



MERGENT
by FTSE Russell

2019

Country Profile

China

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Economy - Overview



The People's Republic of China's (PRC) economy, the second largest in the world, has become more market-oriented. Reforms started with phasing out collectivized agriculture, and extended to include the gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, improved autonomy for state enterprises, the development of stock markets and liberalizing foreign trade and investment.

China faces a number of challenges that are limiting its growth: rising debt from its credit-driven stimulus program, slow recuperation of trading allies and misallocation of capital by state-owned financial institutions. Its average annual growth slowed further to 6.72% in 2016, from 6.9% a year earlier, the slowest rate since 1999.

The Chinese government is emphasizing continued economic reforms, encouraging innovation and stimulating domestic consumption, as it seeks to reduce dependence on fixed investments, exports

and heavy industry. This could help preserve China's long-term economic health and give the market a decisive edge over other countries. China is also developing nuclear and alternative energy sources to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and limit carbon dioxide emissions.

China faced an economic slowdown in 2018 due to tightened financial regulatory, weaker exports and its trade dispute with the US. The downtrend caused the World Bank to cut its GDP growth forecasts from 6.5% in 2018 to 6.2% in 2019.

The country faces various significant environmental problems such as air pollution, losing arable land caused by erosion and urbanization. China determines to combat the environmental issues. In 2016, China confirmed the Paris Agreement, a multilateral pledge to overcome climate change lower than 2005 level and increase non-fossil fuel energy supply to 20% by 2030.



MERGENT

by FTSE Russell

Research analyst

Elyana Bt. Affandi

Website

www.mergent.com

Customer service

1800 342 5647 or 704 559 7601

email: customerservice@mergent.com

Sales enquiries

**For sales inquiries contact your local
Mergent Representative**

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Economic Overview

Key Economic Figures

GDP: purchasing power parity - US\$23.21 trillion (2017 estimate)
 GDP - real growth rate: 6.9% (2017 estimate)
 GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - US\$16,700 (2017 estimate)
 GDP - composition by sector: Agriculture: 7.9%, Industry: 40.5%, Services: 51.6% (2017 estimate)
 Population below poverty line: 3.3% (2016 estimate)
 Note: In 2011, China set a new poverty line at RMB2,300 (approximately US\$400)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.6% (2017 estimate)
 Labor force: 806.7 million (2017 estimate)
 Note: by the end of 2012, China's population at working age (15-64 years) was 1.004 billion
 Labor force - by occupation: Agriculture: 27.7%, Industry: 28.8%, Services: 43.5% (2016 estimate)
 Unemployment rate: 3.9% (2017 estimate)
 Current budget revenues: US\$2.553 trillion (2017 estimate)
 Current budget expenditure: US\$3.008 trillion (2017 estimate)

International Trade

Total exports: US\$2.49 trillion (2018)
 Total imports: US\$2.14 trillion (2018)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Foreign Investment

Foreign investment in China: US\$131.04 billion (2017)
 China's investment abroad: US\$158.29 billion (2017)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Foreign Direct Investment in China by Sector (In billions of US\$)

Sector	2017	Percentage of the Total
Total	113.61	100%
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1.07	0.94%
Mining	1.30	1.14%
Manufacturing	33.51	29.50%
Production and supply of electricity, gas and water	3.52	3.10%
Construction	2.62	2.31%
Transport, storage and post	5.59	4.92%
Information transmission, computer services and software	20.92	18.41%
Wholesale and retail trades	11.48	10.10%
Real estate	16.86	14.84%
Leasing and business services	16.74	14.73%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Industry

Top Industries

Mining and processing of iron, steel, aluminum and coal. It also manufactures machines, armaments, textiles and apparel, petroleum, cement, chemicals, fertilizers, consumer products, including footwear, toys and electronics, food processing, transportation equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives, ships and aircraft, telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles and satellites.

Gross Value Added by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices

Industry	2017 (In billions of US\$)	Percentage of the Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	1,006.23	8.36%
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	4,142.73	34.41%
Construction	823.95	6.84%
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,366.20	11.35
Transport, storage and communication	544.52	4.52
Other activities	4,155.34	34.52
Total Value	12,038.97	100.00

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Industrial Production Growth Rate

6.1% (2017 estimate)

Energy Statistics

Electricity - Production

5.883 trillion kWh (2016 estimate)

Electricity - Production by Source

Fossil Fuels: 62% (2016 estimate)

Hydroelectric: 18% (2017 estimate)

Nuclear: 2% (2017 estimate)

Renewable sources: 18% (2017 estimate)

Electricity - Consumption

5.564 trillion kWh (2016 estimate)

Electricity - Exports

18.91 billion kWh (2016 estimate)

Electricity - Imports

6.185 billion kWh (2016 estimate)

Industry

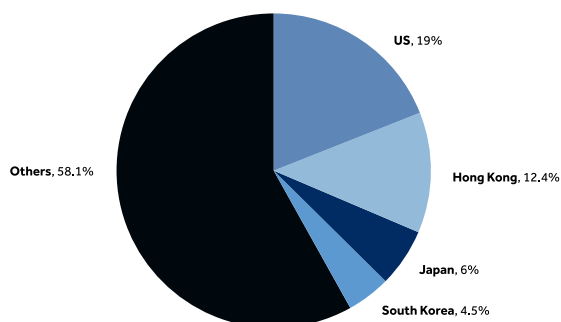


Key Oil and Gas Figures

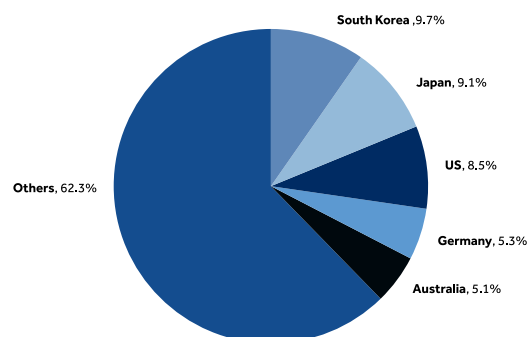
Oil - Production:	3.838 million barrels/day (2017 estimate)
Oil - Consumption:	N/A
Oil - Exports:	57,310 barrels/day (2015 estimate)
Oil - Imports:	6.71 million barrels/day (2015 estimate)
Oil - Proved Reserves:	25.63 billion barrels/day (January 1, 2018 estimate)
Natural Gas - Production:	145.9 billion cubic meters (2017 estimate)
Natural Gas - Consumption:	238.6 billion cubic meters (2017 estimate)
Natural Gas - Exports:	3.37 billion cubic meters (2017 estimate)
Natural Gas - Imports:	97.63 billion cubic meters (2017 estimate)
Natural Gas - Proved Reserves:	5.44 trillion cubic meters (January 1, 2018 estimate)

Sources: CIA World Factbook

Key Export Partners 2017



Key Import Partners 2017



Source: CIA World Factbook

Imports and Exports

Exports

US\$2.216 trillion (2017 estimate)

Key Agriculture Products

Rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, oilseed, pork, fish

Key Export Commodities

Electrical and other machinery, including computers and telecommunications equipment, apparel, furniture, textiles

Export Partners

US 19%, Hong Kong 12.4%, Japan 6%, South Korea 4.5% (2017)

Industry



Imports

US\$1.74 trillion (2017 estimate)

Key Import Commodities

Electrical and other machinery, including integrated circuits and other computer components, oil and mineral fuels; optical and medical equipment, metal ores, motor vehicles; soybeans

Key Import Partners

South Korea 9.7%, Japan 9.1%, US 8.5%, Germany 5.3%, Australia 5.1% (2017)

Budget Figures

Debt - External

US\$1.598 trillion (December 31, 2017 estimate)

Current Account Balance

US\$164.9 billion (2017 estimate)

Public Debt

47% of GDP (2017 estimate)

Reserves of Foreign Exchange and Gold

US\$3.236 trillion (December 31, 2017 estimate)

Economic Aid - Donor

US\$1,757 million (2005)

Currency

Renminbi (RMB); note - also referred to by the unit yuan (CNY)

Fiscal Year

Calendar year

Security Trade

Securities Exchanges

1) Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)

The SSE is China's preeminent stock market in terms of number of listed companies, number of shares listed, total market value, tradable market value, securities turnover in value, stock turnover in value, and the T-bond turnover in value. The SSE is now the second largest stock exchange in Asia-Pacific behind Japan and fifth largest in the world.

Street Address: 528 South Pudong Road, Shanghai, China 200120

Telephone: 86 21 6880 8888

Fax: 86 21 6880 0078

<http://www.sse.com.cn>

Number of Listed Entities

1,466 (April 16, 2019)

Market Capitalization

RMB34.71 trillion (April 16, 2019)

Key Statistics

Total Market Capitalization

Year	Shanghai Stock Exchange (RMB billions)		Shenzhen Stock Exchange (RMB billions)	
	A-Share	B-Share	A-Share	B-Share
2015	29,395	125	7,528	96
2016	30,266	105	7,184	86
2017	33,033	100	7,946.67	83.38
2018	26,869.08	82.42	5,427.55	55.20

Total Market Turnover (as of December 31, 2018)

Year	Shanghai Stock Exchange (RMB billions)	Shenzhen Stock Exchange (RMB billions)
2015	254,774	434,180
2016	423,542	194,114
2017	306,386	81,433
2018	264,624	73,573.89

Security Trade



Main Indices

Index	Description
SSE Composite Index	Includes all A and B shares listed on the SSE.
SSE New Composite Index	Includes all stocks that have completed non-tradable share reform.
SSE 180 Index	Includes 180 selected A-shares. Stocks are selected by market size, liquidity and industry representation.
SSE 50 Index	Includes 50 large and liquid shares from the SSE 180 Index. Stocks are selected by negotiable market capitalization and trading value. The index is reviewed twice a year.
SSE Dividend Index	Includes 50 large and liquid stocks with high dividend yield and stable payout policy. The index is reviewed once a year.
SSE Fund Index	Includes all security investment funds listed on the SSE.
China Securities 300 Index (CSI 300)	Includes 300 large and liquid A shares from both the SSE and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. It covers around 60% of the Shanghai and Shenzhen markets. The index is reviewed twice a year.
China Securities 100 Index (CSI 100)	Includes the top 100 stocks in terms of total market capitalization from the CSI 300 universe. The index is reviewed twice a year.

2) Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE)

The SZSE, created in 1990, is Mainland China's second, smaller stock exchange.

Street Address: 2012 Shennan Blvd, Futian District, Shenzhen, China 518038

Telephone: 86 755 8866 8888

Fax: 86 755 8208 4004

<http://www.szse.cn>

Number of Listed Entities

2,155 (April 15, 2019)

Market Capitalization

RMB22.99 trillion (April 15, 2019)

Main Indices

Index	Description
SZSE Component Index	Includes 40 companies' A-shares and is reviewed every January, May and September.
SZSE 100 Index	Includes 100 top A-shares and is reviewed in May and November.
SZSE SME Price Index	Market capitalization-weighted index that includes all shares listed on the SME Board, which accommodates high-growth, small and medium-sized enterprises possessing greater high-tech content.
SZSE New Index	Includes all A-shares which have completed non-tradable share reform. Stocks and companies with abnormal events in operation or management are excluded from the selection process.

Security Trade



3) China Financial Futures Exchange (CFFEX)

The CFFEX was founded jointly by the Shanghai Futures Exchange, the Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange, the Dalian Commodity Exchange, the SSE and the SZSE on September 8, 2006 in Shanghai.

Street Address: 6/F LJZ Plaza, 1600 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, China 200122

Telephone: 86 21 5016 0666

Fax: 86 21 5016 0606

<http://www.cffex.com.cn>

Number of Listed Contracts

21 (April 16, 2019)

Volume of Simulated Contracts

323,134 (April 16, 2019)

Daily Turnover of All Simulated Contracts Traded

RMB3.53 trillion (April 16, 2019)

Main Index

Index	Description
CSI 300 Index Futures	A futures contract that China Securities Index Co Ltd made with 300 of the largest A-shares listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges. The contract size is defined as the CSI 300 Index times RMB300 and is designed with institutional investors in mind.

4) Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE)

The DCE is one of the largest futures exchanges in China and the world's second largest corn futures market. Products listed on the exchange include non-genetically modified soybean, soybean oil, soybean meal, corn, LLDPE and RBD palm oil.

Street Address: No. 129, Huizhan Road, Dalian 116023, China

Telephone: 86 411 8480 7090

Fax: 86 411 8480 8530

<http://www.dce.com.cn>

Volume of Simulated Contracts

9,281,746 (April 16, 2019)

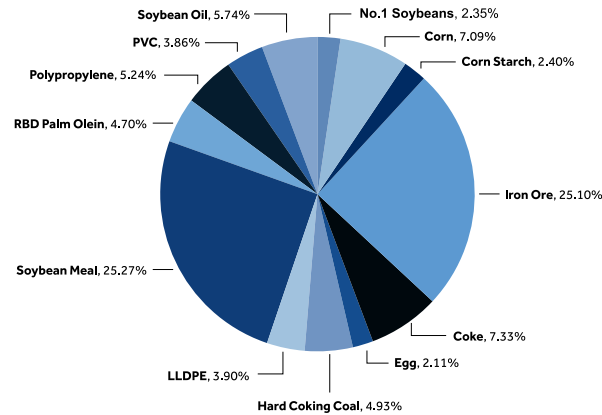
Turnover of All Simulated Contracts Traded

RMB483.91 billion (April 16, 2019)

Security Trade



DCE Commodities Volume Breakdown in 2018



Source: DCE

5) Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE)

The SHFE is a self-regulated non-profit organization, providing facilities and services for the centralized trading of futures contracts.

Street Address: 500 Pudian Road, Shanghai, China 200122

Telephone: 86 216 840 0000

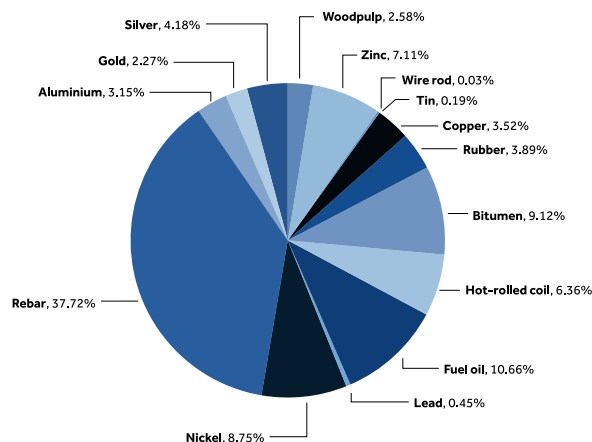
Fax: 86 216 840 1198

<http://www.shfe.com.cn>

Number of Listed Contracts

193 (April 16, 2019)

SHFE Products Volume Breakdown, March 2019



Source: SHFE

Security Trade



SHFE Trading Statistics (as of December 31, 2018)

Year	Trading Volume	Turnover (RMB)
2016	3,361,423,682	1,699,549.82
2017	2,728,487,056	1,798,620.69
2018	2,350,777,340	1,630,834.27

Source: SHFE

6) Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (ZCE)

Established on October 12, 1990, the ZCE was the first experimental futures market for agricultural commodities approved by the State Council. The exchange is regulated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC).

Street Address: No.69 Weilai Road, Zhengzhou, China 450008

Telephone: +86371- 6561 0069

<http://english.czce.com.cn>

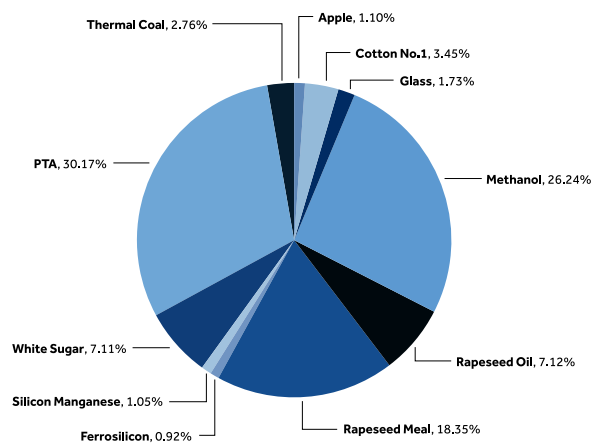
Volume of Daily Trading

9,451,258 (April 16, 2019)

Turnover of Daily Trading

RMB392.72 billion (April 16, 2018)

ZCE Products Volume Breakdown, March 2019



Source: ZCE

Geography and History

Geography

Location

Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam

Capital

Beijing

Area

Total: 9,596,960 sq km

Land: 9,326,410 sq km

Water: 270,550 sq km

Area — Comparative

Slightly smaller than the US.

Land Boundaries

Total: 22,457 km

Border countries: Afghanistan 91 km, Bhutan 477 km, Burma 2,129 km, India 2,659 km, Kazakhstan 1,765 km, North Korea 1,352 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,063 km, Laos 475 km, Mongolia 4,630 km, Nepal 1,389 km, Pakistan 438 km, Russia (northeast) 4,133 km, Russia (northwest) 46 km, Tajikistan 477 km, Vietnam 1,297 km

Regional borders: Hong Kong 33 km, Macau 3 km

Coastline

14,500 km

Maritime Claims

Contiguous zone: 24 nm

Continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate

China has a varied climate that can be divided into seven climatic zones.

- North East Region: cold winters and warm, humid summers with unreliable rainfall.
- Central Region: warm, humid summers with the coastal regions occasionally subject to cyclones and typhoons.
- Southern Region: hot, humid summers with heavy rainfall between April and September.
- South West Region: summer temperatures are moderated by altitude, while winters are mild with little rain.
- The Tibetan Region: severe winters with frequent light snow and frost, while summers are warm during the day but drop to extremes at night. Rainfall is heaviest in summer.
- The Western Interior Zone: arid desert with cold winters. Rainfall is distributed evenly throughout the year.
- Inner Mongolia: extreme continental climate with cold winters and warm summers. Rainfall is extensive while strong winds in winter and spring make the temperatures even colder.

Geography and History



Terrain

Mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in the west, plains, deltas and hills in the east

Elevation

Lowest point: Turpan Pendi –154 m

Highest point: Mount Everest - 8,848 m

Mean elevation – 1,840 m

Natural Resources

Coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, uranium, hydropower potential, arable land

Land Use

Agricultural land: 54.7%

Arable land 11.3%; permanent crops 1.6%; permanent pasture 41.8%

Forest: 22.3%

Other: 23% (2011 estimate)

Irrigated Land

690,070 sq km (2012)

Natural Hazards

Frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes; droughts; land subsidence.

Volcanism: China contains some historically active volcanoes including Changbaishan (also known as Baitoushan, Baegdu, or P'aektu-san), Hainan Dao, and Kunlun although most have been inactive in recent centuries.

Environment — Current Issues

Air pollution (greenhouse gases, sulfur dioxide particulates) from reliance on coal that produces acid rain; water shortages, particularly in the north; water pollution from untreated wastes; coastal destruction; deforestation and habitat destruction; soil erosion, landslides, floods, droughts, dust storms and desertification; trade in endangered species

Environment — Key International Agreements

Party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

Geography - Note

China is the world's fourth largest country (after Russia, Canada, and the US) and the largest country situated in Asia; Mount Everest on the border with Nepal is the world's tallest peak.

Geography and History



History

China has one of the world's oldest living civilizations. Its written history goes back about 3,500 years. The Chinese take great pride in their long history and cultural influence on other countries.

In the first half of the 20th century, China was beset by famines, civil unrest, military defeats and foreign occupation. The Chinese Civil war ended in 1949, with the Communist Party of China in control of the mainland, while the Nationalist Party retreated to Taiwan and outlying islands of Fujian. Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the PRC on October 1, 1949.

Following a series of dramatic economic failures due to the Great Leap Forward, Chairman Mao stepped down from his position, with Liu Shaoqi as successor. Mao retained influence over the Party, but was removed from day-to-day management of economic affairs, which came under the control of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping.

After 1978, Deng Xiaoping decentralized economic decision-making and focused on market-oriented economic development. For much of the population, living standards have improved dramatically and the room for personal choice has expanded, yet political control remains tight.

President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji led China in the 1990s. Jiang Zemin's ten-year administration helped pull an estimated 150 million peasants out of poverty and sustain an average annual GDP growth rate of 11.2%. The country formally joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, marking China's progress in freeing its economy from government control.

Under President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao, the government at the start of the 21st century initiated policies to address the equitable distribution of resources.

Country Profile - China

People

Population:

1,384,688,986 (July 2018 estimate)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Population by Region

Region	Total Population Year-end 2015 (10,000 persons)	Total Population Year-end 2016 (10,000 persons)	Total Population Year-end 2017 (10,000 persons)
Beijing	2,171	2,173	2,171
Tianjin	1,547	1,562	1,557
Hebei	7,425	7,470	7,520
Shanxi	3,664	3,682	3,702
Inner Mongolia	2,511	2,520	2,529
Liaoning	4,382	4,378	4,369
Jilin	2,753	2,733	2,717
Heilongjiang	3,812	3,799	3,789
Shanghai	2,415	2,420	2,418
Jiangsu	7,976	7,999	8,029
Zhejiang	5,539	5,590	5,657
Anhui	6,144	6,196	6,255
Fujian	3,839	3,874	3,911
Jiangxi	4,566	4,592	4,622
Shandong	9,847	9,947	10,006
Henan	9,480	9,532	9,559
Hubei	5,852	5,885	5,902
Hunan	6,783	6,822	6,860
Guangdong	10,849	10,999	11,169
Guangxi	4,796	4,838	4,885
Hainan	911	917	926
Chongqing	3,017	3,048	3,075
Sichuan	8,204	8,262	8,302
Guizhou	3,530	3,555	3,580
Yunnan	4,742	4,771	4,801
Tibet	324	331	337
Shaanxi	3,793	3,813	3,835
Gansu	2,600	2,610	2,626
Qinghai	588	593	598
Ningxia	668	675	682
Xinjiang	2,360	2,398	2,445
NATIONAL TOTAL	137,462	138,271	139,008

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Note: The national population excludes the population of Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province

People



Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.22% (male 128,270,371/female 110,120,535)
15-64 years: 71.51% (male 508,972,545/female 481,219,635)
65 years and over: 11.27% (male 74,277,631/female 81,828,269) (2018 estimate)

Population growth rate:

0.37% (2018 estimate)

Birth rate:

12.1 births/1,000 population (2018 estimate)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (2018 estimate)

Net migration rate:

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2018 estimate)

Sex ratio:

At birth: 1.13 male(s)/female
Under 15 years: 1.17 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female
Total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2017 estimate)

Infant mortality rate:

Total: 11.8 deaths/1,000 live births
Male: 12.2 deaths/1,000 live births
Female: 11.4 deaths/1,000 live births (2018 estimate)

Life expectancy at birth:

Total population: 75.8 years
Male: 73.7 years
Female: 78.1 years (2018 estimate)

Total fertility rate:

1.6 children born/woman (2018 estimate)

HIV/ AIDS:

Adult prevalence rate: N/A
People living with HIV/AIDS: N/A
Deaths: N/A

Ethnic groups:

Han Chinese 91.6%, Zhuang 1.3%, other (includes Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean, Hani, Li, Kazakh, Dai and other nationalities) 7.1% (2010 estimate)

Religions:

Buddhist 18.2%, Christian 5.1%, Muslim 1.8%, folk religion 21.9%, Hindu < .1%, Jewish < .1%, other 0.7% (includes Daoist (Taoist)), unaffiliated 52.2%
Note: officially atheist (2010 estimate)

People



Languages:

Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages

Note: Zhuang is official in Guangxi Zhuang, Yue is official in Guangdong, Mongolian is official in Nei Mongol, Uighur is official in Xinjiang Uygur, Tibetan is official in Xizang (Tibet)

Literacy:

Definition: age 15 and over can read and write

Total population: 96.4%

Male: 98.2%

Female: 94.5% (2015 estimate)

Government

Country Name

Conventional long form: People's Republic of China

Conventional short form: China

Abbreviation: PRC

Data Code

CN

Government Type

Communist state

Capital

Beijing

Administrative Divisions

23 provinces (sheng, singular and plural), five autonomous regions (zizhiqu, singular and plural), and four municipalities (shi, singular and plural)

Provinces: Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; (see note on Taiwan)

Autonomous regions: Guangxi, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Xinjiang Uygur, Xizang (Tibet)

Municipalities: Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Tianjin

Note: China considers Taiwan its 23rd province; Hong Kong and Macau are special administrative regions

Independence

221 BC (unification under the Qin Dynasty); January 1, 1912 (Qing Dynasty replaced by a Republic); October 1, 1949 (People's Republic established)

National Holiday

Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC, October 1 (1949)

Constitution

Most recent promulgation December 4, 1982

Amendments: Proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or supported by more than one-fifth of the National People's Congress membership; passage requires more than two-thirds majority vote of the Congress membership; amended several times, last in 2018 (2018)

Legal System

Civil law influenced by Soviet and continental European civil law systems; legislature retains power to interpret statutes

Note: the National People's Congress took the first step in adopting a new civil code by passing the General Provisions of the Civil Law in early 2017

Suffrage

18 years of age; universal

Government



Head of State

President Xi Jinping (since March 14, 2013); Vice President Wang Quishan (since March 17, 2018)

Head of Government

Premier Li Keqiang (since March 16, 2013); Executive Vice Premier Han Zheng (since March 19, 2018), Sun Chunlan (since March 19, 2018), Liu He (since March 19, 2018), Hu Chunhua (since March 19, 2018)

Cabinet

State Council appointed by National People's Congress (NPC)

Electoral System

President and vice president elected by National People's Congress for a five-year term (unlimited terms); election last held on March 17, 2018 (next to be held in March 2023); premier nominated by president, confirmed by National People's Congress

Recent election results: Xi Jinping reelected president by National People's Congress with a total of 2,970 votes (unanimously); Wang Quishan elected Vice President with a total of 2,969 votes

Legislative Branch

Unicameral National People's Congress or Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (maximum of 3,000 seats; members elected by municipal, regional, and provincial people's congresses, and People's Liberation Army to serve five-year terms)

Note: In practice, only members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), its eight allied parties, and CCP-approved independent candidates are elected

Judicial Branch

Highest court: Supreme People's Court (consists of over 340 judges including the chief justice, 13 grand justices organized into a civil committee and tribunals for civil, economic, administrative, complaint and appeal, and communication and transportation cases)

Judge selection and term of office: Chief justice appointed by the People's National Congress (NPC); limited to two consecutive 5-year-terms; other justices and judges nominated by the chief justice and appointed by the Standing Committee of NPC; term of other justices and judges determined by NPC

Subordinate courts: Higher People's Courts; Intermediate People's Courts; District and Country People's Courts; Autonomous Region People's Courts; Special People's Courts for military, maritime, transportation and forestry issues

Note: China unveiled planned judicial reforms in late 2014; progress continued in 2018

Political Parties and Leaders

Chinese Communist Party or CCP [Xi Jinping]; eight nominally independent small parties controlled by CCP

International Organization Participation

ADB, AfDB (nonregional member), APEC, Arctic Council (observer), ARF, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BIS, BRICS, CDB, CICA, EAS, FAO, FATF, G-20, G-24 (observer), G-5, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, Pacific Alliance (observer), PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC (observer), SCO, SICA (observer) UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNSC (permanent), UNTSO, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Communications

The Chinese telecommunications market is the largest in the world, with mobile subscriptions surpassing fixed-line subscriptions. However, broadband penetration remains comparatively low, with much room for future growth. China Mobile is the world's largest mobile operator by number of subscribers, followed by China Telecom and China Netcom.

Leading Telecoms Companies

China Telecom	Provides domestic and international fixed-line voice, data, video, multimedia and information services.
China Mobile	Provides GSM and GPRS data transfer, IP telephony and multimedia.
China Unicom	Provides fixed-line, mobile, IP telephony, data and internet services.

Telephones - main lines in use: 193.762 million (2017 estimate)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 1,474,097,000 (2017 estimate)

Telephone system:

General assessment: China has become one of the largest internet market worldwide, with majority of users accessing the internet through mobile devices; moderate growth is predicted over the next five years in the fixed broadband segment; one of the biggest drivers of commercial growth is its increasing urbanization rate as rural residents move to cities; 80% of China's internet users access internet through mobile devices; China will be the largest 5G market (2017)

Domestic: 14 per 100 fixed line and 107 per 100 mobile-cellular; a domestic satellite system with several earth stations is in place in 2018 (2017)

International: Country code - 86; satellite earth stations - 7 (5 Intelsat - 4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region) and 1 Inmarsat (Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, a number of submarine cables provide connectivity to Asia, Middle East, Europe and US (2017)

Internet Users: 829,000,000 (March 2019 estimate)

Source: Internet World Stats

Internet Penetration Rate: 58.4% (March 2019 estimate)

Source: Internet World Stats

Internet Country Code: .cn

Country Profile - China

Media

Major Newspapers

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily)	Daily. Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Distributed worldwide.
People's Court Daily	Daily. Owned by the Supreme People's Court.
Zhongguo Qingnian Bao (China Youth Daily)	Popular official daily associated with the Communist Youth League of China.
China Daily	English language daily.
Jiefangjun Bao (PLA Daily)	Media outlet for the People's Liberation Army.
Zhongguo Jingji Shibao (China Economic Times)	State-run daily.
Fazhi Ribao (Legal Daily)	State-owned. Primarily covers legal developments.
Gongren Ribao (Workers' Daily)	Available nationwide, covering economic news in China.
Nongmin Ribao (Farmers' Daily)	State-run newspaper, covering agricultural and rural issues.
Nangfang Ribao (Southern Daily)	Communist Party daily based in Guangdong Province.
Nanfang Zhoumo (Southern Weekend)	Weekly based in Guangzhou.
Reference News	Daily with the largest circulation in mainland China.

Major Television Stations

Chinese Central TV (CCTV)	Major television broadcaster
China Beijing TV Station	Government-owned television network, broadcasts from Beijing
Chongqing Broadcasting Group (CQBS)	Television broadcaster in Chongqing
Fujian Television (FJTV)	Television network in Fujian
Guangdong Television (GDTV)	Television network in Guangzhou Province
Hebei Television (HEBTv)	Television network in Hebei Province broadcasting to all parts of the Beijing and Tianjin television viewing areas
Hei Long Jiang Television (HLJTV)	Television network in Harbin and Heilongjiang Provinces
Hunan Satellite Television	Satellite television network of its parent Chinese broadcasting company Hunan Television
Nanjing Broadcasting Network	Television network in the Nanjing area
Shanghai Media Group (SMG)	Multimedia company offering television, radio, news and the internet
Tian Shi Wang	Television network in Tianjin
Xinjiang Television Station	Television network in Xinjiang Province
Xiamen Television (XMTV)	Television network in Xiamen

Transportation

Transportation in the PRC has experienced major growth since the early 1980s, both in quality and scale, providing a massive employment boost. Although China's transportation system stretches across its huge territory, it tends to concentrate in the more economically developed coastal areas and inland cities along major rivers.

An extensive rail network provides China's primary mode of transportation. The larger cities have metro systems in operation, under construction, or in the planning stage.

The highway and road system has undergone rapid expansion, resulting in increased motor vehicle use throughout China. The government-led effort that began in the 1990s to connect the country by expressways via the "National Trunk Highway System" has expanded the network, making China's the second longest expressway network in the world after the US.

As transportation in China becomes more accessible and more reliable, it is also becoming more technologically advanced. Modern modes of transportation such as express highways, electrified railroads, metros, light rails, and maglev railways are becoming increasingly common, especially in large cities.

Railways

Total: 124,000 km

Standard Gauge: 124,000 km 1.435-m gauge (80,000 km electrified); 102,000 traditional, 22,000 high-speed (2017)

Roadways

Total: 4,577,300 km

Paved: 4,046,300 km (includes 123,500 km of expressways)

Unpaved: 531,000 km (2015)

Waterways

110,000 km navigable (2011)

Pipelines

Gas 70,000 km; Crude oil 22,900 km; Refined petroleum products 25,500 km; water 710,206 km (2015)

Ports and Terminals

Major seaport(s): Dalian, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Tianjin

River port(s): Guangzhou (Pearl)

Container port(s) (TEUs): Dalian (9,614,000), Guangzhou (18,857,700), Ningbo (21,560,000), Qingdao (18,010,000), Shanghai (37,133,000), Shenzhen (23,979,300), Tianjin (14,490,000) (2016)

LNG terminal(s) (import): Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shandong, Shanghai, Tangshan, Zhejiang

Transportation



Merchant Marine

Total: 4,610 ships

By Type: bulk carrier 1,114, container ship 242, general cargo 741, oil tanker 503, other 2,010 (2018)

Foreign-owned: 22 (Hong Kong 18, Japan 2, Indonesia 2)

Registered in Other Countries: 1,559 (Bangladesh 1, Belize 61, Cambodia 177, Comoros 1, Cyprus 6, Georgia 10, Honduras 2, Hong Kong 500, India 1, Indonesia 1, Kiribati 26, Liberia 4, Malta 6, Marshall Island 14, North Korea 3, Panama 534, Philippines 4, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 65, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Sierra Leone 19, Singapore 29, South Korea 6, Thailand 1, Togo 1, Tuvalu 4, UK 7, Vanuatu 1, unknown 73) (2010)

Airports

507 (2013)

Airports - with Paved Runways

Total: 463

Over 3,047 m: 71

2,438 to 3,047 m: 158

1,524 to 2,437 m: 123

914 to 1,523 m: 25

Under 914 m: 86 (2017)

Airports - with Unpaved Runways

Total: 44

Over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 6

914 to 1,523 m: 9

Under 914 m: 18 (2013)

Country Profile

Coverage 2019

Countries

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
China
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador
Ecuador
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada

Guatemala
Guyana
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lebanon
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova
Monaco
Morocco
Namibia
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea

Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Taiwan
Romania
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Eswatini (Swaziland)
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
The Bahamas
The Netherlands
The Netherlands Antilles
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Uruguay
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