



Points for Foreign Travelers

Entry

- A foreigner who wants to enter China must enter at the appointed port of entry
- A valid visa and passport are needed

Registration for Lodging

- A foreign visitor should provide a valid passport and fill in a registration when applying for lodging in a hotel, guesthouse, school or any other Chinese establishment.
- When staying with a Chinese family, a foreigner should submit a report to the local public security organ within twenty-four hours (when the house is located in urban area), or seventy-two hours (when the house is in rural area) after arrival with valid identification documents of both the guest and the host
- When a foreigner stay with a foreigner's family or resident foreign institution in China, a report also should be submitted to the local public security organ within 24 hours after arrival with the documents of both the guest and the host, and fill in the temporary lodging registration form

Travel

- With a valid passport and tourist visa, foreigners can only visit those cities opened to them in China.
- Foreigners are not allowed to enter areas not opened to them, otherwise punishment would befall. Anyone who wants to visit an area not opened to foreigners should apply for a Foreigners Travel Permit from the local public security organ. Only after the approval is granted, can they enter the area legally.
- Holders of the tourist visa are forbidden to engage in activities such as employment, religious propaganda and illegal journalist interviewing.

Others

- If the passport is lost in China, report to the local public security organ as soon as possible and explains what has happened. Besides, contact with the **embassy or consulate** of your own country applying for an exit document with a certificate issued by the local public security organ.
- All foreign visitors staying in China should abide the Chinese laws and respect the Chinese habits and customs. Anything that might disturb China's national security, public interests and social order are forbidden and would result in punishment.

Apart from the economic factors, traveling by air is the probably the first choice of most travelers.

During the reformation, China made great efforts to build and expand airports. By the end of the 1999, more than 140 airports had been opened to civil aircraft. Over 80 of these can accommodate large airplanes such as Boeing 777s, 767s, 757s, 747s and A340s. Over 750 domestic, 128 international and 21 regional air routes have been set up, which in total cover a distance of some 1.522 million km.

With Beijing as the hub, domestic airlines criss-cross the whole country linking 136 cities. The international airlines link 58 cities, including Bangkok, Berlin, Brussels, Frankfurt, Jakarta, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, Milan, Moscow, Nagoya, New York, Paris, Singapore, Tashkent, Tokyo and Vienna in 39 countries and regions.

China's civil aviation has justifiably won universal praise. The entire staff has been trained according to international standards. The majority of the aircraft fleet has been imported from the U.S., Britain and Russia. There is no language barrier aboard the planes since all staff can speak fluent English and flight announcements are made in English as well as Mandarin.

In major cities in China, plane ticket booking is available via a computer network or the Internet. Plane ticket booking is available at all civil aviation ticketing offices, travel agencies and hotels. Airport tax is required for domestic flights and international flights.

Part 2 to follow in the next RGBB Newsletter

