

# China Travel Map

China National Tourism Administration Overseas Offices	
<b>China National Tourism Administration Tokyo Office</b> 106-0001 Ar China Building 8F, 2-2-2 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel: +81-3-2621-6885 Fax: +81-3-2621-6886 Web: www.cntrpa.jp E-mail: tokyo@cntrpa.jp	<b>China National Tourist Office, London</b> 71, Warwick Road, London, SE26 9JH, UK Tel: +44-20-7373-0888 Fax: +44-20-7373-9989 Web: www.cntrpa.org.uk E-mail: london@cntrpa.org.uk
<b>China National Tourism Administration Osaka Office</b> 7 Tenmei Bldg, 4F, Minatomachi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka, Japan Tel: +81-6-6635-3280 Fax: +81-6-6635-3281 Web: www.cntrpa-osaka.jp E-mail: osaka@cntrpa.jp	<b>Office National du Tourisme de Chine, Paris</b> 16 Rue de Bercy, 75008 Paris France Tel: +33-1-4859-1010 Fax: +33-1-4859-1038 Web: www.cntrpa.fr E-mail: paris@cntrpa.fr
<b>China National Tourist Office, Singapore</b> 7 Temasek Boulevard, #12-02A Suntec Tower One, Singapore 038987 Tel: +65-6337-2220 Fax: +65-6338-0777 E-mail: singapore@cntrpa.gov.cn	<b>Fremdenverkehrsamt der VR China in Frankfurt</b> Hafenstraße 6, D-60533 Frankfurt Deutschland Tel: +49-69-954-0218 Fax: +49-69-954-920-400 Web: www.china-tourismus.de E-mail: info@china-tourismus.de
<b>China National Tourist Office, Kathmandu</b> 4242 Bhoten Cafe, Road Palace, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: +977-1-4400-1054 Fax: +977-1-4400-1053 E-mail: nepal@cntrpa.gov.cn	<b>Oficina Nacional de Turismo de China en Madrid</b> C/Gran Vía, 39, 1º, Madrid, 28013, Madrid Tel: +34-91-548-0011 Fax: +34-91-548-0997 Web: www.cntrpa.org E-mail: madrid@cntrpa.org
<b>China National Tourist Office, Seoul</b> 41401 Daewoo Bldg, 31F, Teongyeo, Chung-gu, Seoul 100-706, Korea Tel: +82-2-773-0393 Fax: +82-2-797-2010 Web: www.cntrpa.or.kr E-mail: seoul@cntrpa.or.kr	<b>Fremdenverkehrsamt der VR China in Zürich</b> Bühlstrasse 178, CH-8002 Zürich, Schweiz Tel: +41-43-201-8877 Fax: +41-43-201-8878 Web: www.china-tourismus.ch E-mail: zuerich@cntrpa.ch
<b>China National Tourist Office, New Delhi</b> D-18, Malviya Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110021, India Tel: +91-11-4168-54140 Fax: +91-11-4168-54141 Web: www.cntrpa.org.in E-mail: newdelhi@cntrpa.org.in	<b>China National Tourist Office, Moscow</b> Makharinskaya St. 143, Moscow, 12726, Russia Tel: +7-495-645-0289 Fax: +7-495-642-8787 Web: www.visitmoscow.ru E-mail: moscow@cntrpa.ru
<b>China National Tourist Office, Sydney</b> 110 Pitt Street, 25th Floor, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia Tel: +61-2-952-9838 Fax: +61-2-952-2728 Web: www.cntrpa.org.au E-mail: sydney@cntrpa.gov.cn	<b>Ufficio Nazionale del Turismo Cinese, Roma</b> Via Nazionale 76, 00184, Roma, Italy Tel: +39-6-482-8888 Fax: +39-6-4891-2429 Web: www.turismocinese.it E-mail: info@turismocinese.it
<b>China National Tourist Office, New York</b> 215 Lexington Ave., 25th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA Tel: +1-212-760-8218 Fax: +1-212-760-8800 Web: www.cntrpa.org E-mail: ny@cntrpa.org	<b>Asia Tourism Exchange Center Limited</b> 11/201, Tel Ezer Plaza Center, 16 Herta and Paul Amirson Road, Hong Kong Tel: +852-2863-0000 Fax: +852-2861-1331 E-mail: asia@cntrpa.org
<b>China National Tourist Office, Los Angeles</b> 350 South Grand Boulevard, Suite 910, Century City, CA 90008, USA Tel: +1-818-545-7927 Fax: +1-818-545-7906 Web: www.cntrpa.org E-mail: la@cntrpa.org	<b>Association for Tourism Exchange Across the Taiwan Straits, Taipei Office</b> 10F, 16, Sec. 2, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei South Road, 2004 District, Taipei, Taiwan Tel: +886-2-2721-2188 Fax: +886-2-2721-2180
<b>China National Tourist Office, Toronto</b> 481 Denison Street, 10th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1S7, Canada Tel: +1-416-592-9526 Fax: +1-416-592-9322 Web: www.cntrpa.org E-mail: toronto@cntrpa.org	<b>Association for Tourism Exchange Across the Taiwan Straits, Kaohsiung Sub-office</b> Room C, 10F, Chung Cheng Building, No. 2, Chung Cheng 3rd Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan Tel: +886-7-236-0866 Fax: +886-7-236-4209

## About China

China is located in East of Asia, bordering the Pacific to the east. On its west is Mount Everest known as the third polar of the world. Magical aurora can be seen in Mohe, China's northernmost point, and James Shoal, China's southernmost territory, is near the Equator.

The most apparent feature about the Chinese climate is that it has four distinctive seasons. Most of China's cities are within monsoonal zones. Rainfall is abundant in South China while Beijing, the capital, is relatively dry. Diversified climates make for diversities of seasonal scenery, so there are summer resorts and winter resorts in the country.

China enjoys a long history illustrated by

the well-known skull of the Peking Man and the city of Chang'an, which was once a prosperous ancient capital.

The country enjoys diversities of culture. Tourist attractions include the Kunqu Opera, known worldwide, antiques of great variety, the Spring Festival, a traditional festival for family reunion, and its marvelous kungfu.

China has 56 ethnic groups, among which the Han ethnicity is the majority. The other 55, including the Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uyghur, Tibetan, Mongolian and so on, are called minority ethnic groups and are also significant contributors to the glory of the Chinese culture.

**Area & Population**  
China's land territory covers an area of approximately 9.6 million square kilometers. Up to the end of 2012, the total population was about 1.35 billion.

**Administrative Regions**  
China has 34 administrative regions at provincial level, including 4 municipalities directly under the central government, 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, and two SARs (Hong Kong and Macau). Its capital city is Beijing.

## Ancient Glamour of the Capital and Its Environs

**Beijing**  
As China's capital, Beijing is a famous city with a history of over a thousand years. It has six world heritage sites as well as numerous historical and cultural sites, including the Imperial Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Great Wall and the Summer Palace. Beijing is also a modern metropolis with bustling urban areas.  
Website: www.visitbeijing.com.cn

**Tianjin**  
As one of the four municipalities directly under the central government, Tianjin is the largest port in Northern China. The city is a combination of buildings erected by Western colonists and those of traditional Chinese



styles. Notable scenic spots include the Hometown of Tianjin, Italian Style Town, Tianjin Eye and the Five Avenues.  
Website: www.tjtour.cn

**Shanxi > Pingyao**  
The Ancient City of Pingyao is a county town built in complete accordance with the traditional layout and planning of the Han People. It served as a reflection of what the county looked like from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It has been enlisted into the World Cultural Heritages.  
Website: www.pytour.com

**Hebei > Chengde**  
Chengde lies in the northeast of Hebei Province, known as the famous summer resort. Here you can find the largest classic royal garden Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, the large temple cluster. In the Mountain Resort, you can find gardens named by the Qing Emperor Kangxi and Qianlong.  
Website: www.cnctd.com

## Northern China

**Heilongjiang > Harbin**  
Harbin, the so-called "city of ice" is one of the places of origin of the world's ice culture. The Ice and Snow World event is held every year, and is said to be the tourist event with the largest number of artistic landscapes, the most comprehensive entertainment events and the largest scale. The unique glamour of Harbin wins it a reputation of "the Oriental Moscow."  
Website: www.hrbjy.com.cn

**Jilin > Mount Changbai**  
Mount Changbai is one of the ten famous mountains in China. The well-known "Heaven Lake" is located at its summit. It is China's Number One crater lake in terms of area and altitude. The cascade falling from the pond has the biggest height difference of all crater lakes in the world.  
Website: www.ichangbaishan.com

**Inner Mongolia > Arxan**  
The Arxan has many landscapes such as the hot spring, volcano, forest, grassland, ice and snow, and lake cluster. It is the ideal destination for holiday, leisure and medical recuperation. It has Lake Tianchi, known as the Heavenly Lake in the World, the hot spring where you can relax your body and soul, and the most fascinating spring sceneries favored by photographers.  
Website: www.aestour.net

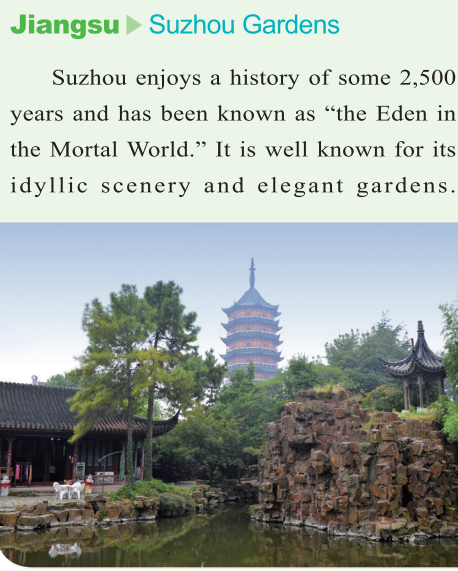
**Liaoning > Dalian**  
Dalian is situated on the coast of the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea and has long been known as a "Romance City." It is also a tourist destination with attractive scenery. Bordered mountains and the sea, with a benign climate, Dalian is a famous summer resort and a paradise for vacation.  
Website: www.dlittour.gov.cn



## Landscapes in South of the Yangtze

**Zhejiang > West Lake of Hangzhou**  
Hangzhou is the capital city of Zhejiang Province and one of the famous ancient capitals of China. Since ancient times, there has been the saying that "Just as there is paradise in Heaven, there is Suzhou and Hangzhou on Earth." Marco Polo, the Italian traveler who visited Hangzhou during China's Yuan Dynasty, praised it to be "the world's most beautiful and magnificent city."  
Website: www.westlake.com

**Jiangsu > Suzhou Gardens**  
Suzhou enjoys a history of some 2,500 years and has been known as "the Eden in the Mortal World." It is well known for its idyllic scenery and elegant gardens.



Canglang Pavilion, Lion Forest, Humble Administrator's Garden and Lingering Garden are referred to as the "the four famous gardens" of Suzhou.  
Website: www.visitzj.com

**Anhui > Mount Huang**  
Mount Huang is the first tourist destination to win three accolades as a site of World Cultural Heritage, World Natural Heritage and World Geological Park. The so-called "five attractions" are its sunrise, peculiar pines, fantastic rocks, sea of clouds, and hot springs.  
Website: www.chinahuangshan.gov.cn

**Jiangxi > Mount Lu**  
Mount Lu is famous for its summer resorts and cultural attractions. It earns its reputation for its "magnificence, peculiarity, precipitousness and elegance." The scenic spots here include Guling Villa Zone as the central attraction, and Wulao Peak, Sandie Spring and Lulin Lake.  
Website: www.china-lushan.com



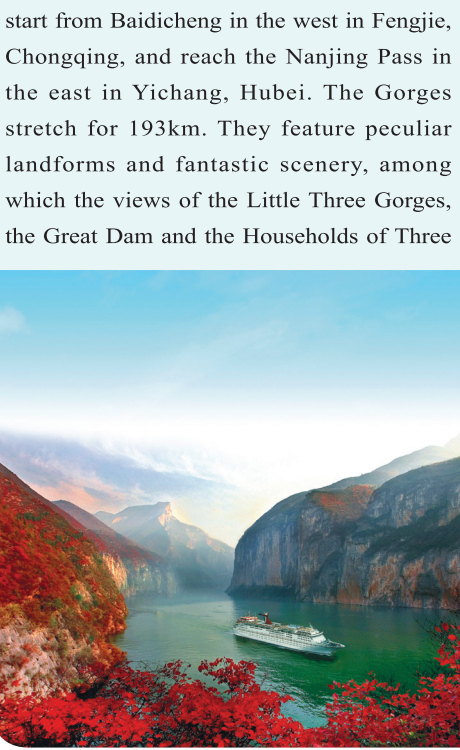
## Beautiful Scenery in Central China

**Henan > Mount Song**  
Majestic and steep, Mount Song has been known as "Zhongyue" (literally, the Central Mountain) since ancient times. The Shaolin Temple, the birthplace of Chinese Chan Buddhism and Shaolin Boxing, is the main attraction at Mount Song. Shaolin kungfu has attracted countless visitors from home and abroad.  
Website: www.songshan.gov.cn

Worges in Chongqing are the most famous. As the world's largest water conservancy structure, the Three Gorges Dam is present in all its majesty.  
Website: www.sxanxiatrip.com

**Hubei and Chongqing > The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River**

**Hunan > Zhangjiajie**  
With magical landforms and primitive ecologies, Zhangjiajie is praised by some international experts as "Labyrinth of Nature." The three major scenic spots are Zhangjiajie National Forest Park, Suoxi Valley and Mount Tianzi.  
Website: www.zhangjiajie.com.cn



## Scenery in Southern China

**Guangdong > Guangzhou**  
Guangzhou enjoys a long history, known as "Yangcheng" (City of Rams) or "Huacheng" (City of Flowers). Located on both banks of the Pearl River, it boasts unique buildings in a Cantonese style, bustling pedestrian streets and Cantonese restaurants as well as the lofty Guangzhou Tower. It provides many fascinating urban landscapes.  
Website: www.visitgz.com

**Guangxi > Guilin**  
Guilin's landscape has long been known for its green mountains, clear water, wonderful caves and imposing rocks. Guilin is renowned for having "Guilin's landscape is first under Heaven." Because of this, it is a time-honored tourist destination. It is also known for its ethnic flavors, with the Zhuang, Yao and Miao People having fostered a splendid culture here.  
Website: www.guilin.com.cn

**Hainan > Sanya**  
Sanya is situated at the southern tip of Hainan Island and is the country's southernmost tropical tourist city. It boasts the most beautiful coastal views in Hainan and has become a top choice for vacations. It is known as "the Oriental Hawaii."  
Website: www.sanyatour.com



## Colorful Southwestern China

**Chongqing**  
Chongqing is a famous historical and cultural city in China. It is the finance and trade center in Southwest China and a city of fine food. It is often referred to as "the Mountain City" or "the Fog City." It has brilliant urban views, with hotpot, pretty girls and night views as its three main features. Main scenic spots include the Dazu Rock Carvings, the Wulong Karst Landforms and the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River.  
Website: www.cqta.gov.cn

**Sichuan > Jiuzhaigou**  
The following remark best captures the magnificence of Jiuzhaigou's scenery: "No river will be appealing to you after you have visited Jiuzhaigou Valley." It is known as "the world of fairytales" and "a fairyland in the mortal world." Only three valleys are currently open to the public, namely, the Rize Valley, Zechawa Valley and Shuzheng Valley. Springs, waterfalls, rivers, shoals and as many as 108 ponds constitute the splendid lakes of magnificent colors.  
Website: www.jiuzhai.com

**Yunnan > Lijiang**  
Old Town of Lijiang is time-honored and is the only ancient town that has no wall around it among all the ancient towns in China. Most of the streets are red hills and rivers. An ancient fanlar is preserved in its smooth blue flagstone paths. Major attractions include Sifang Street, Mufu Residence and Wangu Mansion.  
Website: www.ljgc.gov.cn

**Guizhou > Huangguoshu Waterfall**  
Huangguoshu Waterfall is 77.8 meters tall and 101 meters wide. It is the largest one in Asia and one of the most famous ones in the world. It is the sole waterfall in the world suitable for appreciation in all directions. Here you can also find the splendid waterfall cluster and unique style of Bouyue people.  
Website: www.hgscn.com

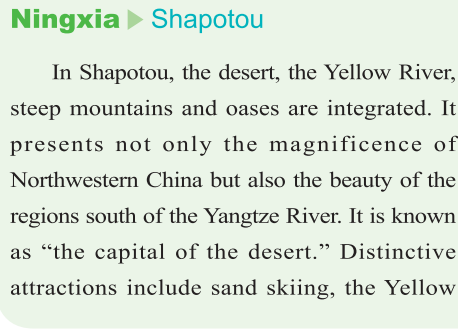


## Spectacular Northwestern China

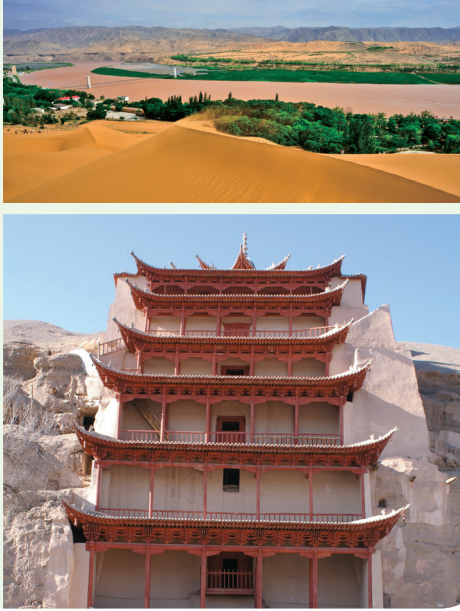
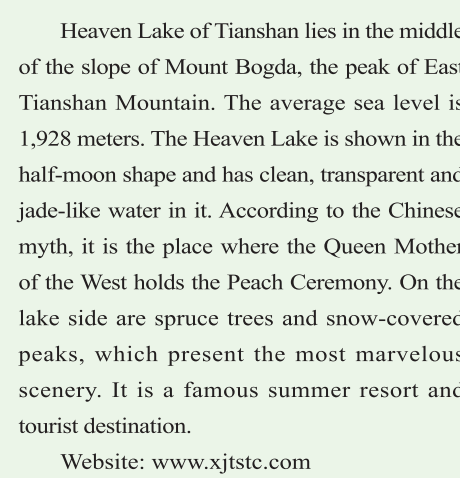
**Shaanxi > Xi'an**  
Xi'an, historically known as "Chang'an", is one of the four great ancient capitals of the world. In Chinese history, it was the capital that was under construction for the longest period of time, designated as capital by the largest number of dynasties. Because of this, it is historically influential. Because of this, it is also praised as "a natural museum of Chinese history." Its most famous tourist spots include the ancient city walls, Drum and Bell Tower, Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, Ruin of Daming Palace and Shaanxi History Museum.  
Website: www.xian-tourism.com

**Gansu > Dunhuang**  
As a city of historical and cultural significance, Dunhuang was the hub on the "Silk Road." Here, Mogao Grottoes are the world's largest, most comprehensive and most time-honored treasure of Buddhist art. You can also enjoy here Yardangs and magical crescent spring in Mingsha Mountain.  
Website: www.dhcn.gov.cn

**Ningxia > Shapotou**  
In Shapotou, the desert, the Yellow River, steep mountains and oases are integrated. It presents not only the magnificence of Northwestern China but also the beauty of the regions south of the Yangtze River. It is known as "the capital of the desert." Distinctive attractions include sand skiing, the Yellow River slide, the Yellow River waterwheel and the sheepskin raft.  
Website: www.spottour.com



**Xinjiang > Heaven Lake of Tianshan**  
Heaven Lake of Tianshan lies in the middle of the slope of Mount Bogda, the peak of East Tianshan Mountain. The average sea level is 1,928 meters. The Heaven Lake is in the half-moon shape and has clean, transparent and jade-like water in it. According to the Chinese myth, it is the place where the Queen Mother of the West holds the Peach Ceremony. On the lake side are spruce trees and snow-covered peaks, which present the most marvelous scenery. It is a famous summer resort and tourist destination.  
Website: www.xjstc.com



## Coastal Regions in Eastern China

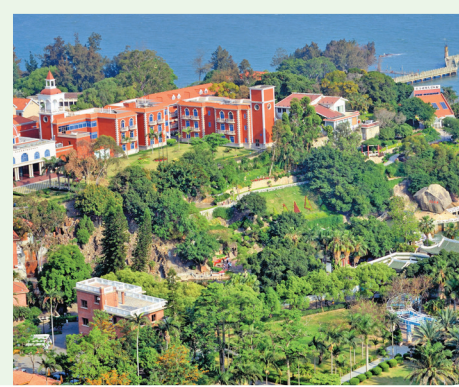
**Shanghai**  
Shanghai is China's largest city and a modern metropolis. It successfully hosted the World Expo 2010. The Bund has a reputation as "the agglomerate of world architects." Nanjing Road is a paradise for shopping while Lujiazui in Pudong District is home to the Oriental Pearl Tower and the World Financial Center.  
Website: www.shanghaioutnet

**Shandong > Qingdao**  
Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and has long been known as "the Oriental Switzerland." Its graceful figure is accentuated by crimson tiles, green trees, clear seawater and azure skies. Laoshan Mountain in Qingdao is a holy land of Taoism. The yearly Qingdao Beer Festival is well known across the globe.  
Website: www.qdta.gov.cn



**Zhejiang > Mount Putuo**  
Mount Putuo, Mount Wutai in Shanxi, Mount Emei in Sichuan and Mount Jiuhua in Anhui are known as the four major Buddha mountains in China. The temple buildings at Mount Putuo are scattered in the mountains or on the coast, perfectly blended with the landscapes. And the place is known as the "Haitian Buddhist". The Bodhisattva Copper Statue in the South China Sea is the symbol of Putuo Mountain. And the three major temples are Pujie Temple, Fayu Temple and Huiji Temple.  
Website: www.putuoshan.gov.cn

**Fujian > Xiamen**  
Xiamen is said to be a splendid "garden on sea" with imposing scenery. The city is a combination of Fujian and Taiwan customs, delicate coastal food and buildings of exotic flavor. Among all the five memories of the city, Kulangsu Island and Hundaodao Road must be the two most impressive ones.  
Website: www.xmtravel.com.cn



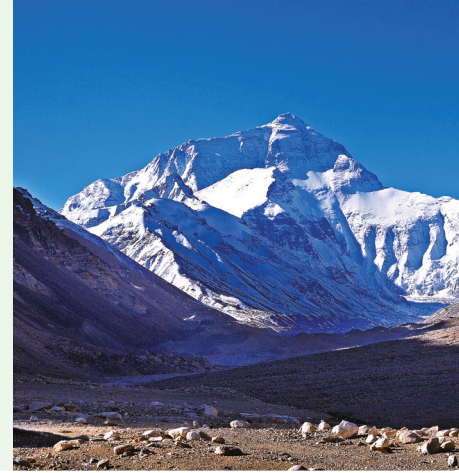
## The Tibetan Plateau

**Tibet > Lasha**  
The snow-capped holy city of Lasha enjoys a history of over 1,300 years and is full of places of historical interest. Sunshine on the clean plateau and gorgeous Tibetan style architecture are enough to keep one fascinated. Grand structures include the Potala Palace, Jokhang Temple, Drepung Monastery and Sera Monastery.  
Website: www.lasatour.com

**Tibet > Mount Everest**  
Mount Everest is the principal peak of the Himalayas, situated at the border between China and Nepal. Standing at 8,844.3 meters, the mountain is the world's highest peak. The summit is lofty and steep, covered with snow all year round. It resembles a huge pyramid. The towering, majestic mountain is the Mecca for climbers and explorers from all over the world.  
Website: www.qhly.cn



**Qinghai > Qinghai Lake**  
Qinghai Lake is the largest inland lake within China and also the largest salt water lake. It is 4,456 square kilometers in area and its perimeter stretches over 360 kilometers. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and exuberant natural meadows. There are five islands in the lake, with Haixian Island being the largest.  
Website: www.qhly.cn



## Traditional Chinese Holidays

<b>Spring Festival</b>	1st day of the first month in Chinese lunar calendar	The Spring Festival is the largest and most exciting traditional festival in China. It lasts from the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of twelfth month in the lunar calendar to 15 <sup>th</sup> day of the first lunar month. During this period, Chinese New Year's Eve and Spring Festival (the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of the first month in the lunar calendar) are the most important days.
<b>Lantern Festival</b>	15th day of the first month in Chinese lunar calendar	Main activities include eating sweet soup balls, and admiring lanterns, dragon dances and lion dances.
<b>Tomb-sweeping Festival</b>	Around 5th April in the Gregorian calendar	A festival during which people worship their ancestors and sweep the tombs of their ancestors.
<b>Dragon Boat Festival</b>	5th day of the fifth month in Chinese lunar calendar	This festival is intended to commemorate Qu Yuan, the patriotic poet in the Warring States Periods. Events include eating rice dumplings, dragon boat racing and drinking realgar wine.
<b>Double Seventh Festival</b>	7th day of the seventh month in the Chinese lunar calendar	The festival originates from the Chinese folklore tale "The Weaver Girl and the Cowherd." It is also known as "Chinese Valentine's Day".
<b>Mid-autumn Day</b>	15th day of the eighth month in the Chinese lunar calendar	Mid-autumn Day is a day for family reunion. Main customs include moon watching, offering sacrifices to the moon, viewing tides and eating moon cakes.
<b>Double Ninth Festival</b>	9th day of the ninth month in the Chinese lunar calendar	One of the four traditional holidays for ancestor worship. It is customary for the Chinese people to ascend into high places to admire views from far away.

## Transportation in China

**● By Air**  
There are currently as many as 46 airline companies, 183 civilian airports (excluding those in Hong Kong and Macau) and 178 cities with permanent airline services in China. 2,457 airlines have been put to use and the international lines of permanent services reach 121 cities in 52 countries across the world. The largest concentration of flights can be found in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.  
Website: www.airnews.cn

**● By Train**  
Railway networks are very developed in China. Railway services are available even in some western regions such as Lhasa, Hatan, Lijiang and Ejin. The country has also established the world's largest high-speed train network, allowing one to travel through the country from Beijing to Guangzhou in only 8 hours.  
Website: www.12306.cn



**● By Road**  
Highway networks in China are very concentrated. By the end of 2012, the total length of highways reached 4,237,500 kilometers, of which expressways contribute 96,200 kilometers. Expressway networks have been established in every city (prefecture, and league) in the central and eastern parts of the country.

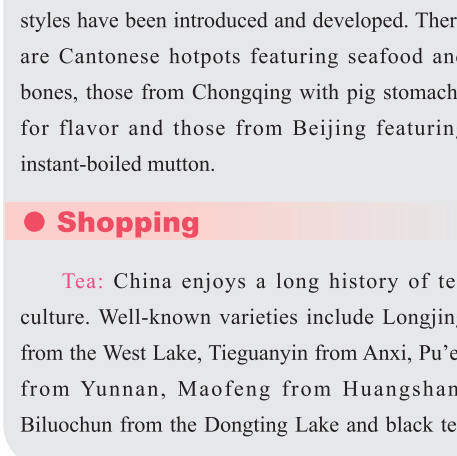


**● Water Transportation**  
International sea routes include those from port cities like Shanghai, Tianjin and Dalian. Domestic sea routes include those from Dalian, Yantai, the Yangtze River Delta Region, Xiamen, Beihai, Zhoushan, Changdao, Changhai, etc. River routes include those near the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River, the Southern Section of the Grand Canal as well as the Lijiang River in Guilin City.

## Dining and Shopping

**● Dining**  
The Chinese food has a long history, which can be fully represented in the folk customs and festivities. The Chinese food is famous for the gorgeous color, strong flavor, fresh taste and charming appearance. The 8 cuisines have their respective characteristics. Chengde, Beijing and Guangzhou are world-famous cities known for their food.  
**Dumplings:** Every Chinese New Year's Eve, families sit together, eat dumplings and wait for the arrival of the Lunar New Year.  
**Niangao (Spring Festival Rice Cake):** These cakes are made of glutinous rice pressed to shape. Cooking methods include frying, boiling and stir-frying. Niangao ("gao") is a homophone for "promotion or rise" implies "fortune rising year by year" and embodies people's regards for their relatives and friends, and an aspiration for a better life in the upcoming New Year.  
**Hotpot:** Hotpot enjoys a long and profound history in China. Today, a great variety of hotpot styles have been introduced and developed. There are Cantonese hotpots featuring seafood and bones, those from Chongqing with pig stomachs for flavor and those from Beijing featuring instant-boiled mutton.

**● Shopping**  
**Tea:** China enjoys a long history of tea culture. Well-known varieties include Longjing from the West Lake, Tieguanyin from Anxi, Pu'er from Yunnan, Maofeng from Huangshan, Biluochun from the Dongting Lake and black tea from Qimen.



## Accommodations and Travel Services

**● Accommodations**  
China's tourist hotel industry has developed rapidly. In major tourist destinations and scenic spots across the country, there are a great variety of high-end hotels, economic chain hotels, inexpensive inns and accommodations provided in some "agritourism" destinations. Up to the end of 2012, there were 11,706 star hotels in China, including 654 five-star ones, 2,201 four-star ones, 5,545 three-star ones and 3,306 one- and two-star ones, with a total of over 1.57 million rooms.

**● Travel Services**  
Travel service agencies cover every city in China. In major tourist cities, more complete services are usually provided by tourist distributing centers. By the end of 2012, the total number of travel agencies across the country reached 24,944. In 2012, tourist agencies received 23,666,100 visits from foreign tourists spending 77,718,600 total days in China.



**● Tourist Resources in China**  
China has abundant tourist resources. In the vast territory, you can have access to the magnificent mountains and rivers, diverse folk customs, wonderful animals and plants, and numerous places of interest. Besides, the country has the most distinctive dramas, music, dances and world-famous cuisines. Each year, these places and elements attract numerous tourists from and beyond China.

By October 2014, China had had 47 World Heritages. By the end of September 2013, the country had had 176 Grade-5A tourist areas. May 19, or the first date in Xu Xiake's *Travel Diary*, has been designated as the China Tourism Day.



## Regulations on Entry and Exit

**● Visa**  
Those who are to enter the territory of China must be holders of a valid passport (should also provide confirmation documents as necessary. For example, applying for a tourist visa in China, one has to present confirmation of reception by the specific Chinese Tourism Authority before applying for the visa to be granted by Chinese embassies, consulates, or offices authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC.  
Under certain special circumstances (for instance, due to emergency) when it is impractical for applicants to go through relevant processes, they are allowed to apply to relevant visa issuing offices authorized by the Ministry of Public Security of PRC.

Visa issuing offices authorized by the Ministry of Public Security of PRC are located in the following cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Xi'an, Guilin, Hangzhou, Kunming (Zhanyi Airport), Shenzhen (Luohu and Shekou), Zhuhai (Gongbei) and Chongqing.

**● Instructions for Entering China's Territory**  
Citizens of foreign countries arriving at exit and entry ports shall fill in "Information Card for Foreigners' Entry into and Exit from China" and shall present their passport and visa to relevant inspection personnel for inspected inspection.  
When inspected and found to be compliant with all the regulations and requirements, the passport will be stamped and the registration card will be kept in the immigration inspection office.  
**● Regulations about limited articles in and out of China**  
We will not introduce details about the articles

forbidden in or out of China.  
The articles limited for the entry include: radio receiver or sender, telecom security equipment, tobacco and wine, endangered and valuable animals and plants (including samples), their seeds or reproductive materials; national currencies; and other articles limited for entry by the Chinese Customs Administration.

The articles limited for exit include: silver, gold and other precious metals and their products; national currencies; foreign currencies and negotiable securities; radio receiver or sender; telecom security equipment; valuable Chinese medicine; general antiques and other articles limited for exit by the Chinese Customs Administration.

**● Visa Exemption**  
It is specified on <http://cs.mfa.gov.cn> that foreign citizens are eligible for visa exemption if they meet one of the following provisions:  
A. Bilateral Agreements on Free Visa: According to some bilateral agreements or treaties signed between China and certain related countries, citizens of specific countries are granted free visa to enter the territory of China. For detailed information, please consult the checklist for agreements on free visas between China and Foreign Countries.  
B. Direct Transit: For foreign citizens who have booked international interline tickets and who are to transit in China's territory within 24 hours and without departing the airport, are allowed to stay without a visa.  
C. Citizens of the following countries who are holders of valid international travel documents and holders of interline tickets for a third country (region) in which the seats and the dates are fixed within 72 hours are eligible for a visa waiver for staying in the territory (also allowed to exit from the airport) for no more than 72 hours if they are to transit via the Capital Airport in Beijing, Baiyun Airport in Guangzhou, Pudong Airport and Hongqiao Airport in Shanghai.

D. Holders of valid Permanent Residency in the People's Republic of China.  
E. Holders of valid APEC business travel cards. An APEC business card is equivalent to a visa within a period of 3 years. Cardholders have the right, with the presence of the card and valid passport corresponding to the card, to enter into China's territory temporarily. The duration of each of the stays shall not exceed 2 months.  
F. Foreign citizens who head for the Pearl Delta Region and/or Hainan Island

## Regulations on Exit and Entry

Austria, Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovakia, UK, Ireland, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, USA, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Brunei, UAE and Qatar.

Up to July 28, 2014, airports applying the 72-hour transit visa exemption are as follows: Beijing Capital International Airport, Shanghai Pudong International Airport, Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport, Chengde Shuanglu International Airport, Chongqing Jiangbei Airport, Shenzhen Taoxian International Airport, Dalian Zhoushuizi International Airport, Xi'an Xiangyang International Airport, Guilin Liangjiang International Airport.

C. Holders of residence permits issued by public security authorities of the PRC. Foreign citizens who come to China for study, take up positions or labor service and foreign reporters who reside permanently in China are required to apply for residence after they enter into China's territory. Within the period of validity, those foreigners are allowed to reside in China and to enter into and exit from China any number of times without having to apply for a visa.

D. Holders of valid Permanent Residency in the People's Republic of China.  
E. Holders of valid APEC business travel cards. An APEC business card is equivalent to a visa within a period of 3 years. Cardholders have the right, with the presence of the card and valid passport corresponding to the card, to enter into China's territory temporarily. The duration of each of the stays shall not exceed 2 months.  
F. Foreign citizens who head for the Pearl Delta Region and/or Hainan Island

(1) Holders of ordinary passports issued by countries that have diplomatic relationship with China, or who are in Hong Kong or Macau and who are going to visit, via legal travel agencies registered in Hong Kong or Macau, to the Pearl Delta Region, (i.e. administrative areas under the jurisdiction of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Dongguan, Jiangmen, Zhaoqing and Haikou) are eligible for visa exemption, provided that they do not stay for over 6 days.

(2) Citizens (in groups consisting of 5 or more