Foreword

Faculty travel is invaluable in initiating global partnerships and collaboration for Ohio State, but travel in a foreign country can be daunting without knowledge of the language, culture or socially acceptable manner in which to approach universities, institutions and corporations. One of the central goals of the China Gateway is to improve the safety, efficiency and success of faculty travel within China by offering a number of facilitation services.

The staff of the China Gateway can help you:

• Meet the right people at the right place
  ➢ If you are a faculty member looking to discuss a specific topic of interest, staff will help you identify appropriate individuals and institutions with whom to meet
  ➢ If you are looking for a specific point of contact, Gateway staff will help with any translation needs

• Facilitate your visit to China
  ➢ Be sure to contact the office before you leave the United States — the staff of the China Gateway will do the research and help facilitate your travel plans
  ➢ If one of your destinations is Shanghai, Gateway staff will guide you through the city and help you experience the must-see sights
  ➢ Monthly alumni meetings are held in major cities in China; you are invited to join fellow Buckeyes at these gatherings if your travel schedule allows

This guide will also provide you with information on required visas, traveling to and touring China, valuable tips on Chinese etiquette and manners, emergency contacts and more.

Thank you for your interest. We wish you a pleasant journey in China!

Best wishes,

The staff of the China Gateway
Overview of services

Traveling in China for the first time can be both challenging and rewarding. The staff at the China Gateway can help facilitate and guide your experience by providing a variety of services to support your travel abroad.

The following services are available through the Gateway office:

- Pre-arrival services:
  - Invitation letters
  - Visa application guidance
  - Itinerary planning
  - Site recommendations
  - Accommodation recommendations and/or reservations
  - Meeting/conference arrangements

- Services upon arrival:
  - Airport pick-up
  - Transportation arrangements

- In-country services:
  - Interpretation
  - Navigation assistance
  - Advice regarding local sites/destinations
  - Establishment of meetings/connections with universities, governments, alumni and students

The China Gateway staff will work with you to target your needs and enhance your experience to make the most of your visit. In addition to travel needs, the Gateway staff can also provide cultural guidance, including extracurricular activities and even shopping tips.

For more information, please contact Ruth Lu, academic coordinator for the China Gateway. We will respond to your request within five business days.

Visas

Visa Types

Chinese visas fall into four types: diplomatic visas, courtesy visas, service visas and ordinary visas. Ordinary visas are further divided into the following categories:

- Tourist visas (L Visas) are issued to foreign citizens who come to China for a short stay for tourism, family visits or other personal affairs.
- Business visas (F Visas) are issued to foreign citizens invited to China for visits; research; lectures; business; exchanges in the fields of science, technology or culture; or advanced study or internships for a period of no more than six months.
- Student visas (X Visas) are issued to foreign citizens who come to China for the purposes of study, advanced study or an internship for a period of more than six months.
- Work visas (Z Visas) are issued to foreign citizens who come to China for the purpose of commercial performances or academic exchanges, and to their accompanying spouses and minor children.
• Crew visas (C Visas) are issued to the crew members of an international train, airliner or vessel who are foreign citizens and come to China for business.
• Journalist visas (J-1, J-2 Visas)
  ▶ J-1 visas are issued to resident foreign journalists in China and their accompanying spouses and minor children.
  ▶ J-2 visas are issued to foreign journalists who visit China for temporary news coverage.
• Transit visas (G Visas) are issued to foreign citizens who are traveling through China on their way to a third country or region and will stay at a Chinese airport for more than 24 hours or will need to leave the airport.
• Permanent resident visas (D Visas) are issued to foreign citizens who have been authorized to reside permanently in China.

F Visa Application

The F Visa, also known as the business visa, is the visa most commonly applied for by Ohio State faculty.

Basic materials to be submitted for application

• Passport — You should submit your original passport, valid for at least another six months with at least one blank visa page and a photocopy of the passport's information/photo page.
• Visa Application Form — You should submit the Visa Application Form of the People's Republic of China (V2011A), truthfully completed and signed. You should submit the truthfully completed and signed Supplementary Visa Application Form (V2011B) if you are seeking to work (Z Visa) or study (X Visa) in China, if you are a citizen of a country that is neither the U.S. nor China or if someone else traveling with you shares the same passport with you.
• Photograph — Please affix one color photograph on the application form. This should be a recent, front-facing photograph of yourself without a head covering, and should measure in 48 mm x 33 mm.
• Proof of U.S. residency status — Citizens of a country that is neither the U.S. nor China need to provide the original and a photocopy of proof of U.S. residency, work or study, proof of residency in the consular district (e.g. ID, tenancy agreement, water or electric bills) or a valid U.S. visa.
• Original Chinese passport — First-time applicants whose former nationality was Chinese, or who were born in China (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), need to submit the original Chinese passport, a photocopy of the passport's information/photo page and extension page (if applicable).
• Certificate of Name Change — If the name in the new passport is different from that in the original one, the official document issued by authorities for name change should be submitted.
• Previous Chinese visa — Foreign citizens born in China who have previously obtained a Chinese visa should submit a photocopy of the original passport's information/photo page and the page containing the previous Chinese visa when applying for a visa with a new passport.

Additional materials to be submitted

One of the following documents is required:

• An Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Unit or a Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by an authorized Chinese agency.
• An invitation letter issued by the Chinese local governments, companies, corporations and institutions other than above-mentioned Chinese agency; it is recommended that you obtain this letter through the China Gateway.
The invitation letter shall include the following items:

- Personal information of the invitee: name, gender, date of birth, etc.
- Information concerning the applicant's visit to China: purpose of the visit, date of arrival and departure, places the applicant will visit, relationship between the applicant and the inviter and who will bear the cost of the applicant's accommodations in China.
- Information of the inviter: name of the unit, phone number, address, seal and signature of the legal representative.

A few items to note regarding invitation letters:

- Generally, the invitation letter may be submitted as a fax, copy or printout. If necessary, the consular officer will ask the applicant to submit the original invitation letter, provide some supporting and supplementary documents or schedule an interview.
- The application with any fake invitation letter or other fraud will be rejected.
- According to China-U.S. Agreement on Mutual Granting of Multiple-Entry Visas Valid for One Year to Business and Tourist Travelers, U.S. citizens may apply for a single-entry, double-entry or multiple-entry F/L visa, valid for half a year or one year.
- A U.S. citizen may apply for a multiple-entry F visa, valid for two years, if he or she has obtained an F visa at least twice in the past two years or holds such documents as certificate of investment or business license, and he or she should provide a photocopy of the original F visas or photocopy of the above-mentioned document.
- Chinese citizens' spouses and children with American nationality, as well as Chinese-Americans born in China (including Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau) and their spouses and children, are eligible to apply for a long-term valid F visa with multiple entries. The applicant is required to provide an invitation letter from the relatives in China and copy of the official ID of the relative, and if applicable, marriage certificate, birth certificate and proof of filial relationship.
- In accordance with the specific application, the consular officer decides to issue visas with different validity, number of entries and duration of stay in China.

How to apply

- Locate the visa office of the embassy or consulate-general that holds consular jurisdiction over the state in which you reside. You may either submit your application in person, or you may entrust someone else or a travel/visa agent to submit your application at the visa office.
- If necessary, the applicant should go to the embassy or consulate-general for an interview or verification of the signature on application documents (upon notification by the embassy or consulate-general).
- Mailed applications are not accepted.
- No appointment is required.

Processing time

With regular service, visas can be obtained on the fourth business day after application. With express service, visas can be obtained on the second or third business day (approval required).
Available agencies

The preferred method to successfully obtain a visa is to go through an agency. The recommendations below are offered simply for your convenience and are fully optional.

- Travisa (travisa.com)
- Washington Passport and Visa Service (wpvs.com)

Accommodation

Hotels reservations for international visitors can be easily made in China, or from the U.S. if the site has both languages. You may book a hotel at the official website or via a domestic hotel and flight search directory such as english.ctrip.com or booking.com.

Transportation

Public transportation is available, from buses and subway trains to cross-city high-speed trains and flights. Most tickets can be obtained online or at the ticket booth close to the station. Taxis are available 24 hours a day; the starting rate is about or below $2.30 in total for the first three kilometers. Rental car services can be arranged through the China Gateway for a lower rate.

Communication

Calling and messaging within China:

- If you have an unlocked phone, you can purchase a SIM card in the local China Telecom/China Mobile store. It is recommended that you unlock your phone before traveling abroad.
- You can also purchase a basic phone and charge the amount you need. Disposable phones cost approximately 200 CNY. Domestic calls cost approximately 0.2 CNY/min.
Calling and messaging internationally:

- You can sign up for an international phone plan from any U.S. calling company.
- Below are Skype calling rates as of May 9, 2013 (please note that these prices are in CNY, not USD):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Standard IP rate (CNY/min)</th>
<th>Skype rate (CNY/min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (excluding Alaska)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (landline only)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea (landline only)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (landline only)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (landline only)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (landline only)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (landline only)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan (landline only)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Options to obtain an internet connection in China:

- It is recommended that you bring a travel router, as hotel wi-fi is not as common in China as it is in the U.S.
- You can get phone data plans from the U.S. calling company.
- You can get a SIM card for your iPad or tablet on a monthly plan.

Airport arrival

Upon your arrival in China from abroad, you have to go through the following procedures, just as in other countries. To save time, you will be given some forms to fill in on board the plane before landing. They include the Entry Registration Card, Health Card and Custom Luggage Declaration Form.
Health check

On arrival, the first checkpoint you will have to pass through is the Quarantine Checkpoint. At the checkpoint, you will show your passport and the form you filled out on board. Anyone with listed diseases, such as yellow fever, cholera, VD, leprosy, infectious pulmonary tuberculosis or AIDS, will be forbidden to enter or will be sent to the airport clinic for further examination. Those who are from areas with epidemics must show their valid certificates of inoculation against this disease. Those with symptoms of fever, diarrhea, vomiting or rashes must declare this information accurately.

Those who will be staying longer in China must show their quarantine certificate issued by an authorized health department abroad.

Border entry

After passing through the Quarantine Checkpoint, you will come to the border control area (equivalent to immigration control in the West), where you will show the officer your passport and the Entry Registration Card. Your passport should be valid with a visa to China. Without a valid visa, you will find it difficult to enter the country. China does not issue visas at the border upon your arrival from abroad.

Customs

After collecting your luggage, you will pass through Customs. There are two channels: red and green. If you have nothing to declare, go through the green channel; otherwise take the red channel.

If you have brought with you items listed on the Customs Luggage Declaration Form in the red box, such as computers, cameras, video cameras, gold and silver, printed or recorded materials, or anything more than you need during your travel in China or that you will not take out of China when you leave, you must fill in the Customs Luggage Declaration Form. Take the red channel, where the customs officer will check this form to see whether you have to pay duty or deposit items at Customs, or whether you can take them into China but have to take them out on your departure.

Please keep the stamped form with you and do not lose it; you will be asked to give it back to the customs officer on your departure. If you do not take all the items that you have brought into the country out of China, but you filled in the form, you will likely be asked to pay a duty fee.

After picking up your luggage, please leave the building to find staff from the China Gateway. They will be wearing Ohio State-branded attire and will wave a sign with your name on it.
Recommended sites in China

Shanghai

The Bund

The Bund, also called Zhongshan Dong Yi Lu (located at East Zhongshan 1st Road), is a famous waterfront and has been regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years. It is on the west bank of Huangpu River from the Waibaidu Bridge to Nanpu Bridge and winds 1,500 meters (0.93 mile) in length. The waterfront's most famous and attractive sights, found at the west side of the Bund, are the 26 various buildings of different architectural styles, including Gothic, Baroque, Romanesque and Classical.

The 1,700-meter-long (1,859 yards) flood-control wall, known as “the lovers' wall,” located on the side of Huangpu River from Huangpu Park to Xinkai River was considered the most romantic corner in Shanghai in the last century. After renovation, the monotone concrete buildings that lovers leaned against in the past have been improved into hollowed-out railings and boast a romantic atmosphere. Standing by the railings, visitors can have a “snapshot” view of the scenery of the Pudong Area and Huangpu River.

For more information, please visit travelchinaguide.com/attraction/shanghai/bund.htm

Yuyuan Garden

Yuyuan Garden is a famous classical garden located in Anren Jie, Shanghai. It was finished in 1577 by a government officer of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) named Pan Yunduan. “Yu” means pleasing and satisfying in Chinese, and this garden was specially built for Pan's parents as a place for them to enjoy a tranquil and happy time in their old age.

In its 400 years of existence, Yuyuan Garden has undergone many changes. During the late Ming Dynasty, it became very dilapidated with the decline of Pan's family. In 1760, some rich merchants bought it and spent more than 20 years reconstructing the buildings. During the Opium War of the 19th century, it was severely damaged. The garden you see today is the result of a five-year restoration project that began in 1956. It was opened to the public in September 1961.

Yuyuan Garden occupies an area of 20,000 square meters (about five acres). However, the small size is not reflective of the myriad attractions of the garden. The pavilions, halls, rockeries, ponds and cloisters all have unique characteristics. There are six main scenic areas here: Sansui Hall, Wanhua Chamber, Dianchun Hall, Huijing Hall, Yuhua Hall and the Inner Garden. Each area features several scenic spots within its borders.

For more information, please visit travelchinaguide.com/attraction/shanghai/yuyuan_garden.htm
Beijing

Mutianyu Great Wall

Located in Huairou County about 45 miles from Beijing, Mutianyu Great Wall enjoys a long history and is part of the glorious culture of China. It connects Juyongguan Pass in the west and Gubeikou Great Wall in the east. The wall was first built in Northern Qi Dynasty (550 - 557). In the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), Tan Lun and Qi Jiguang, two famous patriotic generals, rebuilt it in order to strengthen its defensive potential when they guarded the strategic pass. It served as the northern protective screen, guarding the capital and imperial mausoleums for generations.

Mutianyu Great Wall, many sections of which are made of granite, winds 1.4 miles through lofty mountains and high ridges. The unique structure makes the wall almost indestructible. It measures 23 to 26 feet high and four to five yards wide. Both of the wall's inner and outer sides have parapets to defend against enemies coming from either side. Some parapets are saw-tooth shaped instead of the regular rectangular form. Below the parapets, there are square embrasures the top of which are designed in an arc structure, different from the traditional round embrasures.

There are 22 watchtowers distributed at close intervals along the wall. They are located not only in the main wall but also at the distinctive “branch cities.” Branch cities are built on the hill ridge against the inner or outer side of the wall. They measure from several yards to dozens of yards across. On the northwest over 3,281-foot hills, lies a section of the wall called “Ox Horn Edge.” On the steep and lofty peaks, there are two walls named “Flying Eagle Flies Facing Upward” and “Arrow Lock.” What is more rarely seen on the southeast side is a gateway platform guarded by three watchtowers together. In locations of strategic importance, batteries are set up to reinforce the defense capabilities.

For more information, please visit travelchinaguide.com/china_great_wall/scene/beijing/mutianyu.htm

Xi'an

Terra cotta warriors

The terra cotta warriors and horses are the most significant archeological excavations of the 20th century. Work is ongoing at this site, which is around 1.5 kilometers east of Emperor Qin Shi Huang's Mausoleum in Lintong, Xian, Shaanxi Province. It is a sight not to be missed by any visitor to China.

Upon ascending the throne at the age of 13 (in 246 BC), Qin Shi Huang, later the first Emperor of all China, began work on his mausoleum. It took 11 years to finish. It is speculated that many buried treasures and sacrificial objects had accompanied the emperor in his afterlife. A group of peasants uncovered some pottery while digging for a well nearby the royal tomb in 1974. It immediately caught the attention of archeologists, who came to Xian in droves to study and to extend the digs. They have established beyond doubt that these artifacts were associated with the Qin Dynasty (211-206 BC).

For more information, please visit travelchinaguide.com/attraction/shaanxi/xian/terra_cotta_army/. 
Hangzhou

West Lake in Hangzhou

"Ripping water shimmering on sunny day, Misty mountains shrouded the rain; Plain or gaily decked out like Xizi; West Lake is always alluring."

These are the words composed by the famous Song Dynasty poet Su Dongpo (960-1127) when he compared the West Lake to Xi Zi, the most beautiful woman in ancient China. These poetic sentiments leave one in no doubt of the glory of the scenery that inspired them.

Originally a shallow sea inlet, this 5.68 square kilometers (about 1,404 acres) of water became the famous West Lake due to the laying down of silt. The cultural landscape of the lake initiated in the 9th century, took shape in the 13th century and has been thriving since the 18th century. For about 10 centuries, it has been the spiritual home of Chinese culture elites, the paradise for all strata of Chinese people and the lake in China with the longest history and biggest influence. The committee of the 35th World Heritage Conference in Paris added West Lake to the World Heritage List on June 24, 2011.

For more information, please visit travelchinaguide.com/attraction/zhejiang/hangzhou/west_lake.htm

Chinese Etiquette

This section on Chinese etiquette is an introduction to the daily manners and courtesies of social life in China. You may find it useful when you want to authentically present your culture to the Chinese, or formally interact in a culturally aware and friendly way.

Greetings

In China, handshakes and kind salutations are considered respectful.

Gifts

In formal meetings with Chinese government officials or college professors and administrators, gifts are commonly expected. University gifts such as T-shirts or U.S. local souvenirs are good choices. Scarlet and gray gift items are fine. Clocks and shoes are considered offensive in Chinese culture.

Forms of address

A form of address is to some extent a reflection of social climate. In China, various forms of address are used according to circumstances. Choosing the appropriate and correct form shows your knowledge and high respect to others. Generally for Chinese people, it should be in accordance with convention and care about the personal favor of the person being addressed.
Job titles

You can call someone directly by his or her job title or put it before his or her surname or full name. This is often used in the workplace and on more formal occasions. Generally, you can call others by their family name or full name by putting the Mr. or Ms. in front. This is the general address most widely used in companies, hotels, stores, restaurants, karaoke, bars and other places.

Making introductions

Being introduced: If someone is making the introductions, to introduce yourself is considered disrespectful. When it is your turn to be introduced, smile and look at the people also being introduced with ease. After being introduced, you can shake hands with each other and give mutual greetings, sometimes with an exchange of business cards.

Self-introduction: With regard to introducing yourself, there is little difference between China and elsewhere. It is considered polite to give your full name, job position and your place of business, especially on more formal occasions. Only your full name with a simple greeting is enough on informal occasions.

Exchanging business cards: In China, dual-sided Chinese business cards should be printed with English on one side and Chinese on the other, even if the people you are meeting read and write English. When exchanging business cards, it is best to stand up, hold it with both hands on the edge of the card — a sign of respect — and make sure the translated side is facing up and facing your contact so that he or she can read it. During the introduction and exchanging of business cards, it is polite to study the card for a few minutes and then put it on the table next to you or in a business card case.

Table manners

There are a multitude of etiquette aspects to consider when dining in China. There are some special differences from customs in Western countries.

• A round dining table is more popular in China than a rectangular or square table because many people can be seated comfortably around it and conveniently face one another. The guest of honor is always seated to the right of the host; the next in line will sit on his or her left. Guests should be seated after the host’s invitation.
• Dining will only begin once the host and all guests are seated. The host should actively take care of all guests, inviting them to enjoy their meal.
• On a typical Chinese dining table there is always a cup, a bowl on a small dish, chopsticks and spoons. Dishes are always presented in the center of the table. Apart from soup, all dishes should be eaten with chopsticks. The Chinese are particular about the use of chopsticks. There are many no-no’s, such as twiddling and licking them, using them to stir up the food, gesturing with them or pointing them at others. Never stick chopsticks in the center of rice, as this is the way to sacrifice and is therefore considered to be rude.
• Keep your dining speed on pace with other people. Never smoke when dining.
• A formal Chinese dinner is always accompanied by tea, beer or an alcoholic beverage. When other people fill your cup or glass, you should express your thanks.
• Guests cannot pour tea or wine themselves.
• A toast to others is a characteristic of Chinese dining. When all people are seated and all cups are filled, the host should toast others first, and then deliver a simple invitation to let the dining begin. During the dinner, after host has given the toast, you can toast anyone from the most senior level individual at the table on down the line. When someone toasts you, you should immediately stop eating and drinking to accept and toast in response. If you are far from someone you want to toast, then you can use your cup or glass to tap on the table to attract attention rather than raise your voice. However, it is impolite to urge others to drink.

• If you are invited to a formal banquet, the meal should not be eaten completely, or you will give the host the impression that he or she has not provided a good banquet and the food was insufficient. After dining, guests should leave once the host has left the table.

Contact information

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Emergencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police (call)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police (text message)</td>
<td>12110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First aid, ambulance</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic accidents</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOS (in water)</td>
<td>12395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• 110, 120 and 119 are free calls. 110 may be used for all emergencies. It is the first number to call. Whether 119 or 120 should be called depends on the situation.
• The more details you can provide to the police, the better. You will need to provide at least your name and location and give a description of the problem. If you don’t know your exact location, describe to them the landmarks or buildings nearby. If you are in a remote area, you will need to give the name of the town or village. After the call, you should keep your phone on in case they need to call you back. When you see a police car approaching, wave to them actively.
• After calling 120, first-aid treatment is not encouraged. Unless you have first-aid training, you are encouraged to wait patiently for the doctors to arrive.
• If you can leave the accident area, please wait for the rescue workers in a visible place where they can easily find you.

Questions and complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complaints about the quality of goods</th>
<th>12315</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complaints about prices</td>
<td>12358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather forecast</td>
<td>12121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone directory</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive information</td>
<td>12580/118114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For comprehensive information, both 12580 and 118114 provide similar services, but they are operated by different communications companies and you pay for all calls. They can provide help with hotel bookings, local transportation transferring information and information about local attractions.

Major banks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank of China</th>
<th>95566</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Bank of China</td>
<td>95599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Construction Bank</td>
<td>95533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and Commercial Bank of China</td>
<td>95588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Communications</td>
<td>95559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Chartered Bank</td>
<td>3893000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citibank</td>
<td>800-830-1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSBC</td>
<td>800-820-8878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost all of these banks provide English self-service, and some provide staffed service in English as well. There is a cost for calling all of these numbers.

**Communication services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China Mobile</th>
<th>10086</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China Unicom</td>
<td>10010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Telecom</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All these numbers are free and provide services in English. When you use China Mobile service to make international calls, you will need to add 12593 before the number you are calling and 17951 when making national long distance calls.