

Categories of visas to China

Visas to China

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Japan Visas

Taiwan Visas

Category "L" tourism visa

- Foreign passport
- Photo in electronic format
- Copy of the Russian Federation passport (1st page with photo + registration page)
- Filled-out questionnaire
- Air tickets, hotel, insurance (if available)

Business category "M" visa

- Foreign passport
- Photo in electronic format
- Copy of the Russian Federation passport (1st page with photo + registration page)
- Invitation in Chinese/English
- License of the inviting company
- Work certificate on the company's letterhead
- Filled-out questionnaire

Category "Z" work visa

- Foreign passport
- Photo in electronic format
- Copy of the Russian Federation passport (1st page with photo + registration page)
- Invitation from a Chinese company
- Work permit in China
- Filled-out questionnaire

Category C visa and driver's license

- International passport (Passport must be valid for at least 13 months)
- Photo in electronic format
- Copy of the passport of the Russian Federation (1st page with photo + reverse registration)
- Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Copy of the certificate of Prof. competencies of the international automobile carrier ASMAP
- A copy of the driver's license of the Russian Federation on both sides
- A completed questionnaire

The visa is issued for a period of one year, with a permitted stay of 30 days for each visit.

Student X1 long-term and X2 short-term

- International passport
- Admission notice
- Visa application form DQ or JW202 / 201

- Photo in electronic format
- Copy of the passport of the Russian Federation (1st page with photo + registration spread)
- Completed questionnaire

Family S1/S2 - Q1/Q2

1. Proof of relationship
 - Passport + visa of the inviting ID, work/resident permit
 - Marriage certificate
 - Birth certificate
2. Handwritten or printed invitation in English/Chinese
3. Photo in electronic format
4. Foreign passport
5. Copy of the Russian Federation passport (1st page with photo + registration page)
6. Filled-out questionnaire

! When applying, provide original birth and marriage certificates for S1/Q1

Visa categories

Visa categories	Comment
L (tourist visa)	Issued to foreign citizens for tourist trips
M (business visa)	Issued to foreign citizens who come to the PRC for business negotiations and meetings with Chinese contractors, exhibitions, and other purposes related to doing business with Chinese partners
C (Crew member visa)	Issued to crew members of air and sea vessels, and crew members of international train crews, as well as to drivers of motor vehicles engaged in international road transport
D (permanent residence)	Issued to foreign citizens who have obtained permanent residence in the PRC
F (social visit)	Issued to foreign citizens for visiting the PRC for scientific or cultural exchange purposes
G (transit visa)	Issued in case of transit through the territory of the PRC by air, sea, or land transport

J1 (long-term journalist visa)	Issued to journalists from foreign news agencies and other media outlets accredited in China
J2 (short-term journalist visa)	Issued to relatives of Chinese citizens and foreign citizens who have the right to permanent residence in the PRC for long-term (more than 180 days) stay in the PRC
Q1 (long-term visit to relatives)	For relatives visiting China for an extended period (180 days or more)
Q2 (short-term visit to relatives)	For relatives visiting China for a short period (up to 180 days)
R (specialist visa)	It is issued to foreign highly qualified and rare specialists who are of interest to the state
S1 (long-term visa for a private visit)	Issued to the closest relatives (spouse, children, and parents) of a foreign citizen who is in China for work or study, for long-term stay in China;
S2 (short-term visa for a private visit)	It is issued to the closest relatives of a foreign citizen who is in China for work or study, for short-term stays in China, as well as to foreign citizens who enter China for personal matters (such as medical treatment, inheritance, guardianship, etc.).
X1 (long-term study visa)	Issued to foreign citizens for long-term (180 days or more) study in China
X2 (short-term study visa)	Issued to foreign citizens for short-term studies in China
Z (work visa)	Issued to foreign citizens entering the PRC for work purposes

Q1 and Q2 visas are issued only to relatives of Chinese citizens permanently residing in the PRC and foreign citizens who have the right to permanent residence in the PRC (i.e., those residing in the PRC on a D visa). For relatives of foreign citizens who

are in China for study or work (on an X1, X2 or Z visa), S1 and S2 visas will be issued, initially intended only for a private visit to the PRC.

TRANSIT

Visa-free transit is allowed at Chinese airports for up to 144 hours. You must notify the airline of your intention to use the visa-free transit right at least three days before your departure to China. However, even in this case, some Russian airlines may not allow you to board without a valid visa.

You must have the following documents with you: flight tickets to a third country (in English), a visa for that country (if the country requires a visa), a boarding pass from the flight that brought the passenger to China, and a valid foreign passport (at least 3 months).

Visa-free transit through the territory of China is allowed if you need to transfer from one plane to another within:

- **144 hours**, if the transit is carried out through Guangzhou and other cities of Guangdong Province Shenzhen, Jieyang, Shanghai and Jiangsu and Zhejiang Province, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province, Shenyang and Liaoning Province, Chengdu and Chengdu Province Sichuan, Xiamen, Qingdao, Wuhan, Kunming, Qinhuangdao, Shijiazhuang, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Ningbo, Dalian, Xi'an, Chongqing.
- **72 hours** if the flight is via Harbin, Guilin, Changsha.
- **24 hours** if the flight is carried out through the airports of Chinese cities with a short transfer of less than a day. With **the exception** of Fuzhou Changle International Airport and Yanji Chaoyangchuan Airport, where visa-free transit is prohibited, and Urumqi Diwopu International Airport, where the maximum visa-free transit time is 2 hours.

It is allowed to leave the airport, but you should know that the final decision on whether you can leave the transit area is made by a border control officer.

In addition to the 72- to 144-hour visa exemption, Chinese regulations allow international tourists to travel within Shanghai and the provinces of Zhejiang and Jiangsu (regardless of the city they arrive in), and tourists are also allowed to enter China through ports and railways (in addition to airports).

Please note: In cities where visa exemption is possible (for 72 hours), international tourists are allowed to arrive by plane and stay within the city (or province, depending on the city's policies) where they have landed.

Registration of documents after entering the territory of the People's Republic of China

After entering the territory of the People's Republic of China, a foreign citizen must register with the local police department within 24 hours (if they will be staying in a rented apartment or with friends). There are five types of residence permits: a residence permit in connection with work in the PRC (for those working on a Z visa and foreign highly qualified and rare specialists), a residence permit in connection with studying in the PRC (for holders of a long-term study visa X1), a residence

permit for journalists (with a J1 visa), a permit for family reunification residence permit (for Q1 visa holders), personal residence permit (for S1 visa holders: dependents of foreign citizens who are in the PRC for work or study, and persons who need to stay in the PRC for more than 180 days for other personal reasons).

Illegal residence in the PRC is considered to be:

- staying in the PRC beyond the visa-related stay period or the residence period specified in the residence documents;
- staying in the PRC after the expiration of the visa-free stay period during a visa-free exchange, if the foreign citizen has not obtained documents for further stay or residence in China;
- leaving the place of residence if it is restricted;
- engaging in activities that are not covered by the purpose of obtaining a visa (for example, working while in China on a tourist visa).

A foreign citizen who is illegally residing in China may be deported.