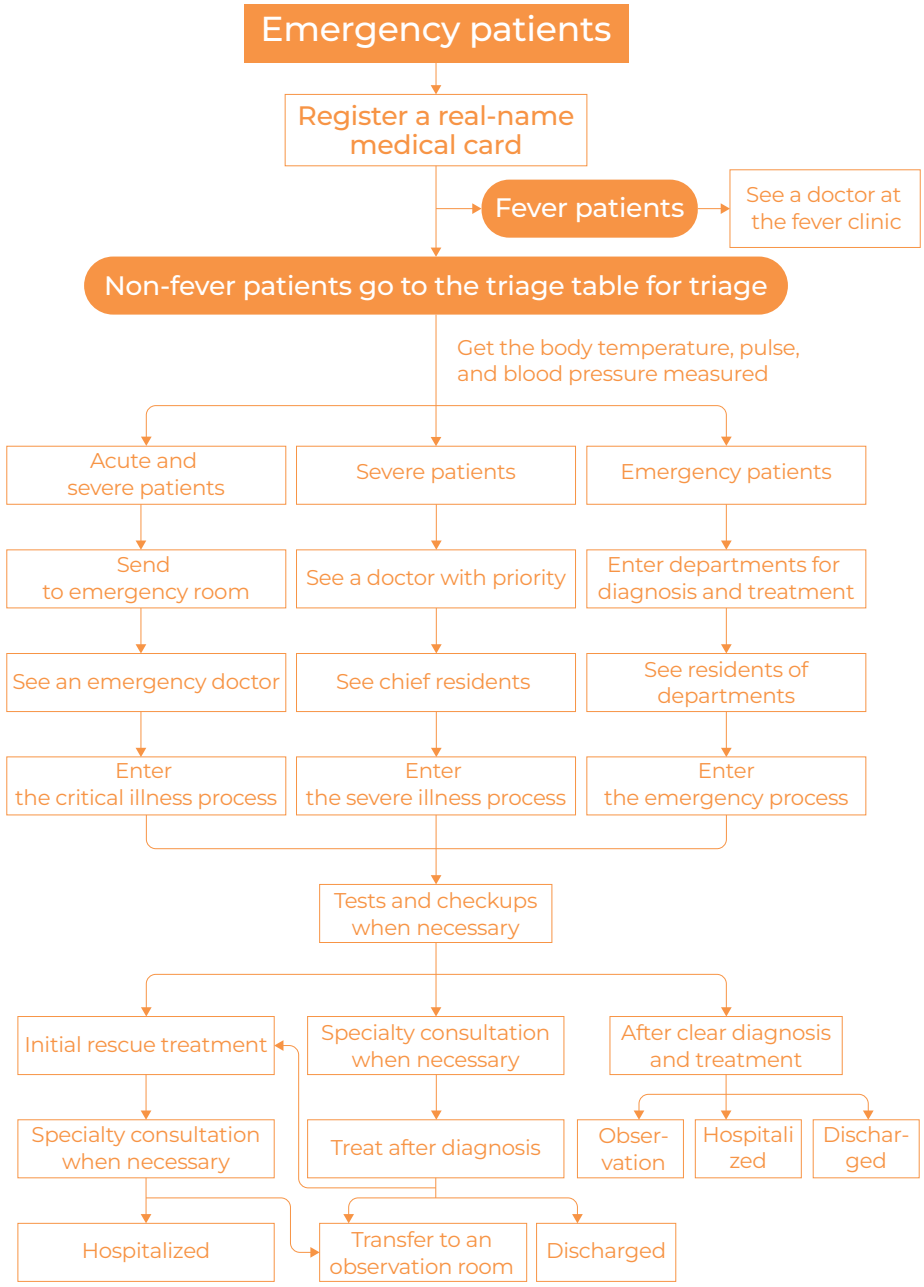
Health Check-up: Foreign nationals who have resided in China for one year or more are required to undergo a health check-up. You can visit the official website of the International Travel Health Care Center at various locations to obtain information on health check-ups.

Steps for Medical Treatment

For Outpatients (Non-Emergency Medical Treatment)



Emergency Procedures (Seeking Medical Treatment in An Emergency)





Tips

Before visiting a private hospital, international medical department, or special outpatient medical department, it is recommended to make an appointment first. The following three methods are commonly used:

First, log on to WeChat or Alipay app or directly download the hospital's official app (some hospitals have English interfaces) and make an appointment;

Second, call the hospital's dedicated appointment number to make an appointment;

Third, make an appointment at the hospital outpatient building's manual service counter or self-service registration machine.

After making an appointment, you can refer to the public hospital's medical treatment procedures and go to the relevant department of the hospital at the appointment time. At that time, medical staff will also guide you through subsequent procedures.

Medical Insurance

Employee Basic Medical Insurance

According to Article 4 of the Interim Measures for Social Insurance System Coverage of Foreigners Working within the Territory of China issued by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the employer who hires foreigners shall process social insurance registration for the foreigners recruited and employed within 30 days from the date of processing their employment permits. For foreigners dispatched by their overseas employers to work at host service entities, the host service entities shall process social insurance registration on their behalf in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Foreigners employed within the territory of China refer to non-Chinese nationals who have lawfully obtained employment certificates, such as the Foreigner's Work Permit, the Press Card for Resident Foreign Correspondent, as well as residence permits, and those who hold the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card and are lawfully employed within the territory of China.

Foreign nationals participating in the employee basic medical insurance can present their medical insurance card or electronic medical insurance certificate when settling medical expenses at designated medical institutions. The medical insurance payment part will be transferred from the medical insurance pooling account, and the personal payment part may be directly deducted from the personal account balance (under special circumstances, medical expenses that meet the medical insurance reimbursement scope but are fully paid by the individual can be manually reimbursed by the employer at the medical insurance center in the insured area).

Many foreign nationals choose to purchase medical insurance, and sometimes employers provide medical insurance as part of their employee benefits. You can choose to purchase medical insurance from local or foreign insurance companies. Please note that some public hospitals in China do not recognize medical insurance from foreign insurance companies. When signing a contract with an insurance company, you need to confirm the hospital you are insured for, the type of disease, and other matters. When you see a doctor, please remember to ask for a payment invoice so that you can claim reimbursement from the insurance company later.



Commercial Insurance

Commercially insured patients should confirm the claim scope and requirements of the commercial insurance they purchased before seeing a doctor. If you have any questions, please contact your insurance company in a timely manner.

Commercially insured patients need to bring their valid identification documents (ID card, passport, etc.) and insurance card when seeking medical treatment.

Patients with commercial insurance need to confirm whether the insurance company can pay directly. If the contracted insurance company is on the list of direct billing partners of the hospital where they are treated and has set open the direct settlement function, they can settle the bill directly at the hospital. Otherwise, they will need to pay the medical expenses upfront and then file a claim with the insurance company later.

Tips | Commercial Insurance Claims

The information that needs to be submitted when applying for a claim usually includes outpatient and inpatient medical records, detailed expense lists, medical expense invoices, diagnosis certificates, examination and test reports, etc. Please refer to the insurance company's requirements for specific details.

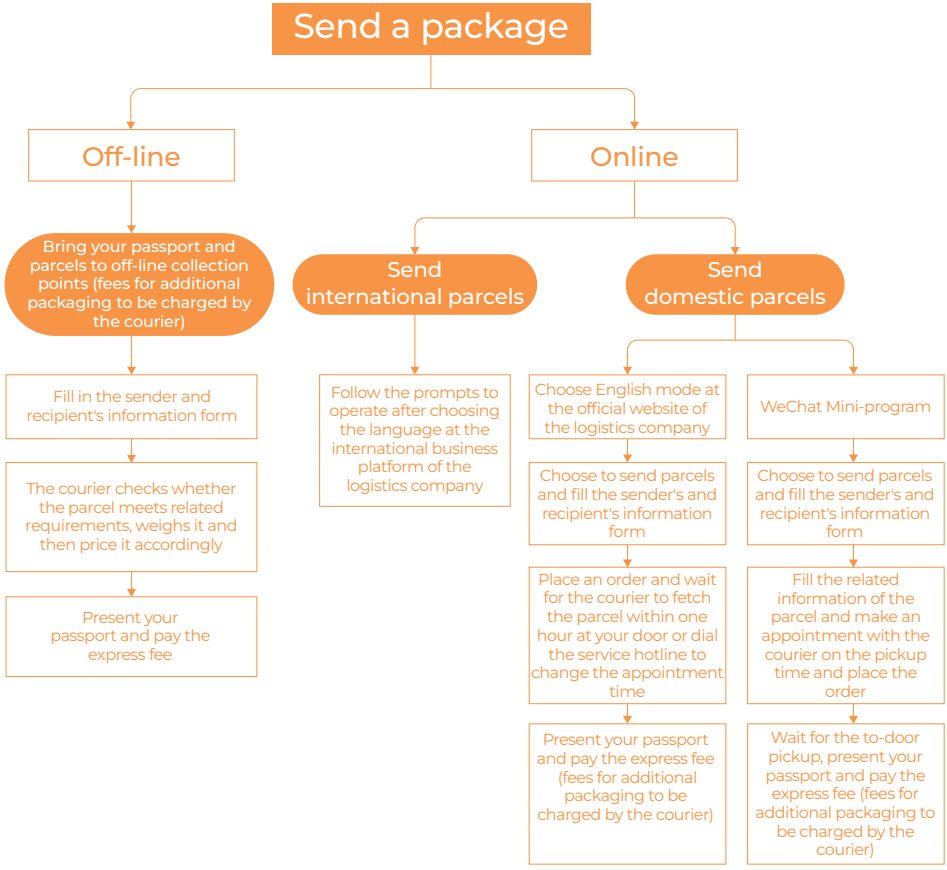
When the insurance company reviews your medical expenses, if it finds any part beyond the claim scope, it will contact you to return the corresponding expenses to the insurance company (some insurance companies will entrust resident representatives to collect them).

The Regulations on the Real-Name Collection and Delivery of Express Packages stipulates that when collecting and sending express packages, the sender is required to present a valid identification document and truthfully fill out the detailed delivery form, express waybill and other documents.

The valid identification documents that foreign nationals need to produce when sending express packages include (one of the following): Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card, passport, entry-exit permit, acceptance receipt for foreigner's visa document issued by the public security organs, certification of passport loss report, provisional international travel documents issued by embassies and consulates of various countries in China (they shall be accompanied by a valid visa or stay permit issued by the public security organs).

[For other specific requirements, please refer to https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2018-12/31/content_5443856.htm.]

Basic Flow



Leading Courier Services

If you need to send an express parcel, you may use the express company's official App, WeChat public account, WeChat Mini-program and other channels to place orders. When placing an order, you need to fill in the delivery address, choose door-to-door pickup, outlet self-delivery or other pickup methods as needed, and fill in the item information truthfully. Delivered items shall comply with the prohibition and restriction regulations. Firearms (including replicas, and major components), ammunition, controlled instruments, explosives, flammable liquids and other items are prohibited from being delivered. For details, please refer to the official website of each courier company.

At present, the major express delivery companies in China include:

China Postal Express & Logistics

https://www.ems.com.cn/

SF Express

https://www.sf-express.com/chn/sc

JD Logistics

https://www.jdl.com/express

YTO Express

https://www.yto.net.cn/

ZTO Express

https://www.zto.com/

STO Express

https://www.sto.cn/pc

Yunda Express

http://www.yundaex.com/cn/index.php

Prohibition and Restriction on Delivery

Prohibited and restricted items include:

(1) Weapons, imitation weapons, ammunition, controlled devices and explosives;

(2) Inflammable and explosive articles;

(3) Oxidants and peroxides;

(4) Narcotic drugs and drug-taking paraphernalia, narcotic drugs and psychotropic drugs for improper use, precursor chemicals for improper use, and toxic substances;

(5) Biochemical products, infectious and contagious substances;

(6) Corrosive substances and radioactive substances;

(7) All kinds of illegal publications, printed materials, audio-visual products and other materials that endanger national security and social stability;

(8) Documents, materials and other items containing state secrets;

(9) Equipment used exclusively for espionage;

(10) Forged or altered currency, securities, certificates, official seals, or other illegally forged items;

(11) Currency and securities;

(12) Infringement of intellectual property rights and counterfeit and shoddy goods;

(13) Animals and plants, especially endangered wild animals and plants and their products;

(14) Food, medicine or other items that are harmful to human and animal health, come from epidemic areas or may spread diseases;

(15) Tobacco products and alcohol;

(16) Valuable items (e.g., artworks, antiques, gemstones, and precious metals such as gold);

(17) Other prohibited items stipulated in Chinese laws and regulations.

In addition to the above-mentioned prohibited/restricted items, the courier company also has the right to refuse to deliver or suspend the delivery of the following items:

(1) Any parcel that does not provide detailed contact information of the sender and recipient;

(2) Items that are unsuitable for delivery or have not been properly described, classified, packaged, labeled, and provided with the necessary documentation for mailing;

(3) Items that are considered to be potentially hazardous to the safety of vehicles or people due to the characteristics of the product itself or its packaging;

(4) Items that are deemed unsuitable for delivery from an economic or operational perspective.

Chinese Currency

The legal tender of the People's Republic of China is Renminbi, with the unit being Yuan, and the sub-units are Jiao and Fen. One Yuan equals 10 Jiao, and one Jiao equals 10 Fen.



Currency Exchange

Before entry: Any amount exceeding the equivalent of USD 5,000 shall be declared to the customs in writing, except for multiple round trips on the same day or multiple round trips within a short period of time.

After entry:

The institution for handling foreign exchange—Banks (please note that they do not exchange foreign currency with unqualified individuals or companies).

Documents to bring—Valid ID cards.

Quota limit—For foreign exchange settlement, an annual facilitation quota of USD 50,000 per person per year is implemented. Within the facilitation quota, transactions may be processed at the bank with a valid ID card. If beyond the facilitation quota, transactions may be processed at the bank with a valid ID card and relevant supporting documents. In addition, if a foreign national holds a Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card, the annual facilitation quota of USD 50,000 per person per year is applicable for foreign exchange settlement and purchase.

Buy Stocks

Securities Account	Account Opening Conditions	Materials Needed
A-shares	Foreign nationals working in China whose home country (region)'s securities regulatory authorities have established a regulatory cooperation mechanism with the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC).	Valid passports, valid visas, bank cards
	Foreign employees of domestic listed companies who work overseas and enjoy equity incentives.	
	Foreign nationals who establish a foreign-invested joint-stock company in China in accordance with the law and list it on the A-share market may open an A-share securities account and hold the company's shares.	
	Foreign employees of A-share listed companies who work in China and enjoy the company's equity incentives may open an A-share securities account to hold the company's shares.	
	Foreign nationals who have obtained a Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card.	Their Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card, bank cards
B-shares	Foreign natural persons.	Valid passports, valid visas, bank cards, or Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card

Tips

The current version of the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card of the People's Republic of China was officially issued and put into use on December 1, 2023. The Foreign Permanent Resident ID card may be used as an identity document to handle securities and futures transactions, as well as the subscription and redemption of investment fund shares. Many securities companies have launched their online account opening functions for foreign nationals holding the new version of the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card.

Applicable Laws on International Marriage

- Conditions of marriage are governed by the law of the parties' common habitual residence. Absent common habitual residence, the law of their common nationality shall be applied. Absent common nationality, the law of the place where the marriage is concluded shall be applied, if the marriage is concluded in a party's habitual residence or in the country of a party's nationality.

- Formalities of marriage are valid if they conform to the laws of the locality where the marriage is concluded, or the laws of a party's habitual residence or nationality.

- Personal relation of spouses is governed by the law of their common habitual residence. Absent common habitual residence, the law of their common nationality shall be applied.

- In respect of spousal property, the parties may by agreement choose to apply the law of a party's habitual residence or nationality, or the law of the place where the main property locates. Absent any choice by the parties, the law of their common habitual residence shall be applied; absent common habitual residence, the law of their common nationality shall be applied.

- Personal and property relations between parents and children are governed by the law of their common habitual residence. Absent common habitual residence, the law of a party's habitual residence or nationality, which better protects the rights and interests of the weaker party, shall be applied.

- In respect of consented divorce, the parties may by agreement choose to apply the law of a party's habitual residence or nationality. Absent any choice by the parties, the law of their common habitual residence shall be applied; absent common habitual residence, the law of their common nationality shall be applied; absent common nationality, the law of the place where the agency responsible for completing the divorce formalities locates shall be applied.

- Divorce decided by a court is governed by the law of the forum.

[Law of the People's Republic of China on the Application of Law to Civil Relations Involving Foreign Interests]

Marriage Registration

Documents Required for Marriage Registration

(1) The applicant's valid passport or other valid international travel documents;

(2) A Certificate of No Spouse issued by a notarial authority or competent authority in the country of residence, which has been authenticated either by the Embassy/Consulate of the People's Republic of China in that country or by the Embassy/Consulate of that country in China; alternatively, a Certificate of No Spouse issued directly by the Embassy/-Consulate of that country in China.

Where an international treaty concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China provides otherwise, the certification procedures stipulated in such treaty shall apply. The parties applying for marriage registration shall be responsible for the authenticity of the certificates issued by foreign authorities under the relevant international treaties, sign a written statement to this effect, and bear corresponding legal liabilities.

Registration Location

For the marriage between a Chinese citizen and a foreigner in Chinese mainland, both parties shall jointly apply for marriage registration at the civil affairs department of the mainland citizen's permanent residence.

[For details, please refer to the Regulation on Marriage Registration.]

Tips | Can both parties be foreigners and register for marriage in China?

According to the Ministry of Civil Affairs Announcement No. 456 (March 29, 2019), "the certification materials submitted by the country of origin of non-mainland residents when registering their marriage in the mainland to prove the validity of their marriage registration abroad" will no longer be processed and will be directly canceled due to a lack of legal basis. After the cancellation, marriage registration for foreigners will no longer be processed in China.

Divorce Registration

Documents Required for Divorce Registration

(1) The applicant's valid passports or other valid international travel documents;

(2) The applicant's marriage certificate;

(3) Divorce agreement signed by both parties.

Registration Location

For a voluntary divorce between a Chinese citizen and a foreigner in the Chinese mainland, both parties shall jointly apply for divorce registration at the civil affairs department of the mainland citizen's permanent residence.

[For details, please refer to the Regulation on Marriage Registration.]

Tips | Can both parties be foreigners and register for divorce in China?

If both parties are foreigners or stateless persons and apply for divorce in China, and their marriage was contracted abroad, Chinese courts generally do not accept the case. However, there are three exceptions:

First, if it is determined that one of the parties is domiciled or resident in China, the Chinese court shall have jurisdiction;

Second, if the two parties reach a divorce agreement, the Chinese court can accept the case and take jurisdiction. When the two parties have reached a consensus on the divorce issues, generally, the domestic court can accept the preparation of a civil mediation document;

Third, the jurisdiction of the response. According to Article 234 of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China: "If in a civil action in respect of a case involving foreign element, the defendant raises no object to the jurisdiction of a people's court and responds to the action by making his defence, he shall be deemed to have accepted that this people's court has jurisdiction over the case."

Birth Registration

Foreign infants born in China will not obtain Chinese nationality, but they need to apply for birth registration and a visa. Article 40 of the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that for foreign infants born in China, their parents or agents shall, within 60 days after they are born, on the strength of the birth certificates, go through the formalities for stay/residence registration for them with the exit/entry administrations of public security organs under people's governments at or above the county level in the places of their parents' stay or residence.

To register, you need to provide a birth certificate of the foreign infant, as well as the passports and visas of both parents. You may also need to submit other materials in accordance with local requirements. For detailed requirements, please visit the official website of the local government or call the local public security organ/police station for consultation.

Death Registration

For foreigners who decease in China, their relatives, guardians or agents shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, on the strength of the medical certificates of death, report their death to the exit/entry administrations of the public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level to cancel their stay or residence permits.

(1) The aftermath of the death of a foreigner in China shall be handled by his or her employer if there is one; otherwise, the public security organs shall handle the matter together with relevant departments.

(2) If the death is due to natural causes, the family members, guardians, or agents of the deceased shall bring the deceased's passport and medical certificate of death to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ of the local people's government at or above the county level to report the death and cancel the foreigner's stay/residence permit.

If the death is unnatural, the relevant person or the discoverer shall immediately report it to the public security organ. The criminal investigation department of the public security organ or the forensic doctor of the judicial organ shall determine the cause of death based on the results of the on-site investigation or autopsy and issue a relevant appraisal opinion. After applying for a medical certificates of death from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, it shall be reported to the exit-entry administration authorities of the public security organ of the local people's government at or above the county level, and the foreigner's stay/residence permit shall be canceled.

(3) The handling of the bodies of foreigners who died in China should respect the wishes of the deceased's family or the embassy or consulate of their country in China. The bodies may be cremated locally or sent back to their home country.

If cremation is required, the deceased's family members, guardians, or agents should go to the funeral home with relevant certificates to go through the cremation procedures.

The transportation of corpses out of the country shall be handled by the family of the deceased or their authorized agents in accordance with relevant regulations of China through the local international corpse transportation carrier set up by the International Corpse Transportation Network Service Center of the China Funeral Association. When the coffin is transported out of China, it is necessary to hold a medical certificate of death or death appraisal, a certificate of embalming issued by the funeral parlor, and a coffin export permit issued by the health and epidemic prevention department.

[Article 40 of the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China]

Dog Keeping Tips



Most cities in China prohibit the keeping of fierce dogs and large dogs such as Tibetan mastiffs, Rottweilers, and pit bulls, and have made regulations on the adult height of dogs allowed to be kept and the list of banned dogs. Some cities are divided into key management areas and general management areas, and the prohibition requirements in key management areas are stricter. The Civil Code of the People's Republic of China stipulates that if dangerous animals such as fierce dogs that are prohibited from being kept cause damage to others, the animal breeder or manager shall bear tortious liability. If you need to keep a dog, please check the local dog management regulations in advance, or consult the local public security and other competent departments for details.

Notarization Acceptance Conditions

China's Rules for Notarization Procedure clearly state that notarization matters should be accepted by the notarial agency at the place of residence, habitual residence, place of conduct, or place of occurrence of the applicant. When applying for notarization from a notarial agency, one should fill in the notarization application form, and also submit their identity certificates, the document for notarization application, and supporting materials. If the application is entrusted to another person, the agent shall submit the authorization letter of the third party. Notarial agencies may accept applications that meet the following conditions:

(1) The applicant has an interest in the matter for which notarization is sought;

(2) There is no dispute between the applicants regarding the matters for notarization;

(3) The matters for which notarization is applied are within the prescribed scope;

(4) The matter for which notarization is applied complies with relevant regulations and the scope of notarization services that the notarial office may accept within its practice area.

Scope of Notarization

Based on applications from natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations, notarial agencies shall perform notarial acts for the following notarial matters:

(1) Contracts;

(2) Inheritance;

(3) Authorization, declarations, bestowal, wills;

(4) Distribution of property;

(5) Tendering and auctioning;

(6) Marital status, kinship, and adoption relationships;

(7) Birth, existence, death, identity, experience, education, degrees, positions, titles, and criminal records;

(8) Articles of associations;

(9) Preservation of evidence;

(10) The signature, seal, and date on documents, and copies or photocopies of the documents are consistent with the original;

(11) Other notarial matters voluntarily applied for by natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations.

For matters that shall be notarized as required by laws and administrative regulations, the relevant natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations shall apply to a notary agency for notarization.

[Excerpt from Article 11 of the Notarization Law of the People's Republic of China.

For detailed procedures, please refer to the Rules on Notarization Procedures on the official website of the Ministry of Justice.]

Tips

If you need notarization services, you may initiate an online notarization application in the Notarization module of the China Legal Services Network, or you may search for an offline notary office in your city and go there for the due procedures.

China Legal Services Network
http://www.12348.gov.cn/#/publicies/notarization/notarization



Notarial Agencies for Application

(1) A natural person, legal person, or other organization may apply for notarization at a notarial office at their place of residence, habitual residence, place of conduct or place where the facts occurred;

(2) Applications for notarization involving real estate should be submitted to the notary office where the real estate is located;

(3) Applications for notarization involving real estate, such as powers of attorney, declarations, gifts, or wills, may be governed by the provisions of paragraph (2).

Illegal Residence

Foreigners who stay or reside in China shall not engage in activities that are inconsistent with the purpose of their stay or residence and shall leave China before the expiration of the prescribed stay or residence period. Foreigners who have any of the following circumstances in China shall be deemed to be illegally residing:

(1) Staying or residing beyond the duration specified in his or her visa, stay/residence permit;

(2) Overstaying the visa-free period and failing to obtain a stay/residence permit;

(3) The activities of foreigners go beyond the restricted area of stay/residence;

(4) Other circumstances where foreigners reside illegally.

Tips

Depending on the severity of the situation, foreigners who reside illegally may face penalties such as warnings, fines, limited-time departure orders, and deportation.

Illegal Employment

Any of the following acts of foreigners shall be deemed unlawful employment:

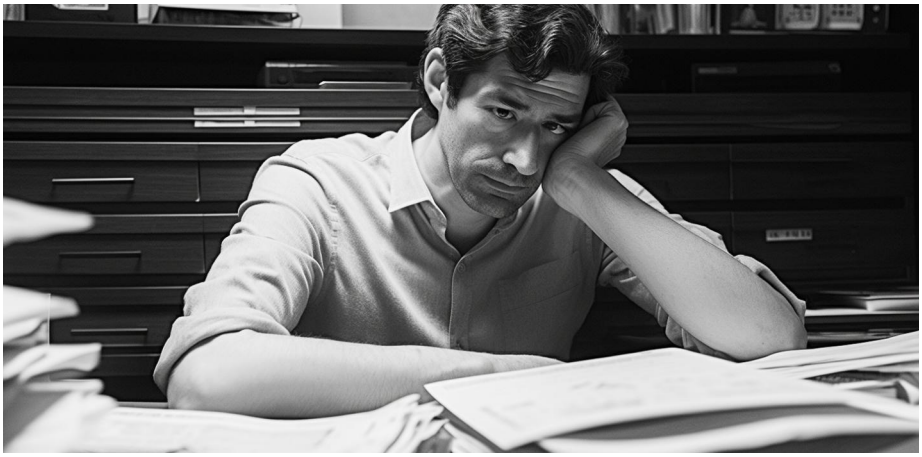
(1) Working in China without obtaining work permits or work-type residence permits in accordance with relevant regulations;

(2) Working in China beyond the scope prescribed in the work permit;

(3) Foreign students work in violation of the regulations on the administration of foreign students working to support their study in China and work beyond the prescribed scope of jobs or prescribed time limit.

Tips

Unlawfully employed foreigners, individuals (entities) who introduce jobs to ineligible foreigners, and those individuals or entities that illegally employ foreigners may face fines of RMB 5,000 to 100,000, detention for 5 to 15 days, deportation, and other penalties, depending on the severity.



Others

Disturbing Noise

According to Article 58 of the Law on Penalties for Administration of Public Security: A person who, in violation of the provisions of the law on prevention and control of pollution by the noise emitted in the course of social activities, makes noise to impair the daily life of another person shall be given a warning; and if he fails to make amends after the warning, he shall be fined not less than 200 yuan but not more than 500 yuan.

Narcotics

Narcotics, as defined by Chinese law, refer to opium, heroin, methamphetamine (Ice), morphine, cannabis (marijuana), cocaine, and other narcotic and psychotropic substances that are state-regulated and addictive.

Drunk

If you are drunk and pose a threat to yourself, the lives of others, property or public safety, protective measures will be taken to restrain you until you regain sobriety.

04

WORK IN CHINA



Work in China

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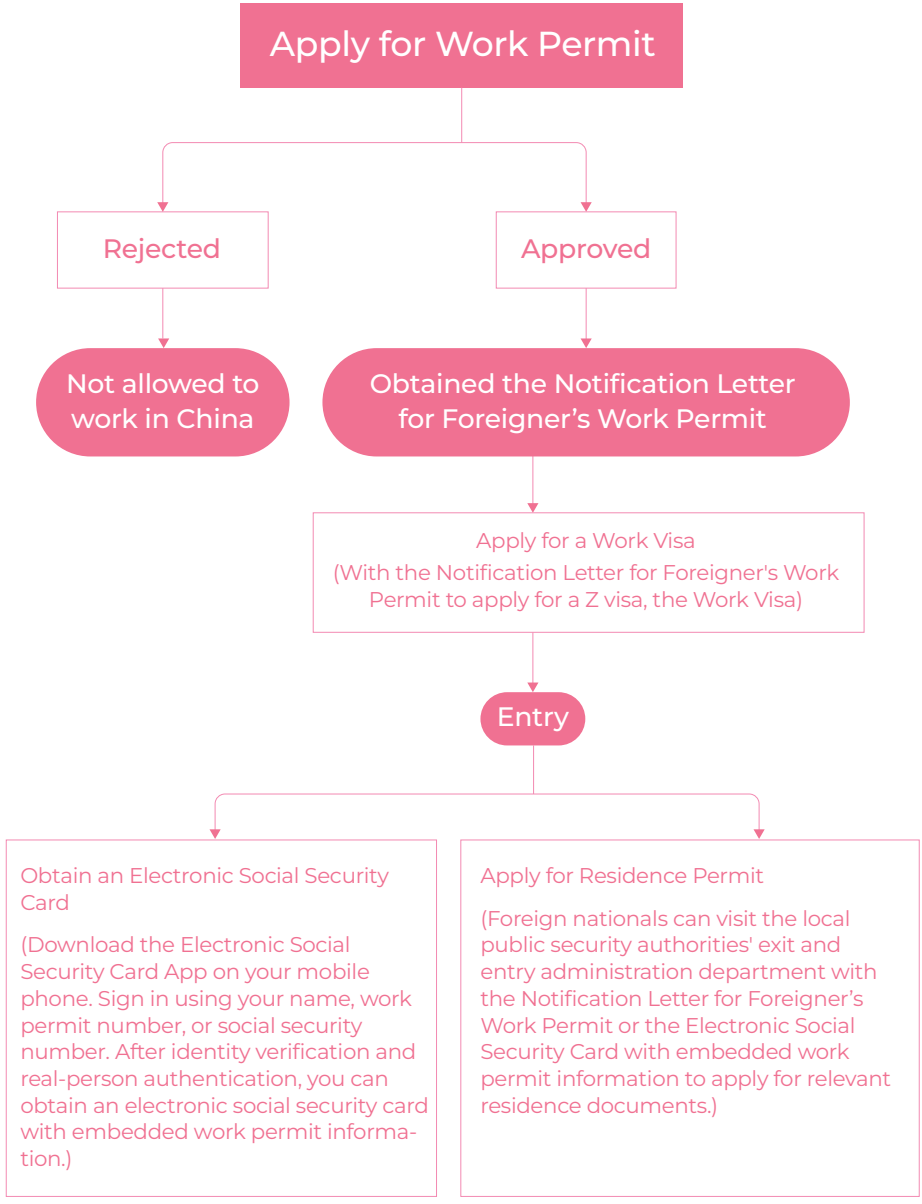
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Foreigners who work in China shall obtain work permits in accordance with relevant regulations. Those coming to China for short-term work assignments and foreign university graduates seeking employment in China should also obtain relevant qualifications.



Application Requirements

Foreign nationals shall meet the following conditions to work in China:

(1) Aged 18 or above and in good health;

(2) Possess the necessary professional skills and relevant work experience to perform the job;

(3) No criminal record;

(4) Have a confirmed employer;

(5) Hold a valid passport or other passport-equivalent travel document.

Online query address for the Classification Standards for Foreigners Working in China (Trial):
https://fuwu.most.gov.cn/r/cms/zwpt/web/pdf/wgrlhzq/20180731103648_983.pdf

Application Materials

Materials required for applying for the Notification Letter for Foreigner's Work Permit (for working in China for more than 90 days (exclusive))

(1) *Application Form for Foreigner's Work Permit* (for working in China for more than 90 days (exclusive));

(2) Proof of work experience;

(3) Highest degree (educational qualification) certificate or relevant approval documents, professional qualification certificate;

(4) Certificate of No Criminal Record;

(5) Certificate of Physical Examination;

(6) Employment contract or employment certificate (including a dispatch letter from a multinational company);

(7) Applicant's passport or international travel documents;

(8) A front-facing bare-headed photo of the applicant taken within six months;

(9) Relevant certification documents of accompanying family members.

Documents required for applying for a Notification Letter for Foreigner's Work Permit (for working in China for up to 90 days, inclusive) or an Invitation Letter for Foreign Experts to China

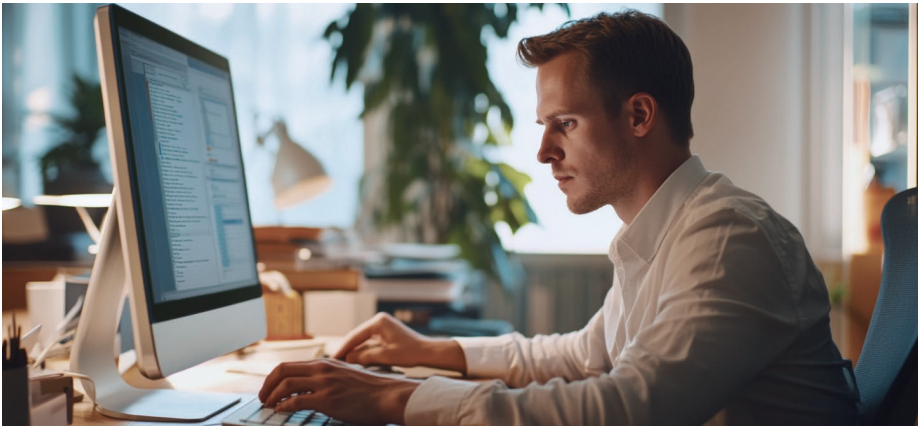
(1) Notification Letter for Foreigner's Work Permit (for working in China for up to 90 days, inclusive) or an Invitation Letter for Foreign Experts to China;

(2) Employment contract, project contract, cooperation agreement or invitation statement of the inviting entity;

(3) Applicant's passport or international travel document.

Work Permit Application

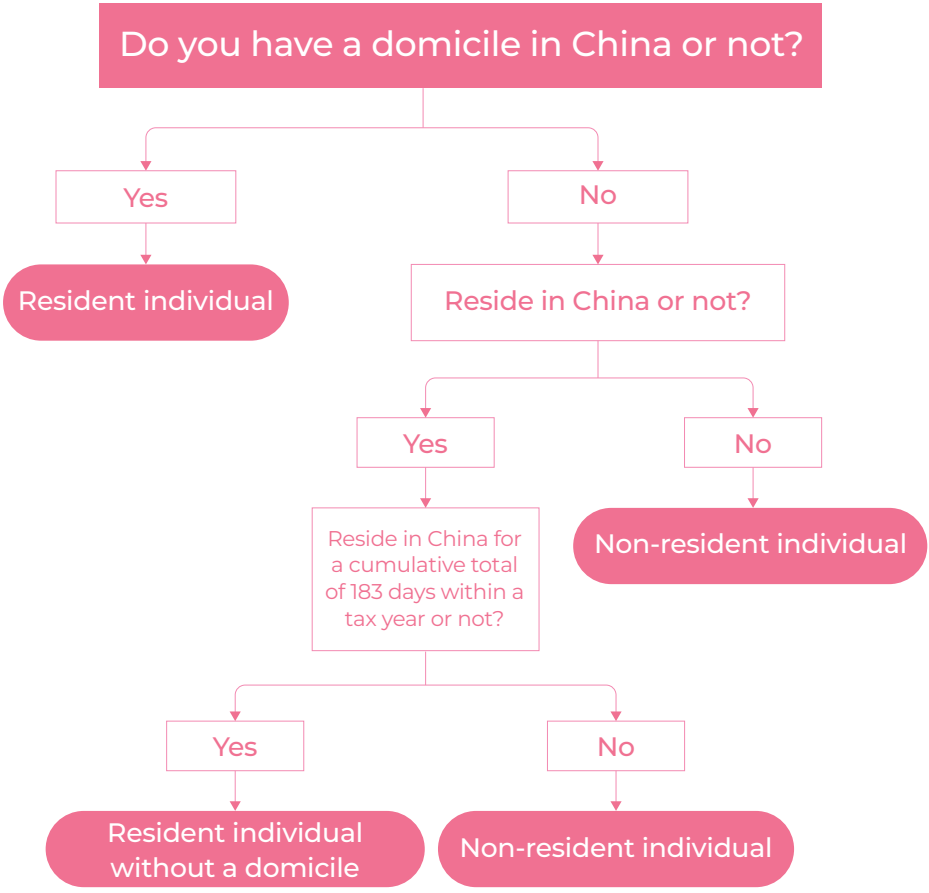
The application, extension, change and cancellation of work permits are all handled online in the Management and Service System for Foreigners Working in China. Foreigners do not need to apply for a physical work permit after entering China. For those who have already obtained a physical work permit, in accordance with the principle of "no change, no renewal", when applying for an extension or change of the existing work permit, follow the new procedures for the integration of the certificate and the card.



Resident Individuals and Non-Resident Individuals

Foreign nationals working in China shall pay individual income tax in accordance with the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China.

An individual who is domiciled in China, or an individual who is not domiciled in China but has resided in China for an aggregate of 183 days or more within a tax year, shall be regarded as a resident individual. An individual who is not domiciled in China and does not reside in China, or an individual who is not domiciled in China but has resided in China for less than an accumulated 183 days within a tax year, shall be regarded as a non-resident individual.



Taxable Scope

The following categories of individual income shall be subject to individual income tax:

(1) Income from wages and salaries;

(2) Income from remuneration for personal services;

(3) Income from author's remuneration;

(4) Income from royalties;

(5) Income from business income;

(6) Income from interest, dividends and bonuses;

(7) Income from leasing of assets;

(8) Income from transfer of assets; and

(9) Incidental income.

For forms of income (1) through (4) in the preceding paragraph (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Comprehensive Income") earned by a resident individual, they shall be aggregated on a tax year basis to calculate the individual income tax payable while the same earned by a non-resident individual shall be calculated separately on a monthly or transaction basis. For forms of income (5) through (9) in the preceding paragraph, the individual income tax payable shall be calculated separately pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

Individual Income Tax Rates

(1) For comprehensive income in excess of the specified amounts, progressive tax rates ranging from 3 percent to 45 percent shall apply;

(2) For income from business operation in excess of the specified amounts, progressive tax rates ranging from 5 percent to 35 percent shall apply (see schedule of tax rates attached); and

(3) For income from interest, dividends or bonuses, income from leasing of assets, income from transfer of assets, and incidental income, a flat tax rate of 20 percent shall apply.

[For details on the progressive tax rates, please refer to the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China]



Individual Income Tax Preferential Policies

Where the number of years in each of which an individual who does not have residence in China has stayed for a total of 183 days or more in China is less than 6 years consecutively, he or she may, after filing a report with the tax authority having jurisdiction, be exempt from individual income tax on his or her income derived from outside China paid by overseas entities or individuals.

An individual who does not have a residence in China and has stayed in China for a total of less than 90 days during a tax year shall be exempt from individual income tax on the part of his or her income which is derived from inside China and paid by employer outside China and not borne by the employer's institutions or venues inside China.

Reasonable housing, food, and laundry allowances received by foreign individuals in non-cash or reimbursement form shall be exempt from individual income tax. Taxpayers shall, when filing salary income tax returns in the month following the initial receipt or any change in amount/payment method of such allowances, submit supporting documents to the competent tax authorities for verification and tax-exemption approval.

Relocation income reimbursed to foreign individuals for assuming or leaving positions in China shall be tax-exempt for the reasonable part, subject to submission of valid supporting documents and approval by the tax authorities. However, monthly/regular payments labeled as "relocation expenses" by foreign-invested enterprises to foreign employees shall be taxed as salary income.

Domestic and overseas business trip subsidies received by foreign individuals at reasonable standards shall be exempt from individual income tax. The taxpayer shall submit supporting documents (photocopies of transportation/accommodation invoices or the company's official travel itinerary) to the competent tax authorities for tax-exemption approval.

Foreign individuals shall be exempt from tax on family visit travel expenses, provided that they submit photocopies of transportation receipts. The exemption applies only to expenses verified by the tax authorities as genuinely used for personal visits, with a reasonable frequency and expenditure limit annually.

Language training fees and children's education subsidies for studies in China shall be tax-exempt within reasonable limits. Taxpayers shall provide valid expenditure vouchers and proof of education duration to the tax authorities for review.

Tips

1. Criteria for determining the length of residence of individuals without domicile in China:

(1) Where an individual without Chinese domicile has a single departure exceeding 30 days during any calendar year in which they accumulate 183+ days of residence in China, the consecutive-year count for 183-day residence shall restart.

(2) The cumulative days in China shall be calculated based on physical presence. A full day (24+ hours) in China counts as one residence day; partial days shall not be counted.

2. Foreign individuals qualifying as tax residents may elect either special additional IIT deductions or tax exemptions for housing/language training/children's education subsidies. Such election shall be binding for the entire tax year and may not be altered (valid through December 31, 2027).

Tax Year

From January 1 to December 31 of the Gregorian calendar.

Calculation of Taxable Income

Individual income derived by resident individuals from China and overseas shall be subject to individual income tax pursuant to the provisions of this law. For a resident individual's comprehensive income, the taxable income shall be the amount remaining after deducting 60,000 yuan, special deductions, specific additional deductions and other deductions as prescribed by laws and regulations.

Income received by a non-resident individual from within China shall be subject to individual income tax pursuant to the provisions of this law. For the salary and wage income of non-resident individuals, the taxable income shall be the balance of the monthly income after deducting 5,000 yuan. For incomes from remuneration for personal services, author's remuneration, and royalties, the taxable income shall be the amount of each income.

Declaration Period

A taxpayer who derives taxable income without a withholding obligor shall duly submit the prescribed individual tax return and settle the corresponding tax liabilities with the competent tax authority no later than the 15th day of the month immediately following the month in which the income is accrued.

A resident individual who derives income from outside China shall file tax returns and make payments between March 1 and June 30 of the year following the year in which the income is obtained.

A non-resident individual who derives wages and/or salaries from two or more income sources within the territory of China shall duly file the prescribed individual income return and settle all outstanding tax liabilities with the competent tax authority no later than the 15th day of the month immediately following the month in which the income is accrued.

Social Insurance Enrollment Requirements for Foreigners in China

Foreigners covered in the social insurance system shall be entitled to social insurance benefits in China in accordance with the law once the qualifying conditions are met.

A foreigner working within the territory of China shall refer to a non-Chinese national who is in possession of an employment permit, such as Foreigner's Work Permit, or Press Card for Resident Foreign Correspondent, Residence Permit, or the Permanent Residence Permit of Foreigners, and is lawfully working within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

A foreigner working within the territory of China from a state which has signed a bilateral or multilateral social insurance agreement with China shall be governed by the said agreement with regard to his or her social insurance affairs.

[For details, please refer to the Interim Measures for Social Insurance System Coverage of Foreigners Working within the Territory of China]



Required Documents and Procedures for Insurance Enrollment

The employer of a foreigner or the foreigner himself may register for insurance through the social security online service hall or the social security agency with the Notification Letter for Foreigner's Work Permit or the electronic social security card. After verifying the work permit information, the social security agency will establish a social security number for the foreigner who meets the insurance requirements, and the social security card management service department will issue a physical social security card to him. Once the foreigner has applied for and obtained the physical card, the electronic social security card will provide standard services to him or her.

Employees who are nationals of countries that have signed bilateral or multilateral agreements (or agreements, hereinafter referred to as agreements) with China on social insurance premiums shall be exempted from the obligation to pay premiums for the specified insurance types within the prescribed period in accordance with the provisions of the agreement if they provide proof of participation in insurance issued by the agreement country within three months of obtaining employment documents in China in accordance with the law. For those who cannot provide proof of participation in insurance issued by the agreement country three months after obtaining employment documents in China in accordance with the law, social insurance premiums shall be collected in accordance with regulations and corresponding late payment fees shall be charged. For insurance types outside the agreement and those specified in the agreement beyond the prescribed period, they shall be required to pay social insurance premiums in accordance with regulations.

In principle, the age at which foreigners employed in China receive pension benefits shall comply with the relevant provisions of the current retirement age policy. Maternity insurance expenses incurred by foreigners in China shall be paid by the maternity insurance fund, and the specific measures shall be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

[For details, please refer to the Notice of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Issues Concerning the Participation of Employed Foreigners in Social Insurance]

Receiving Social Insurance Benefits

If a foreigner is employed, the employer shall, within 30 days from the date on which the employment certificate is handled, handle the social insurance registration for the foreigner. Typically, the social insurance agency will assign a social security number and issue a Social Security Card of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Social Security Card"). Foreigners who participate in social insurance and meet the conditions shall enjoy social insurance benefits in accordance with the law. They may use their social security cards to access treatment at designated public hospitals in their area, purchase medicines at designated medical insurance pharmacies, and use their cards to cover a part of their medical expenses.

A foreigner who meets the statutory conditions for receiving a pension may enjoy pension insurance benefits in accordance with the law.

If a foreigner leaves China before reaching the prescribed age for receiving a pension, his or her personal social insurance account shall be retained, and if he or she returns to China for employment, the contribution period shall be calculated cumulatively.

If the social insurance relationship is terminated upon a written application of the foreigner, the balance in the foreigner's personal social insurance account may be paid to the foreigner in a lump sum.

When a foreigner dies, the balance in his or her personal social insurance account may be inherited in accordance with the law.

[For details, please refer to the Interim Measures for Social Insurance System Coverage of Foreigners Working within the Territory of China]

Tips

Foreigners receiving monthly social insurance benefits outside China shall undergo annual eligibility verification by submitting either a Proof of Survival issued by the Chinese embassy/consulate in their country of residence, or a document notarized by local authorities and authenticated by Chinese diplomatic missions, with the alternative option of completing online verification through designated platforms, while provisions in international treaties ratified by China shall take precedence where applicable.

Foreign nationals who legally enter the country shall undergo annual verification of their eligibility for social insurance benefits, which may be completed either through the designated online self-service platform in accordance with relevant regulations or by personally certifying their survival status at the local social insurance administration office.

Handling Labor Disputes

In case of labor disputes, individuals may either call China's national public service hotline 12333 or file a formal complaint with the local Human Resources and Social Security Bureau.

Foreigners lacking valid employment authorization are expressly excluded from protections under China's Labor Contract Law, particularly regarding unlawful termination provisions.

Tips

Official Website of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security: www.mohrss.gov.cn



Start-ups & Investment

Foreign natural persons, enterprises or other organizations (collectively referred to as "foreign investors") may invest directly or indirectly in China.

Foreign investment projects shall undergo the approval or filing procedures. Projects within the scope of the Catalogue of Investment Projects Verified and Approved by the Government are subject to review and approval by relevant authorities, and projects outside the scope are required to be registered with the local government investment authorities.

05

STUDY IN CHINA



Study in China

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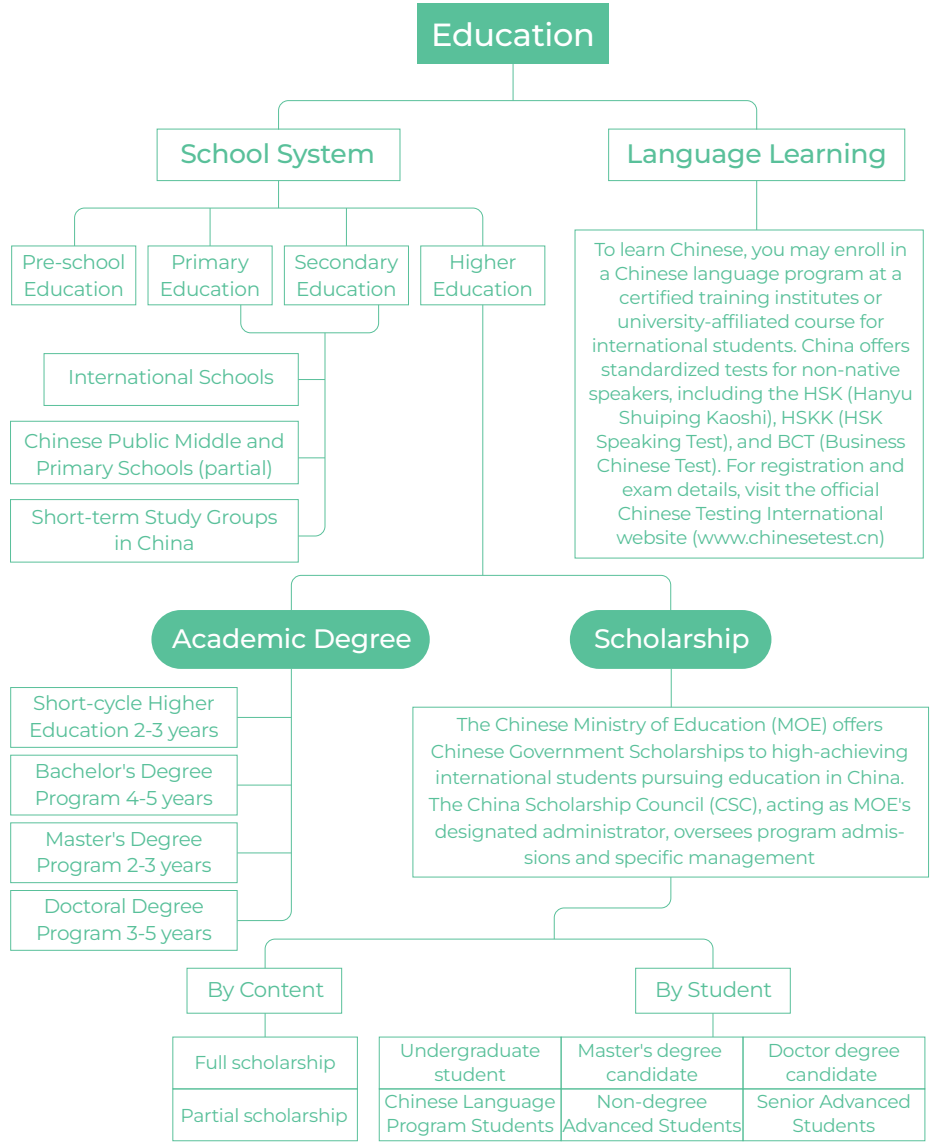
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Foreign students holding Chinese permanent residence status are entitled to access compulsory education and regular senior high school education in China. They shall register, enroll, and graduate in accordance with the requirements and processes prescribed by national and local education authorities.

Work-Study Conditions

Where a foreigner holding a residence permit for study intends to engage in off-campus work-study or internship, he or she shall, upon the approval of the school, apply to the exit and entry administration authority of the public security organ to have such information as the location and duration of the work-study program or internship placement specified in his or her residence permit. A foreigner holding a residence permit for study shall not engage in any off-campus work-study or internship unless the information prescribed in the preceding paragraph is specified in his or her residence permit.

[For details, please refer to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administration of the Entry and Exit of Foreigners]

According to relevant regulations, foreign applicants for work-study programs in China must meet the following basic conditions:

(1) They shall be at least 18 years old and meet the physical requirements for work-study positions;

(2) They shall hold a valid residence permit for students in China with a remaining valid residence period of more than six months;

(3) They shall abide by Chinese laws and regulations and school rules and regulations, have good conduct and performance, and have no criminal record or violation of regulations or disciplines;

(4) They are undergraduate students/short-cycle higher education students, postgraduate students, students seeking advanced training, or research scholars who have studied in the current school for more than one year;

(5) Their academic progress and attendance rate meet school requirements.

Furthermore, international students may only conduct work-study activities within the prefecture-level municipal jurisdiction of their host institution. The permitted working hours are strictly capped at 8 weekly / 40 monthly hours during semesters; 16 weekly / 80 monthly hours during vacations. Each work-study permit's validity shall not surpass either the student's residence permit duration or a maximum of 12 months.

[For details, please refer to the Management Measures for International Students' Work-Study Programs in Higher Education Institutions]

According to Article 11 of the Regulations on Work-Study of International Students in Higher Education Institutions:

International students engaging in off-campus work-study must, within 10 days, submit an employment agreement, school certification letter, and supporting documents to the local Public Security Bureau's Exit-Entry Administration department to obtain a residence permit endorsement specifying the employer's details and authorized work period. Holding a residence permit without such endorsement prohibits participation in off-campus work-study activities.

International students who need to change their off-campus work-study employer or duration must, within 10 days, submit a new employment agreement and school certification letter to the local Public Security Bureau's Exit-Entry Administration department to apply for an update to their residence permit endorsement.

International students who terminate their off-campus work-study activities due to employer-initiated agreement termination or other circumstances must, within 10 days, submit a formal written notice to their host institution and complete the required endorsement updates with the local Public Security Bureau's Exit-Entry Administration department.



Illegal Employment and Penalties

Foreign students who violate the work-study management regulations by engaging in employment beyond the prescribed job scope or time limit shall be deemed as illegally employed.

Foreigners engaged in illegal employment, individuals/entities facilitating such employment, or employers illegally hiring foreigners may face penalties including fines ranging from 5,000 yuan to 100,000 yuan, detention for 5-15 days, or deportation, depending on the severity of the violation.

[In accordance with Articles 43, 62, and 80 of the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China.]

Scholarships

The Chinese Government Scholarship program sponsors outstanding international students and scholars for academic studies and research at Chinese higher education institutions. The Ministry of Education (MOE) has authorized the China Scholarship Council (CSC) to administer student recruitment and program management under this national scholarship framework.

How to obtain the latest information about the Chinese Government Scholarships?

You can visit the website of the China Scholarship Council (http://www.campuschina.org/ or http://www-w.csc.edu.cn/studyinchina) for the latest information on scholarships. You can also directly contact Chinese embassies and consulates abroad and Chinese government scholarship institutions for relevant information.

When to apply for the Chinese Government Scholarships? How to apply? What programs are available there?

The annual application window for the Chinese Government Scholarship Program runs from early January through early April. Applicants shall submit complete documentation directly to their designated application agencies (e.g., Chinese embassies or target universities). Program-specific requirements are detailed in the table below:

Scholarship Program Name	Application Period	Program Acceptance Department	Application Type	Scholarship Details
Country-Specific Bilateral Projects	Generally from early January to early April (the specific application time is subject to the time specified by each acceptance department)	Domestic student dispatching department	Undergraduates, master's degree candidates, doctoral candidates, general advanced students, senior advanced students	Full scholarship
University Program		Some Chinese universities	Master's degree candidates and doctoral candidates	Full scholarship
Great Wall Scholarship Program		National Commission for UNESCO in the country	General advanced students and senior advanced students	Full scholarship
China-EU Student Exchange Program		Education and Culture Office of the Chinese Mission to the European Union	Graduate students, undergraduate students and advanced students	Full scholarship
China-AUN Program		AUN Secretariat	Master's degree candidates and doctoral candidates	Full scholarship
Pacific Islands Forum Scholarship Program		Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	Undergraduate students, graduate students, and advanced students	Full scholarship
World Meteorological Organization Program		World Meteorological Organization Secretariat	Undergraduate and master's degree students majoring in meteorology, hydrology, and water resources	Partial scholarship

What is the application process for the Chinese Government Scholarships? What are the dos and don'ts?

The basic flow of applying for the Chinese Government Scholarship is shown in the flow chart below. The application process for each program is slightly different, so please refer to the details of each program.

Apply to the scholarship program acceptance department and obtain recommendation qualification.

↓

Contact your target university to obtain a pre-admission letter. If this letter is absent from your application materials, your final placement may differ from your initial university choice.

↓

Register and log in to the China Scholarship Council Online Application System for Studying in China, fill in the application information electronically, submit online and print the Chinese Government Scholarship Application Form.

↓

Send the application materials to the specific scholarship program acceptance department within the specified time. If you have received a pre-admission notice from a Chinese university, please attach it to the application materials. Failure to provide all required documents may lead to disqualification.

For applications containing a valid pre-admission notice, the China Scholarship Council (CSC) will conduct a preliminary review and forward the materials directly to the issuing institution for final admission confirmation.

For applications lacking a pre-admission notice, the China Scholarship Council (CSC) will allocate placements based on the applicant's academic preferences. CSC reserves the right to adjust the proposed institution, major, funding category, or scholarship duration in accordance with institutional capacity and national priorities, with final admission decisions rendered by the host university.

↓

Upon approval by the China Scholarship Council (CSC), the final admission results will be returned to the respective program-administrating agencies for onward delivery to applicants. All results shall be announced by the administering agencies no later than 31 July each year, with applicants advised to contact their designated scholarship-administrating agency for result inquiries.

What materials are required to apply for the Chinese Government Scholarships?

Generally, the following materials are required:

(1) Application Form for Chinese Government Scholarship (filled in Chinese or English);

(2) Notarized certificate of highest academic qualification;

(3) Academic transcripts of the institution you attended before coming to China;

(4) Plans for study or research in China;

(5) Letter of recommendation;

(6) Students applying for music majors must submit a CD of their works, while students applying for fine arts majors must provide a CD of 2 sketches, 2 color paintings, and 2 other pieces;

(7) Applicants under the age of 18 must submit relevant legal documents of their legal guardians in China;

(8) Applicants who come to China to study for more than 6 months shall submit a photo-copy of the Foreigner Physical Examination Form;

(9) Pre-admission letter issued by the designated host university;

(10) If you have obtained an HSK score report, please also attach a photocopy of it with the application materials. All application materials must be compiled in the specified sequence above and bound at the top-left corner into two identical sets. Original documents will not be returned.



Is it a must to study in Chinese to apply for the Chinese Government Scholarships?

The Chinese Government Scholarship undergraduate programs are exclusively delivered in Chinese. Scholarship recipients pursuing bachelor's degrees must complete a one-year preparatory study at designated institutions. Formal degree studies may commence only after passing the preparatory assessment.

For graduate and advanced studies, Chinese is generally the language of instruction, though some institutions offer English-taught programs in specific disciplines (detailed information available at http://www.campuschina.org).

Scholarship recipients opting for Chinese-taught programs with insufficient Chinese proficiency must complete 1-2 years of mandatory language training before beginning degree studies, contingent upon meeting their host university's admission standards; failure to comply will result in termination of scholarship eligibility. Specifically, students in STEM, economics, management, law, or arts disciplines require 1 year of Chinese study, while those in humanities, history, philosophy, or traditional Chinese medicine programs may need up to 2 years, with exemptions granted to students in English-taught programs or those already meeting Chinese proficiency requirements.





Which Chinese universities offer Chinese Government Scholarships?

Please visit http://www.csc.edu.cn/studyinchina or http://www.campuschina.org for more information.

Can applicants apply for Chinese Government Scholarships directly from Chinese universities?

Only Chinese universities that undertake the University Program can accept scholarship applications from applicants. For a list of universities under the program, please visit http://www.csc.edu.cn/studyinchina or http://www-w.campuschina.org.

Can applicants apply for more than one scholarship program?

Yes, but if an applicant is recommended for admission by multiple programs or multiple schools, their scholarship eligibility will only be retained for one program or one school.

How to check the scholarship admission results?

Each scholarship program acceptance department will announce the final admission results before July 31 each year. Applicants can check the admission results with the scholarship program acceptance department they applied for.

Tips

For specific scholarship matters, please contact the China Scholarship Council's International Student Admissions Department. The contact information is as follows:

Website: www.campuschina.org

Asian Affairs

Tel: (86-10) 66093923

E-mail: asia-admission@csc.edu.cn

African Affairs

Tel: (86-10) 66093928

E-mail: africa-admission@csc.edu.cn

European Affairs

Tel: (86-10) 66093921

E-mail: europe-admission@csc.edu.cn

Americas and Oceania Affairs

Tel: (86-10) 66093578

E-mail: americas-admission@csc.edu.cn
oceania-admission@csc.edu.cn

Chinese Learning and Examination

Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK)	The Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK) is an international standardized examination administered under the International Chinese Language Proficiency Framework and HSK Test Specifications. It assesses non-native speakers' ability to utilize Chinese in daily, academic, and professional contexts. HSK results serve as: Mandatory proof of language proficiency for international students applying to Chinese institutions or scholarships; Official language credential for foreigners seeking employment, permanent residency, or immigration status in China. For examination details, visit the official Chinese Testing International website: https://www.chinesetest.cn/HSK
Chinese Proficiency Oral Test (HSKK)	This examination assesses oral Chinese proficiency of non-native speakers through three levels: HSKK (Elementary), HSKK (Intermediate), and HSKK (Advanced). Test-takers provide recorded responses for evaluation. For details, visit Chinese Testing International: https://www.chinesetest.cn/HSKK
Youth Chinese Test (YCT)	The focus is on testing the ability of primary and secondary school students whose first language is not Chinese to communicate in Chinese in daily life. The YCT exam is divided into two parts: a written test and an oral test, which are independent of each other. The written test includes four levels; the oral test includes two levels. For more information about the exam, please visit the Chinese Test Service Network (https://www.chinesetest.cn/YCT)
Business Chinese Test (BCT)	The focus is on testing the ability of non-native Chinese speakers to communicate in Chinese in business or working situations. The BCT test is divided into two independent parts: a written test and an oral test. The written test includes BCT (A) and BCT (B). For test details, please visit the Chinese Test Service Network (https://www.chinesetest.cn/BCT)
Medical Chinese Proficiency Test (MCT)	The Medical Chinese Proficiency Test (MCT) is mainly for international medical students, students studying medicine in Chinese abroad, and medical staff who do not speak Chinese as their first language and conduct clinical diagnosis and treatment in Chinese at home and abroad. It tests their ability to communicate in Chinese with patients, medical staff and related personnel in medical/healthcare scenarios. For more information about the test, please visit the Chinese Test Service Network (https://www.chinesetest.cn/MCT)

For other information related to Chinese language learning and tests, please visit the official website of the Chinese Language Exchange and Cooperation Center of the Ministry of Education of China at http://www.chinese.cn.
Address: No. 129, Deshengmenwai Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, China
Tel: (86-10) 53916666; (86-10) 53936666
Public email: zonghe@chinese.cn

06

TRAVEL IN CHINA



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Hotel Accommodation

Accommodation Registration

In accordance with the Regulations on Public Security Administration of the Hotel Industry, all foreign nationals entering China shall register for accommodation.

Hotels shall conduct mandatory guest registration. During the registration, they shall check the guests' identity documents and register all required information truthfully as prescribed by relevant regulations.

When accommodating foreign nationals, hotels shall additionally submit an accommodation registration form to the local public security agency within 24 hours.

Non-Hotel Accommodation

Foreign nationals residing or staying in accommodations other than hotels shall complete registration procedures with the local public security organ at the place of residence within 24 hours after check-in, either by themselves or through their host.

Foreign nationals failing to register for accommodation according to the regulations would be given a warning and may concurrently face a fine not exceeding 2,000 yuan. After accepting the punishment at the local public security organ, the foreign national shall bring his/her passport, the host's household registration booklet, and other required materials to apply for delayed accommodation registration and fill in a temporary accommodation registration form.

Hotel Reservation

Reservation by Apps

Reservations can be made through apps including Ctrip, Fliggy Travel, Qunar Travel, and Booking


Ctrip


Fliggy Travel


Qunar Travel



(Booking.com) Booking

Telephone Reservation

Call the hotel reservation number to make a reservation directly or call the intermediary customer service hotline to make a reservation on your behalf.

On-Site Reservation

Arrive at the hotel and present a valid ID of yours or the person staying at the hotel to make the reservation.

Scenic Area Overview

China boasts a total of 339 5A-level scenic spots and 57 world heritage sites, making it the country with the most diverse World Heritage categories in the world. It is also one of the countries with the highest number of mixed cultural and natural heritage sites.

Palace Museum (5A) Beijing



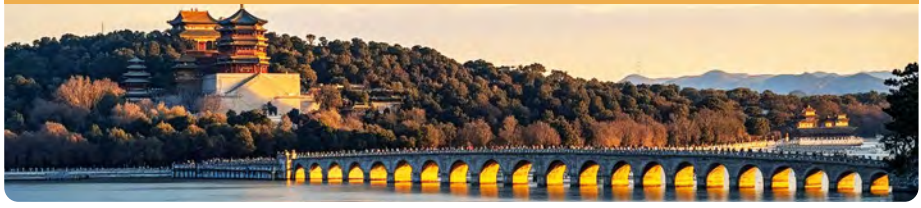
The Palace Museum in Beijing was established in 1925, based on the imperial palaces and collections of the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1655–1911) dynasties. It is a comprehensive national museum and also the largest ancient Chinese cultural and art museum. The majority of its cultural relics originate from the former collections of the Qing Dynasty palace.

Badaling Great Wall (5A) Beijing



The Badaling Great Wall is located in Yanqing District, northwest of Beijing. It is an outstanding representative of the Great Wall of China and the most complete and well-preserved section of the Great Wall. As the earliest open Great Wall scenic area, it is considered the essence of the Ming Great Wall. There is a famous Chinese saying: “He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man”. The Badaling section is a popular choice for a tour of the Great Wall.

Summer Palace (5A) Beijing



The Summer Palace is located in the west of Beijing and was a royal garden during the Qing Dynasty. Based on Kunming Lake and Wanshou Hill and modeled after the West Lake in Hangzhou, it incorporates design techniques of the famous gardens of Jiangnan (regions south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River). It is a large-scale landscape garden and the best-preserved royal garden in China, known as the Royal Garden Museum.

Temple of Heaven (5A) Beijing



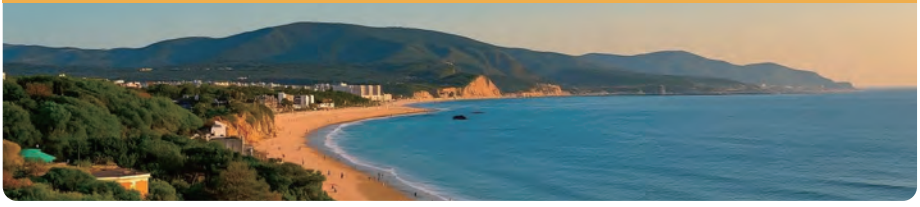
The Temple of Heaven is the largest existing ancient architectural complex for worshipping heaven in the world. It served as the site where emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties performed rituals to worship heaven and pray for good harvests. Located in the central area of Beijing, the Temple of Heaven is a masterpiece of ancient Chinese architecture and was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1998.

Shanhaiguan (5A) Qinhuangdao in Hebei



Shanhaiguan (Shanhai Pass) is located in the northeast part of Qinhuangdao City, Hebei Province. It is one of the most important passes in the eastern section of the Ming Great Wall and was constructed during the Ming Dynasty. Adjacent to the Yanshan Mountains in the north and facing the Bohai Sea in the east, Shanhaiguan is a well-preserved city gate with a complete defense system. It served as a crucial military fortress in ancient China and is famously known as the First Pass Under Heaven (Tianxia Diyi Guan).

Beidaihe (4A) Qinhuangdao in Hebei



Beidaihe Scenic Area is located on the eastern coast of Beidaihe District, Qinhuangdao City, Hebei Province. It is one of the four major summer resorts in China. The area features more than 6,600 hectares of forest and over 50 mu (3.33 hectares) of wetlands. The mudflats, lagoons, and slow-moving rivers formed at the mouths of the Daihe and Henghe rivers are listed as international wetlands. Known as the Beidaihe Wetland under the Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources, it is a famous bird-watching destination.

Jingyuetan (5A) Changchun in Jilin



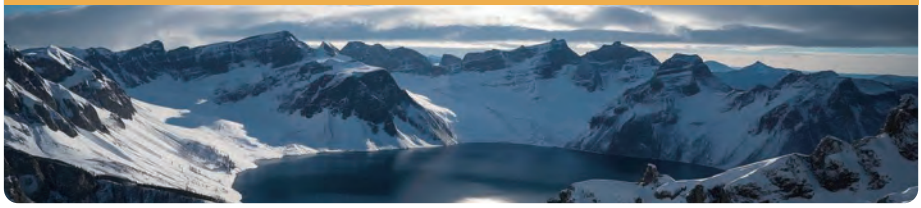
Jingyuetan National Scenic Area located in Changchun, Jilin Province, is a national scenic spot, a national forest park, and a national fitness center. The scenic area covers an area of 96.38 square kilometers, including a water area of 5.3 square kilometers and a forest coverage rate of up to 96%. Known as the “Pearl of the Green Sea” and “Urban Oxygen Bar”, it is the ecological green core and city card of Changchun.

Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime (5A)
Changchun in Jilin



The Palace Museum of the Manchurian Regime was once the residence of Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, during his reign as the puppet emperor of the so-called “Manchukuo” from 1932 to 1945. Today, the museum has been restored to reflect the environment in which Puyi lived and worked, displaying a large number of historical documents and cultural relics that provide insights into the life of the last emperor.

Changbai Mountain (5A) Changbai Mountain in Jilin



Changbai Mountain, located on the border between China and North Korea in Baishan City, Jilin Province, is a dormant volcano. The Tianchi (Heavenly Lake) at the summit of the main peak is a must-see attraction and a sacred place for prayers in the hearts of many visitors. The Changbai Mountain scenic area boasts a variety of natural wonders, including the Changbai Waterfall, Alpine Gardens, Jinjiang Grand Canyon, Forest Sea at the Valley Bottom, and Alpine Hot Springs.

Oriental Pearl Tower (5A) Shanghai



Oriental Pearl Tower, or “Oriental Pearl”, is located in Lujiazui, Pudong New Area, Shanghai. It is one of the iconic buildings in Shanghai, integrating multiple functions such as urban sightseeing, trendy dining, shopping and entertainment, historical exhibitions, Huangpu River cruises, conferences and performances, as well as broadcasting and television transmission.

The Bund (5A) Shanghai



The Bund is located along the Huangpu River in Shanghai, stretching approximately 1.5 kilometers. The diverse architectural complexes of different countries and the enchanting night views of the Huangpu River are the highlights of this iconic area. The Bund features dozens of classically inspired buildings with distinct styles, including the renowned Bank of China Building, Peace Hotel, Customs House, and HSBC Building. These structures evoke the former splendor of the "Wall Street of the Orient".

Yu Garden (4A) Shanghai



Yu Garden, located in Huangpu District, Shanghai, is a classical Jiangnan garden originally built in the Ming Dynasty, with a history of more than 450 years. It embodies the artistic style of southern Chinese gardens during the Ming and Qing dynasties, characterized by its "elegant tranquility, exquisite delicacy, and exquisite craftsmanship". The garden also houses a significant number of ancient trees, famous Ming and Qing furniture, calligraphy and paintings by renowned artists, clay sculptures, brick carvings, plaques, and couplets, all of which are valuable cultural relics.

West Lake (5A) Hangzhou, Zhejiang



The West Lake, surrounded by mountains on three sides, showcases the artistic style of "poetic and picturesque" landscape design that has been emphasized in the East since the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). Among its over 100 distinctive scenic spots, the Three Pools Mirroring the Moon, Spring Dawn at Su Causeway, Melting Snow at Broken Bridge, and Sunset Glow at Leifeng Pagoda are among the renowned "Ten Scenes of West Lake". The West Lake has also served as a testament to the development and inheritance of China's enduring cultural traditions, including Buddhism and Taoism, as well as the values of loyalty and filial piety, the pursuit of seclusion, book collection, tea meditation, and the study of seals.

Lingyin Temple (5A) Hangzhou, Zhejiang



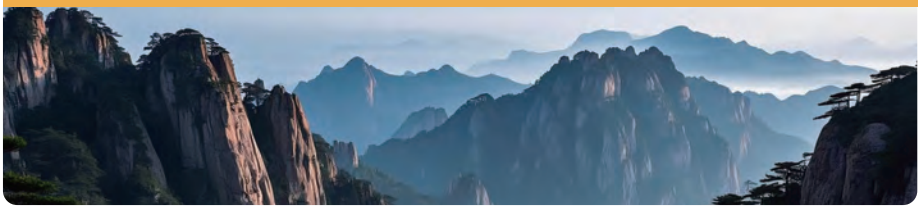
Lingyin Temple was first built in the first year of the Xianhe era of the Eastern Jin Dynasty (the year 326 AD) and has a history of about 1,700 years. It is one of the oldest and most famous Buddhist temples in Hangzhou. With its unique and superior Buddhist culture, magnificent and grand temple architecture, and beautiful and serene natural scenery, Lingyin Temple attracts visitors from both home and abroad, becoming a renowned Buddhist destination for learning Buddhism, sightseeing, praying for blessings, and enjoying leisure.

Liangzhu Ancient City Ruins Park (5A)
Hangzhou, Zhejiang



The Liangzhu Ancient City was the power and belief center of an early regional state in the area around Lake Taihu in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in China, dating back 5,300 to 4,300 years. The Liangzhu Ancient City Ruins consists of the core area of the ancient City, a water conservancy system, an altar cemetery and the outer suburbs, covering a total area of 100 square kilometers. The ruins are a testament to the 5,000-year history of Chinese civilization and were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2019.

Mount Huangshan (5A) Huangshan, Anhui



The Huangshan Scenic Area is located in Huangshan City, Anhui Province. The unique pine trees, grotesque rocks, sea of clouds, and hot springs are known as the “Four Wonders” of Mount Huangshan. In addition to these, the rime ice, snowscapes, and sunrises are also must-see attractions for visitors. There is an old saying in China: “After returning from the Five Sacred Mountains, one won't bother to see other mountains; after returning from Mount Huangshan, one won’t bother to see even the Five Sacred Mountains”.

Hongcun Village (5A) Huangshan, Anhui



Hongcun Village is located at the southwest foot of Mount Huangshan. It is representative of ancient villages of the Huizhou style, where cultural and natural landscapes are perfectly integrated. Known as the “Chinese Village in Paintings”, Hongcun Village is renowned for its unique water features brought by its ancient water system and the exquisitely detailed Huizhou-style “three carvings” (brick carving, stone carving, and wood carving) on its architecture, which resemble the finest Chinese paper-cuttings.

Wuyuan Huangling Village (5A)



Huangling Ancient Village, hanging on the cliff, is located in the Shier Mountain Range in Wuyuan County, Jiangxi Province. Covering an area of 7 square kilometers, the village is composed of several scenic areas, including aerial views via cable cars, ancient village exploration along Tianjie Street, terraced flower fields, and unique autumn-drying folk customs. It was rated by the United Nations World Tourism Organization as the “Best Village for Tourists” and was also praised by netizens as the “Most Beautiful Nostalgia Experience Destination” for its unique charm and rich cultural heritage.

Confucius Temple (5A) Qufu, Shandong



The Confucius Temple in Qufu, also known as the Temple of the Most Sacred, is the original temple dedicated to the worship of Confucius in Chinese history and is one of the largest Confucian temples in the world. Along with the Forbidden City in Beijing and the Mountain Resort in Chengde, it is recognized as one of China's three major ancient architectural complexes. The Confucius Temple is not only a symbol of Confucian culture but also a model of ancient Chinese architectural art.

Mount Tai (5A) Tai'an, Shandong



Mount Tai is one of the oldest and most famous mountains in China, with a 10-kilometer-long ascent path featuring a flagpole every three li (1 li is 500 meters) and a memorial archway every five li, creating a magnificent and impressive sequence of steps leading to the summit. For nearly two thousand years, the solemn and sacred Mount Tai has been a site of worship for emperors. It has long been a source of inspiration for Chinese artists and scholars, symbolizing ancient Chinese civilization and beliefs.

Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum (Terracotta Army Museum) (5A) Xi'an, Shaanxi



Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum is a large-scale heritage museum based on the Qinshihuang's Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum and the Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Park. The Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses pits were discovered in 1974 and hailed as the "Eighth Wonder of the World". The three pits are arranged in the shape of "品", covering a total area of more than 20,000 square meters. They contain over 7,000 life-sized terracotta figures and horses, which possess high artistic value.

Daming Palace National Heritage Park (5A)

Xi'an, Shaanxi



The Daming Palace is the most magnificent architectural complex among the royal palaces of the Tang Dynasty, located on the Longshouyuan in the northern part of Chang'an City (today's Xi'an). The Daming Palace National Heritage Park is the largest central park in Xi'an, featuring six highlights and ten typical tourist attractions.

Longmen Grottoes (5A) Luoyang, Henan



The Longmen Grottoes, inscribed on the World Heritage List, are divided into two parts—East Hill and West Hill—by the Yi River. The East Hill grottoes mainly feature works from the Tang Dynasty, while the West Hill grottoes, dating back to the Northern Dynasties and the Sui and Tang periods, are considered the essence of Longmen. This includes the Vairocana Buddha in Fengxian Temple and the "Twenty Best Inscriptions of Longmen" found in Guyang Cave.

Laojun Mountain (5A) Luoyang, Henan



The Laojun Mountain Scenic Area is said to be the place where Laozi (Li Er), the founder of Taoism, secluded himself for spiritual cultivation. A temple was built on the mountain during the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534) to commemorate him, and it has been a popular pilgrimage site with a steady stream of worshippers ever since. The mountain is covered with lush trees and boasts picturesque scenery, with mountain springs visible throughout the area. In the golden autumn season, it becomes an ideal spot for admiring red leaves.

Canton Tower (4A) Guangzhou, Guangdong



Canton Tower, also known as the Guangzhou New TV Tower, stands at a total height of 600 meters, with the main tower body reaching 450 meters and the antenna mast extending an additional 150 meters. It is the third tallest tower in the world and the tallest in China. With its symmetrical top and bottom and a slender, elegant midsection, it is affectionately nicknamed the “Slim Waist”.

Chen Clan Ancestral Hall (4A) Guangzhou, Guangdong



The Chen Clan Ancestral Hall was completed in the 19th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty (1893). It was jointly funded and built by the Chen clansmen from various regions of Guangdong Province in Guangzhou as a clan ancestral hall. Integrating a variety of architectural decorative crafts from the Lingnan region, including wood carving, brick carving, stone carving, pottery sculpture, lime sculpture, copper and iron casting, and color painting, it is acclaimed as the “Pearl of Lingnan Architectural Art”. It is the largest, best-preserved, and most exquisitely decorated existing ancestral hall in China.

Lijiang River (5A) Guilin, Guangxi



The Lijiang River Scenic Area in Guilin is a quintessential representation of Chinese landscapes, featuring the typical karst topography. The Guilin landscapes, renowned worldwide for their “verdant mountains, clear waters, extraordinary caves, and exquisite rocks”, are celebrated as one of a kind in the world. The scenic area encompasses mountains, rivers, karst caves, and stone inscriptions, and has long enjoyed the reputation of having “the best landscapes under heaven”.

Hongya Cave (4A) Chongqing



The Hongya Cave, or Hongyadong, is centered around the traditional "stilt houses" of the Bayu region. These houses are built along the mountainside and along the river, following the natural terrain. It is an excellent place to wander through the old streets of the mountain city, enjoy the views of the two rivers, and savor local delicacies.

Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding (4A) Chengdu, Sichuan



Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding is a world-renowned center for the ex-situ conservation, scientific breeding, public education, and educational tourism of giant pandas. Covering an area of 1,000 acres, the base is famous for its efforts in protecting and breeding giant pandas, red pandas, and other endangered wildlife species unique to China.

Wuhou Shrine (4A) Chengdu, Sichuan



The Wuhou Temple in Chengdu was originally established in the year 223 AD. It is the only temple in China that jointly commemorates a monarch and his minister. As the most renowned memorial site for Zhuge Liang, Liu Bei, and the heroes of the Shu Han Kingdom (the year 221-263 AD), it is also the most influential Three Kingdoms Relics Museum in the world, hailed as the “Holy Land of the Three Kingdoms”.

Mount Qingcheng (5A) Dujiangyan, Sichuan



Mount Qingcheng is a famous Taoist mountain in China and one of the birthplaces of Taoism in China. Facing the Chengdu Plain, it is surrounded by peaks that form a natural fortress and has deep and dense forests that remain evergreen all year round. Dozens of Taoist temples have been well preserved to this day.

Stone Forest (5A) Kunming, Yunnan



The Stone Forest Scenic Area is famous for its majestic, strange, dangerous, beautiful and secluded landscape. It is known as “the first wonder in the world” and is one of the most famous karst landform tourist destinations around the globe. The karst landform area of the Stone Forest covers more than 1,100 square kilometers, with a protected area of 350 square kilometers. It is hailed as a “Natural Museum of Karst Landforms” thanks to its diverse and well-preserved geological features.

Dianchi Lake (4A) Kunming, Yunnan



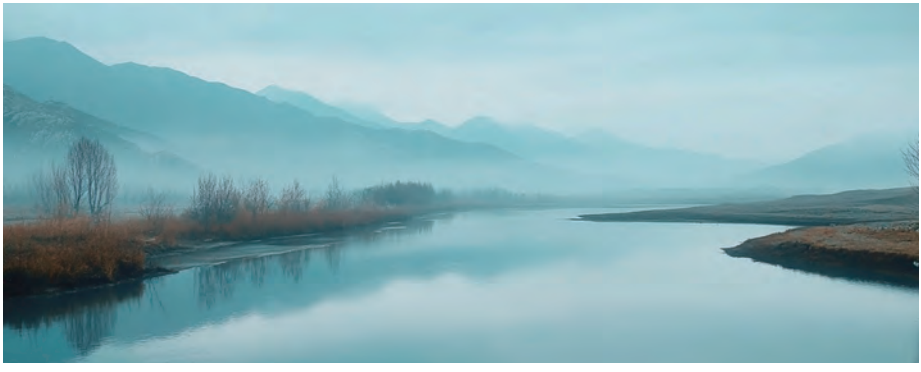
Dianchi Lake, also known as Kunming Lake, lies at an altitude of 1,886 meters above sea level and is the largest freshwater lake in Yunnan Province. It is often referred to as the “Pearl of the Plateau”. The lake is vast and shrouded in misty waves, creating a majestic and expansive view. Visitors can stroll along the lake, take a boat ride, and feed birds in winter. Climbing the Longmen (Dragon Gate) and overlooking Dianchi Lake is an exhilarating experience that refreshes the mind and spirit.

National Tourist Resorts

National Tourist Resorts	
Province/Municipality	Resort
Beijing Municipality	Miyun Gubei Water Town International Leisure Tourism Resort
Hebei Province	Chongli Ice Snow Resort
	Beidaihe Resort, Qinhuangdao City, Hebei Province
Shanxi Province	Jincheng Taihang Xiyagou Tourist Resort
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Arxan Tourism Resort, Xing'an League
Liaoning Province	Dalian Changshan Islands Tourist Resort
Jilin Province	Changbai Mountain Tourist Resort
	Changbai Mountain Huamei Resort
Heilongjiang Province	Yabuli Ski Resort
Shanghai Municipality	Shanghai Sheshan National Tourism Resort
	Shanghai International Tourism and Resorts Zone, Shanghai
Jiangsu Province	Tangshan Hot Spring Resort
	Wuxi Yixing Yangxian National Tourism Resort
	Tianmu Lake Tourist Resort
	Yangcheng Lake Peninsula Tourist Resort
	Changzhou Taihu Bay Tourist Resort
	Yushan Cultural Tourism Resort, Changshu, Jiangsu Province
	Suqian Luoma Lake National Tourist Resort
	Suzhou Wujiang East Taihu Lake Ecological Tourism Resort
Zhejiang Province	Dongqian Lake Tourist Resort
	Taihu Lake Tourist Resort
	Zhejiang Xianghu Tourism Resort
	Huzhou Anji Lingfeng National Tourist Resort
	Deqing Moganshan International Tourist Resort
	Chun'an Qiandao Lake Tourist Resort
	Taishun Roofed Lounge Wooden Bridge-Radon Spring Tourist Resort, Zhejiang Province
	Zhejiang Jianhu Tourist Resort
	Xisaishan Tourist Resort, Wuxing, Huzhou
Anhui Province	Hefei Chaohu Bantang Hot Spring Resort
	Huangshan Yixian International Rural Tourism Resort
Fujian Province	Fuzhou Guling Tourist Resort

National Tourist Resorts	
Province/Municipality	Resort
Jiangxi Province	Shangrao Sanqingshan Jinsha Tourism Resort
	Yichun Mingyue Mountain Wentang Tourist Resort
	Fairy Lake Qixi Cultural Tourist Resort, Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province
	Yashan Tourist Scenic Resort, Dayu County, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province
	Nanchang Meiling Ecological Tourism Resort
Shandong Province	Phoenix Island Tourist Resort
	Yantai Penglai Tourism Resort
	Haiyang Tourist Resort
	Rizhao Shanhaitian Tourism Resort
	Shandong Province Yantai Golden Beach Tourism Resort
	Shandong Province Rongcheng Haoyunjiao Tourist Resort
	Dezhou Qihe Yellow River International Ecological City Tourism Resort
Henan Province	Yaoshan Hot Spring Resort
	Swan Lake Tourist Resort, Sanmenxia City, Henan Province
	Zhengzhou Yinji International Tourism Resort
Hubei Province	Wudang Mountain Taiji Lake Tourist Resort
	Muyu Tourist Resort, Shennongjia, Hubei Province
	Mulan Lake Tourist Resort, Huangpi District, Wuhan
Hunan Province	Huitang Hot Spring Resort
	Changde Liuye Lake Tourist Resort
	Yueyang Dongting Lake Tourism Resort, Hunan Province
	Changsha Tongguan Kiln Cultural Tourism Resort
Guangdong Province	OCT East Tourism Resort
	Heyuan Bavaria Manor
	Zhuhai Hengqin Chimelong International Ocean Resort
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Guilin Yang Shuo Yu Long River National Area
	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Daxin Mingshi Tourist Resort
	Beihai Silver Beach National Tourism Resort
	Guilin Yanshan Tourist Resort
Hainan Province	Yalong Bay National Tourism Resort, Sanya
	Qionghai Boao Dongyu Island Tourism Resort
	Wanning Shimei Bay Tourist Resort

National Tourist Resorts	
Province/Municipality	Resort
Chongqing Municipality	Fairy Mountain National Tourist Resort
	Chongqing Fengdu Nantian Lake National Tourism Resort
	Shizhu Huangshui Tourism Resort
Sichuan Province	Qionghai Tourist Resort
	Chengdu Tianfu Qingcheng Health-Preserving Leisure Tourist Resort
	Emeishan City Exiu Lake Tourist Resort
	Sichuan Yibin Shunan Bamboo Sea Tourism Resort
	Chengdu Xiling Snow Mountain—Huashui Bay Tourist Resort
Guizhou Province	Chishui River Valley Tourism Resort, Chishui City
	Yeyuhai Mountain Tourism Resort, Liupanshui City
Yunnan Province	Yangzonghai Tourist Resort
	Xishuangbanna Tourist Resort
	Yuxi Fuxian Lake Tourist Resort
	Dali Ancient Town Tourist Resort
	Peacock Lake Tourist Resort, Mangshi, Dehong
Xizang Autonomous Region	Lulang Town Tourism Resort, Nyingchi City
Shaanxi Province	Baoji Taibai Mountains Hot Spring Tourist Resort
	Niubeiliang Tourist Resort, Shangluo City, Shaanxi Province
Gansu Province	Linxia Yongjing Liujiaxia Tourist Resort
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Zhongwei Desert Yellow River (Shapotou) Tourist Resort
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	Nalati Tourist Resort
Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps	Wujiaqu Qinggeda Lake Tourist Resort



5A Tourist Attractions
(China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)	
Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Beijing Municipality	The Palace Museum
	Temple of Heaven Park
	Summer Palace
	Badaling-Mutianyu Great Wall Tourist Area
	Ming Tombs Scenic Area
	Prince Kung's Palace Museum Scenic Area
	Beijing Olympic Park
	Old Summer Palace Ruins Park
	Grand Canal Cultural Tourist Scenic Area in Tongzhou, Beijing
Tianjin Municipality	Tianjin Ancient Culture Street Tourist Area
	Panshan Scenic Area
Hebei Province	Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples Scenic Area in Chengde City
	Baoding Baiyang Lake Scenic Area
	Yesanpo Scenic Area, Baoding City
	Shijiazhuang Xibaipo Scenic Area
	Tangshan Eastern Qing Tombs Scenic Area
	Handan Wahuang Palace Scenic Area
	Handan Guangfu Ancient City Scenic Area
	Baoding Baishishan Scenic Area
	Qinhuangdao Shanhaiguan Scenic Area
	Baoding Western Qing Tombs Scenic Area
	Chengde Jinshanling Great Wall Scenic Area
	Tangshan Nanhu Kailuan Scenic Area
Shanxi Province	Yungang Grottoes Scenic Area, Datong City
	Xinzhou Wutai Mountain Scenic Area
	Jincheng Huangcheng Xiangfu Ecological and Cultural Tourism Area
	Mianshan Scenic Area, Jinzhong City
	Pingyao Ancient City Scenic Area, Jinzhong City
	Yanmen Pass Scenic Area, Xinzhou City
	Linfen Hongtong Dahuaishu Ancestor Memorial Garden
	Baquanxia Scenic Area, Taihang Mountain Grand Canyon, Changzhi City
	Linfen Yunqiu Mountain Scenic Area
	Hukou Waterfall Tourist Area of the Yellow River (Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province· Linfen City, Shanxi Province)
	Taiyuan Jinci and Tianlong Mountain Scenic Area

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Ordos Xiangshawan Tourist Area
	Ordos Genghis Khan Mausoleum Tourist Area
	Hulunbuir China-Russia Border Tourism Area
	Xing'an League Mount Arxan and Chaihe River Scenic Area
	Ashatu Stone Forest Scenic Area, Chifeng City
	Alxa League Populus Euphratica Forest Tourist Area
	Morgele River Scenic Area, Hulunbuir City
	Lao Niuwan Yellow River Gorge Tourism Area, Hohhot City
Liaoning Province	Shenyang Botanical Garden, Shenyang City
	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park—Laohutan Polar Museum
	Dalian Golden Pebble Beach Scenic Area
	Benxi Water Cave Scenic Area, Benxi City
	Anshan Qianshan Scenic Area
	Panjin Red Beach National Scenic Corridor Scenic Area
	Benxi Wunu Mountain Scenic Area
Jilin Province	Changbai Mountain Scenic Area, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Region
	Museum of the Imperial Palace of 'Manchukuo', Changchun City
	Jingyuetan National Scenic Area, Changchun City
	Changchun Movie Wonderland Scenic Area
	Liudingshan Cultural Tourism Area, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture
	Changchun World Sculpture Park
	Tonghua Goguryeo Cultural Relics and Historic Sites Tourist Scenic Area
	Qianguo Chagan Lake Scenic Area, Songyuan City
	Nenjiang Bay Touristy Area, Daan, Baicheng
Heilongjiang Province	Harbin Sun Island Scenic Area
	Wudalianchi Scenic Area, Heihe City
	Jingpo Lake Scenic Area, Mudanjiang City
	Yichun Linhai Strange Stone Scenic Area
	Arctic Village Tourism Scenic Area in the Daxing'anling Region
	Hutou Tourist Scenic Area, Hulin City, Heilongjiang Province
	Zhalong Ecological Tourism Area, Qiqihar City
Shanghai Municipality	Oriental Pearl TV Tower
	Shanghai Wild Animal Park
	Shanghai Science and Technology Museum
	Memorial Hall Scenic Area for the First, Second, and Fourth National Congresses of the CPC
	Xisha Mingzhu Lake Scenic Area

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Jiangsu Province	Suzhou Gardens (Humble Administrator's Garden-Lingering Garden-Tiger Hill)
	Suzhou Zhouzhuang Ancient Town Scenic Area
	Zhongshan Mountain Scenic Area-Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, Nanjing
	Wuxi CCTV Wuxi Film and Television Base Three Kingdoms Water Margin City Scenic Area
	Lingshan Buddhist Scenic Spot, Wuxi
	Tongli Ancient Town Scenic Area, Suzhou
	Nanjing Confucius Temple-Qinhuai Scenic Area
	Changzhou Universal Dinosaur City
	Yangzhou Slender West Lake Scenic Area
	Nantong Haohe Scenic Area
	Qinhu Tourist Attractions, Taizhou City
	Suzhou Jinji Lake Scenic Area
	Zhenjiang Three Mountains (Jinshan, Beigushan, and Jiaoshan) Scenic Area
	Wuxi Yuantouzhu Tourist Scenic Area
	Suzhou Taihu Lake Tourist Area
	Suzhou Shajiabang-Yushan-Shanghu Tourist Area
	Changzhou Tianmu Lake Scenic Area
	Maoshan Mountain Scenic Area, Zhenjiang City
	Huai'an City Hometown of Premier Zhou Enlai Scenic Area
	Yancheng Chinese Milu Deer Park Scenic Area
	Xuzhou Yunlong Lake Scenic Area
	Lianyungang Huaguoshan Scenic Area
	Changzhou Spring and Autumn Yancheng Tourist Area
	Huishan Ancient Town Scenic Area, Wuxi City
	Suqian Hongze Lake Wetland Scenic Area
	Lianyungang City Lian Island Scenic Area
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area
	Yandangshan Scenic Area, Wenzhou
	Putuoshan Scenic Area, Zhoushan City
	Thousand Island Lake Scenic Area, Hangzhou
	Wuzhen Ancient Town Tourist Area, Jiaxing City
	Ningbo Xikou—Tengtou Scenic Area
	Hengdian World Studios Scenic Area, Jinhua City

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Zhejiang Province	Jiaxing South Lake Scenic Area
	Hangzhou Xixi National Wetland Tourist Area
	Lu Xun's Hometown—Shenyuan Scenic Area, Shaoxing City
	Root Palace Buddhist Cultural Tourism Zone, Quzhou City
	Huzhou Nanxun Ancient Town Scenic Area
	Tiantai Mountain Scenic Area, Taizhou City
	Taizhou Shenxianju Scenic Area
	Xitang Ancient Town Tourist Scenic Area, Jiaxing City
	Jianglang Mountain · Nianbadu Tourist Area, Quzhou City
	Ningbo Tianyi Pavilion Moon Lake Scenic Area
	Jinyun Xiandu Scenic Area, Lishui City
	Hometown of Liu Bowen Scenic Area, Wenzhou City
	Taizhou City Wall Culture & Tourism Zone, Taizhou City
	Lishui Yunhe Terraces Scenic Area
	Shuanglong Scenic Area, Jinhua City
Anhui Province	Huangshan City Huangshan Scenic Area
	Jiuhuashan Scenic Area, Chizhou City
	Tianzhu Mountain Scenic Area, Anqing City
	Huangshan City Southern Anhui Ancient Villages—Xidi and Hongcun
	Tiantangzhai Tourist Area in Lu'an City
	Xuancheng Longchuan Scenic Area
	Balihe Scenic Area, Fuyang City
	Huangshan Ancient Huizhou Cultural Tourism Zone
	Sanhe Ancient Town Scenic Area, Hefei
	Wuhu Fanta Wild Adventure Tourist Area
	Lu'an Wanfo Lake Scenic Area
	Ma'anshan Yangtze River Caishiji Cultural and Ecological Tourism Area
	Langya Mountain Scenic Area, Chuzhou City
Fujian Province	Xiamen Gulangyu Island Scenic Area
	Nanping Wuyishan Scenic Area
	Taining Scenic Spot, Sanming City
	Fujian Tulou (Yongding · Nanjing) Tourist Scenic Area
	Ningde City (Baishuiyang · Yuanyangxi) Tourist Attraction
	Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area, Quanzhou

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Fujian Province	Taimu Mountain Tourist Area, Ningde City
	Fuzhou Sanfang Qixiang Scenic Area
	Longyan Gutian Tourism Area
	Meizhou Island Mazu Cultural Tourism Area, Putian City
	Xiamen Botanical Garden Scenic Area, Xiamen
	Guan Zhi Shan Scenic Area, Longyan City
Jiangxi Province	Lushan Scenic Area, Jiujiang City
	Jinggangshan Scenic Tourist Area, Jinggangshan City, Ji'an City
	Sanqingshan Scenic Area, Shangrao City
	Longhu Mountain Scenic Area, Yingtan City
	Jiangwan Scenic Area, Wuyuan County, Shangrao City
	Ancient Kiln Folk Customs Exhibition Area, Jingdezhen City
	Cradle of the Republic Scenic Area, Ganzhou City
	Mingyue Mountain Tourist Area, Yichun City
	Dajue Mountain Scenic Area, Fuzhou City
	Guifeng Scenic Area, Shangrao City
	Tengwang Pavilion Tourist Area, Nanchang City
	Wugong Mountain Scenic Area, Luxi County, Pingxiang City
	Mount Lushan West Sea Scenic Area, Jiujiang City
	Sanbai Mountain Scenic Area, Ganzhou City
	Wuyuan Huangling Scenic Area, Shangrao City
Shandong Province	Mount Tai Scenic Area, Tai'an City
	Yantai Penglai Pavilion-Sanxian Mountain-Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea Tourist Area
	Jining Mingqucheng (Three Confucius Sites) Scenic Area
	Laoshan Scenic Area, Qingdao
	Weihai Liugong Island Scenic Area
	Yantai Nanshan Scenic Area
	Taierzhuang Ancient Town Scenic Area, Zaozhuang City
	Jinan World's Best Spring Scenic Area
	Yimeng Mountain Tourist Area
	Qingzhou Ancient City Scenic Area, Weifang
	Weihai Huaxia City Scenic Area, Weihai City
	Yellow River Estuary Ecological Tourism Area, Dongying City
	Linyi Firefly Stream Cave · Underground Grand Canyon Tourist Area
	Weishan Lake Tourist Area, Jining City

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Shandong Province	Qingdao Olympic Sailing and Marine Cultural Tourist Area
	Zhoucun Ancient City Scenic Area, Zibo City
Henan Province	Shaolin Temple Scenic Area, Zhengzhou City
	Longmen Grottoes Scenic Area, Luoyang
	Jiaozuo City Yuntaishan—Shennongshan—Qingtianhe Scenic Area
	Anyang Yinxu Scenic Area
	Luoyang Baiyun Mountain Scenic Area
	Kaifeng Qingming Riverside Landscape Garden Scenic Area
	Pingdingshan Yaoshan—Zhongyuan Giant Buddha Scenic Area
	Luoyang Laojun Mountain - Jiguandong Tourist Area
	Luoyang Longtan Grand Canyon Scenic Area
	Nanyang Xixia Dinosaur Relics Park—Funiu Mountain—Laojieling Tourist Area
	Zhumadian City Chaya Mountain Scenic Area
	Anyang Red Flag Canal—Taihang Grand Canyon Tourist Area
	Shangqiu Mangdangshan Han Culture Tourism Scenic Area
	Baligou Scenic Area, Xinxiang City
	Jigong Mountain Scenic Area, Xinyang City
	Taihao Fuxi Mausoleum Cultural Tourism Area, Zhoukou City
	Baoquan Tourist Resort, Xinxiang City
Hubei Province	Wuhan Yellow Crane Tower Park
	Yichang Three Gorges Dam—Qu Yuan's Hometown Cultural Tourism Area
	Yichang Sanxia Renjia Scenic Area
	Shiyan Wudang Mountain Scenic Area
	Shennongxi Tracker Cultural Tourism Area, Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	Shennongjia Ecological Tourism Area
	Qingjiang Gallery Scenic Area, Yichang City
	Wuhan, China—East Lake Ecological Tourism Scenic Area
	Wuhan Mulan Cultural and Ecological Tourism Area
	Enshi Grand Canyon Scenic Area, Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	Xianning Three Kingdoms Chibi Ancient Battlefield Scenic Area
	Xiangyang Ancient Longzhong Scenic Area
	Tenglong Cave Scenic Area, Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	Yichang Three Gorges Waterfall Scenic Area
	Ming Xianling Mausoleum Cultural Tourism Scenic Area in Jingmen City
	Guifeng Mountain Scenic Area, Macheng, Huanggang City

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Hunan Province	Zhangjiajie Wulingyuan-Tianmenshan Scenic Area
	Hengyang Hengshan Tourist Area
	Shaoshan Tourist Area, Xiangtan City
	Scenic Area of Yueyang Tower—Junshan Islet, Yueyang City
	Changsha Yuelu Mountain - Juzizhou Tourist Area
	Changsha Huaminglou Scenic Area
	Chenzhou Dongjiang Lake Tourist Area
	Langshan Scenic Area, Shaoyang City
	Yandi Mausoleum Scenic Area in Zhuzhou City
	Changde Taohuayuan Tourist Area
	Aizhai, Shibadong, Dehang Grand Canyon Scenic Area, Jishou City, Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	Fenghuang Ancient Town Tourist Area, Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
Guangdong Province	Chimelong Tourist Resort, Panyu District, Guangzhou
	Shenzhen Overseas Chinese Town Tourism Resort, Nanshan District
	Baiyun Mountain Scenic Area, Baiyun District, Guangzhou
	Yannanfei Tea Field Scenic Area, Meixian District, Meizhou City
	Mission Hills Leisure Tourism Area, Longhua District, Shenzhen
	Qingyuan Lianzhou Underground River Tourist Scenic Area
	Danxia Mountain Scenic Area, Renhua County, Shaoguan City
	Xiqiao Mountain Scenic Area, Nanhai District, Foshan City
	Luofu Mountain Scenic Area, Boluo County, Huizhou City
	Changlu Tourism Expo Park, Shunde District, Foshan City
	Dajiao Bay & Maritime Silk Road Tourist Area, Hailing Island, Jiangcheng District, Yangjiang City
	Sun Yat-sen's Hometown Tourist Area, Zhongshan City
	Huizhou West Lake Tourist Scenic Area, Huicheng District, Huizhou City
	Xinghu Scenic Area, Duanzhou District, Zhaoqing City
	Kaiping Diaolou Cultural Tourism Area, Kaiping City, Jiangmen City
	Wanlyu Lake Scenic Area, Heyuan City
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Guilin Lijiang River Scenic Area
	Guilin City Lemandi Resort
	Guilin Solitary Beauty Peak Prince City Scenic Area
	Qingxiu Mountain Scenic Spot, Nanning City
	Guilin Two Rivers and Four Lakes · Xiangshan Scenic Area
	Chongzuo Detian Transnational Waterfall Scenic Spot

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Baise Uprising Memorial Park Scenic Area, Baise City
	Nanwan Crocodile Mountain Scenic Area, Weizhou Island, Beihai City
	Huangyao Ancient Town Scenic Area, Hezhou City
	Liuzhou Chengyang Bazhai Scenic Area
	Huashan Rock Art Scenic Area, Chongzuo City
Hainan Province	Sanya Nanshan Cultural Tourism Zone
	Nanshan Dongtian Park Tourist Area, Sanya
	Yanoda Rainforest Cultural Tourism Area, Baoting County
	Lingshui County Fenjiezhou Island Tourist Area
	Valley Li and Miao Cultural Tourism Area, Baoting County
	Wuzhizhou Island Tourism Resort, Sanya City
	Sanya Tianya Haijiao Tourist Area
Chongqing Municipality	Dazu Rock Carvings Scenic Area
	Small Three Gorges Tourist Area
	Karst Tourist Area
	Taohuayuan Tourist Attraction
	Wansheng Black Mountain Valley—Longlin Stone Sea Scenic Area
	Jinfoshan Scenic Area
	Simian Mountain Scenic Area
	Longgang Scenic Area
	Ayi River Scenic Area
	Zhuoshui Scenic Area
	Baidicheng-Qutang Gorge Scenic Area
	Wuling Mountain Grant Rift Valley Scenic Area
Sichuan Province	Chengdu Mount Qingcheng—Dujiangyan Tourist Area
	Mount Emei Scenic Area, Leshan City
	Jiuzhaigou National Park, Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture
	Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area, Leshan City
	Huanglong Scenic Area, Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture
	Mianyang Qiangcheng Tourist Area
	Wenchuan Special Tourist Area, Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture
	Langzhong Ancient City Tourist Scenic Area, Nanchong City
	Guang'an Deng Xiaoping's Hometown Scenic Area
	Jianmen Shudao and Jianmen Pass Scenic Area, Guangyuan City

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Sichuan Province	Zhu De's Former Residence Scenic Area, Nanchong City
	Hailuogou Scenic Area, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
	Bifeng Gorge Scenic Area, Ya'an City
	Guangwu Mountain Scenic Area, Bazhong City
	Daocheng Yading Scenic Area, Ganzi Prefecture
	Anren Ancient Town Scenic Area, Chengdu
	Siguniang Mountain Scenic Area, Aba Prefecture
	Tiantai Mountain Scenic Area, Chengdu City
Guizhou Province	Huangguoshu Waterfall Scenic Area, Anshun City
	Loong Palace Scenic Area, Xixiu District, Anshun City
	Bailidujuan Scenic Spot, Qianxi County, Bijie City
	Libo Zhangjiang Scenic Area, Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
	Qingyan Ancient Town Scenic Area, Huaxi District, Guiyang City
	Fanjingshan Tourist Area, Jiangkou County, Tongren City
	Zhenyuan Ancient Town Scenic Area, Zhenyuan County, Qiandongnan Prefecture
	Chishui Danxia Tourist Area, Chishui City, Zunyi City
	Bijie City Zhijin Cave Scenic Area
	Wanfenglin Scenic Area, Qiannan Prefecture
Yunnan Province	Kunming Stone Forest Scenic Area
	Lijiang Yulong Snow Mountain Scenic Area
	Lijiang Old Town Scenic Area, Lijiang City
	Chongsheng Temple and Three Pagodas Cultural Tourism Area, Dali Prefecture
	Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xishuangbanna Prefecture
	Pudacuo National Park, Diqing Prefecture
	Kunming World Expo Park Scenic Area, Kunming
	Baoshan Volcano Hot Sea Tourist Area
	Wenshan Prefecture Puzhehei Tourist Scenic Area
	Heshun Ancient Town Scenic Area, Tengchong City
Xizang Autonomous Region	Potala Palace Scenic Area in Lhasa
	Jokhang Temple Scenic Area in Lhasa
	Basum Lake Scenic Area, Nyingchi City
	Tashilhunpo Monastery Scenic Area, Shigatse
	Tourism Area of Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon, Nyingchi City

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Shaanxi Province	Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Museum, Xi'an
	Huaqing Palace Scenic Area, Xi'an
	Yellow Emperor Mausoleum Scenic Area in Yan'an
	Scenic Area of the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda—Dynasty Paradise Scenic Area, Xi'an
	Weinan Huashan Scenic Area
	Famen Temple Buddhist Cultural Scenic Area, Baoji City
	Jinsi Gorge Scenic Area, Shangluo City
	Taibai Mountain Scenic Area, Baoji City
	Xi'an City Wall and Forest of Steles Historical and Cultural Scenic Spot
	Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Scenic Area
	Xi'an Daming Palace National Heritage Park Tourist Scenic Spot
	Hukou Waterfall Tourist Area of the Yellow River (Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province · Linfen City, Shanxi Province)
	Qiankunwan Scenic Area of the Yellow River in Yanchuan, Yan'an
	Qianling Mausoleum Scenic Area, Xianyang City
Gansu Province	Jiayuguan Cultural Relics Scenic Area, Jiayuguan City
	Pingliang Kongtong Mountain Scenic Area
	Maiji Mountain Scenic Area, Tianshui City
	Mingsha Mountain and Crescent Spring Scenic Area, Jiuquan City
	Colorful Danxia Scenic Spot in Zhangye
	Bingling Temple World Heritage Tourist Area, Linxia City
	Guanegou Scenic Area, Longnan City
	Yiliguan Tourist Area, Gannan Prefecture
Qinghai Province	Qinghai Lake Scenic Area
	Ta'er Temple Scenic Area, Xining City
	Haidong City Huzhu Tu Nationality Homeland Park Tourist Area
	Haibei Prefecture Amidongsuo Scenic Area
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Shizuishan City Shahu Tourist Scenic Area
	Shapotou Scenic Area in Zhongwei City
	Ningxia Zhenbeipu Western Film Studio, Yinchuan City
	Shuidonggou Scenic Area, Yinchuan City
	Qingtongxia Yellow River Grand Canyon Scenic Area, Wuzhong City
	Liupan Mountain Red Army Long March Tourist Area

5A Tourist Attractions (China's Top-Tier Scenic Spots)

Province/Municipality	Scenic Area
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture Tianshan Tianchi Scenic Area
	Turpan Grape Valley Scenic Area
	Kanas Scenic Area in Altay
	Nalati Tourist Scenic Area, Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture
	Keketuohai Scenic Area in Altay
	Jinhuyang Scenic Area in Kashgar
	Tianshan Grand Canyon, Urumqi
	Bosten Lake Scenic Area, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture
	Kashgar Ancient City Scenic Area, Kashgar Region
	Kalajun Scenic Area, Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture
	Bayinbuluke Scenic Area, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture
	Pamir Tourism Area, Kashgar Region
	Karamay World Ghost City Scenic Area
	Sailimu Lake Scenic Area, Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture
	Jiangbulake Scenic Area, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture
Xinjiang Productio and Construction Corps	Baisha Lake Scenic Area, 185th Regiment, 10th Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (Altai Prefecture)
	Taklimakan 359th Brigade Cultural Tourist Area, Alaer City, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps





Local Delicacies

China has a vast land area and a highly diverse climate. These varying climates give rise to a wide range of agricultural products and distinct customs and habits in different regions. As a result, a rich and diverse food culture has emerged.

Beijing



Peking Roast Duck

Peking Roast Duck has a crispy and crunchy skin with juicy meat. It is served with sweet bean sauce, scallions and cucumber strips, and wrapped in a thin pancake. It offers a variety of textures and is fragrant but not greasy.



Shuan Yang Rou (Instant Boiled Mutton)

The lamb slices are tender and delicious, with a rich and flavorful broth. Paired with a variety of dipping sauces such as sesame paste, chive blossom sauce, and fermented bean curd juice, the flavors are layered and incredibly delicious.

Tianjin



Goubuli Steamed Buns

Goubuli Steamed Buns have thin and soft skin, juicy and flavorful meat fillings, fragrant and delicious. With carefully prepared meat fillings, delicate taste and fragrant aroma, it is one of the traditional snacks in Tianjin.



Jianbing Guozi

Jianbing Guozi has a crispy crust and rich fillings, with the rich aroma of eggs and cilantro. Seasoned with fermented bean curd and sweet soybean paste, it offers a rich, salty and slightly spicy taste. This unique combination has made it a classic breakfast for many.

Hebei



Donkey Burger

Donkey Burger has tender, mellow and aromatic meat that's not greasy. The bun has a crispy crust and is filled with rich donkey meat, with the fresh aroma of green onions and cilantro enhancing the overall taste.



Baiyangdian Fish Banquet

The Baiyangdian Fish Banquet features tender and smooth fish, rich broth and a good taste. Marinated and stewed, the fish fully absorbs the flavors of various seasonings, resulting in a rich taste.

Shanxi



Daoxiao Noodles (Knife-cut Noodles)

Daoxiao Noodles (Knife-cut Noodles) are famous for their unique preparation method and chewy texture. Smooth and chewy, they are paired with a variety of delicious soups and rich ingredients, with the taste varying from light and refreshing to rich and mellow.



Pingyao Beef

The beef from Pingyao is rich, aromatic, and mellow. After a long period of stewing, the beef fully absorbs the flavors of various seasonings, becoming tender and succulent with an inviting aroma. It combines savory and slightly sweet flavors, making it a traditional dish with a distinctive and delicious flavor.

Inner Mongolia



Hand-Held Mutton

Hand-Held Mutton is a traditional food of the nomadic people on the grasslands. The boiled mutton is tender in texture, with minimal seasoning, preserving the original flavor and sweetness of the mutton.



Milk Tofu (Nai Dou Fu)

Milk Tofu (Nai Dou Fu) has a delicate texture and sweet taste. After fermentation and refrigeration, it becomes soft and melts in the mouth. With a light sour taste and rich milky aroma, it is sweet yet not greasy.

Liaoning



Guobaorou (Pot-Braised Pork)

Guobaorou (Pot-Braised Pork) is crispy outside and tender inside, with a sweet and sour flavor. The pork slices, fried to perfection, are paired with sweet and sour sauce, offering a distinct and appetizing taste.



Sauerkraut-Stewed Pork Belly

Sauerkraut-Stewed Pork Belly is tender and fresh. The pork belly becomes tender after long stewing, perfectly combining the sour taste of sauerkraut with the freshness of pork. This dish offers a rich and satisfying flavor, deemed an ideal food choice in the cold winter.

Jilin



Snowcoat Red Bean Paste

Snowcoat Red Bean Paste is crispy on the outside and tender on the inside, with a deliciously sweet flavor. The outer layer of egg white becomes crispy after frying, while the wrapped red bean paste is smooth and sweet, creating a striking contrast and perfect complementarity. The rich sweetness of the red bean paste is enhanced by the sprinkling of white sugar, and the refreshing texture of the egg white effectively neutralizes the sweetness of the bean paste, achieving a balanced and harmonious taste.



Dehui Blood Sausage (Dehui Xuechang)

Dehui Blood Sausage (Dehui Xuechang) features a fresh, tender taste and a mellow flavor. Made by mixing pig blood and pork stuffing, it combines the deliciousness of pig blood with the fragrance of pork. Once cooked and sliced, it offers a delicate taste and unique flavor. It can be served either cold or hot.

Heilongjiang



Harbin Red Sausage (Hong Chang)

Harbin Red Sausage (Hongchang) is firm, elastic, and chewy, with a fabulous taste. It can be sliced or sectioned for direct consumption, making it suitable as a snack or paired with alcoholic beverages and dishes. Additionally, it can be used in stir-fries, fried rice, soups, etc., and can even be used in sandwiches with bread or steamed buns, along with vegetables, cheese, etc., for delicious sandwiches.



Demoli Fish Stew

Demoli Fish Stew is tender with rich soup. After long stewing, the fish fully absorbs the seasonings' flavors, developing a delicate taste. The addition of tofu and vermicelli adds layers of flavor to the dish. This dish combines the deliciousness of fish with the tenderness of tofu, making it very suitable for serving with rice.

Shanghai



Sizzling Eel Shreds

Sizzling Eel Shreds, also known as "Xiang You Shan Si", is a traditional Chinese dish made from fresh eels. The eels are cut into small segments and stir-fried over high heat until they achieve a deep red color. The dish is rich and glossy, with a tender texture that is both savory and slightly sweet. The name "Sizzling Eel Shreds" comes from the sound the hot oil makes when it is poured over the dish just before serving, creating a sizzling noise.



Stir-Fried Shrimp

Stir-Fried Shrimp are tender, fresh, and offer a light, refreshing taste. They are quickly stir-fried in oil, preserving their delicious original flavor. The aroma of ginger and scallions enhances the dish's flavor. The simple seasoning allows the natural deliciousness of the ingredients to shine through, making it a refreshing and delicious dish.

Jiangsu



Squirrel Fish

Squirrel Fish features a crispy exterior and tender interior, with a sweet and sour flavor. The fish is deep-fried until crispy outside yet juicy inside. The sweet and sour sauce coats the fish, creating a delicious contrast of textures and flavors. It is a beloved classic dish.



Supreme Lion's Head Meatballs with Crabmeat

Supreme Lion's Head Meatballs with Crabmeat features tender meat and clear, delicious soup. The lion's head meat becomes soft and tender after long stewing, with the addition of crab meat enriching the soup. This dish combines the deliciousness of meat with the freshness of crab meat, making it a very classic Huaiyang dish.

Zhejiang



West Lake Fish With Vinegar Sauce

West Lake Vinegar Fish is a classic Zhejiang dish known for its perfectly balanced sweet and sour flavors. The fish is cooked to retain its original tenderness, while the specially made vinegar sauce adds a unique sweet-sour flavor that makes it a must-try traditional dish.



Dongpo Pork

Dongpo Pork features a bright red color and a moderately sweet and salty taste, with a soft, glutinous texture that melts in the mouth. The use of sugar coloring gives the dish a rich sweetness, while soy sauce and seasonings add a unique savory flavor, making it a classic home-cooked delicacy.

Anhui



Stinky Mandarin Fish

Stinky Mandarin Fish is a traditional dish from Anhui Province, known for its unique flavor. The fish, after being marinated with salt and fermented for several days, develops a distinctive aroma that is often described as “stinky”. However, once cooked, the fish reveals a tender texture and a rich, savory taste. The fermentation process not only imparts a unique flavor but also enhances the fish's tenderness. Despite its initial off-putting smell, the dish is highly regarded for its complex taste, which combines the natural flavor of the fish with the depth of the marinade.



Huainan Beef Soup

Huainan Beef Soup is a famous local snack from Huainan City, Anhui Province. The soup base is made by simmering beef bones slowly until the broth turns a milky white color. It is commonly served with glass noodles and dried tofu sheets, which add texture and flavor. The dish combines the natural flavor of the beef, the rich taste of the broth, and the spiciness of chili oil, creating a harmonious blend of flavors that is both savory and aromatic.

Fujian



Buddha Jumps Over the Wall

Buddha Jumps Over the Wall is a luxurious and iconic dish from Fujian Province, known for its rich flavors and diverse ingredients. The dish features a variety of high-quality ingredients such as shark fin, abalone, sea cucumber, ginseng, and scallops. These ingredients are simmered together over low heat for an extended period, allowing their flavors to blend harmoniously. The result is a soup that is both rich and aromatic, with layers of taste that are both savory and slightly sweet. The dish is famous for its tender texture and the perfect balance of flavors, making it a true delicacy.



Fuzhou Fish Balls

Fuzhou Fish Balls are delicious, chewy, and served in clear, fragrant soup. The fish balls are tender and tasty, with delicious soup, making them perfect for eating with rice or noodles.

Jiangxi



Four Stars Looking at the Moon

Four Stars Looking at the Moon is a traditional Jiangxi dish, consisting of tender fish fillets steamed with rice flour, surrounded by four small dishes. The dish is known for its fresh and tender fish, rich in flavor with a hint of spiciness and the aroma of fermented black beans. The spiciness of the chili complements the delicate taste of the fish, creating a rich and balanced flavor profile. It is a classic Jiangxi dish with a unique combination of textures and tastes.



Three-Cup Chicken

Three-Cup Chicken is a classic dish from Jiangxi Province, known for its bright red color, tender meat, and rich, aromatic flavor. The dish is named after the three key ingredients used in its preparation: soy sauce, rice wine, and sesame oil. The chicken is marinated and then stewed until it absorbs the flavors of these ingredients, resulting in a savory and slightly sweet taste. The addition of basil leaves, also known as Thai basil, gives the dish an extra layer of fragrance, making it a perfect balance of flavors and textures. Moreover, it is also a very popular dish in Taiwan of China.

Shandong



Jiuzhuan Large Intestine

Jiuzhuan Large Intestine features a bright red color, a moderately sweet and sour taste, a soft and tasty texture, and a rich flavor. It is a very classic Shandong dish.



Rushan Oysters

Rushan Oysters are tender and delicious, with a rich flavor. The aroma of scallions, ginger, and garlic perfectly complements the natural sweetness of the oysters, creating a classic and delightful seafood dish.

Henan



Henan Braised Noodles (Hui Mian)

Henan Braised Noodles (Hui Mian) is known for its rich and flavorful broth, chewy noodles, and tender, delicious lamb. The combination of lamb and various toppings creates a rich and layered flavor profile, making it an extremely classic Henan noodle dish.



Daokou Roast Chicken

Daokou Roast Chicken is golden in color, featuring tender and fragrant meat. After long stewing, the chicken absorbs the flavors of various spices and seasonings, resulting in a delicious taste and rich aroma. This dish combines the deliciousness of chicken with the unique flavor of spices, making it a classic Henan dish.

Hubei



Pork Rib and Lotus Root Soup

The Pork Rib and Lotus Root Soup is a classic Hubei dish known for its rich and clear broth. The soup is made with fresh pork ribs and Hubei's special nine-hole lotus root. The ribs are simmered over low heat until tender, and the lotus root becomes soft and starchy. The clear broth absorbs the essence of both the ribs and the lotus root, resulting in a fragrant and delicious soup.



Hot Dry Noodles

Hot Dry Noodles are delicious as it is golden in color, chewy in texture, and rich in sauce. The combination of the rich aroma of sesame paste and the spicy taste of chili oil creates a rich and fragrant taste, making it a classic Hubei snack.

Hunan



Fish Head with Chopped Pepper

Fish Head with Chopped Pepper features a bright red color and tender fish meat. The spiciness of the chopped pepper complements the deliciousness of the fish, creating a fresh, spicy, and delicious taste. It is a very classic Hunan dish.



Xiangxi Grandma's Dish

Xiangxi Grandmother's Dish is a unique and flavorful Hunan specialty. The combination of the smoky aroma of cured meat and the tangy spiciness of pickled green beans creates a rich and complex taste. The dish is not only delicious but also very appetizing, making it a beloved home-cooked dish in Hunan.

Guangdong



Boiled Chicken

Boiled chicken is white in color, tender in texture, with firm skin and delicious flavor, with a hint of scallion, ginger and soy sauce. This dish is light yet delicious and is a very classic Cantonese dish.



Honey Roasted BBQ Pork

The Honey Roasted BBQ Pork is bright red in color, tender and juicy, with a crispy skin and delicious meat inside. The barbecued pork has the sweetness of honey and the unique aroma of five-spice powder and tastes sweet and delicious. It is a very classic Cantonese barbecue dish.

Guangxi



Snail Rice Noodles

Snail Rice Noodles feature delicious soup and smooth rice noodles, with the fresh fragrance of snails and the sour and spicy taste of sour bamboo shoots perfectly combined. The dish has a fresh, spicy, and delicious taste with a fragrant aroma, making it a very classic Guangxi snack.



Lipu Taro Pork

Lipu Taro Pork features bright red color, tender and juicy pork, and soft, glutinous, sweet taro. After marinating and steaming, the pork belly absorbs the seasoning's flavor, developing a delicious taste perfectly blended with the sweetness of the taro. It is a very classic Guangxi dish.

Hainan



Wenchang Chicken

Wenchang Chicken features a white color, tender meat, firm skin, and delicious taste. After steaming, it retains the original flavor of chicken with a delicate taste. It is a very classic Hainan dish.



Ching Bo Leung (Cooling Soup)

Ching Bo Leung (Cooling Soup) offers a refreshingly sweet taste with rich coconut milk aroma. The creamy texture of assorted beans and taro blends perfectly with the sweetness of coconut milk, making it an ideal summer dessert.

Chongqing



Chongqing Hotpot

Chongqing Hotpot is famous for its spicy and fresh flavor. It has a rich soup, rich and varied ingredients, distinct taste layers, spicy but not dry, numb but not bitter, and is deeply loved by diners.



Hot and Sour Noodles

Hot and Sour Noodles are famous for their spicy and sour taste. The soup is moderately spicy and sour, the vermicelli is smooth and chewy, and it is served with a variety of vegetables and seasonings. The taste is rich and varied, which greatly increases appetite.

Sichuan



Kung Pao Chicken

Kung Pao Chicken is bright red in color, the chicken is tender and smooth, and the dried chilies and Sichuan peppercorns are very spicy. The crispy peanuts and the tender chicken complement each other. It is a very classic Sichuan dish.



Mapo Tofu

Mapo Tofu is a classic Sichuan dish known for its bright and vivid appearance. The tofu is soft and smooth, while the minced beef and broad bean paste provide a rich and spicy flavor. The dish is characterized by its complex taste profile, combining spiciness, numbing sensation, and savory flavors. It is a perfect example of Sichuan cuisine's bold and flavorful style.

Guizhou



Fish in Hot and Sour Soup

Fish in Hot and Sour Soup is bright red in color, the fish meat is tender, and the sour soup is spicy and delicious, with a strong sour aroma of sauerkraut and tomatoes. It has a rich taste and is a very classic Guizhou dish. The dish is predominantly sour with a hint of spiciness, fresh and refreshing, and very suitable for diners who like strong flavors.



Lao Gan Ma Fried Meat

Lao Gan Ma Fried Meat is bright red in color, tender in texture, and has the spicy flavor of Lao Gan Ma black bean sauce. The fresh fragrance of green and red peppers is perfectly combined with the deliciousness of the meat slices, giving it a rich taste. This dish is salty, fragrant and slightly spicy, melts in your mouth and is very popular among the public.

Yunnan



Cross-Bridge Rice Noodles

Cross-Bridge Rice Noodles are famous for their delicious soup and rich ingredients. The chicken soup is rich and delicious, the rice noodles are smooth and delicious, and various side dishes add diversity to the taste. The overall taste is light yet delicious.



Steam Pot Chicken

Steam Pot Chicken features tender chicken and rich soup. The chicken is soft and tasty, the soup is clear and nutritious, with a strong aroma of medicinal herbs, and tastes delicious and nourishing.

Xizang



Butter Tea

Known for its unique salty flavor, the butter tea has a rich, slightly milky taste and is great for its warming and refreshing effects.



Air-Dried Beef

The air-dried beef tastes salty and fragrant, the meat is dry and hard, and has a unique flavor. It is not only easy to store and carry, but also provides rich protein, which is very suitable for outdoor activities and long-distance travel in plateau areas.

Shaanxi



Shaanxi Oil Splashed Noodles

Oil-Splashed Noodles are characterized by their spicy and fresh taste, smooth and chewy noodles, and the aroma of chili oil. They are one of the favorite noodles of the people in Shaanxi Province.



Shaanxi Liangpi

Shaanxi Liangpi is famous for its cool, sour, spicy and fragrant taste, with a smooth texture, making it very suitable for summer consumption.

Gansu



Lanzhou Beef Noodles

Lanzhou Beef Noodles are famous for their clear soup, fragrant meat and fine noodles. The soup is delicious, the meat is tender and crispy, the noodles are smooth, and the chili oil adds a spicy taste.



Niang Pi

Niang Pi (strips of steamed wheat flour) is famous for its sour and spicy taste, and its cooling and heat-relieving taste. It has a smooth texture, a delicious, moderately sour and spicy taste, making it very suitable for consumption in summer.

Qinghai



Qinghai Earth Hotpot

Qinghai Earthen Hotpot is famous for its rich ingredients and unique spicy flavor. The meat is delicious, the soup is rich, the vegetables are crisp, and the overall taste is spicy and delicious.



Qinghai Hand-Pulled Lamb

Qinghai Hand-Pulled Lamb features a crispy texture and tender meat, with the flavor of spices fully permeating the lamb, giving it a rich cumin aroma and a slightly spicy taste.

Ningxia



Hand-Pulled Lamb

Hand-Pulled Lamb is famous for its tender meat, spicy flavor, strong cumin aroma, fall-off-the-bone meat with a fresh and juicy texture, and excellent taste, making it very suitable for eating by hand.



Steamed Lamb

Steamed Lamb is known for its tender meat and original flavor. It has a light taste with the deliciousness of lamb and the fragrance of scallions and ginger.

Xinjiang



Big Plate Chicken

Big Plate Chicken features a rich flavor, with spicy and tasty chicken, soft and glutinous potatoes, and the addition of refreshing green and red peppers adds layers of flavor.



Lamb Kebabs

The lamb kebabs are crispy on the outside and tender on the inside, with juicy meat and the aroma of cumin and chili. It tastes both delicious and spicy, with a unique flavor.

07

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Contact Details of Major Foreign Embassies and Consulates in China



US Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the United States of America

Address: No. 55, Anjialou Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 8531-4000

District: Beijing, Tianjin, Gansu, Hebei, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shanxi, Shandong, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Chongqing, Sichuan, Xizang

Consulate General of the United States of America in Guangzhou

Address: No. 43, Huajiu Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Tel: (86-20) 3814-5775
District: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan, Guizhou

Consulate General of the United States of America in Shanghai

Address: 1469 Middle Huaihai Road, Shanghai
Tel: (86-21) 8011-2400
District: Shanghai, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang

Consulate General of the United States of America in Shenyang

Address: 52 Shisiwei Road, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Tel: (86-24) 2335-5188
District: Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia

Consulate General of the United States of America in Wuhan

Address: 6F, Minsheng Bank Building, 396 Xinhua Road, Jianghan District, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Tel: (86-27) 8563-2800
District: Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi

ROK Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Republic of Korea

Address: No. 20, Dong Fang Dong Lu, Chaoyang District
Tel: (86-10) 8531-0700
District: Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Xizang

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Shanghai

Address: No. 60, Wanshan Road, Shanghai
Tel: (86-21) 6295-5000
District: Shanghai, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Qingdao

Address: 88 Chunyang Road, Chengyang District, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Tel: (86-532) 8897-6001
District: Shandong

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Shenyang

Address: 37 Nan Shisanwei Road, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Tel: (86-24) 2385-3388
District: Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jilin

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Guangzhou

Address: 18 Youlin San Road, HaizhuDistrict, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 2919-2999

District: Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Fujian

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Chengdu

Address: 14F, Regus Business Center,SquareOne,18 Dongyu Street, JinjiangDistrict, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Tel: (86-28) 8616-5800

District: Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Xi'an

Address: 19F, HSBC, 33 Keji Road, Gaoxin Hi-Tech Industries Development Zone, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Tel: (86-29) 8835-1001

District: Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Wuhan

Address: 4F, 19F, SPD Bank Tower, 218 Xinhua Avenue, Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Tel: (86-27) 8556-1085

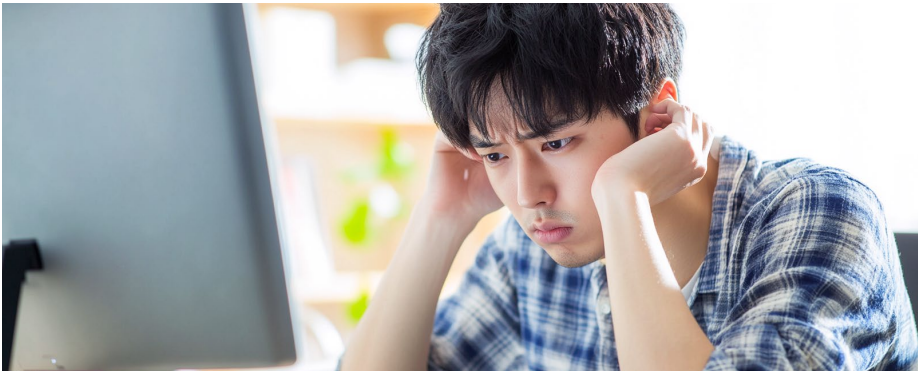
District: Hubei, Hunan, Henan, Jiangxi

Dalian Consular Office of the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Shenyang

Address: 33F, Hongyuan Building, 23 Renmin Road, Zhongshan District, Dalian, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-411) 8235-6288

District: Dalian



Japanese Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of Japan

Address: No. 1, Liang Ma Qiao Dong Jie, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100600

Tel: (86-10) 8531-9800

District: Beijing, Tianjin, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Henan, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Xizang, Inner Mongolia

Consulate General of Japan in Shanghai

Address: 8 Wanshan Road, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 5257-4766

District: Shanghai, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi

Consulate General of Japan in Guangzhou

Address: Garden Tower, 368 Huanshi Dong Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 8334-3009

District: Guangdong, Hainan, Fujian, Guangxi

Consulate General of Japan in Shenyang

Address: 50 Shisiwei Road, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-24) 2322-7490

District: Liaoning (except Dalian), Jilin, Heilongjiang

Dalian Consular Office of the Consulate General of Japan in Shenyang

Address: 3F, Shenmao Building, 147 Zhongshan Road, Xigang District, Dalian, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-411) 8370-4077

District: Dalian

Consulate General of Japan in Chongqing

Address: 42F, Chongqing World Financial Center, 188 Minzu Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing

Tel: (86-23) 6373-3585

District: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan

Consulate General of Japan in Qingdao

Address: 45F, Qingdao International Finance Center, 59 Hongkong Middle Road, Qingdao, Shandong Province

Tel: (86-532) 8090-0001 (Switchboard)

District: Shandong

Singaporean Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Republic of Singapore

Address: No. 1, Xiushui North Street, Jianguomenwai, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Tel: (86-10) 6532-1115

Consulate General of the Republic of Singapore in Xiamen

Address: #05-07/08, The Bank Center, 189 Xiahe Road, Xiamen, Fujian Province
Tel: (86-592) 268-4691
District: Fujian, Jiangxi

Consulate General of the Republic of Singapore in Shanghai

Address: 89 Wanshan Road, Shanghai
Tel: (86-21) 6278-5566
District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of the Republic of Singapore in Guangzhou

Address: Room 2418, CITIC Plaza, Office Tower, 233 Tianhe Bei Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Tel: (86-20) 3891-2345
District: Guangdong, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan

Consulate General of the Republic of Singapore in Chengdu

Address: 30F-01, Yanlord Landmark Office Tower, No. 1 Section 2, Renmin Nan Road, Jinjiang District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Tel: (86-28) 8652-7222
District: Sichuan, Chongqing, Shaanxi

Canadian Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of Canada

Address: No. 19, Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Chao Yang District
Tel: (86-10) 5139-4000

Consulate General of Canada in Shanghai

Address: 8F, ECO City Building, 1788 West Nanjing Road, Shanghai
Tel: (86-21) 3279-2800
District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hubei

Canadian Consulate General in Guangzhou

Address: 26F, TaiKoo Hui Tower 1, 385 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Tel: (86-20) 8611-6100
District: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan

Consulate General of Canada in Chongqing

Address: 17F, Metropolitan Tower,68 Zourong Road,Yuzhong District, Chongqing
Tel: (86-23) 6373-8007
District: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan

Australian Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of Australia

Address: No. 21, Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, San Li Tun

Tel: (86-10) 5140-4111

Consulate General of Australia in Shanghai

Address: 22F,CITIC Square,1168 West Nanjing Road,Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 2215-5200

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei

Consulate General of Australia in Guangzhou

Address: 12F, Development Centre, 3 Linjiang Avenue, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 3814-0111

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan

Consulate General of Australia in Chengdu

Address: Address: 27F, SquareOne,18 Dongyu Street, Jinjiang District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Tel: (86-28) 6268-5200

District: Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan

German Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Chancery: No. 17, Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 8532-9000

Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Chengdu

Address: 25F, Western Tower, No.19, 4th Section Renmin Nan Road, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Tel: (86-28) 8528-0800

District: Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan

Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Shenyang

Address: 21F, CR Building, 286 Qingnian Dajie, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-24) 8389-9100

District: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang

Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Shanghai

Address: 181 Yongfu Road, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 3401-0106

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Guangzhou

Address: 14F, Teem Tower, 208 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 8313-0121

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan

British Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Chanery: No. 11, Guang Hua Lu

Tel: (86-10) 5192-4000

Consulate General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Wuhan

Address: 33F, Ping'an Finance Center, Wuhantiandi, 1628 Zhongshan Avenue, Jianghan District, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Tel: (86-27) 8270-3600

District: Hubei, Henan

Consulate General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Chongqing

Address: 28F, Metropolitan Tower, 68 Zourong Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing

Tel: (86-23) 6369-1500

District: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan

Consulate General of the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland in Shanghai

Address: 17F, Garden Square, 968 West BeijingRoad, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 3279-2000

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Guangzhou

Address: 22F, Guangzhou International Financial Center, 5 Zhujiangxi Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 8314-3000

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan

Malaysian Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of Malaysia

Address: No. 2, Liang Ma Qiao Bei Jie, Chaoyang District

Tel: (86-10) 6532-2531

Consulate General of Malaysia in Kunming

Address: Room 1503, 15F, Tower B, South Asia Top City Building, Dianchi Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Tel: (86-871) 6316-5088

District: Yunnan, Chongqing, Sichuan

Consulate General of Malaysia in Nanning

Address: 45F, International Chamber of Commerce Tower, 59 Jinhu Road, Nanning, Guangxi

Tel: (86-771) 566-2562

District: Guangxi, Guizhou

Consulate General of Malaysia in Xi'an

Address: Building No.2, Xi'an Consulate Area, Chan-Ba International Port, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Tel: (86-29) 8956-8478

District: Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia

Consulate General of Malaysia in Shanghai

Address: Room 901, Block B, Dawning Center, 500 Hongbaoshi Road, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 6090-0360

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of Malaysia in Guangzhou

Address: Unit 21-22, 12F, GDH Bay City Center, 21 Zhujing Xi Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 2289-9266

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hainan



French Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the French Republic

Address: No. 60, Tian Ze Lu, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 8531-2000

Consulate General of the Republic of France in Wuhan

Address: 29F, International Intelligence Center, 1398 Jinghan Avenue, Jiang'an District, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Tel: (86-27) 6579-7900

District: Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan

Consulate General of the Republic of France in Shenyang

Address: 34 Nan Shisanwei Road, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-24) 2319-0000

District: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang

Consulate General of the Republic of France in Chengdu

Address: 26F, IFS, 1 Hongxing Road Section 3, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Tel: (86-28) 6666-6060

District: Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan

Consulate General of the Republic of France in Shanghai

Address: 18F, Tower A, SOHO Zhongshan Plaza, 1055 West Zhongshan Road, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 6010-6300

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of the Republic of France in Guangzhou

Address: Room 1901–1907, Central Tower, 5 Xiancun Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 2829-2000

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan

Vietnamese Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in China

Address: No. 32, Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 6532-1155

Consulate General of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Nanning

Address: 10F, International Chamber of Commerce Tower, 59 Jinhu Road, Nanning, Guangxi

Tel: (86-771) 551-0560

District: Guangxi

Consulate General of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Shanghai

Address: Room 304, Huachen Financial Mansion, 900Pudong Avenue, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 6855-5871

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang

Consulate General of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Guangzhou

Address: Room P01, 4F, Garden Tower, 368 Huanshi Dong Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 8330-5911

District: Guangdong

Consulate General of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Kunming

Address: Room 507, Hongta Mansion, 1 -155 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Tel: (86-871) 6351-5889

District: Yunnan

New Zealand Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of New Zealand

Address: No.1, Ri Tan Dong Er Jie, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 8532-7000

Consulate General of New Zealand in Shanghai

Address: 2801–2802A & 2806B–2810, Corporate Avenue 5, 150 Hubin Road, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 5407-5858

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of New Zealand in Guangzhou

Address: Room 3006, TaiKooHui Tower 1, 385 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 8931-9600

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan

DPRK Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Address: No. 11, Ri Tan Bei Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 6532-1186

Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Shenyang

Address: 109 Nansijing Street, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-24) 2324-0009

District: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang

Dandong Consular Office of the Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Shenyang

Address: 10-1, Central Street, New District, Dandong, Liaoning Province
Tel: (86-415) 385-0906
District: Dandong

Italian Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Republic of Italy

Address: No. 2, Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Tel: (86-10) 8532-7600

Consulate General of the Republic of Italy in Chongqing

Address: 49F, Chongqing World Financial Center, 188 Minzu Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing
Tel: (86-23) 6382-2511
District: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan

Consulate General of the Republic of Italy in Shanghai

Address: 19F, The Center, 989 Changle Road, Shanghai
Tel: (86-21) 6596-5900
District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of the Republic of Italy in Guangzhou

Address: Unit 1403, International Finance Place (IFP), 8 Huaxia Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Tel: (86-20) 3839-6225
District: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan

Russian Embassy and Consulates in China

Embassy of the Russian Federation

Address: No. 4, Dong Zhi Men Bei Zhong Jie, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Tel: (86-10) 6532-2051

Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Shanghai

Address: 20 Huangpu Road, Shanghai

Tel: (86-21) 6324-2682

District: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui

Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Guangzhou

Address: 26/A, Development Center, 3 Linjiang Avenue, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Tel: (86-20) 8518-5001

District: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan

Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Shenyang

Address: 31 Nan Shisanwei Road, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Tel: (86-24) 2322-3927

District: Liaoning, Jilin

Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Harbin

Address: 22F, Building T3, Fuli Center Office Building, No. 660 Youyi West Road, Daoli District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province

Tel: (86-451) 8460-3881

District: Heilongjiang, Hulunbuir, Inner Mongolia

Criminal Cases

(1) Criminal suspects who are minors, blind, deaf-mute, or individuals with mental illness who have not completely lost the ability to recognize or control their own behavior, as well as individuals who may be sentenced to life imprisonment or the death penalty, are entitled to obtain designated legal aid if they have not appointed a defense lawyer;

(2) In the investigation stage and the review and prosecution stage, if a criminal suspect is unable to appoint a defense lawyer due to financial difficulties, or in the trial stage if a foreign national defendant has not appointed a defense lawyer, they are entitled to apply for legal aid;

(3) The beneficiary and the assigned defense lawyer shall have the right to obtain translation assistance.

Civil Cases

Foreign or stateless individuals applying for legal aid in China shall submit their applications to China's legal aid institutions in accordance with the conditions and procedures stipulated in international treaties to which their country of origin and China are both parties, in multilateral or bilateral judicial assistance treaties jointly signed, or based on the principle of reciprocity.

Legal Aid Center

The Ministry of Justice of China has established a legal aid center. You can seek assistance through the following channels:

(1) Online Consultation

China Legal Services Network (http://www.12348.gov.cn/#/homepage)

The WeChat mini-program, China Legal Services Network provides legal consultation, legal aid and other services.

(2) Hotline Consultation

12348 is a dedicated legal consultation hotline approved by the Ministry of Justice for citizens, with lawyers assigned by the Justice Bureau to staff it in shifts.



Traffic Accident

In the event of a road traffic accident occurring within the territory of China, the parties involved shall immediately report to the police. When handling road traffic accidents, the traffic control department of the public security authority shall inform the concerned parties of their respective rights and obligations during accident handling procedures as stipulated by Chinese laws, administrative regulations, and departmental rules.

Where a party bears full or primary liability for a road traffic accident, the entitled claimant for accident-related damages may petition the People's Court to adopt pre-litigation preservation measures. The court may lawfully implement compulsory measures including, but not limited to, the seizure of vehicles or relevant assets, and may additionally impose exit restrictions on the liable party. Following a road traffic accident, disputes concerning compensation for personal injury or property damage may be resolved through: private settlement between parties; application for administrative mediation; or initiation of civil proceedings.

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CONVENIENT SERVICES



Convenient Services

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Key Hotlines

Entry and Exit	
China Immigration Service Hotline	12367
National Customs Service Hotline	12360

Travel	
China Railway	12306
Taxi Booking Service Hotline	95128
Air China	95583
China Eastern Airlines	95530
China Southern Airlines	95539
Hainan Airlines	95339
Spring Airlines	95524
Xiamen Airlines	95557
Shenzhen Airlines	95361

Buy a House	
Housing Provident Fund Hotline	12329

Daily Life	
Government Affairs Convenience Service Hotline	12345
State Grid Power Supply Service Hotline	95598

Education

Center for Language Education and Cooperation	010-58595859

Finance

Bank of China	95566
China Construction Bank	95533
Agricultural Bank of China	95599
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	95588
Postal Savings Bank of China	95580
Bank of Communications	95559
HSBC	95366
Standard Chartered Bank	956083
Hang Seng Bank	800-830-8008

Taxation

State Taxation Administration	12366

Postal Service and Communication

Telephone Number Enquiry Service Hotline	114
China Post EMS	11183
China Mobile	10086
China Unicom	10010
China Telecom	10000

Key Websites

Entry and Exit	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	www.fmprc.gov.cn
National Immigration Administration	www.nia.gov.cn
General Administration of Customs	www.customs.gov.cn
Office of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in Beijing	www.bjo.gov.hk
Office of the Government of Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing	www.draemp.gov.mo

Travel	
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	www.mct.gov.cn
Civil Aviation Administration of China	www.caac.gov.cn
China Railway	www.12306.cn

Buy a House	
Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	www.mohurd.gov.cn

Employment	
China Services International	www.chinajob.com.cn
Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security	www.mohrss.gov.cn
State Taxation Administration	www.chinatax.gov.cn

Marriage Registration and Adoption	
Ministry of Civil Affairs	www.mca.gov.cn
China Center for Children's Welfare and Adoption	www.cccwa.cn

Notarization	
China Notary Association	www.chinanotary.org.cn

Education

Ministry of Education	www.moe.gov.cn
Center for Language Education and Cooperation	www.chinese.cn
Chinese International Education Foundation	www.cief.org.cn
Chinese Test Service Website	www.chinesetest.cn
Chinese Bridge	bridge.chinese.cn
Chinese Service Center for Scholarly Exchange	www.csc.edu.cn
Study in China	www.campuschina.org

Finance

Bank of China	www.boc.cn
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	www.icbc.com.cn
Agricultural Bank of China	www.abchina.com
China Construction Bank	www.ccb.com
Bank of Communications	www.bankcomm.com
China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited	www.chinaclear.cn

Postal Service and Communication

China Telecom	www.chinatelecom.com.cn
China Mobile	www.10086.cn
China Unicom	www.10010.com
China Post	www.chinapost.com.cn

Consular Assistance

China Consular Affairs	cs.mfa.gov.cn

Useful Apps

Social Media	WeChat, Tencent QQ, Weibo
Mobile Payment	Alipay, WeChat Pay, UnionPay
Shopping	Taobao, Jingdong
Takeaway	Eleme, Meituan
Travel	Ctrip, Fliggy Travel, Qunar Travel, Booking
Navigation	Amap, Baidu Map
Mobility	DiDi Taxi, Amap Taxi, Baidu Map Taxi, Railway 12306, CRH, Suanya, Umetrip
Express Delivery	China Post EMS, SF Express, JD Logistics, Deppon Express, YTO Express, ZTO Express, STO Express, Yunda Express, EMS International Express, UPS International Express, FEDEX, DHL, USPS

NIA WeChat official account

Electronic Manual

“NIA 12367” WeChat Mini-program

“NIA 12367” Alipay Mini-program