



# China

**China**,<sup>[h]</sup> officially the **People's Republic of China (PRC)**,<sup>[i]</sup> is a country in East Asia. With a population exceeding 1.4 billion, it is the second-most populous country after India, representing 17.4% of the world population. China is vast; it borders fourteen countries by land<sup>[j]</sup> across an area of nearly 9.6 million square kilometers (3,700,000 sq mi), making it the third-largest country by land area.<sup>[k]</sup> The country is divided into 33 province-level divisions: 22 provinces,<sup>[l]</sup> 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities, and 2 semi-autonomous special administrative regions. Beijing is the country's capital, while Shanghai is its most populous city by urban area and largest financial center.

Considered one of six cradles of civilization, China saw the first human inhabitants in the region arriving during the Paleolithic. By the late 2nd millennium BCE, the earliest dynastic states had emerged in the Yellow River basin. The 8th–3rd centuries BCE saw a breakdown in the authority of the Zhou dynasty, accompanied by the emergence of administrative and military techniques, literature, philosophy, and historiography. In 221 BCE, China was unified under an emperor, ushering in more than two millennia of imperial dynasties including the Qin, Han, Tang, Yuan, Ming, and Qing. With the invention of gunpowder and paper, the establishment of the Silk Road, and the building of the Great Wall, Chinese culture flourished and has heavily influenced both its neighbors and lands further afield. However, China began to cede parts of the country in the late 19th century to various European powers by a series of unequal treaties. After decades of Qing China on the decline, the 1911 Revolution overthrew the Qing dynasty and the monarchy and the Republic of China (ROC) was established the following year.

The country under the nascent Beiyang government was unstable and ultimately fragmented during the Warlord Era, which was ended upon the Northern Expedition conducted by the Kuomintang (KMT) to reunify the country. The Chinese Civil War began in 1927, when KMT forces purged members of the rival Chinese Communist Party (CCP), who proceeded to engage in sporadic fighting against the KMT-led Nationalist government. Following the country's invasion by the Empire of Japan in 1937, the CCP – under the leadership of Mao Zedong – and KMT formed the Second United Front to fight the Japanese. The Second Sino-Japanese War eventually ended in a Chinese victory; however, the CCP and the KMT resumed their civil war as soon as the war ended. In 1949, the resurgent Communists established control over most of the country, proclaiming the

## People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国 (Chinese)

Zhōnghuá Rénmín

Gònghéguó (Pinyin)



Flag



Emblem

### Anthem:

义勇军进行曲

Yìyǒngjūn jīnxíngqǔ

"March of the Volunteers"

▶ 0:00 / 0:00



Location of the People's Republic of China

Territory claimed but not controlled

### Capital

Beijing  
39°55'N 116°23'E

Largest city by  
municipal  
population

Chongqing<sup>[1]</sup>

Largest city by  
urban population

Shanghai

### Official languages

Standard Chinese  
(de facto)<sup>[2]</sup>

Official script

Simplified Chinese  
(Chinese mainland),  
Traditional Chinese  
(Hong Kong, Macau)

### Ethnic groups

91.11% Han Chinese  
1.39% Zhuang

(2020)<sup>[3]</sup>

People's Republic of China and forcing the Nationalist government to retreat to the island of Taiwan. The country was split, with both sides claiming to be the sole legitimate government of China. Following the implementation of land reforms, further attempts by the PRC to realize communism failed: the Great Leap Forward was largely responsible for the Great Chinese Famine that ended with millions of Chinese people having died, and the subsequent Cultural Revolution was a period of social turmoil and persecution characterized by Maoist populism. Following the Sino-Soviet split, the Shanghai Communiqué in 1972 would precipitate the normalization of relations with the United States. Economic reforms that began in 1978 moved the country away from a socialist planned economy towards a market-based economy, spurring significant economic growth. A movement for increased democracy and liberalization stalled after the Tiananmen Square protests and massacre in 1989.

China is a unitary communist state led by the CCP that self-designates as a socialist state. It is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council; the UN representative for China was changed from the ROC (Taiwan) to the PRC in 1971. It is a founding member of several multilateral and regional organizations such as the AIIB, the Silk Road Fund, the New Development Bank, and the RCEP. It is a member of BRICS, the G20, APEC, the SCO, and the East Asia Summit. Making up around one-fifth of the world economy, the Chinese economy is the world's largest by PPP-adjusted GDP and the second-largest by nominal GDP. China is the second-wealthiest country, albeit ranking poorly in measures of democracy, human rights and religious freedom. The country has been one of the fastest-growing major economies and is the world's largest manufacturer and exporter, as well as the second-largest importer. China is a nuclear-weapon state with the world's largest standing army by military personnel and the second-largest defense budget. It is widely described as either an emerging superpower or an established superpower,<sup>[14][15][16]</sup> due to its global influence in the fields of geopolitics, technology, manufacturing, economics and culture.<sup>[17][18][19][20]</sup> China is known for its cuisine and culture and, as a megadiverse country, has 59 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the second-highest number of any country.

## Etymology

The word "China" has been used in English since the 16th century; however, it was not used by the Chinese themselves during this period. Its origin has been traced through Portuguese, Malay, and Persian back to the Sanskrit word *Cīna*, used in ancient India.<sup>[21]</sup> "China" appears in Richard Eden's 1555

	0.84% Uyghur 0.81% Hui 0.79% Miao 0.74% Manchu 0.70% Yi 0.68% Tuja 0.50% Tibetan 2.44% others
<b>Demony(s)</b>	Chinese
<b>Government</b>	Unitary communist state
• CCP General Secretary and President <sup>[a]</sup>	Xi Jinping
• Premier	Li Qiang
• Congress Chairman	Zhao Leji
• CPPCC Chairman <sup>[b]</sup>	Wang Huning
• Vice President	Han Zheng
<b>Legislature</b>	National People's Congress <sup>[c]</sup>
<b>Formation</b>	
• First pre-imperial dynasty	c. 2070 BCE
• First imperial dynasty	221 BCE
• Establishment of the Republic of China	1 January 1912
• Proclamation of the People's Republic	1 October 1949
<b>Area</b>	
• Total	9,596,961 km <sup>2</sup> (3,705,407 sq mi) <sup>[d][7]</sup> (3rd/4th)
• Water (%)	2.8 <sup>[4]</sup>
<b>Population</b>	
• 2024 estimate	▼ 1,408,280,000 <sup>[e][8]</sup> (2nd)
• Density	147/km <sup>2</sup> (380.7/sq mi) (83rd)
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>	2025 estimate
• Total	▲ \$40.716 trillion <sup>[f][9]</sup> (1st)
• Per capita	▲ \$28,978 <sup>[9]</sup> (72nd)
<b>GDP (nominal)</b>	2025 estimate
• Total	▲ \$19.232 trillion <sup>[9]</sup> (2nd)
• Per capita	▲ \$13,687 <sup>[9]</sup> (69th)

translation<sup>[m]</sup> of the 1516 journal of the Portuguese explorer Duarte Barbosa.<sup>[n][21]</sup> Barbosa's usage was derived from Persian *Chīn* (چین), which in turn derived from Sanskrit *Cīna* (चीन).<sup>[26]</sup> The origin of the Sanskrit word is a matter of debate.<sup>[21]</sup> *Cīna* was first used in early Hindu scripture, including the *Mahabharata* (3rd century BCE–4th century CE) and the *Laws of Manu* (2nd century BCE–2nd century CE).<sup>[27]</sup> In 1655, Martino Martini suggested that the word China is derived ultimately from the name of the Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE).<sup>[28][27]</sup> Although use in Indian sources precedes this dynasty, this derivation is still given in various sources.<sup>[29]</sup> Alternative suggestions include the names for Yelang and the Jing or Chu state.<sup>[27][30]</sup>

The official name of the modern state is the "People's Republic of China" (simplified Chinese: 中华人民共和国; traditional Chinese: 中華人民共和國; pinyin: Zhōnghuá rénmín gònghéguó). The shorter form is "China" (中国; 中國; *Zhōngguó*), from *zhōng* ('central') and *guó* ('state'), a term which developed under the Western Zhou dynasty in reference to its royal demesne.<sup>[o][p]</sup> It was used in official documents as an synonym for the state under the Qing.<sup>[33]</sup> The name *Zhongguo* is also translated as 'Middle Kingdom' in English.<sup>[34]</sup> China is sometimes referred to as mainland China or "the Mainland" when distinguishing it from the Republic of China or the PRC's Special Administrative Regions.<sup>[35][36][37]</sup>

<b>Gini</b> (2021)	▼ 35.7 <sup>[10]</sup> medium inequality
<b>HDI</b> (2023)	▲ 0.797 <sup>[11]</sup> high (78th)
<b>Currency</b>	Renminbi (元¥) <sup>[g]</sup> (CNY)
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+8 (CST)
<b>Calling code</b>	+86 (mainland) +852 (Hong Kong) +853 (Macau)
<b>ISO 3166 code</b>	CN
<b>Internet TLD</b>	.cn · .中国 · .中國 (mainland) .hk · .香港 (Hong Kong) .mo · .澳门 · .澳門 (Macau)



China (today's Guangdong), Mangi (inland of Xanton), and Cataio (inland of China and Chequan, and including the capital Cambalu, Xandu, and a marble bridge) are all shown as separate regions on this 1570 map by Abraham Ortelius.



10,000-year-old pottery, Xianren Cave culture (18000–7000 BCE)

## History

### Prehistory

Archaeological evidence suggests that early hominids inhabited China 2.25 million years ago.<sup>[38]</sup> The hominid fossils of Peking Man, a *Homo erectus* who used fire,<sup>[39]</sup> have been dated to between 680,000 and 780,000 years ago.<sup>[40]</sup> The fossilized teeth of *Homo sapiens* (dated to 125,000–80,000 years ago) have been discovered in Fuyan Cave.<sup>[41]</sup> Chinese proto-writing existed in Jiahu around 6600 BCE,<sup>[42]</sup> at Damaidi around 6000 BCE,<sup>[43]</sup> Dadiwan from 5800 to 5400 BCE, and Banpo dating from the 5th millennium BCE. Some scholars have suggested that the Jiahu symbols (7th millennium BCE) constituted the earliest Chinese writing system.<sup>[42]</sup>

### Early dynastic rule

According to traditional Chinese historiography, the Xia dynasty was established during the late 3rd millennium BCE, marking the beginning of the dynastic cycle that was understood to underpin China's entire political history. In the modern era, the Xia's historicity came under increasing scrutiny, in part due to the earliest known attestation of the Xia being written millennia after the date given for their collapse. In 1958, archaeologists discovered sites belonging to the Erlitou culture that existed during the early Bronze Age;

they have since been characterized as the remains of the historical Xia, but this conception is often rejected.<sup>[44][45][46]</sup> The Shang dynasty that traditionally succeeded the Xia is the earliest for which there are both contemporary written records and undisputed archaeological evidence.<sup>[47]</sup> The Shang ruled much of the Yellow River valley until the 11th century BCE, with the earliest hard evidence dated c. 1300 BCE.<sup>[48]</sup> The oracle bone script, attested from c. 1250 BCE but generally assumed to be considerably older,<sup>[49][50]</sup> represents the oldest known form of written Chinese,<sup>[51]</sup> and is the direct ancestor of modern Chinese characters.<sup>[52]</sup>



Yinxu, the ruins of the capital of the late Shang dynasty (14th century BCE)

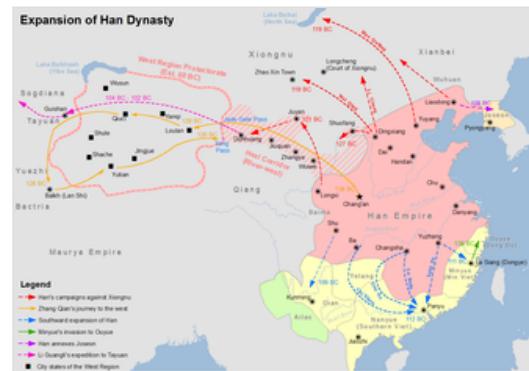
The Shang were overthrown by the Zhou, who ruled between the 11th and 5th centuries BCE, though the centralized authority of Son of Heaven was slowly eroded by fengjian lords. Some principalities eventually emerged from the weakened Zhou and continually waged war with each other during the 300-year Spring and Autumn period. By the time of the Warring States period of the 5th–3rd centuries BCE, there were seven major powerful states left.<sup>[53]</sup>

## Imperial China

### Qin and Han

The Warring States period ended in 221 BCE after the state of Qin conquered the other six states, reunited China and established the dominant order of autocracy. King Zheng of Qin proclaimed himself the Emperor of the Qin dynasty, becoming the first emperor of a unified China. He enacted Qin's legalist reforms, notably the standardization of Chinese characters, measurements, road widths, and currency. His dynasty also conquered the Yue tribes in Guangxi, Guangdong, and Northern Vietnam.<sup>[54]</sup> The Qin dynasty lasted only fifteen years, falling soon after the First Emperor's death.<sup>[55][56]</sup>

Following widespread revolts during which the imperial library was burned,<sup>[q]</sup> the Han dynasty emerged to rule China between 206 BCE and 220 CE, creating a cultural identity among its populace still remembered in the ethnonym of the modern Han Chinese.<sup>[55][56]</sup> The Han expanded the empire's territory considerably, with military campaigns reaching Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, and Yunnan, and the recovery of Guangdong and northern Vietnam from Nanyue. Han involvement in Central Asia and Sogdia helped establish the land route of the Silk Road, replacing the earlier path over the Himalayas to India. Han China gradually became the largest economy of the ancient world.<sup>[58]</sup> Despite the Han's initial decentralization and the official abandonment of the Qin philosophy of Legalism in favor of Confucianism, Qin's legalist institutions and policies continued to be employed by the Han government and its successors.<sup>[59]</sup>



The southward expansion of the Han dynasty during the 2nd century BCE

### Three Kingdoms, Jin, Northern and Southern dynasties

After the end of the Han dynasty, a period of strife known as Three Kingdoms followed, at the end of which Wei was swiftly overthrown by the Jin dynasty. The Jin fell to civil war upon the ascension of a developmentally disabled emperor; the Five Barbarians then rebelled and ruled northern China as the Sixteen States. The Xianbei unified them as the Northern Wei, whose Emperor Xiaowen reversed his predecessors' apartheid policies and

enforced a drastic sinification on his subjects. In the south, the general Liu Yu secured the abdication of the Jin in favor of the Liu Song. The various successors of these states became known as the Northern and Southern dynasties, with the two areas finally reunited by the Sui in 581.

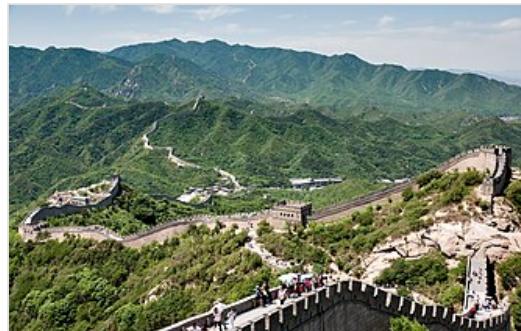
## Sui, Tang and Song

The Sui restored the Han to power through China, reformed its agriculture, economy and imperial examination system, constructed the Grand Canal, and patronized Buddhism. However, they fell quickly when their conscription for public works and a failed war in northern Korea provoked widespread unrest.<sup>[60][61]</sup> Under the succeeding Tang and Song dynasties, Chinese economy, technology, and culture entered a golden age.<sup>[62]</sup> The Tang dynasty retained control of the Western Regions and the Silk Road,<sup>[63]</sup> which brought traders to as far as Mesopotamia and the Horn of Africa,<sup>[64]</sup> and made the capital Chang'an a cosmopolitan urban center. However, it was devastated and weakened by the An Lushan rebellion in the 8th century.<sup>[65]</sup> In 907, the Tang disintegrated completely when the local military governors became ungovernable. The Song dynasty ended the separatist situation in 960, leading to a balance of power between the Song and the Liao dynasty. The Song was the first government in world history to issue paper money and the first Chinese polity to establish a permanent navy which was supported by the developed shipbuilding industry along with the sea trade.<sup>[66]</sup>

Between the 10th and 11th century CE, the population of China doubled to around 100 million people, mostly because of the expansion of rice cultivation in central and southern China, and the production of abundant food surpluses. The Song dynasty also saw a revival of Confucianism, in response to the growth of Buddhism during the Tang,<sup>[67]</sup> and a flourishing of philosophy and the arts, as landscape art and porcelain were brought to new levels of complexity.<sup>[68]</sup> However, the military weakness of the Song army was observed by the Jin dynasty. In 1127, Emperor Emeritus Huizong, Emperor Qinzong of Song and the capital Bianjing were captured during the Jin–Song wars. The remnants of the Song retreated to southern China and reestablished the Song at Jiankang.<sup>[69]</sup>

## Yuan, Ming and Qing

The Mongol conquest of China began in 1205 with the campaigns against Western Xia by Genghis Khan,<sup>[70]</sup> who also invaded Jin territories.<sup>[71]</sup> In 1271, the Mongol leader Kublai Khan established the Yuan dynasty, which conquered the last remnant of the Song dynasty in 1279. Before the Mongol invasion, the population of Song China was 120 million citizens; this was reduced to 60 million by the time of the census in 1300.<sup>[72]</sup> A peasant named Zhu Yuanzhang overthrew the Yuan in 1368 and founded the Ming dynasty as the Hongwu Emperor. Under the Ming dynasty, China enjoyed another golden age, developing one of the strongest navies in the world and a rich and prosperous economy amid a flourishing of art and culture. It was during this period that admiral Zheng He led the Ming treasure voyages throughout the Indian Ocean, reaching as far as East Africa.<sup>[73]</sup>



China's first emperor, Qin Shi Huang, is famed for having united the Warring States' walls to form the Great Wall of China. Most of the present structure dates to the Ming dynasty.

In the early Ming dynasty, China's capital was moved from Nanjing to Beijing. With the budding of capitalism, philosophers such as Wang Yangming critiqued and expanded Neo-Confucianism with concepts of individualism and equality of four occupations.<sup>[74]</sup> The scholar-official stratum became a supporting force of industry and commerce in the tax boycott movements, which, together with the famines and defense against Japanese invasions of Korea (1592–1598) and Later Jin incursions led to an exhausted treasury.<sup>[75]</sup> In 1644, Beijing was captured by a coalition of peasant rebel forces led by Li Zicheng. The Chongzhen Emperor committed suicide when the city fell. The Manchu Qing dynasty, then allied with Ming dynasty general Wu Sangui, overthrew Li's short-lived Shun dynasty and subsequently seized control of Beijing, which became the new capital of the Qing dynasty.<sup>[76]</sup>

The Qing dynasty, which lasted from 1644 until 1912, was the last imperial dynasty of China. The Ming-Qing transition (1618–1683) cost 25 million lives, but the Qing appeared to have restored China's imperial power and inaugurated another flowering of the arts.<sup>[77]</sup> After the Southern Ming ended, the further conquest of the Dzungar Khanate added Mongolia, Tibet and Xinjiang to the empire.<sup>[78]</sup> Meanwhile, China's population growth resumed and shortly began to accelerate. It is commonly agreed that pre-modern China's population experienced two growth spurts, one during the Northern Song period (960–1127), and other during the Qing period (around 1700–1830).<sup>[79]</sup> By the High Qing era China was possibly the most commercialized country in the world, and imperial China experienced a second commercial revolution by the end of the 18th century.<sup>[80]</sup> On the other hand, the centralized autocracy was strengthened in part to suppress anti-Qing sentiment with the policy of valuing agriculture and restraining commerce, like the Haijin during the early Qing period and ideological control as represented by the literary inquisition, causing some social and technological stagnation.<sup>[81][82]</sup>



The Qing conquest of the Ming and expansion of the empire

## Fall of the Qing dynasty

In the mid-19th century, the Opium Wars with Britain and France forced China to pay compensation, open treaty ports, allow extraterritoriality for foreign nationals, and cede Hong Kong to the British<sup>[83]</sup> under the 1842 Treaty of Nanking, the first of what have been termed the unequal treaties. The First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) resulted in Qing China's loss of influence in the Korean Peninsula, as well as the cession of Taiwan to Japan.<sup>[84]</sup> The Qing dynasty also began experiencing internal unrest in which tens of millions of people died, especially in the White Lotus Rebellion, the failed Taiping Rebellion that ravaged southern China in the 1850s and 1860s and the Dungan Revolt (1862–1877) in the northwest. The initial success of the Self-Strengthening Movement of the 1860s was frustrated by a series of military defeats in the 1880s and 1890s.<sup>[85]</sup>

In the 19th century, the great Chinese diaspora began. Losses due to emigration were added to by conflicts and catastrophes such as the Northern Chinese Famine of 1876–1879, in which between 9 and 13 million people died.<sup>[86]</sup> The Guangxu Emperor drafted a reform plan in 1898 to establish a modern constitutional monarchy, but these plans were thwarted by the Empress Dowager Cixi. The ill-fated anti-foreign Boxer Rebellion of 1899–1901 further weakened the dynasty. Although Cixi sponsored a program of reforms known as the late Qing reforms, the Xinhai Revolution of 1911–1912 ended the Qing dynasty and established the Republic of China.<sup>[87]</sup> Puyi, the last Emperor, abdicated in 1912.<sup>[88]</sup>



The Eight-Nation Alliance invaded China to defeat the anti-foreign Boxers and their Qing backers. The image shows a celebration ceremony inside the Chinese imperial palace, the Forbidden City after the signing of the Boxer Protocol in 1901.

## Establishment of the Republic and World War II

On 1 January 1912, the Republic of China was established, and Sun Yat-sen of the Kuomintang (KMT) was proclaimed provisional president.<sup>[89]</sup> In March 1912, the presidency was given to Yuan Shikai, a former Qing general who in 1915 proclaimed himself Emperor of China. In the face of popular condemnation and opposition from his own Beiyang Army, he was forced to abdicate and re-establish the republic in 1916.<sup>[90]</sup> After Yuan

Shikai's death in 1916, China was politically fragmented. Its Beijing-based government was internationally recognized but virtually powerless; regional warlords controlled most of its territory.<sup>[91][92]</sup> During this period, China participated in World War I and saw a far-reaching popular uprising (the May Fourth Movement).<sup>[93]</sup>



Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong toasting together in 1945 following the end of World War II

In the late 1920s, the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek was able to reunify the country under its own control with a series of deft military and political maneuverings known collectively as the Northern Expedition.<sup>[94][95]</sup> The Kuomintang moved the nation's capital to Nanjing and implemented "political tutelage", an intermediate stage of political development outlined in Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People program for transforming China into a modern democratic state.<sup>[96][97]</sup> The Kuomintang briefly allied with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the Northern Expedition, though the alliance broke down in 1927 after Chiang violently suppressed the CCP and other leftists in Shanghai, marking the beginning of the Chinese Civil War.<sup>[98]</sup> The CCP declared areas of the country as the Chinese Soviet Republic (Jiangxi Soviet) in November 1931 in Ruijin, Jiangxi.

The Jiangxi Soviet was wiped out by the KMT armies in 1934, leading the CCP to initiate the Long March and relocate to Yan'an in Shaanxi. It would be the base of the communists before major combat in the Chinese Civil War ended in 1949.

In 1931, Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria. Japan invaded other parts of China in 1937, precipitating the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945), a theater of World War II. The war forced an uneasy alliance between the Kuomintang and the CCP. Japanese forces committed numerous war atrocities against the civilian population; as many as 20 million Chinese civilians died.<sup>[99]</sup> An estimated 40,000 to 300,000 Chinese were massacred in Nanjing alone during the Japanese occupation.<sup>[100]</sup> China, along with the UK, the United States, and the Soviet Union, were recognized as the Allied "Big Four" in the Declaration by United Nations.<sup>[101][102]</sup> Along with the other three great powers, China was one of the four major Allies of World War II, and was later considered one of the primary victors in the war.<sup>[103][104]</sup> After the surrender of Japan in 1945, Taiwan, along with the Penghu, were handed over to Chinese control; however, the validity of this handover is controversial.<sup>[105]</sup>

## People's Republic

China emerged victorious but war-ravaged and financially drained. The continued distrust between the Kuomintang and the Communists led to the resumption of civil war. Constitutional rule was established in 1947, but because of the ongoing unrest, many provisions of the ROC constitution were never implemented in mainland China.<sup>[105]</sup> Afterwards, the CCP took control of most of mainland China, and the ROC government retreated offshore to Taiwan.

On 1 October 1949, CCP Chairman Mao Zedong formally proclaimed the People's Republic of China in Tiananmen Square, Beijing.<sup>[107]</sup> In 1950, the PRC captured Hainan from the ROC<sup>[108]</sup> and annexed Tibet.<sup>[109]</sup> However, remaining Kuomintang forces continued to wage an insurgency in western China throughout the 1950s.<sup>[110]</sup> The CCP consolidated its popularity among the peasants through the Land Reform Movement, which included the state-tolerated executions of between 1 and 2 million landlords by peasants and former tenants.<sup>[111]</sup>



The founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China was held at 3:00 pm on 1 October 1949. The picture above shows Mao Zedong's announcement of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Tiananmen Square.<sup>[106]</sup>

Though the PRC initially allied closely with the Soviet Union, the relations between the two communist nations gradually deteriorated, leading China to develop an independent industrial system and its own nuclear weapons.<sup>[112]</sup>

The Chinese population increased from 550 million in 1950 to 900 million in 1974.<sup>[113]</sup> The historical consensus is that the policies of the Mao-era significantly reduced poverty.<sup>[114]</sup> However, the Great Leap Forward, an idealistic massive industrialization project, resulted in an estimated 15 to 55 million deaths between 1959 and 1961, mostly from starvation.<sup>[115][116]</sup> In 1964, China detonated its first atomic bomb.<sup>[117]</sup> In 1966, Mao and his allies launched the Cultural Revolution, sparking a decade of political recrimination and social upheaval that lasted until Mao's death in 1976. In October 1971, the PRC replaced the ROC in the United Nations, and took its seat as a permanent member of the Security Council.<sup>[118]</sup>

## Reforms and contemporary history

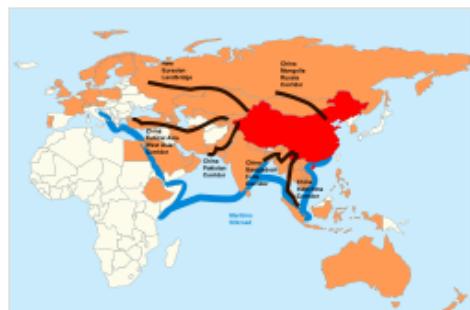
After Mao's death, the Gang of Four were arrested by Hua Guofeng and held responsible for the Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution was rebuked, with millions rehabilitated. Deng Xiaoping took power in 1978, and started the reform and opening up, instituting large-scale political and economic reforms, together with the "Eight Elders", most senior and influential members of the party. The government loosened its control and the communes were gradually disbanded.<sup>[119]</sup> Agricultural collectivization was dismantled and farmlands privatized. While foreign trade became a major focus, special economic zones (SEZs) were created. Inefficient state-owned enterprises (SOEs) were restructured and some closed. This marked China's transition away from planned economy.<sup>[120]</sup> China adopted its current constitution on 4 December 1982.<sup>[121]</sup>



The 1989 Tiananmen Square protests was ended by a military-led massacre.

In 1989, there were protests such those in Tiananmen Square, and then throughout the entire nation.<sup>[122]</sup> Jiang Zemin was elevated to become the CCP general secretary, becoming the paramount leader. Jiang continued economic reforms, closing many SOEs and trimming down "iron rice bowl" (life-tenure positions).<sup>[123][124][125]</sup> China's economy grew sevenfold during this time.<sup>[123]</sup> British Hong Kong and Portuguese Macau returned to China in 1997 and 1999, respectively, as special administrative regions under the principle of one country, two systems. The country joined the World Trade Organization in 2001.<sup>[123]</sup>

At the 16th CCP National Congress in 2002, Hu Jintao succeeded Jiang as the general secretary.<sup>[123]</sup> Under Hu, China maintained its high rate of economic growth, overtaking the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan to become the world's second-largest economy.<sup>[126]</sup> However, the growth also severely impacted the country's resources and environment,<sup>[127][128]</sup> and caused major social displacement.<sup>[129][130]</sup> Xi Jinping succeeded Hu as paramount leader at the 18th CCP National Congress in 2012. Shortly after his ascension to power, Xi launched a vast anti-corruption crackdown,<sup>[131]</sup> that prosecuted more than 2 million officials by 2022.<sup>[132]</sup> During his tenure, Xi has consolidated power unseen since the initiation of economic and political reforms.<sup>[133]</sup>



Belt and Road Initiative and related projects

# Geography

China's landscape is vast and diverse, ranging from the Gobi and Taklamakan Deserts in the arid north to the subtropical forests in the wetter south. The Himalaya, Karakoram, Pamir and Tian Shan mountain ranges separate China from much of South and Central Asia. The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, the third- and sixth-longest in the world, respectively, run from the Tibetan Plateau to the densely populated eastern seaboard. China's coastline along the Pacific Ocean is 14,500 km (9,000 mi) long and is bounded by the Bohai, Yellow, East China and South China seas. China connects through the Kazakh border to the Eurasian Steppe.



Topographic map of China

The territory of China lies between latitudes  $18^{\circ}$  and  $54^{\circ}$  N, and longitudes  $73^{\circ}$  and  $135^{\circ}$  E. The geographical center of China is marked by the Center of the Country Monument at  $35^{\circ}50'40.9''\text{N}$   $103^{\circ}27'7.5''\text{E}$ . China's landscapes vary significantly across its vast territory. In the east, along the shores of the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea, there are extensive and densely populated alluvial plains, while on the edges of the Inner Mongolian plateau in the north, broad grasslands predominate. Southern China is dominated by hills and low mountain ranges, while the central-east hosts the deltas of China's two major rivers, the Yellow River and the Yangtze River. Other major rivers include the Xi, Mekong, Brahmaputra and Amur. To the west sit major mountain ranges, most notably the Himalayas. High plateaus feature among the more arid landscapes of the north, such as the Taklamakan and the Gobi Desert. The world's highest point, Mount Everest (8,848 m), lies on the Sino-Nepalese border.<sup>[134]</sup> The country's lowest point, and the world's third-lowest, is the dried lake bed of Ayding Lake (-154 m) in the Turpan Depression.<sup>[135]</sup>

Despite spanning the equivalent of five geographical timezones (from UTC+5 to UTC+9), China uses a single national time zone, China Standard Time (UTC+8).<sup>[136][137]</sup> This uniform time policy was adopted in 1949.<sup>[136]</sup>

## Climate

China's climate is mainly dominated by dry seasons and wet monsoons, which lead to pronounced temperature differences between winter and summer. In the winter, northern winds coming from high-latitude areas are cold and dry; in summer, southern winds from coastal areas at lower latitudes are warm and moist.<sup>[139]</sup>

A major environmental issue in China is the continued expansion of its deserts, particularly the Gobi Desert.<sup>[140]</sup> Although barrier tree lines planted since the 1970s have reduced the frequency of sandstorms, prolonged drought and poor agricultural practices have resulted in dust storms plaguing northern China each spring, which then spread to other parts of East Asia, including Japan and Korea. Water quality, erosion, and pollution control have become important issues in China's relations with other countries. Melting glaciers in the Himalayas could potentially lead to water shortages for hundreds of millions of people.<sup>[141]</sup> According to academics, in order to limit climate change in China to  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $2.7^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) electricity generation from coal in China without carbon capture must be phased out by 2045.<sup>[142]</sup> With current policies, the GHG emissions of China will probably peak in 2025, and by 2030 they will return to 2022 levels. However, such pathway still leads to three-degree temperature rise.<sup>[143]</sup>



Köppen-Geiger climate classification map for mainland China<sup>[138]</sup>

Official government statistics about Chinese agricultural productivity are considered unreliable, due to exaggeration of production at subsidiary government levels.<sup>[144][145]</sup> Much of China has a climate very suitable for agriculture and the country has been the world's largest producer of rice, wheat, tomatoes, eggplant, grapes, watermelon, spinach, and many other crops.<sup>[146]</sup> In 2021, 12 percent of global permanent meadows and pastures belonged to China, as well as 8% of global cropland.<sup>[147]</sup>

## Biodiversity

China is one of 17 megadiverse countries,<sup>[148]</sup> lying in two of the world's major biogeographic realms: the Palearctic and the Indomalayan. By one measure, China has over 34,687 species of animals and vascular plants, making it the third-most biodiverse country in the world, after Brazil and Colombia.<sup>[149]</sup> The country is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity;<sup>[150]</sup> its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was received by the convention in 2010.<sup>[151]</sup>



A giant panda, China's most famous endangered and endemic species, at the Chengdu Panda Base in Sichuan

China is home to at least 551 species of mammals (the third-highest in the world),<sup>[152]</sup> 1,221 species of birds (eighth),<sup>[153]</sup> 424 species of reptiles (seventh)<sup>[154]</sup> and 333 species of amphibians (seventh).<sup>[155]</sup> Wildlife in China shares habitat with, and bears acute pressure from, one of the world's largest population of humans. At least 840 animal species are threatened, vulnerable or in danger of local extinction, due mainly to human activity such as habitat destruction, pollution and poaching for food, fur and traditional Chinese medicine.<sup>[156]</sup> Endangered wildlife is protected by law, and as of 2005, the country has over 2,349 nature reserves, covering a total area of 149.95 million hectares, 15 percent of China's total land area.<sup>[157]</sup> Most wild animals have been eliminated from the core agricultural regions of east and central China, but they have fared better in the mountainous south and west.<sup>[158][159]</sup> The Baiji was confirmed extinct on 12 December 2006.<sup>[160]</sup>

China has over 32,000 species of vascular plants,<sup>[161]</sup> and is home to a variety of forest types. Cold coniferous forests predominate in the north of the country, supporting animal species such as moose and Asian black bear, along with over 120 bird species.<sup>[162]</sup> The understory of moist conifer forests may contain thickets of bamboo. In higher montane stands of juniper and yew, the bamboo is replaced by rhododendrons. Subtropical forests, which are predominate in central and southern China, support a high density of plant species including numerous rare endemics. Tropical and seasonal rainforests, though confined to Yunnan and Hainan, contain a quarter of all the animal and plant species found in China.<sup>[162]</sup> China has over 10,000 recorded species of fungi.<sup>[163]</sup>

## Environment

In the early 2000s, China has suffered from environmental deterioration and pollution due to its rapid pace of industrialization.<sup>[164][165]</sup> Regulations such as the 1979 Environmental Protection Law are fairly stringent, though they are poorly enforced, frequently disregarded in favor of rapid economic development.<sup>[166]</sup> China has the second-highest death toll because of air pollution, after India, with approximately 1 million deaths.<sup>[167][168]</sup> Although China ranks as the highest CO<sub>2</sub> emitting country,<sup>[169]</sup> it only emits 8 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita, significantly lower than developed countries such as the United States (16.1), Australia (16.8) and South Korea (13.6).<sup>[170]</sup> Greenhouse



The Three Gorges Dam is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world.

gas emissions by China are the world's largest.<sup>[170]</sup> The country has significant water pollution problems; only 89.4% of China's national surface water was graded suitable for human consumption by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in 2023.<sup>[171]</sup>

China has prioritized clamping down on pollution, bringing a significant decrease in air pollution in the 2010s.<sup>[172]</sup> In 2020, the Chinese government announced its aims for the country to reach its peak emissions levels before 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 in line with the Paris Agreement,<sup>[173]</sup> which, according to Climate Action Tracker, would lower the expected rise in global temperature by 0.2–0.3 degrees – "the biggest single reduction ever estimated by the Climate Action Tracker".<sup>[173]</sup> According to China's government, the forest coverage of the country grew from 10% of the overall territory in 1949 to 25% in 2024.<sup>[174]</sup>

China is the world's leading investor in renewable energy and its commercialization, with \$546 billion invested in 2022;<sup>[175]</sup> it is the world's leading manufacturer of renewable energy technologies and invests heavily in local-scale renewable energy projects.<sup>[176][175][177]</sup> Long heavily relying on non-renewable energy sources such as coal, China's adaptation of renewable energy has increased significantly in recent years.<sup>[178]</sup> In 2024, 58.2% of China's electricity came from coal (largest producer in the world), 13.5% from hydroelectric power (largest), 9.8% from wind (largest), 8.3% from solar energy (largest), 4.4% from nuclear energy (second-largest), 3% from natural gas (fifth-largest), and 2.1% from bioenergy (largest); in total, 38% of China's energy came from clean energy sources.<sup>[179]</sup> Despite its emphasis on renewables, China remains deeply connected to global oil markets and next to India, has been the largest importer of Russian crude oil in 2022.<sup>[180][181]</sup>

## Political geography

China is the third-largest country in the world by land area after Russia, and the third- or fourth-largest country in the world by total area.<sup>[r]</sup> China's total area is generally stated as being approximately 9,600,000 km<sup>2</sup> (3,700,000 sq mi).<sup>[182]</sup> Specific area figures range from 9,572,900 km<sup>2</sup> (3,696,100 sq mi) according to the Encyclopædia Britannica,<sup>[12]</sup> to 9,596,961 km<sup>2</sup> (3,705,407 sq mi) according to the UN Demographic Yearbook,<sup>[5]</sup> and The World Factbook.<sup>[4]</sup>

China has the longest combined land border in the world, measuring 22,117 km (13,743 mi) and its coastline covers approximately 14,500 km (9,000 mi) from the mouth of the Yalu River (Amnok River) to the Gulf of Tonkin.<sup>[4]</sup> China borders 14 nations and covers the bulk of East Asia, bordering Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar in Southeast Asia; India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan<sup>[s]</sup> and Afghanistan in South Asia; Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in Central Asia; and Russia, Mongolia, and North Korea in Inner Asia and Northeast Asia. It is narrowly separated from Bangladesh and Thailand to the southwest and south, and has several maritime neighbors such as Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia.<sup>[183]</sup>

China has resolved its land borders with 12 out of 14 neighboring countries, having pursued substantial compromises in most of them.<sup>[184][185][186]</sup> China currently has a disputed land border with India<sup>[187]</sup> and Bhutan.<sup>[188]</sup> China is additionally involved in maritime disputes with multiple countries over territory in the East and South China Seas, such as the Senkaku Islands and the entirety of South China Sea Islands.<sup>[189][190]</sup>



Map depicting territorial disputes between the PRC and neighboring states. For a larger map, see [here](#).

# Government and politics

The People's Republic of China is a communist state governed by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The CCP describes itself as guided by socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is Marxism adapted to Chinese circumstances.<sup>[191]</sup> The Chinese constitution states that the PRC "is a socialist state governed by a people's democratic dictatorship that is led by the working class and based on an alliance of workers and peasants"; that the state institutions "shall practice the principle of democratic centralism",<sup>[192]</sup> and that "the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party."<sup>[193]</sup>

The PRC officially characterizes itself as a democracy—more specifically, a whole-process people's democracy.<sup>[194]</sup> However, the country is commonly described as an authoritarian one-party state and a dictatorship,<sup>[195][196]</sup> with some of the world's heaviest restrictions in many civil areas, most notably against freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, free formation of social organizations, freedom of religion and free access to the Internet.<sup>[197]</sup> China has consistently been ranked amongst the lowest as an "authoritarian regime" by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, ranking at 145th out of 167 countries in 2024.<sup>[198]</sup> Other sources suggest that terming China as "authoritarian" does not sufficiently account for the multiple consultation mechanisms that exist in the Chinese governmental system.<sup>[199]</sup>



The Great Hall of the People where the National People's Congress convenes



The Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the Chinese government and Chinese Communist Party

## Chinese Communist Party

According to the CCP constitution, its highest body is the National Congress held every five years.<sup>[200]</sup> The National Congress elects the Central Committee, who then elects the party's Politburo, Politburo Standing Committee and the general secretary (party leader), the top leadership of the country.<sup>[200]</sup> The general secretary holds ultimate power and authority over party and state and serves as the informal paramount leader.<sup>[201]</sup> The current general secretary is Xi Jinping, who took office on 15 November 2012.<sup>[202]</sup> At the local level, the secretary of the CCP committee of a subdivision outranks the local government level; CCP committee secretary of a provincial division outranks the governor while the CCP committee secretary of a city outranks the mayor.<sup>[203]</sup>



The Chinese Communist Party is the founding and governing political party of the People's Republic of China.

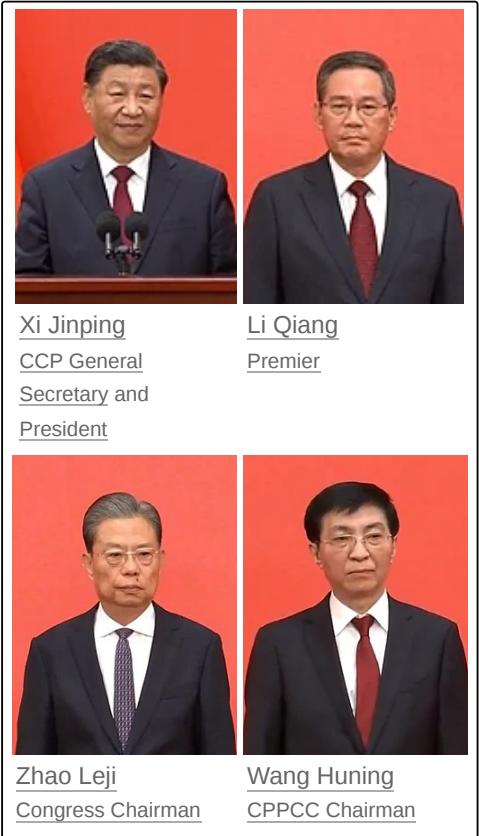
## Government

The government in China is under the sole control of the CCP.<sup>[204]</sup> The CCP controls appointments in government bodies, with most senior government officials being CCP members.<sup>[204]</sup>

The National People's Congress (NPC), with nearly 3,000-members, as the highest organ of state power holds the unified powers of the state,<sup>[192]</sup> though observers often describe it as a "rubber stamp" body.<sup>[205]</sup> The NPC meets annually, while the NPC Standing Committee, around 150 members elected from NPC delegates, meets every

couple of months.<sup>[205]</sup> Elections are indirect and not pluralistic, with nominations at all levels being controlled by the CCP.<sup>[194]</sup> The NPC is dominated by the CCP, with another eight minor parties having nominal representation under the condition of upholding CCP leadership.<sup>[206]</sup>

The NPC elects the president. The presidency is the ceremonial state representative, not the constitutional head of state. The incumbent president is Xi Jinping, who is also the general secretary of the CCP and the chairman of the Central Military Commission, making him China's paramount leader and supreme commander of the Armed Forces. The premier is the head of government, with Li Qiang being the incumbent. The premier is officially nominated by the president and then elected by the NPC, and has generally been either the second- or third-ranking member of the Politburo Standing Committee (PSC). The premier presides over the State Council, China's cabinet, composed of four vice premiers, state councillors, and the heads of ministries and commissions.<sup>[192]</sup> The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is a political advisory body that is critical in China's "united front" system, which aims to gather non-CCP voices to support the CCP. Similar to the people's congresses, CPPCCs have subdivisions; the National Committee of the CPPCC is chaired by Wang Huning, the fourth-ranking member of the PSC.<sup>[207]</sup>



The governance of China is characterized by a high degree of political centralization but significant economic decentralization.<sup>[208]:7</sup> Policy instruments or processes are often tested locally before being applied more widely, resulting in a policy that involves experimentation and feedback.<sup>[209]:14</sup> Generally, central government leadership refrains from drafting specific policies, instead using the informal networks and site visits to affirm or suggest changes to the direction of local policy experiments or pilot programs.<sup>[210]:71</sup> The typical approach is that central government leadership begins drafting formal policies, law, or regulations after policy has been developed at local levels.<sup>[210]:71</sup>

## Administrative divisions

The PRC is constitutionally a unitary state divided into 23 provinces,<sup>[t]</sup> five autonomous regions (each with a designated minority group), four direct-administered municipalities—collectively referred to as "mainland China"—as well as the special administrative regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macau.<sup>[211]</sup> The PRC regards the island of Taiwan as its Taiwan Province, Kinmen and Matsu as a part of Fujian Province, and islands the ROC controls in the South China Sea as a part of Hainan Province and Guangdong Province, even though all these territories are governed by the Republic of China (ROC).<sup>[212][37]</sup> Geographically, all 31 provincial divisions of mainland China can be grouped into six regions: North China, East China, Southwestern China, South Central China, Northeast China, and Northwestern China.<sup>[213]</sup>

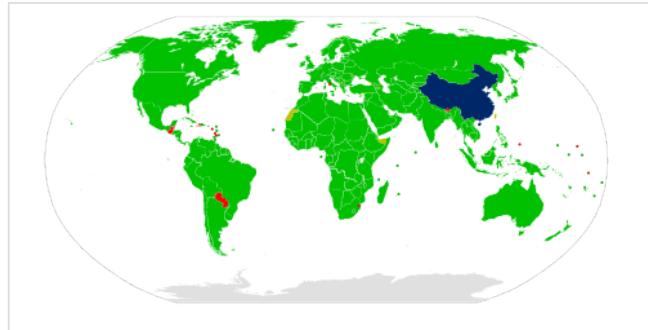


### List of administrative divisions in the PRC

<b>Provinces (省)</b>	<a href="#">Anhui</a> (安徽省) <a href="#">Fujian</a> (福建省) <a href="#">Gansu</a> (甘肃省) <a href="#">Guangdong</a> (广东省) <a href="#">Guizhou</a> (贵州省) <a href="#">Hainan</a> (海南省) <a href="#">Hebei</a> (河北省) <a href="#">Heilongjiang</a> (黑龙江省)	<a href="#">Henan</a> (河南省) <a href="#">Hubei</a> (湖北省) <a href="#">Hunan</a> (湖南省) <a href="#">Jiangsu</a> (江苏省) <a href="#">Jiangxi</a> (江西省) <a href="#">Jilin</a> (吉林省) <a href="#">Liaoning</a> (辽宁省) <a href="#">Qinghai</a> (青海省)	<a href="#">Shaanxi</a> (陕西省) <a href="#">Shandong</a> (山东省) <a href="#">Shanxi</a> (山西省) <a href="#">Sichuan</a> (四川省) <a href="#">Yunnan</a> (云南省) <a href="#">Zhejiang</a> (浙江省)
<b>Claimed Province</b>	<a href="#">Taiwan</a> (台湾省), governed by the <a href="#">Republic of China</a>		
<b>Autonomous regions (自治区)</b>	<a href="#">Guangxi</a> (广西壮族自治区) <a href="#">Inner Mongolia / Nei Menggu</a> (内蒙古自治区)	<a href="#">Ningxia</a> (宁夏回族自治区) <a href="#">Tibet / Xizang</a> (西藏自治区)	<a href="#">Xinjiang</a> (新疆维吾尔自治区)
<b>Municipalities (直辖市)</b>	<a href="#">Beijing</a> (北京市) <a href="#">Chongqing</a> (重庆市)	<a href="#">Shanghai</a> (上海市) <a href="#">Tianjin</a> (天津市)	
<b>Special administrative regions (特别行政区)</b>	<a href="#">Hong Kong / Xianggang</a> (香港特别行政区)	<a href="#">Macau / Aomen</a> (澳门特别行政区)	

## Foreign relations

The PRC has diplomatic relations with 179 [United Nations](#) member-states and maintains [embassies](#) in 174. As of 2024, China has one of the largest diplomatic networks of any country in the world.<sup>[214]</sup> In 1971, the PRC replaced the ROC as the sole representative of China in the United Nations and as one of the five permanent members of the [United Nations Security Council](#).<sup>[215]</sup> It is a member of intergovernmental organizations including the [G20](#),<sup>[216]</sup> the [SCO](#),<sup>[217]</sup> the [BRICS](#),<sup>[218]</sup> the [East Asia Summit](#),<sup>[219]</sup> and the [APEC](#).<sup>[220]</sup> China is also a former member and leader of the [Non-Aligned Movement](#) and still considers itself an advocate for developing countries.<sup>[221]</sup>



Diplomatic relations of China

The PRC officially maintains the [one China principle](#): the view that there is only one sovereign state with the name "China"—represented by the PRC—and that Taiwan is part of that China.<sup>[222]</sup> The unique status of Taiwan has led to countries formally recognizing the PRC to maintain unique "[one China policies](#)" that differ from each other; some countries explicitly recognize the PRC's claim over Taiwan, while others, including the U.S. and Japan, only [acknowledge](#) the claim.<sup>[222]</sup> Chinese officials have protested on numerous occasions when foreign countries have made diplomatic overtures to Taiwan,<sup>[223]</sup> especially in the matter of armament sales.<sup>[224]</sup> Most countries have switched recognition from the ROC to the PRC since the latter replaced the former in the UN in 1971.<sup>[225]</sup>

Much of current [Chinese foreign policy](#) is reportedly based on Premier [Zhou Enlai's Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence](#), as well as by the concept of "harmony without uniformity", which encourages diplomatic relations between states despite ideological differences.<sup>[226]</sup> This policy may have led China to support or maintain close ties with states that are [regarded as dangerous](#) and repressive by Western nations, such as [Sudan](#),<sup>[227]</sup> [North Korea](#) and

Iran,<sup>[228]</sup> China's close relationship with Myanmar has involved support for its ruling governments as well as for its ethnic rebel groups,<sup>[229]</sup> including the Arakan Army.<sup>[230]</sup> China has a close political, economic and military relationship with Russia,<sup>[231]</sup> and the two states often vote in unison in the UN Security Council.<sup>[232][233]</sup> China provided Russia with economic and diplomatic support during the Russian invasion of Ukraine.<sup>[234][235]</sup> China's relationship with the United States is complex, and includes deep trade ties but significant political differences.<sup>[236]</sup>



Chinese President Xi Jinping at the 16th BRICS summit in Kazan, Russia, 23 October 2024

Since the early 2000s, China has followed a policy of engaging with African nations for trade and bilateral co-operation.<sup>[237][238][239]</sup> It maintains extensive and highly diversified trade links with the European Union, and became its largest trading partner for goods.<sup>[240]</sup> China is increasing its influence in Central Asia<sup>[241]</sup> and South Pacific.<sup>[242]</sup> The country has strong trade ties with ASEAN countries<sup>[243]</sup> and major South American economies,<sup>[244]</sup> and is the largest trading partner of Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and several others.<sup>[245]</sup>

In 2013, China initiated the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a large global infrastructure building initiative with funding on the order of \$50–100 billion per year.<sup>[246]</sup> BRI could be one of the largest development plans in modern history.<sup>[247]</sup> It expanded significantly over the next six years and, as of April 2020, included 138 countries and 30 international organizations. In addition to intensifying foreign policy relations, the focus is particularly on building efficient transport routes, especially the maritime Silk Road with its connections to East Africa and Europe. However many loans made under the program are unsustainable and China has faced a number of calls for debt relief from debtor nations.<sup>[248][249]</sup>

## Military

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is considered one of the world's most powerful militaries and has rapidly modernized in the recent decades.<sup>[250]</sup> Since 2024, it consists of four services: the Ground Force (PLAGF), the Navy (PLAN), the Air Force (PLAAF) and the Rocket Force (PLARF). It also has four independent arms: the Aerospace Force, the Cyberspace Force, the Information Support Force, and the Joint Logistics Support Force, the first three of which were split from the disbanded Strategic Support Force (PLASSF).<sup>[251]</sup> Its nearly 2.2 million active duty personnel is the largest in the world. The PLA holds the world's third-largest stockpile of nuclear weapons,<sup>[252][253]</sup> and the world's second-largest navy by tonnage.<sup>[254]</sup> China's official military budget for 2024 totalled US\$229 billion (1.67 trillion Yuan), the second-largest in the world, though SIPRI estimates that its real expenditure that year was US\$314 billion, making up 12% of global military spending and accounting for 1.7% of the country's GDP.<sup>[255]</sup> According to SIPRI, its military spending from 2012 to 2021 averaged US\$215 billion per year or 1.7 per cent of GDP, behind only the United States at US\$734 billion per year or 3.6 per cent of GDP.<sup>[256]</sup> The PLA is commanded by the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the party and the state; though officially two separate organizations, the two CMCs have identical membership except during leadership transition periods and effectively function as one organization. The chairman of the CMC is the commander-in-chief of the PLA.<sup>[257]</sup>



Chengdu J-20 5th generation stealth fighter

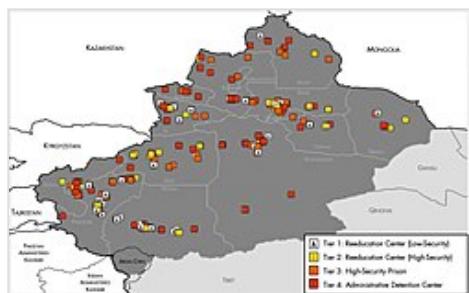
## Sociopolitical issues and human rights

The situation of human rights in China has attracted significant criticism from foreign governments, foreign press agencies, and non-governmental organizations, alleging widespread civil rights violations such as detention without trial, forced confessions, torture, restrictions of fundamental rights, and excessive use of the death penalty.<sup>[197][258]</sup> Since its inception, Freedom House has ranked China as "not free" in its Freedom in the World survey,<sup>[197]</sup> while Amnesty International has documented significant human rights abuses.<sup>[258]</sup> The Chinese constitution states that the "fundamental rights" of citizens include freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to a fair trial, freedom of religion, universal suffrage, and property rights. However, in practice, these provisions do not afford significant protection against criminal prosecution by the state.<sup>[259][260]</sup> China has limited protections regarding LGBT rights.<sup>[261]</sup>

Although some criticisms of government policies and the ruling CCP are tolerated, censorship of political speech and information are amongst the harshest in the world and routinely used to prevent collective action.<sup>[263]</sup> China has the most comprehensive and sophisticated Internet censorship regime in the world called the Great Firewall, with numerous websites being blocked.<sup>[264]</sup> The government suppresses popular protests and demonstrations that it considers a potential threat to "social stability".<sup>[265]</sup> China additionally uses a massive surveillance network of cameras, facial recognition software, sensors, and surveillance of personal technology as a means of social control of persons living in the country.<sup>[196]</sup>

China is regularly accused of large-scale repression and human rights abuses in Tibet and Xinjiang,<sup>[266][267][268]</sup> where significant numbers of ethnic minorities reside, including violent police crackdowns and religious suppression.<sup>[269][270]</sup> Since 2017, the Chinese government has been engaged in a harsh crackdown in Xinjiang, with around one million Uyghurs and other ethnic and religion minorities being detained in internment camps aimed at changing the political thinking of detainees, their identities, and their religious beliefs.<sup>[271]</sup> According to Western reports, political indoctrination, torture, physical and psychological abuse, forced sterilization, sexual abuse, and forced labor are common in these facilities.<sup>[272]</sup> According to a 2020 Foreign Policy report, China's treatment of Uyghurs meets the UN definition of genocide,<sup>[273]</sup> while a separate UN Human Rights Office report said they could potentially meet the definitions for crimes against humanity.<sup>[274]</sup> The Chinese authorities have also cracked down on dissent in Hong Kong, especially after the passage of a national security law in 2020.<sup>[275]</sup>

In 2017 and 2020, the Pew Research Center ranked the severity of Chinese government restrictions on religion as being among the world's highest, despite ranking religious-related social hostilities in China as low in severity.<sup>[276][277]</sup> The Global Slavery Index estimated that in 2016 more than 3.8 million people (0.25% of the population) were living in "conditions of modern slavery", including victims of human trafficking, forced labor, forced marriage, child labor, and state-imposed forced labor. The state-imposed re-education through labor (*laojiao*) system was formally abolished in 2013, but it is not clear to what extent its practices have stopped.<sup>[278]</sup> The much larger reform through labor (*laogai*) system includes labor prison factories, detention centers, and re-education camps; the Laogai Research Foundation has estimated in June 2008 that there were nearly 1,422 of these facilities, though it cautioned that this number was likely an underestimate.<sup>[279]</sup>



In Xinjiang, China has been accused of committing genocide against Uyghurs and detaining more than one million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in camps.<sup>[262]</sup>



2019–20 Hong Kong protests

## Public views of government

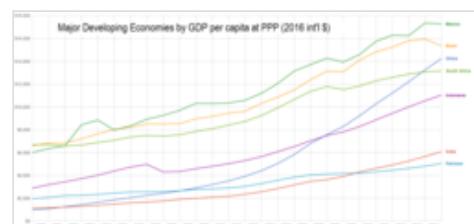
Political concerns in China include the growing gap between rich and poor and government corruption.<sup>[280]</sup> Nonetheless, international surveys show the Chinese public have a high level of satisfaction with their government.<sup>[208]:137</sup> These views are generally attributed to the material comforts and security available to large segments of the Chinese populace as well as the government's attentiveness and responsiveness.<sup>[208]:136</sup> According to the [World Values Survey](#) (2022), 91% of Chinese respondents have significant confidence in their government.<sup>[208]:13</sup> A Harvard University survey published in July 2020 found that citizen satisfaction with the government had increased since 2003, also rating China's government as more effective and capable than ever in the survey's history.<sup>[281]</sup>

## Economy

China has the world's [second-largest economy](#) in terms of [nominal GDP](#),<sup>[282]</sup> and the world's [largest](#) in terms of [purchasing power parity \(PPP\)](#).<sup>[283]</sup> As of 2022, China accounts for around 18% of the [global economy](#) by nominal GDP.<sup>[284]</sup> China is one of the world's [fastest-growing major economies](#),<sup>[285]</sup> with its economic growth having been almost consistently above 6 percent since the introduction of the [reform and opening up policy](#) in 1978.<sup>[286]</sup> According to the World Bank, China's GDP grew from \$150 billion in 1978 to \$17.96 trillion by 2022.<sup>[287]</sup> It ranks 64th by [nominal GDP per capita](#), making it an upper-middle income country.<sup>[288]</sup> Of the world's [500 largest companies](#), 135 are headquartered in China.<sup>[289]</sup> As of at least 2024, China has the world's second-largest equity markets and futures markets, as well as the third-largest bond market.<sup>[290]:153</sup>

China was one of the world's foremost economic powers throughout the arc of [East Asian and global history](#). The country had one of the largest economies in the world for most of the past two millennia,<sup>[291]</sup> during which it has seen cycles of prosperity and decline.<sup>[58][292]</sup> Since economic reforms began in 1978, China has developed into a highly diversified economy and one of the most consequential players in international trade. Major sectors of competitive strength include manufacturing, retail, [mining](#), [steel](#), textiles, automobiles, energy generation, green energy, banking, electronics, telecommunications, real estate, e-commerce, and tourism. China has three out of the ten [largest stock exchanges in the world](#)<sup>[293]</sup>—Shanghai, Hong Kong and Shenzhen—that together have a market capitalization of over \$15.9 trillion, as of October 2020.<sup>[294]</sup> China has three out of the world's ten most competitive financial centers according to the 2024 [Global Financial Centres Index](#)—Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Shenzhen.<sup>[295]</sup>

Modern-day China is often described as an example of [state capitalism](#) or [party-state capitalism](#).<sup>[297][298]</sup> The state dominates in strategic "pillar" sectors such as energy production and [heavy industries](#), but private enterprise has expanded enormously, with around 30 million private businesses recorded in 2008.<sup>[299][300][301]</sup> According to official statistics, privately owned companies constitute more than 60% of China's GDP.<sup>[302]</sup>



China and other major developing economies by [GDP per capita at purchasing-power parity](#), 1990–2013. The rapid economic growth of China (blue) is readily apparent.<sup>[296]</sup>

China has been the world's [largest manufacturing nation](#) since 2010, after overtaking the U.S., which had been the largest for the previous hundred years.<sup>[303][304]</sup> China has also been the second-largest in [high-tech manufacturing](#) country since 2012, according to US [National Science Foundation](#).<sup>[305]</sup> China is the second-largest retail market after the United States.<sup>[306]</sup> China leads the world in e-commerce, accounting for over 37% of the global market share in 2021.<sup>[307]</sup> The [Chinese automotive industry](#) is regarded as one of the most competitive and innovative in the world.<sup>[177]</sup> China is the world's leader in electric vehicle consumption and production, manufacturing and buying half of all the plug-in electric cars (BEV and PHEV) in the world as of 2022.<sup>[308]</sup> China is also the leading producer of batteries for electric vehicles as well as several key raw materials for batteries.<sup>[309]</sup>

## Tourism

China received 65.7 million international visitors in 2019,<sup>[310]</sup> and in 2018 was the fourth-most-visited country in the world.<sup>[310]</sup> It also experiences an enormous volume of domestic tourism; Chinese tourists made an estimated 6 billion travels within the country in 2019.<sup>[311]</sup> China hosts the world's second-largest number of World Heritage Sites (60) after Italy, and is one of the most popular tourist destinations (first in the Asia-Pacific).



The Forbidden City is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world.

## Wealth

China accounted for 18.6% of the world's total wealth in 2022, second highest in the world after the U.S.<sup>[312]</sup> China brought more people out of extreme poverty than any other country in history<sup>[313][314]</sup>—between 1978 and 2018, China reduced extreme poverty by 800 million.<sup>[208]:23</sup> From 1990 to 2018, the proportion of the Chinese population living with an income of less than \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP) decreased from 66.3% to 0.3%, the share living with an income of less than \$3.20 per day from 90.0% to 2.9%, and the share living with an income of less than \$5.50 per day decreased from 98.3% to 17.0%.<sup>[315]</sup>



Skyline of Lujiazui in Shanghai

From 1978 to 2018, the average standard of living multiplied by a factor of twenty-six.<sup>[316]</sup> Wages in China have grown significantly in the last 40 years—real (inflation-adjusted) wages grew seven-fold from 1978 to 2007.<sup>[317]</sup> Per capita incomes have also risen significantly – when the PRC was founded in 1949, per capita income in China was one-fifth of the world average; per capita incomes now equal the world average itself.<sup>[316]</sup> China's development is highly uneven; its major cities and coastal areas are far more prosperous than its rural and interior regions.<sup>[318]</sup> It has a high level of economic inequality,<sup>[319]</sup> which has increased quickly since the economic reforms.<sup>[320]</sup> Income inequality decreased in the 2010s,<sup>[321]</sup> and China's Gini coefficient was 0.357 in 2021.<sup>[10]</sup>

In March 2024, China ranked second in the world, after the U.S., in total number of billionaires and total number of millionaires, with 473 Chinese billionaires<sup>[322]</sup> and 6.2 million millionaires.<sup>[312]</sup> In 2019, China overtook the U.S. as the home to the highest number of people who have a net personal wealth of at least \$110,000, according to the global wealth report by Credit Suisse.<sup>[323][324]</sup> China had 85 female billionaires as of January 2021, two-thirds of the global total.<sup>[325]</sup> China has had the world's largest middle-class population since 2015;<sup>[326]</sup> the middle-class grew to 500 million by 2024.<sup>[327]</sup>

## China in the global economy

China has been a member of the WTO since 2001 and is the world's largest trading power.<sup>[328]</sup> By 2016, China was the largest trading partner of 124 countries.<sup>[329]</sup> China became the world's largest trading nation in 2013 by the sum of imports and exports, as well as the world's largest commodity importer, accounting for roughly 45% of maritime's dry-bulk market.<sup>[330][331]</sup>

China's foreign exchange reserves reached US\$3.246 trillion as of March 2024, making its reserves by far the world's largest.<sup>[332]</sup> In 2022, China was amongst the world's largest recipient of inward foreign direct investment (FDI), attracting \$180 billion, though most of these were speculated to be from Hong Kong.<sup>[333]</sup> In 2021, China's

foreign exchange remittances were \$US53 billion making it the second-largest recipient of remittances in the world.<sup>[334]</sup> China also invests abroad, with a total outward FDI of \$147.9 billion in 2023,<sup>[335]</sup> and a number of major takeovers of foreign firms by Chinese companies.<sup>[336]</sup>

Economists have argued that the renminbi is undervalued, due to currency intervention from the Chinese government, giving China an unfair trade advantage.<sup>[337]</sup> China has also been widely criticized for manufacturing large quantities of counterfeit goods.<sup>[338][339]</sup> The U.S. government has also alleged that China does not respect intellectual property (IP) rights and steals IP through espionage operations.<sup>[340]</sup> In 2023, Harvard University's Economic Complexity Index ranked complexity of China's exports 16th in the world, up from 24th in 2010.<sup>[341]</sup>

The Chinese government has promoted the internationalization of the renminbi in order to wean itself off its dependence on the U.S. dollar as a result of perceived weaknesses of the international monetary system.<sup>[342]</sup> The renminbi is a component of the IMF's special drawing rights and the world's fourth-most traded currency as of 2023.<sup>[343]</sup> However, partly due to capital controls that make the renminbi fall short of being a fully convertible currency, it remains far behind the Euro, the U.S. Dollar and the Japanese Yen in international trade volumes.<sup>[344]</sup>

## Science and technology

### Historical

China was a world leader in science and technology until the Ming dynasty.<sup>[345]</sup> Ancient and medieval Chinese discoveries and inventions, such as papermaking, printing, the compass, and gunpowder (the Four Great Inventions), became widespread across East Asia, the Middle East and later Europe. Chinese mathematicians were the first to use negative numbers.<sup>[346][347]</sup> By the 17th century, the Western World surpassed China in scientific and technological advancement.<sup>[348]</sup> The causes of this early modern Great Divergence continue to be debated by scholars.<sup>[349]</sup>

After repeated military defeats by the European colonial powers and Imperial Japan in the 19th century, Chinese reformers began promoting modern science and technology as part of the Self-Strengthening Movement. After the Communists came to power in 1949, efforts were made to organize science and technology based on the model of the Soviet Union, in which scientific research was part of central planning.<sup>[350]</sup> After Mao's death in 1976, science and technology were promoted as one of the Four Modernizations,<sup>[351]</sup> and the Soviet-inspired academic system was gradually reformed.<sup>[352]</sup>

### Modern era

Since the end of the Cultural Revolution, China has made significant investments in scientific research<sup>[353]</sup> and is quickly catching up with the U.S. in R&D spending.<sup>[354][355]</sup> China officially spent around 2.7% of its GDP on R&D in 2024, totaling to around \$496 billion.<sup>[356]</sup> According to the World Intellectual Property Indicators, China received more applications than the U.S. did in 2018 and 2019 and ranked first globally in patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, and creative goods exports in 2021.<sup>[357][358][359]</sup> It was ranked 10th in the Global Innovation Index in 2025, a considerable improvement from its rank of 35th in 2013.<sup>[360][361]</sup> Chinese supercomputers ranked among the fastest in the world.<sup>[362][u]</sup> Its efforts to develop the most advanced semiconductors and jet engines have seen delays and setbacks.<sup>[363][364]</sup>

China is developing its education system with an emphasis on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).<sup>[365]</sup> Its academic publication apparatus became the world's largest publisher of scientific papers in 2016.<sup>[366][367][368]</sup> In 2022, China overtook the US in the Nature Index, which measures the share of published

招勝丸二十八個	度量八斤	玄索二十條
數子木二百五十條	軟火大桶二	
鐵鈎十八箇	大木樑二箇	界乳牽一千條
冰磧二箇	粗馬二	麻搭四具
	土布袋二十五條	小木桶二隻
唧筒四箇	鐵搭四具	
	大索一十條	
鐵三具	鐵鏈三具	
槍一領	梯索一十條	
右隨砲預備用以直腹及防火箭		
		大索法

Earliest known written formula for gunpowder, from the Wujing Zongyao of 1044 CE

articles in leading scientific journals.<sup>[369][370]</sup>

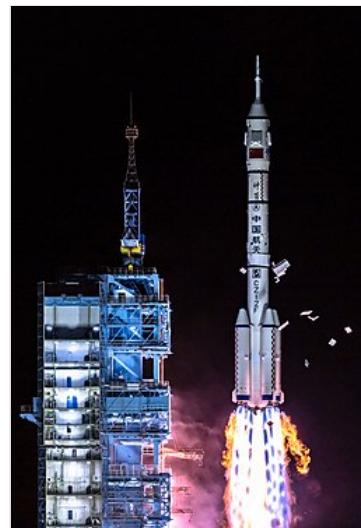
## Space program

The Chinese space program started in 1958 with some technology transfers from the Soviet Union. However, it did not launch the nation's first satellite until 1970 with the Dong Fang Hong I, which made China the fifth country to do so independently.<sup>[371]</sup>

In 2003, China became the third country in the world to independently send humans into space with Yang Liwei's spaceflight aboard Shenzhou 5. As of 2023, eighteen Chinese nationals have journeyed into space, including two women. In 2011, China launched its first space station testbed, Tiangong-1.<sup>[372]</sup> In 2013, a Chinese robotic rover Yutu successfully touched down on the lunar surface as part of the Chang'e 3 mission.<sup>[373]</sup>

In 2019, China became the first country to land a probe—Chang'e 4—on the far side of the Moon.<sup>[374]</sup> In 2020, Chang'e 5 successfully returned Moon samples to the Earth, making China the third country to do so independently.<sup>[375]</sup> In 2021, China became the third country to land a spacecraft on Mars and the second one to deploy a rover (Zhurong) on Mars.<sup>[376]</sup> China completed its own modular space station, the Tiangong, in low Earth orbit on 3 November 2022.<sup>[377][378][379]</sup> On 29 November 2022, China performed its first in-orbit crew handover aboard the Tiangong.<sup>[380][381]</sup>

In May 2023, China announced a plan to land humans on the Moon by 2030.<sup>[382]</sup> To that end, China has been developing a lunar-capable super-heavy launcher, the Long March 10, a new crewed spacecraft, and a crewed lunar lander.<sup>[383][384]</sup> China sent Chang'e 6 on 3 May 2024, which conducted the first lunar sample return from Apollo Basin on the far side of the Moon.<sup>[385]</sup> This is China's second lunar sample return mission, the first was achieved by Chang'e 5 from the lunar near side 4 years ago.<sup>[386]</sup> It also carried a Chinese rover called *Jinchan* to conduct infrared spectroscopy of lunar surface and imaged Chang'e 6 lander on lunar surface.<sup>[387]</sup>



Launch of Shenzhou 13 by a Long March 2F rocket. China is one of the only three countries with independent human spaceflight capability.

## Infrastructure

After a decades-long infrastructural boom,<sup>[388]</sup> China has produced numerous world-leading infrastructural projects: it has the largest high-speed rail network,<sup>[389]</sup> the most supertall skyscrapers,<sup>[390]</sup> the largest power plant (the Three Gorges Dam),<sup>[391]</sup> the most extensive ultra-high-voltage transmission network and innovation infrastructure,<sup>[392][393]</sup> and a global satellite navigation system with the largest number of satellites.<sup>[394]</sup>

## Telecommunications

China is the largest telecom market in the world and currently has the largest number of active cellphones of any country, with over 1.7 billion subscribers, as of February 2023. It has the largest number of internet and broadband users, with over 1.1 billion Internet users as of December 2024—equivalent to around 78.6% of its population.<sup>[395]</sup> By 2018, China had more than 1 billion 4G users, accounting for 40% of world's total.<sup>[396]</sup> China is making rapid advances in 5G—by late 2018, China had started large-scale and commercial 5G trials.<sup>[397]</sup> As of



China Mobile built a 5G station to cover summit of Mount Everest in 2020

December 2023, China had over 810 million 5G users and 3.38 million base stations installed.<sup>[398]</sup> China requires a real-name system for Internet services and online platforms.<sup>[399]</sup>

China Mobile, China Unicom and China Telecom, are the three large providers of mobile and internet in China. China Telecom alone served more than 145 million broadband subscribers and 300 million mobile users; China Unicom had about 300 million subscribers; and China Mobile, the largest of them all, had 925 million users, as of 2018.<sup>[400]</sup> Combined, the three operators had over 3.4 million 4G base-stations in China.<sup>[401]</sup> Several Chinese telecommunications companies, most notably Huawei and ZTE, have been accused of spying for the Chinese military.<sup>[402]</sup>

China has developed its own satellite navigation system, dubbed BeiDou, which began offering commercial navigation services across Asia in 2012<sup>[403]</sup> as well as global services by the end of 2018.<sup>[404]</sup> Beidou followed GPS and GLONASS as the third completed global navigation satellite.<sup>[405]</sup>

## Transport

Since the late 1990s, China's national road network has been significantly expanded through the creation of a network of national highways and expressways. In 2022, China's highways had reached a total length of 177,000 km (110,000 mi), making it the longest highway system in the world.<sup>[406]</sup> China has the world's largest market for automobiles,<sup>[407][408]</sup> having surpassed the United States in both auto sales and production. The country is the world's largest exporter of cars by number as of 2023.<sup>[409][410]</sup> A side-effect of the rapid growth of China's road network has been a significant rise in traffic accidents.<sup>[411]</sup> In urban areas, bicycles remain a common mode of transport, despite the increasing prevalence of automobiles – as of 2023, there are approximately 200 million bicycles in China.<sup>[412]</sup>



The Duge Bridge is the highest bridge in the world.



A Fuxing high-speed train running near the Beijing CBD

China's railways, which are operated by the state-owned China State Railway Group Company, are among the busiest in the world, handling a quarter of the world's rail traffic volume on only 6 percent of the world's tracks in 2006.<sup>[413]</sup> As of 2023, the country had 159,000 km (98,798 mi) of railways, the second-longest network in the world.<sup>[414]</sup> The railways strain to meet enormous demand particularly during the Chinese New Year holiday, when the world's largest annual human migration takes place.<sup>[415]</sup> China's high-speed rail (HSR) system started construction in the early 2000s. By the end of 2024, high speed rail in China had reached 48,000 kilometers (29,826 miles) of dedicated lines alone, making it the longest HSR network in the world.<sup>[416]</sup> Services on the Beijing–Shanghai, Beijing–Tianjin, and Chengdu–Chongqing lines reach up to 350 km/h (217 mph), making them the fastest conventional high speed railway services in the world. With an annual ridership of over 3.3 billion passengers in 2024, it is the world's busiest.<sup>[417]</sup> The network includes the Beijing–Guangzhou high-speed railway, the single longest HSR line in the world, and the Beijing–Shanghai high-speed railway, which has three of longest railroad bridges in the world.<sup>[418]</sup> The Shanghai maglev train, which reaches 431 km/h (268 mph), is the fastest commercial train service in the world.<sup>[419]</sup> Since 2000, the growth of rapid transit systems in Chinese cities has accelerated.<sup>[420]</sup> As of December 2023, 55 Chinese cities have urban mass transit systems in operation.<sup>[421]</sup> As of 2020, China boasts the five longest metro systems in the world with the networks in Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Chengdu and Shenzhen being the largest.

The civil aviation industry in China is mostly state-dominated, with the Chinese government retaining a majority stake in the majority of Chinese airlines. The top three airlines in China are Air China, China Southern Airlines, and China Eastern Airlines,<sup>[422]</sup> which collectively made up 71% of the market in 2018, are all state-owned. Air travel has expanded rapidly in the last decades, with the number of passengers increasing from 16.6 million in 1990 to 551.2 million in 2017.<sup>[423]</sup> China had approximately 259 airports in 2024.<sup>[424]</sup>

China has over 2,000 river and seaports, about 130 of which are open to foreign shipping.<sup>[425]</sup> Of the fifty busiest container ports, 18 are located in China, of which the busiest is the Port of Shanghai, also the busiest port in the world.<sup>[426]</sup> The country's inland waterways are the world's sixth-longest, and total 27,700 km (17,212 mi).<sup>[427]</sup>

## Water supply and sanitation

Water supply and sanitation infrastructure in China is facing challenges such as rapid urbanization, as well as water scarcity, contamination, and pollution.<sup>[428]</sup> According to the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 93% of rural households had access to basic sanitation in 2022 (up from 77% in 2015).<sup>[429]</sup> The ongoing South–North Water Transfer Project intends to abate water shortage in the north.<sup>[430]</sup>

## Demographics

The 2020 Chinese census recorded the population as approximately 1,411,778,724. About 17.95% were 14 years old or younger, 63.35% were between 15 and 59 years old, and 18.7% were over 60 years old.<sup>[431]</sup> Between 2010 and 2020, the average population growth rate was 0.53%.<sup>[431]</sup>

Given concerns about population growth, China implemented a two-child limit during the 1970s, and, in 1979, began to advocate for an even stricter limit of one child per family. Beginning in the mid-1980s, however, given the unpopularity of the strict limits, China began to allow some major exemptions, particularly in rural areas, resulting in what was actually a "1.5"-child policy from the mid-1980s to 2015; ethnic minorities were also exempt from one-child limits.<sup>[432]</sup> The next major loosening of the policy was enacted in December 2013, allowing families to have two children if one parent is an only child.<sup>[433]</sup> In 2016, the one-child policy was replaced in favor of a two-child policy.<sup>[434]</sup> A three-child policy was announced on 31 May 2021, due to population aging,<sup>[434]</sup> and in July 2021, all family size limits as well as penalties for exceeding them were removed.<sup>[435]</sup> In 2023, the total fertility rate was reported to be 1.09, ranking among the lowest in the world.<sup>[436]</sup> In 2023, National Bureau of Statistics estimated that the population fell 850,000 from 2021 to 2022, the first decline since 1961.<sup>[437]</sup>

According to one group of scholars, one-child limits had little effect on population growth<sup>[438]</sup> or total population size.<sup>[439]</sup> However, these scholars have been challenged.<sup>[440]</sup> The policy, along with traditional preference for boys, may have contributed to an imbalance in the sex ratio at birth.<sup>[441][442]</sup> The 2020 census found that males accounted for 51.2% of the total population.<sup>[443]</sup> However, China's sex ratio is more balanced than it was in 1953, when males accounted for 51.8% of the population.<sup>[444]</sup>



Population density map of the People's Republic of China (2000)

## Urbanization

China has urbanized significantly in recent decades. The percent of the country's population living in urban areas increased from 20% in 1980 to over 67% in 2024.<sup>[445][446][447]</sup> China has over 160 cities with a population of over one million,<sup>[448]</sup> including the 18 megacities as of 2024<sup>[449][450]</sup> (cities with a population of over 10 million) of Chongqing, Shanghai, Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Xi'an, Suzhou, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Hangzhou, Linyi, Shijiazhuang, Dongguan, Qingdao, Changsha and Hefei.<sup>[451][452]</sup> The total permanent population of Chongqing, Shanghai, Beijing and Chengdu is above 20 million.<sup>[453]</sup> Shanghai is China's most populous urban area<sup>[454][455]</sup> while Chongqing is its largest city proper, the only city in China with a permanent population of over 30 million.<sup>[1]</sup> The figures in the table below are from the 2020 census, and are only estimates of the urban populations within administrative city limits; a different ranking exists for total municipal populations. The large "floating populations" of migrant workers make conducting censuses in urban areas difficult;<sup>[456]</sup> the figures below include only long-term residents.



Map of the ten largest cities in China (2010)

Largest cities or municipalities in China							
China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook 2020 Urban Population and Urban Temporary							
Rank	Name	Province	Population <sup>[457][note 1][note 2]</sup>	Pop.	Rank	Name	Province
1	Shanghai	SH	24,281,400	11	Hong Kong	HK	7,448,900
2	Beijing	BJ	19,164,000	12	Zhengzhou	HA	7,179,400
3	Guangzhou	GD	13,858,700	13	Nanjing	JS	6,823,500
4	Shenzhen	GD	13,438,800	14	Xi'an	SN	6,642,100
5	Tianjin	TJ	11,744,400	15	Jinan	SD	6,409,600
6	Chongqing	CQ	11,488,000	16	Shenyang	LN	5,900,000
7	Dongguan	GD	9,752,500	17	Qingdao	SD	5,501,400
8	Chengdu	SC	8,875,600	18	Harbin	HL	5,054,500
9	Wuhan	HB	8,652,900	19	Hefei	AH	4,750,100
10	Hangzhou	ZJ	8,109,000	20	Changchun	JL	4,730,900

1. Population of Hong Kong as of 2018 estimate<sup>[458]</sup>
2. The data of Chongqing in the list is the data of "Metropolitan Developed Economic Area", which contains two parts: "City Proper" and "Metropolitan Area". The "City proper" are consist of 9 districts: Yuzhong, Dadukou, Jiangbei, Shapingba, Jiulongpo, Nan'an, Beibei, Yubei, & Banan, has the urban population of 5,646,300 as of 2018. And the "Metropolitan Area" are consist of 12 districts: Fuling, Changshou, Jiangjin, Hechuan, Yongchuan, Nanchuan, Qijiang, Dazu, Bishan, Tongliang, Tongnan, & Rongchang, has the urban population of 5,841,700.<sup>[459]</sup> Total urban population of all 26 districts of Chongqing are up to 15,076,600.

## Ethnic groups

China legally recognizes 56 distinct ethnic groups, who comprise the *Zhonghua minzu*. The largest of these nationalities are the Han Chinese, who constitute more than 91% of the total population.<sup>[431]</sup> The Han Chinese – the world's largest single ethnic group<sup>[460]</sup> – outnumber other ethnic groups in every place excluding Tibet, Xinjiang,<sup>[461]</sup> Linxia,<sup>[462]</sup> and autonomous prefectures like Xishuangbanna.<sup>[463]</sup> Ethnic minorities account for less than 10% of the population of China, according to the 2020 census.<sup>[431]</sup> Compared with the 2010 population census, the Han population increased by 60,378,693 persons, or 4.93%, while the population of the 55 national minorities combined increased by 11,675,179 persons, or 10.26%.<sup>[431]</sup> The 2020 census recorded a total of 845,697 foreign nationals living in mainland China.<sup>[464]</sup>

## Languages



A sign at a high school in Jianshui, Yunnan, written in Hani using the Latin alphabet, Nisu using the Yi script, and Chinese

There are as many as 292 living languages in China.<sup>[465]</sup> The languages most commonly spoken belong to the Sinitic branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family, which contains Mandarin (spoken by 80% of the population),<sup>[466][467]</sup> and other varieties of Chinese language: Jin, Wu, Min, Hakka, Yue, Xiang, Gan, Hui, Ping and unclassified Tuhua (Shaozhou Tuhua and Xiangnan Tuhua).<sup>[468]</sup> Languages of the Tibeto-Burman branch, including Tibetan, Qiang, Naxi and Yi, are spoken across the Tibetan and Yunnan–Guizhou Plateau. Other ethnic minority languages in southwestern China include Zhuang, Thai, Dong and Sui of the Tai-Kadai family, Miao and Yao of the Hmong–Mien family, and Wa of the Austroasiatic family. Across northeastern and northwestern China, local ethnic groups speak Altaic languages including Manchu, Mongolian and several Turkic languages: Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Salar and Western Yugur.<sup>[469]</sup> Korean is spoken natively along the border with North Korea. Sarikoli, the language of Tajiks in western Xinjiang, is an Indo-European language.<sup>[470]</sup> Taiwanese indigenous peoples, including a small population on the mainland, speak Austronesian languages.<sup>[471]</sup>



Ethnolinguistic map of China in 1967

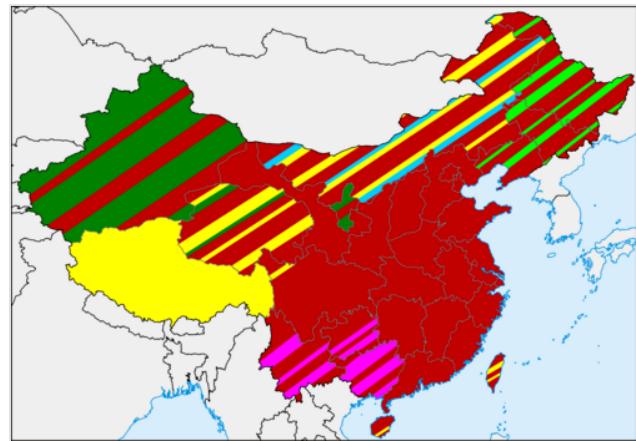
Standard Chinese, a variety based on the Beijing dialect of Mandarin, is the national language of China, having de facto official status.<sup>[2]</sup> It is used as a lingua franca between people of different linguistic backgrounds.<sup>[472]</sup> In the autonomous regions of China, other languages may also serve as a lingua franca, such as Uyghur in Xinjiang, where governmental services in Uyghur are constitutionally guaranteed.<sup>[473]</sup>

## Religion

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by China's constitution, although religious organizations that lack official approval can be subject to state persecution.<sup>[192]</sup> The government of the country is officially atheist, and the Chinese Communist Party requires its members to be atheist.<sup>[478]</sup> Religious affairs and issues in the country are overseen by the National Religious Affairs Administration, under the CCP's United Front Work Department.<sup>[479]</sup>

Over the millennia, the Chinese civilization has been influenced by various religious movements. The "three doctrines" of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism have historically shaped Chinese culture,<sup>[480][481]</sup> enriching a theological and spiritual framework of traditional religion which harks back to the early Shang and Zhou dynasty. Chinese folk religion, which is framed by the three doctrines and by other traditions,<sup>[482]</sup> consists in allegiance to the shen, who can be deities of the surrounding nature or ancestral principles of human groups, concepts of civility, culture heroes, many of whom feature in Chinese mythology and history.<sup>[483]</sup> Amongst the most popular cults of folk religion are those of the Yellow Emperor, embodiment of the God of Heaven and one of the two divine patriarchs of the Chinese people,<sup>[484][485]</sup> of Mazu (goddess of the seas),<sup>[484]</sup> Guandi (god of war and business), Caishen (god of prosperity and richness), Pangu and many others. In the early decades of the 21st century, the Chinese government has been engaged in a rehabilitation of folk cults—formally recognizing them as "folk beliefs" as distinguished from doctrinal religions,<sup>[486]</sup> and often reconstructing them into forms of "highly curated" civil religion<sup>[487]</sup>—as well as in a national and international promotion of Buddhism.<sup>[488]</sup> China is home to many of the world's tallest religious statues, representing either deities of Chinese folk religion or enlightened beings of Buddhism; the tallest of all is the Spring Temple Buddha in Henan.

Statistics on religious affiliation in China are difficult to gather due to complex and varying definitions of religion and the diffusive nature of Chinese religious traditions. Scholars note that in China there is no clear boundary between the three doctrines and local folk religious practices.<sup>[480]</sup> Chinese religions or some of their currents are also definable as non-theistic and humanistic, since they do not hold that divine creativity is completely transcendent, but that it is inherent in the world and in particular in the human being.<sup>[489]</sup> In 2023, according to surveys done by Pew Research, 93% of respondents were formally unaffiliated with any religion. However, in terms of practices, 75% visit family graveyards each year, 47% believe in feng shui, 33% believe in buddha, 26% burn incense to deities each year and 18% believe in taoist deities. These are not exclusive beliefs and often these will overlap as the respondents will have multiple beliefs at the same time. For example, of those 33% who believe in buddha, a significant portion also believe in figures such as Taoist immortals, Jesus Christ, Catholic God and Allah.<sup>[490]</sup> Chinese folk religion also comprises a variety of salvationist doctrinal organized movements which emerged since the Song dynasty.<sup>[491]</sup> There are also ethnic minorities in China who maintain their own indigenous religions, while major religions characteristic of specific ethnic groups include Tibetan Buddhism among Tibetans, Mongols and Yugurs,<sup>[492]</sup> and Islam among the Hui, Uyghur, Kazakh,<sup>[493]</sup> and Kyrgyz peoples, and other ethnicities in the northern and northwestern regions of the country.



Geographic distribution of religions in China:

[\[474\]](#)[\[475\]](#)[\[476\]](#)[\[477\]](#)

- Chinese folk religion (including Confucianism, Taoism, and groups of Chinese Buddhism)
- Buddhism *tout court*
- Islam
- Ethnic minorities' indigenous religions
- Mongolian folk religion
- Northeast China folk religion influenced by Tungus and Manchu shamanism; widespread Shanrendao



Taoist temple on top of Wudang

Mountains in Hubei, China



Taoism has served as a state religion several times throughout Chinese history.

## Education

Compulsory education in China comprises primary and junior secondary school, which together last for nine years from the age of 6 and 15.<sup>[496]</sup> The Gaokao, China's national university entrance exam, is a prerequisite for entrance into most higher education institutions. Vocational education is available to students at the secondary and tertiary level.<sup>[497]</sup> More than 10 million Chinese students graduated from vocational colleges every year.<sup>[498]</sup> In 2023, about 92.0 percent of students continued their education at a three-year senior secondary school, while 60.8 percent of secondary school graduates were enrolled in higher education.<sup>[499]</sup>

China has the largest education system in the world,<sup>[500]</sup> with about 287 million students and 18.85 million full-time teachers in over 470,300 schools in 2023.<sup>[499]</sup> Annual education investment went from less than US\$50 billion in 2003 to more than US\$817 billion in 2020.<sup>[501][502]</sup>

However, there remains an inequality in education spending. In 2010, the annual education expenditure per secondary school student in Beijing totalled ¥20,023, while in Guizhou, one of the poorest provinces, it only totalled ¥3,204.<sup>[503]</sup> China's literacy rate has grown dramatically, from only 20% in 1949 and 65.5% in 1979,<sup>[504]</sup> to 97% of the population over age 15 in 2020.<sup>[505]</sup>

As of 2024, China has over 3,167 universities, with over 47.6 million students enrolled in mainland China, giving China the largest higher education system in the world.<sup>[506][507]</sup> As of 2025, China had the world's highest number of top universities.<sup>[508][509][510]</sup> Currently, China trails only the United States and the United Kingdom in terms of representation on lists of the top 200 universities according to the 2024 *Aggregate Ranking of Top Universities*, a composite ranking system of three world-most followed university rankings (ARWU+QS+THE).<sup>[511]</sup> China had five universities listed among the world's top 50, placing it third after the United States and the United Kingdom based on aggregate performance from four widely observed university rankings (THE+ARWU+QS+US News).<sup>[512]</sup> China is home to two of the highest-ranking universities (Tsinghua University and Peking University) in Asia and emerging economies, according to the Times Higher Education World University Rankings<sup>[513]</sup> and the Academic Ranking of World Universities.<sup>[514]</sup> These universities are members of the C9 League, an alliance of elite Chinese universities offering comprehensive and leading education.<sup>[515]</sup>



Beijing's Peking University, one of the top-ranked universities in China<sup>[494][495]</sup>

## Health

The National Health Commission, together with its counterparts in the local commissions, oversees the health needs of the population.<sup>[516]</sup> An emphasis on public health and preventive medicine has characterized Chinese health policy since the early 1950s. The Communist Party started the Patriotic Health Campaign, which was aimed at improving sanitation and hygiene, as well as treating and preventing several diseases. Diseases such as cholera, typhoid and scarlet fever, which were previously rife in China, were nearly eradicated by the campaign.<sup>[517]</sup>

After Deng Xiaoping began instituting economic reforms in 1978, the health of the Chinese public improved rapidly because of better nutrition, although many of the free public health services provided in the countryside disappeared. Healthcare in China became mostly privatized, and experienced a significant rise in quality. In 2009, the government began a three-year large-scale healthcare provision initiative worth US\$124 billion.<sup>[518]</sup> By 2011, the campaign resulted in 95% of China's population having basic health insurance coverage.<sup>[519]</sup> By 2022, China had established itself as a key producer and exporter of pharmaceuticals, producing around 40 percent of active pharmaceutical ingredients in 2017.<sup>[520]</sup>

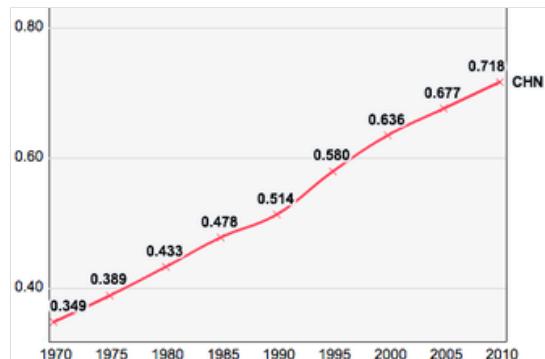


Chart showing the rise of China's Human Development Index from 1970 to 2010

As of 2024, the life expectancy at birth exceeds 79 years.<sup>[521]</sup> As of 2023, the infant mortality rate is 5 per thousand.<sup>[522]</sup> Both have improved significantly since the 1950s.<sup>[v]</sup> Rates of stunting, a condition caused by malnutrition, have declined from 33.1% in 1990 to 4.5% in 2024.<sup>[525][526]</sup> Despite significant improvements in health and the construction of advanced medical facilities, China has several emerging public health problems, such as respiratory illnesses caused by widespread air pollution,<sup>[527]</sup> hundreds of millions of cigarette smokers,<sup>[528]</sup> and an increase in obesity among urban youths.<sup>[529][530]</sup> In 2010, air pollution caused 1.2 million premature deaths in China.<sup>[531]</sup> Chinese mental health services are inadequate.<sup>[532]</sup> China's large population and densely populated cities have led to serious disease outbreaks, such as SARS in 2003, although this has since been largely contained.<sup>[533]</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic was first identified in Wuhan in December 2019,<sup>[534][535]</sup> pandemic led the government to enforce strict public health measures intended to completely eradicate the virus, a goal that was eventually abandoned in December 2022 after protests against the policy.<sup>[536][537]</sup>

# Culture and society

Since ancient times, Chinese culture has been heavily influenced by Confucianism. Chinese culture, in turn, has heavily influenced East Asia and Southeast Asia.<sup>[538]</sup> For much of the country's dynastic era, opportunities for social advancement could be provided by high performance in the prestigious imperial examinations, which have their origins in the Han dynasty.<sup>[539]</sup> The literary emphasis of the exams affected the general perception of cultural refinement in China, such as the belief that calligraphy, poetry and painting were higher forms of art than dancing or drama. Chinese culture has long emphasized a sense of deep history and a largely inward-looking national perspective.<sup>[540]</sup> Examinations and a culture of merit remain greatly valued in China today.<sup>[541]</sup>



A moon gate in a Chinese garden

Today, the Chinese government has accepted numerous elements of traditional Chinese culture as being integral to Chinese society. With the rise of Chinese nationalism and the end of the Cultural Revolution, various forms of traditional Chinese art, literature, music, film, fashion and architecture have seen a vigorous revival,<sup>[543][544]</sup> and folk and variety art in particular have sparked interest nationally and even worldwide.<sup>[545]</sup> Access to foreign media remains heavily restricted.<sup>[546]</sup>



Fenghuang County, an ancient town that harbors many architectural remains of Ming and Qing styles<sup>[542]</sup>

## Architecture

Chinese architecture has developed over millennia in China and has remained a vestigial source of perennial influence on the development of East Asian architecture,<sup>[547][548][549]</sup> including in Japan, Korea, and Mongolia.<sup>[550]</sup> and minor influences on the architecture of Southeast and South Asia including the countries of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and the Philippines.<sup>[551][552]</sup>

Chinese architecture is characterized by bilateral symmetry, use of enclosed open spaces, feng shui (e.g. directional hierarchies),<sup>[553]</sup> a horizontal emphasis, and an allusion to various cosmological, mythological or in general symbolic elements. Chinese architecture traditionally classifies structures according to type, ranging from pagodas to palaces.<sup>[554][550]</sup>

Chinese architecture varies widely based on status or affiliation, such as whether the structures were constructed for emperors, commoners, or for religious purposes. Other variations in Chinese architecture are shown in vernacular styles associated with different geographic regions and different ethnic heritages, such as the stilt houses in the south, the Yaodong buildings in the northwest, the yurt buildings of nomadic people, and the Siheyuan buildings in the north.<sup>[555]</sup>



Tiananmen Square, a city square in the city center of Beijing. Tiananmen is the entrance gate of the Forbidden City.

## Literature

Chinese literature has its roots in the Zhou dynasty's literary tradition.<sup>[556]</sup> The classical texts of China encompass a wide range of thoughts and subjects, such as the calendar, military, astrology,

herbology, and geography, as well as many others.<sup>[557]</sup> Among the most significant early works are the *I Ching* and the *Shujing*, which are part of the Four Books and Five Classics. These texts were the cornerstone of the Confucian curriculum sponsored by the state throughout the dynastic periods. Inherited from the *Classic of Poetry*, classical Chinese poetry developed to its floruit during the Tang dynasty. Li Bai and Du Fu opened the forking ways for the poetic circles through romanticism and realism respectively. Chinese historiography began with the *Shiji*, the overall scope of the historiographical tradition in China is termed the Twenty-Four Histories, which set a vast stage for Chinese fictions along with Chinese mythology and folklore.<sup>[558]</sup> Pushed by a burgeoning citizen class in the Ming dynasty, Chinese classical fiction rose to a boom of the historical, town and gods and demons fictions as represented by the Four Great Classical Novels which include *Water Margin*, *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, *Journey to the West* and *Dream of the Red Chamber*.<sup>[559]</sup> Along with the wuxia fictions of Jin Yong and Liang Yusheng,<sup>[560]</sup> it remains an enduring source of popular culture in the Chinese sphere of influence.<sup>[561]</sup>



The stories in *Journey to the West* are common themes in Peking opera.

In the wake of the New Culture Movement after the end of the Qing dynasty, Chinese literature embarked on a new era with written vernacular Chinese for ordinary citizens. Hu Shih and Lu Xun were pioneers in modern literature.<sup>[562]</sup> Various literary genres, such as misty poetry, scar literature, young adult fiction and the xungen literature, which is influenced by magic realism,<sup>[563]</sup> emerged following the Cultural Revolution. Mo Yan, a xungen literature author, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2012.<sup>[564]</sup>

## Music

Chinese music covers a highly diverse range of music from traditional music to modern music. Chinese music dates back before the pre-imperial times. Traditional Chinese musical instruments were traditionally grouped into eight categories known as *bayin* (八音). Traditional Chinese opera is a form of musical theatre in China originating thousands of years and has regional style forms such as Beijing and Cantonese opera.<sup>[565]</sup> Chinese pop (C-Pop) includes mandopop and cantopop. Chinese hip hop and Hong Kong hip hop have become popular.<sup>[566]</sup>

## Fashion

Hanfu is the historical clothing of the Han people in China. The qipao or cheongsam is a popular Chinese female dress.<sup>[567]</sup> The hanfu movement has been popular in contemporary times and seeks to revitalize Hanfu clothing.<sup>[568]</sup> China Fashion Week is the country's only national-level fashion festival.<sup>[569]</sup>

## Media

The mass media of China primarily consists of television, newspapers, radio, and magazines. State media outlets operate under the control of the CCP. The largest media organizations are the People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency, and the China Media Group consisting of China Central Television, China Global Television Network, China National Radio and China Radio International.<sup>[570]</sup>

Cinema was first introduced to China in 1896 and the first Chinese film, *Dingjun Mountain*, was released in 1905.<sup>[571]</sup> China has had the largest number of movie screens in the world since 2016;<sup>[572]</sup> China became the largest cinema market in 2020.<sup>[573][574]</sup> The top three highest-grossing films in China as of 2025 were *Ne Zha 2* (2025), *The Battle at Lake Changjin* (2021), and *Wolf Warrior 2* (2017).<sup>[575]</sup>

## Cuisine

Chinese cuisine is highly diverse, drawing on several millennia of culinary history and geographical variety, in which the most influential are known as the "Eight Major Cuisines", including Sichuan, Cantonese, Jiangsu, Shandong, Fujian, Hunan, Anhui, and Zhejiang cuisines.<sup>[576]</sup> Chinese cuisine is known for its breadth of cooking methods and ingredients.<sup>[577]</sup> China's staple food is rice in the northeast and south, and wheat-based breads and noodles in the north. Bean products such as tofu and soy milk remain a popular source of protein. Pork is now the most popular meat in China, accounting for about three-fourths of the country's total meat consumption.<sup>[578]</sup> There is also the vegetarian Buddhist cuisine and the pork-free Chinese Islamic cuisine. Chinese cuisine, due to the area's proximity to the ocean and milder climate, has a wide variety of seafood and vegetables. Offshoots of Chinese food, such as Hong Kong cuisine and American Chinese cuisine, have emerged in the Chinese diaspora.



Map showing major regional cuisines of China

## Sports

China has one of the oldest sporting cultures. There is evidence that archery (*shèjiàn*) was practiced during the Western Zhou dynasty. Swordplay (*jiānshù*) and cuju, a sport loosely related to association football<sup>[579]</sup> date back to China's early dynasties as well.<sup>[580]</sup>

Physical fitness is widely emphasized in Chinese culture, with morning exercises such as qigong and tai chi widely practiced,<sup>[581]</sup> and commercial gyms and private fitness clubs are gaining popularity.<sup>[582]</sup> Basketball is the most popular spectator sport in China.<sup>[583]</sup> The Chinese Basketball Association and the American National Basketball Association also have a huge national following amongst the Chinese populace, with native-born and NBA-bound Chinese players and well-known national household names such as Yao Ming and Yi Jianlian being held in high esteem.<sup>[584]</sup> China's professional football league, known as Chinese Super League, is the largest football market in East Asia.<sup>[585]</sup> Other popular sports include martial arts, table tennis, badminton, swimming and snooker. China is home to a huge number of cyclists, with an estimated 470 million bicycles as of 2012.<sup>[586]</sup> China has the world's largest eSports market.<sup>[587]</sup> Many more traditional sports, such as dragon boat racing, Mongolian-style wrestling<sup>[588][589]</sup> and horse racing are also popular.



Go is an abstract strategy board game for two players, in which the aim is to surround more territory than the opponent, and which was invented in China more than 2,500 years ago.

China has participated in the Olympic Games since 1932, although it has only participated as the PRC since 1952. China hosted the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, where its athletes received 48 gold medals – the highest number of any participating nation that year.<sup>[590]</sup> China also won the most medals at the 2012 Summer Paralympics, with 231 overall, including 95 gold.<sup>[591][592]</sup> In 2011, Shenzhen hosted the 2011 Summer Universiade. China hosted the 2013 East Asian Games in Tianjin and the 2014 Summer Youth Olympics in Nanjing, the first country to host both regular and Youth Olympics. Beijing and its nearby city Zhangjiakou collaboratively hosted the 2022 Winter Olympics, making Beijing the first dual Olympic city by holding both the Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics.<sup>[593][594]</sup> China hosted the Asian Games in 1990 (Beijing), 2010 (Guangzhou), and 2023 (Hangzhou).<sup>[595]</sup>

## See also

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- [Outline of China](#)

## Notes

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- a. Paramount leader of China, who holds the titles of:
  - [General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party](#)
  - [President of China](#)
  - [Chairman of the Central Military Commission](#)
- b. Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
- c. While not an upper house of the legislature, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference exists as an advisory body. However, much of the parliamentary functions are held by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress when ordinary congress is not in session.
- d. UN figure for mainland China, which excludes Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.<sup>[5]</sup> It also excludes the Trans-Karakoram Tract ( $5,180 \text{ km}^2$  (2,000 sq mi)), Aksai Chin ( $38,000 \text{ km}^2$  (15,000 sq mi)) and other territories in dispute with India. The total area of China is listed as  $9,572,900 \text{ km}^2$  (3,696,100 sq mi) by the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.<sup>[6]</sup>
- e. Excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities
- f. GDP figures exclude Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau.
- g. The Hong Kong dollar is used in Hong Kong and Macau, while the Macanese pataca is used in Macau only.
- h. Chinese: 中国; pinyin: *Zhōngguó*
  - i. Chinese: 中华人民共和国; pinyin: *Zhōnghuá rénmín gònghéguó*
  - j. China's border with Pakistan is disputed by India, which claims the entire Kashmir region as its territory. China is tied with Russia as having the most land borders of any country.
  - k. The total area ranking relative to the United States depends on the measurement of the total areas of both countries. See list of countries and dependencies by area for more information. The following two primary sources represent the range of estimates of China's and the United States' total areas.
    1. The Encyclopædia Britannica lists China as world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada) with a total area of  $9,572,900 \text{ km}^2$ ,<sup>[6]</sup> and the United States as fourth-largest at  $9,525,067 \text{ km}^2$ .<sup>[12]</sup>
    2. The CIA World Factbook lists China as the fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada and the United States) with a total area of  $9,596,960 \text{ km}^2$ ,<sup>[4]</sup> and the United States as the third-largest at  $9,833,517 \text{ km}^2$ .<sup>[13]</sup>
- Both sources exclude both Taiwan and coastal and territorial waters from the area of China. However, the CIA World Factbook includes the United States coastal and territorial waters, while *Encyclopædia Britannica* excludes them. Notably, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* specifies the United States' area (excluding coastal and territorial waters) as  $9,525,067 \text{ km}^2$ , which is less than either source's figure given for China's area.<sup>[12]</sup> Therefore, it is unclear which country has a larger area including coastal and territorial waters.
- The United Nations Statistics Division's figure for the United States is  $9,833,517 \text{ km}^2$  ( $3,796,742 \text{ sq mi}$ ) and China is  $9,596,961 \text{ km}^2$  ( $3,705,407 \text{ sq mi}$ ). These closely match the CIA World Factbook figures and similarly *include* coastal and territorial waters for the United States, but *exclude* coastal and territorial waters for China.
- I. Excluding the disputed Taiwan Province. See § Administrative divisions.

- m. "... Next into this, is found the great China, whose king is thought to be the greatest prince in the world, and is named Santoa Raia".<sup>[22]</sup><sup>[23]</sup>
- n. "... The Very Great Kingdom of China".<sup>[24]</sup> (Portuguese: ... *O Grande Reino da China* ...).<sup>[25]</sup>
- o. Its earliest extant use is on the ritual bronze vessel He zun, where it apparently refers to only the Shang's immediate demesne conquered by the Zhou.<sup>[31]</sup>
- p. Its meaning "Zhou's royal demesne" is attested from the 6th-century BC Classic of History, which states "Huangtian bestowed the lands and the peoples of the central state to the ancestors" (皇天既付中國民越厥疆土于先王).<sup>[32]</sup>
- q. Owing to Qin Shi Huang's earlier policy involving the "burning of books and burying of scholars", the destruction of the confiscated copies at Xianyang was an event similar to the destructions of the Library of Alexandria in the west. Even those texts that did survive had to be painstakingly reconstructed from memory, luck, or forgery.<sup>[57]</sup> The Old Texts of the Five Classics were said to have been found hidden in a wall at the Kong residence in Qufu. Mei Ze's "rediscovered" edition of the Book of Documents was only shown to be a forgery in the Qing dynasty.
- r. According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the total area of the United States, at 9,522,055 km<sup>2</sup> (3,676,486 sq mi), is slightly smaller than that of China. Meanwhile, the *CIA World Factbook* states that China's total area was greater than that of the United States until the coastal waters of the Great Lakes was added to the United States' total area in 1996. From 1989 through 1996, the total area of US was listed as 9,372,610 km<sup>2</sup> (3,618,780 sq mi) (land area plus inland water only). The listed total area changed to 9,629,091 km<sup>2</sup> (3,717,813 sq mi) in 1997 (with the Great Lakes areas and the coastal waters added), to 9,631,418 km<sup>2</sup> (3,718,711 sq mi) in 2004, to 9,631,420 km<sup>2</sup> (3,718,710 sq mi) in 2006, and to 9,826,630 km<sup>2</sup> (3,794,080 sq mi) in 2007 (territorial waters added).
- s. China's border with Pakistan and part of its border with India falls in the disputed region of Kashmir. The area under Pakistani administration is claimed by India, while the area under Indian administration is claimed by Pakistan.
- t. The People's Republic of China claims the islands of Taiwan and Penghu, which it does not control, as its disputed 23rd province, i.e. Taiwan Province; along with Kinmen and Matsu Islands as part of Fujian Province. These are controlled by the Taipei-based Republic of China (ROC). See § Administrative divisions for more details.
- u. Some of the chips used were not domestically developed until Sunway TaihuLight in 2016. China has not submitted newer entries to TOP500 amid tensions with the United States.
- v. The national life expectancy at birth rose from about 31 years in 1949 to 75 years in 2008,<sup>[523]</sup> and infant mortality decreased from 300 per thousand in the 1950s to around 33 per thousand in 2001.<sup>[524]</sup>

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## Further reading

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## External links

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### Government

- The Central People's Government of People's Republic of China (<http://english.gov.cn/>) (in English)

### General information

- China at a Glance (<http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/china/home.html>) from *People's Daily*

- [China](https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/111803) (<https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/111803>) at the *Encyclopædia Britannica*
- [Country profile – China](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13017877) (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13017877>) at [BBC News](#)
- [China](https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/china/) (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/china/>). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency.
- [China, People's Republic of \(archived 2012\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20120609183901/http://ucb-libraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/china.htm) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120609183901/http://ucb-libraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/china.htm>) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*

## Maps

- [Google Maps—China](https://maps.google.com/maps?q=China&ll=30.600094,103.710938&spn=64.10009,177.1875&om=1) (<https://maps.google.com/maps?q=China&ll=30.600094,103.710938&spn=64.10009,177.1875&om=1>)
-  [Wikimedia Atlas of the People's Republic of China](#)
-  [Geographic data related to China](https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/270056) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/270056>) at [OpenStreetMap](#)

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