

China

Asia Pacific • Eastern Asia

The People's Republic of China is the world's most populous country and its second-largest economy, spanning roughly 9.6 million square kilometres of East Asia — from the Himalayan plateau and western deserts to the dense river deltas and megacities of the eastern seaboard.

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POPULATION	GDP (PPP)	GDP PER CAPITA	AREA	MILITARY SPEND
1.41 billion	\$33.6 trillion	\$23,800	9.6 million sq km	1.5% of GDP
2025, UN WPP	2024, IMF	2024, IMF	NBS China	2024, SIPRI

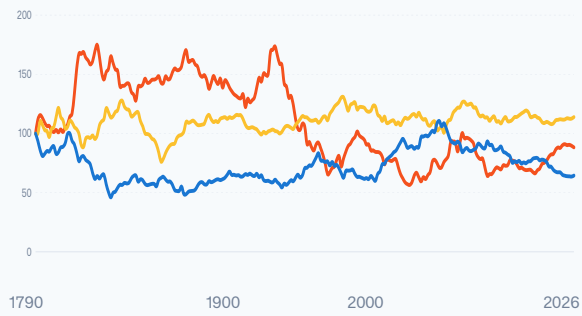
GINC INDICES

Where this nation stands

INDEX	MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
National Capability	Overall Rank	4th	of 196 nations
National Capability	Frontier Domains	4	Tier 1 of 9
National Capability	Strong Domains	3	Tier 2 of 9
National Capability	Capabilities	254	measured & rated
National Capability	Power Domains	9	hard · soft · economic
National Research	Works Analysed	500M	scholarly catalogue
National Research	Authors	50M	harmonised to GINC
National Research	Domains at #1	5	of 9 domains
National Research	Top Domain Output	420K	Critical Tech · L5Y
National Research	Lead Collaborator	USA	215K co-publications
Bilateral Engagement	Nations Mapped	195	bilateral relationships
Bilateral Engagement	Strong Partners	24	positive momentum
Bilateral Engagement	Top Partner	Russia	positive · deepening
Bilateral Engagement	Peak Dependency	94	Australia · index
Bilateral Engagement	Peak Friction	96	United States · index
Sovereign Speech	Speech Dimensions	6	time · capability · agency ...
Sovereign Speech	Years of Record	200+	two centuries
Sovereign Speech	Speeches Tagged	1,240	sovereign corpus
Sovereign Speech	Sentences Coded	0.38M	across six lenses
Sovereign Speech	Latest Speech	2026	most recent entry

10-year moving average share, rebased to 100

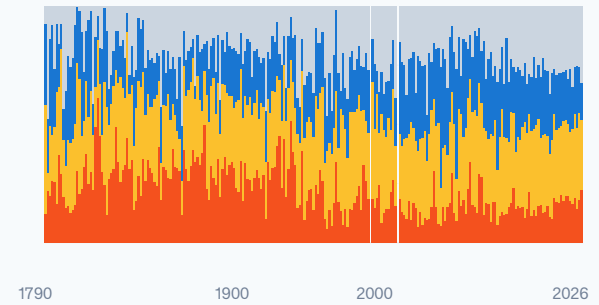
For the selected dimension: 10-year moving average of each option's share of words, rebased to 100 at its earliest year.



Source. Sovereign Speech Index 2026 — Global Institute for National Capability.

Share of 2.3 million words in Sovereign Speeches, by year of speech

100% stacked bar per year. Each segment = share of words tagged to that option, including unclassified.



Source. Sovereign Speech Index 2026 — Global Institute for National Capability.

Understanding the origins and evolution of the modern nation

Background

China's historical civilization dates to at least the 13th century B.C., first under the Shang (to 1046 B.C.) and then the Zhou (1046-221 B.C.) dynasties. The imperial era of China began in 221 B.C. under the Qin Dynasty and lasted until the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1912. During this period, China alternated between periods of unity and disunity under a succession of imperial dynasties. In the 19th century, the Qing Dynasty suffered heavily from overextension by territorial conquest, insolvency, civil war, imperialism, military defeats, and foreign expropriation of ports and infrastructure. It collapsed following the Revolution of 1911, and China became a republic under SUN Yat-sen of the Kuomintang (KMT or Nationalist) Party. However, the republic was beset by division, warlordism, and continued foreign intervention. In the late 1920s, a civil war erupted between the ruling KMT-controlled government, led by CHIANG Kai-shek, and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Japan occupied much of northeastern China in the early 1930s, and then launched a full-scale invasion of the country in 1937. The resulting eight years of warfare devastated the country and cost up to 20 million Chinese lives by the time of Japan's defeat in 1945. The Nationalist-Communist civil war continued with renewed intensity after the end of World War II and culminated with a CCP victory in 1949, under the leadership of MAO Zedong. MAO and the CCP established an autocratic socialist system that, while ensuring the PRC's sovereignty, imposed strict controls over everyday life and launched agricultural, economic, political, and social policies -- such as the Great Leap Forward (1958-1962) and the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) -- that cost the lives of millions of people. MAO died in 1976. Beginning in 1978, leaders DENG Xiaoping, JIANG Zemin, and HU Jintao focused on market-oriented economic development and opening up the country to foreign trade, while maintaining the rule of the CCP. Since the change, China has been among the world's fastest growing economies, with real gross domestic product averaging over 9% growth annually through 2021, lifting an estimated 800 million people out of poverty and dramatically improving overall living standards. By 2011, the PRC's economy was the second largest in the world. Current leader XI Jinping has continued these policies but has also maintained tight political controls. Over the past decade, China has increased its global outreach, including military deployments, participation in international organizations, and a global connectivity plan in 2013 called the "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI). Many nations have signed on to BRI agreements to attract PRC investment, but others have expressed concerns about such issues as the opaque nature of the projects, financing, and potentially unsustainable debt obligations. XI Jinping assumed the positions of General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission in 2012 and President in 2013. In 2018, the PRC's National People's Congress passed an amendment abolishing presidential term limits, which allowed XI to gain a third five-year term in 2023.

Independence	1 October 1949 (People's Republic of China established); notable earlier dates: 221 B.C. (unification under the Qin Dynasty); 1 January 1912 (Qing Dynasty replaced by the Republic of China)
National holiday	National Day (anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China), 1 October (1949)

GEOGRAPHY

Territory, resources and strategic position

LOCATION AND AREA

Location	Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam
Geographic coordinates	35 00 N, 105 00 E
Map references	Asia
Area	total: 9,596,960 sq km; land: 9,326,410 sq km; water: 270,550 sq km
Area — comparative	slightly smaller than the US
Land boundaries	total: 22,457 km; border countries: Afghanistan 91 km; Bhutan 477 km; Burma 2,129 km; India 2,659 km; Kazakhstan 1,765 km; North Korea 1,352 km; Kyrgyzstan 1,063 km; Laos 475 km; Mongolia 4,630 km; Nepal 1,389 km; Pakistan 438 km; Russia (northeast) 4,133 km and Russia (northwest) 46 km; Tajikistan 477 km; Vietnam 1,297 km
Coastline	14,500 km
Maritime claims	territorial sea: 12 nm; contiguous zone: 24 nm; exclusive economic zone: 200 nm; continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

TERRAIN AND RESOURCES

Terrain	mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east
Elevation	highest point: Mount Everest (highest peak in Asia and highest point on earth above sea level) 8,849 m; lowest point: Turpan Pendi (Turfan Depression) -154 m; mean elevation: 1,840 m
Natural resources	coal, iron ore, helium, petroleum, natural gas, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, ferrosilicon, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, lithium, mercury, tantalum, tellurium, tin, titanium, tungsten, antimony, manganese, magnesium, molybdenum, selenium, strontium, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest), arable land
Land use	agricultural land: 55.3% (2023 est.); agricultural land: arable land: arable land: 11.6% (2023 est.); agricultural land: permanent crops: permanent crops: 2.1% (2023 est.); agricultural land: permanent pasture: permanent pasture: 41.7% (2023 est.); forest: 23.8% (2023 est.); other: 20.6% (2023 est.)
Irrigated land	690,070 sq km (2012)

WATER

Major lakes (area sq km)	fresh water lake(s): Dongting Hu - 3,100 sq km; Poyang Hu - 3,350 sq km; Hongze Hu - 2,700 sq km; Tai Hu - 2,210 sq km; Hulun Nur - 1,590; salt water lake(s): Quinghai Hu - 4,460 sq km; Nam Co - 2,500 sq km; Siling Co - 1,860 sq km; Tangra Yumco - 1,400 sq km; Bosten Hu 1,380 sq km
Major rivers (by length in km)	Yangtze - 6,300 km; Huang He - 5,464 km; Amur river source (shared with Mongolia and Russia [m]) - 4,444 km; Lancang Jiang (Mekong) river source (shared with Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam [m]) - 4,350 km; Yarlung Zangbo Jiang (Brahmaputra) river source (shared with India and Bangladesh [m]) - 3,969 km; Yin-tu Ho (Indus) river source (shared with India and Pakistan [m]) - 3,610 km; Nu Jiang (Salween) river source (shared with Thailand and Burma [m]) - 3,060 km; Irrawaddy river source (shared with Burma [m]) - 2,809 km; Zhu Jiang (Pearl) (shared with Vietnam [s]) - 2,200 km; Yuan Jiang (Red river) source (shared with Vietnam [m]) - 1,149 km note: [s]

after country name indicates river source; [m] after country name indicates river mouth

Major watersheds (area sq km)	Arctic Ocean drainage: Ob (2,972,493 sq km); Indian Ocean drainage: Brahmaputra (651,335 sq km), Ganges (1,016,124 sq km), Indus (1,081,718 sq km), Irrawaddy (413,710 sq km), Salween (271,914 sq km); Pacific Ocean drainage: Amur (1,929,955 sq km), Huang He (944,970 sq km), Mekong (805,604 sq km), Yangtze (1,722,193 sq km); Internal (endorheic basin) drainage: Tarim Basin (1,152,448 sq km), Amu Darya (534,739 sq km), Syr Darya (782,617 sq km), Lake Balkash (510,015 sq km)
Major aquifers	North China Aquifer System (Huang Huai Hai Plain), Song-Liao Plain, Tarim Basin

SETTLEMENT AND HAZARDS

Population distribution	overwhelming majority of the population is found in the eastern half of the country; the west, with its vast mountainous and desert areas, remains sparsely populated; though ranked first in the world in total population, overall density is less than that of many Asian and European countries; high population density is found along the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys, the Xi Jiang River delta, the Sichuan Basin (around Chengdu), in and around Beijing, and the industrial area around Shenyang
Natural hazards	frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes; droughts; land subsidence volcanism: China contains some historically active volcanoes including Changbaishan (also known as Baitoushan, Baegdu, or P'aektu-san), Hainan Dao, and Kunlun although most have been relatively inactive in recent centuries
Geography note	note 1: world's fourth largest country (after Russia, Canada, and the US) and largest country situated entirely in Asia; Mount Everest, on the border with Nepal, is the world's tallest peak above sea level note 2: the largest cave chamber in the world is the Miao Room, in the Gebihe cave system at China's Ziyun Getu He Chuandong National Park, which encloses about 10.78 million cu m (380.7 million cu ft); the world's largest sinkhole is the Xiaoxhai Tiankeng sinkhole in Chongqing Municipality, which is 660 m deep, with a volume of 130 million cu m

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conditions, resources and national resilience

CONDITIONS AND ISSUES

Environment — current issues	air pollution and acid rain from reliance on coal; carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels; water shortages, particularly in the north; water pollution from untreated wastes; coastal destruction due to land reclamation, industrial development, and aquaculture; deforestation and habitat destruction; poor land management leading to soil erosion, landslides, floods, droughts, dust storms, and desertification; trade in endangered species
Climate	extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

EMISSIONS AND POLLUTION

Particulate matter emissions	41.4 micrograms per cubic meter (2019 est.)
Carbon dioxide emissions	total emissions: 12.196 billion metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.); from coal and metallurgical coke: 9.575 billion metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.); from petroleum and other liquids: 1.847 billion metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.); from consumed natural gas: 774.076 million metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.)
Methane emissions	energy: 27,832.7 kt (2022–2024 est.); agriculture: 18,177.8 kt (2019–2021 est.); waste: 9,402.4 kt (2019–2021 est.); other: 1,186.9 kt (2019–2021 est.)

WATER, WASTE AND FOOD

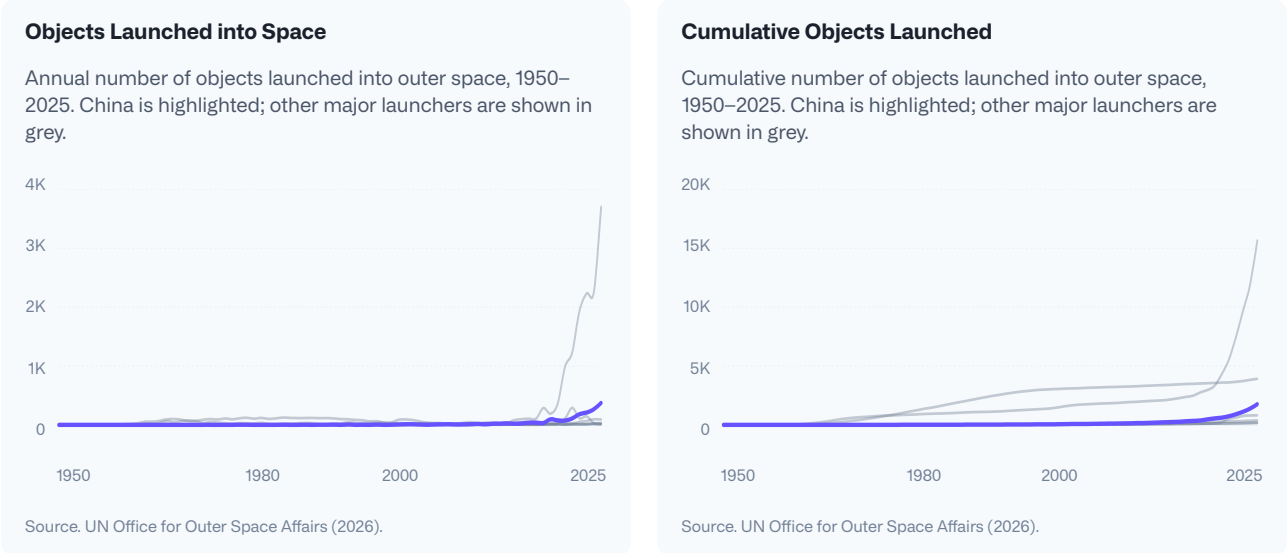
Total water withdrawal	municipal: 117.01 billion cubic meters (2022 est.); industrial: 103.04 billion cubic meters (2022 est.); agricultural: 361.24 billion cubic meters (2022 est.)
Total renewable water resources	2.84 trillion cubic meters (2022 est.)
Waste and recycling	municipal solid waste generated annually: 395.081 million tons (2024 est.); percent of municipal solid waste recycled: 24.4% (2022 est.)

RESOURCES AND AGREEMENTS

Geoparks	total global geoparks and regional networks: 49 (2025); global geoparks and regional networks: Alxa; Arxan; Dali-Cangshan; Danxiashan; Dunhuang; Enshi Grand Canyon-Tenglongdong; Fangshan; Funiushan; Guangwushan-Noushuihe; Hexigten; Hong Kong; Huanggang Dabieshan; Huangshan; Jingpohu; Jiuhuashan; Kanbula; Keketuohai; Leiqiong; Leye Fengshan; Linxia; Longhushan; Longyan; Lushan; Mount Changbaishan; Mount Kunlun; Ningde; Qinling Zhongnanshan; Sanqingshan; Shennongjia; Shilin; Songshan; Taining; Taishan; Tianzhushan; Wangwushan-Daimeishan; Wudalianchi; Wugongshan; Xiangxi; Xingwen; Yingyi; Yandangshan; Yanqing; Yimengshan; Yuntaishan; Yunyang; Zhangjiajie; Zhangye; Zhijindong Cave; Zigong (2025)
Environment — international agreements	party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protection, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change-Paris Agreement, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping-London Convention, Marine Dumping-London Protocol, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 2006, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified: Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban

Technology frontiers and the pursuit of national advantage

CHARTS



SPACE PROGRAMME

Space agency / agencies	China National Space Administration (CNSA; established in 1993); Administration for Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense (SASTIND; subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology); People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Aerospace Force (2025)
Space launch sites	Jiuquan Launch Center (Inner Mongolia); Xichang Launch Center (Sichuan); Wenchang Launch Center (Hainan; Wenchang includes a commercial launch pad, the Hainan Commercial Space Launch Site, which became operational in December 2024); Taiyuan Launch Center (Shanxi); Eastern Spaceport (Shandong; a coastal spaceport designed to facilitate maritime launches) (2025)
Space programme overview	considered one of the world’s leading space powers, with a comprehensive and ambitious space program; can manufacture and operate the full spectrum of space launch vehicles (SLVs) and spacecraft, including human-crewed, lunar/ inter-planetary/asteroid probes, satellites (communications, remote sensing, navigational, scientific, etc.), space stations, and reusable space transportation; has an astronaut/taikonaut program; researches and develops a range of space-related capabilities, including advanced telecommunications, optics, spacecraft components, and satellite payloads; participates in international space programs and co-leads (with Australia and Japan) the Global Earth Observation System of Systems; has signed agreements with more than 45 national space agencies, including those of Brazil, Canada, France, and Russia, as well several international organizations; has also cooperated with ESA; two state-owned aerospace enterprises dominate space industry, but a substantial commercial space sector includes launch services (2025)
Key space-programme milestones	1960s - began launching rockets and initiated satellite and satellite launch vehicle (SLV) programs 1970 - launched first communications satellite (Dongfanghong I) 2003 - first manned space flight; launched first satellite for global navigational system (Beidou) 2011 - placed temporary space station (Tiangong-1) into Earth orbit 2013 - first unmanned lunar landing mission (Chang’e-3); placed a second temporary space station (Tiangong-2) in Earth orbit 2017 - employed a communications satellite (Micius) to perform the

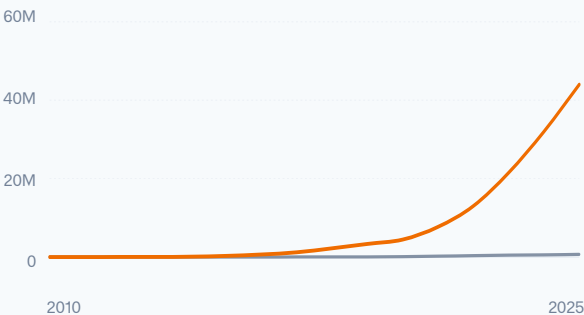
world's first quantum-encrypted virtual teleconference between Beijing and Vienna 2019 - landed a rover vehicle (Chang'e-4) on the far side of the Moon
2021 - landed a probe and operated a rover vehicle on Mars; signed agreement with Russia to set up an international manned lunar research station;
announced intent to send a manned mission to Mars by 2033 2022 - completed construction of a permanent manned space station (Tiangong) in Earth orbit
2024 - successful landing and return of robotic spacecraft/probe (Chang'e-6) from the far side the Moon; first launch of "Thousand Sails" commercial communications satellite constellation project 2025 - launched asteroid sample return mission probe (Tianwen-2); launched world's first quantum communications microsatellite (Jinan-1)

Energy, connectivity and the material foundations of capability

CHARTS

Electric Car Stocks

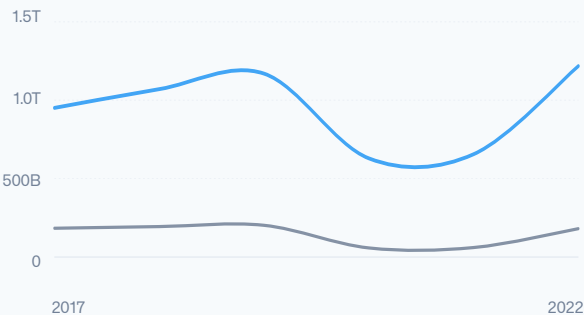
Battery-electric and plug-in hybrid cars in use (cumulative stock).



Source. International Energy Agency, Global EV Outlook 2026.

Air Passenger-Kilometres

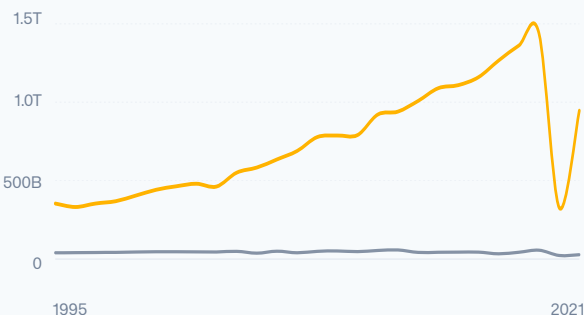
Passengers carried by air multiplied by distance travelled (passenger-km).



Source. International Civil Aviation Organization · International Transport Forum.

Rail Passenger-Kilometres

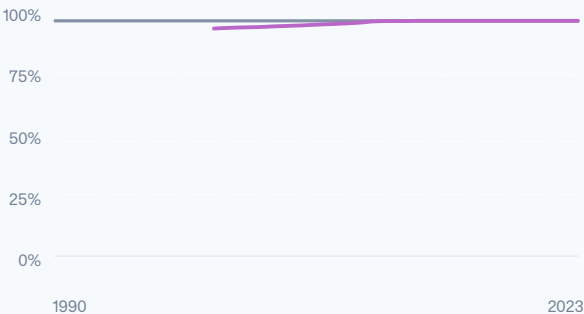
Passengers carried by rail multiplied by distance travelled (passenger-km).



Source. International Union of Railways (UIC) · OECD, via World Bank.

Access to Electricity

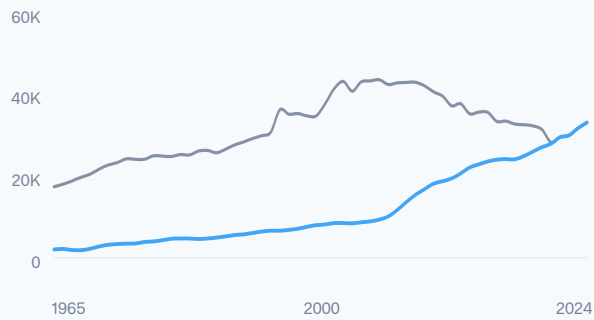
Share of the population with access to electricity.



Source. World Bank, compiled from multiple sources.

Energy Use per Person

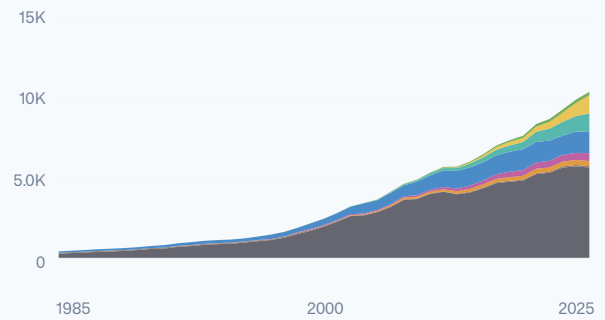
Primary energy consumption per person.



Source. U.S. Energy Information Administration · Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy.

Electricity Production by Source

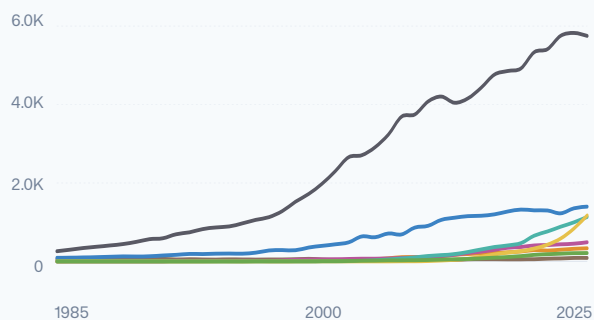
Electricity generation by source, in terawatt-hours.



Source. Ember · Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy.

Electricity by Source (Trends)

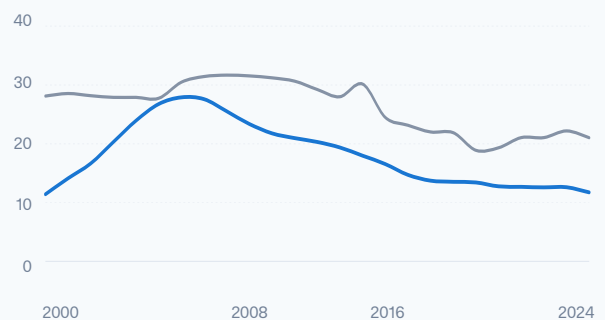
Electricity generation by source over time, each source as a line, in terawatt-hours.



Source. Ember · Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy.

Fixed Telephone Lines

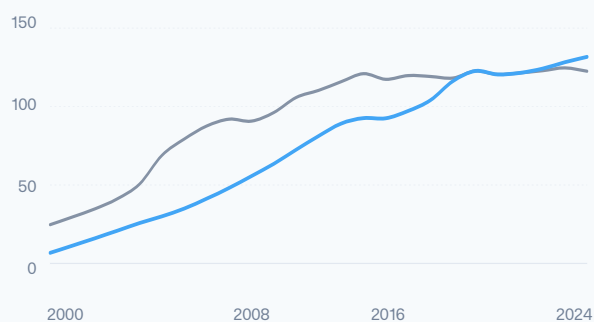
Fixed telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source. World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

Mobile Subscriptions

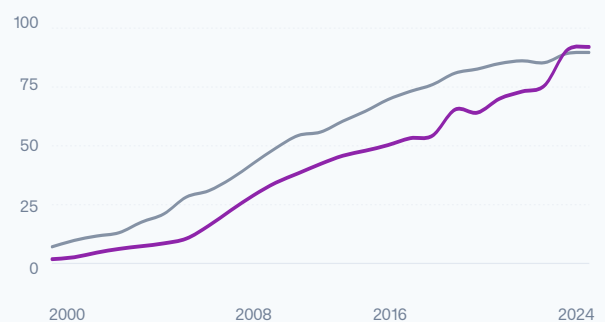
Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source. World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

Internet Users

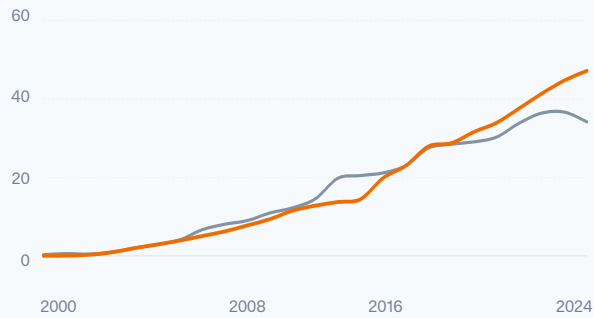
Individuals using the internet per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source. World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

Fixed Broadband

Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source: World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

TRANSPORT

Airports	552 (2025)
Heliports	120 (2025)
Civil aircraft registration prefix	B
Railways	total: 150,000 km (2021) 1.435-m gauge (100,000 km electrified); 104,0000 traditional, 40,000 high-speed
Merchant marine	total: 8,314 (2023); by type: bulk carrier 1,831, container ship 419, general cargo 1,392, oil tanker 1,196, other 3,476
Ports	total ports: 66 (2024); large: 5; medium: 9; small: 25; very small: 27; ports with oil terminals: 48; key ports: Chaozhou, Dalian, Fang-Cheng, Guangzhou, Hankow, Lon Shui Terminal, Qingdao Gang, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Shekou, Tianjin Xin Gang, Weihai, Wenzhou, Xiamen

ENERGY

Electricity access	electrification - total population: 100% (2022 est.)
Electricity	installed generating capacity: 2.949 billion kW (2023 est.); consumption: 8.894 trillion kWh (2023 est.); exports: 20.577 billion kWh (2023 est.); imports: 7.195 billion kWh (2023 est.); transmission/distribution losses: 325.352 billion kWh (2023 est.)
Electricity generation sources	fossil fuels: 64.2% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); nuclear: 4.7% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); solar: 6.3% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); wind: 9.6% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); hydroelectricity: 13.3% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); biomass and waste: 1.9% of total installed capacity (2023 est.)
Nuclear energy	Number of operational nuclear reactors: 57 (2025); Number of nuclear reactors under construction: 28 (2025); Net capacity of operational nuclear reactors: 55.32GW (2025 est.); Percent of total electricity production: 4.9% (2023 est.)
Coal	production: 4.805 billion metric tons (2023 est.); consumption: 5.191 billion metric tons (2023 est.); exports: 13.239 million metric tons (2023 est.); imports: 401.517 million metric tons (2023 est.); proven reserves: 157.041 billion metric tons (2023 est.)
Petroleum	total petroleum production: 4.984 million bbl/day (2023 est.); refined petroleum consumption: 16.189 million bbl/day (2023 est.); crude oil estimated reserves: 26.023 billion barrels (2021 est.)
Natural gas	production: 239.402 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); consumption: 395.341 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); exports: 6.025 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); imports: 161.808 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); proven reserves: 6.654 trillion cubic meters (2021 est.)

Energy consumption per capita	Total energy consumption per capita 2023: 113.805 million Btu/person (2023 est.)
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DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

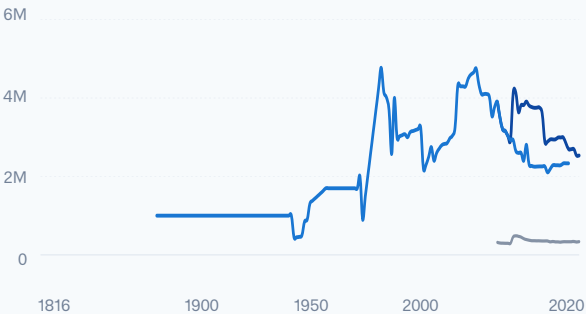
Telephones - fixed lines	total subscriptions: 167 million (2024 est.); subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 12 (2024 est.)
Telephones - mobile cellular	total subscriptions: 1.87 billion (2024 est.); subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 132 (2024 est.)
Broadband - fixed subscriptions	total: 636 million (2023 est.); subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 45 (2023 est.)
Internet users	percent of population: 78% (2023 est.)
Internet country code	.cn

Force, intelligence and the defence of the nation

CHARTS

Armed Forces Personnel

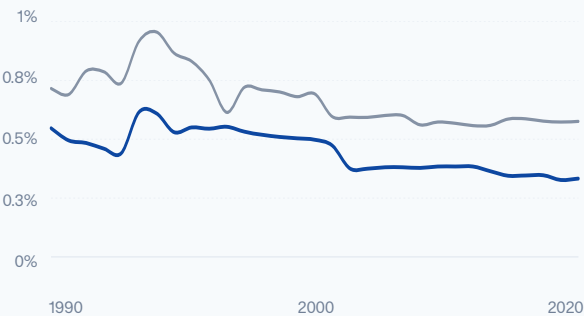
Personnel in the armed forces. IISS counts active military (incl. paramilitary); Correlates of War counts national military personnel — different scope and period.



Source. The Military Balance — IISS, via World Bank · Correlates of War, National Material Capabilities v6.0.

Armed Forces Personnel (% of Labour Force)

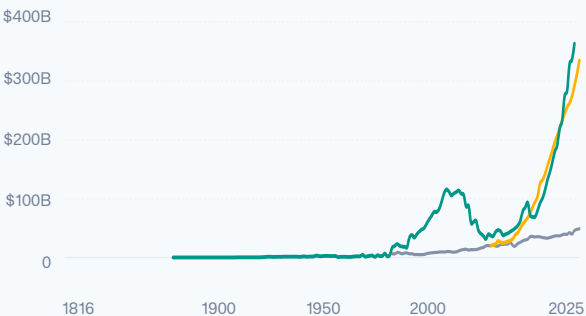
Armed forces personnel as a share of the total labour force.



Source. The Military Balance — IISS, via World Bank.

Military Spending

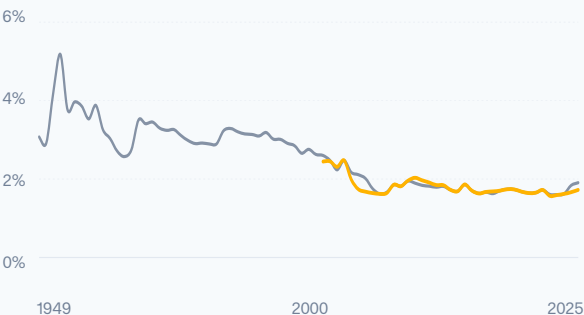
Military expenditure in constant US dollars. SIPRI and the Global Military Spending Dataset (GMSD) use different sources and methods, so the two series differ.



Source. SIPRI · Global Military Spending Dataset (Barnum et al.).

Military Spending (% of GDP)

Military expenditure as a share of gross domestic product.



Source. SIPRI Military Expenditure Database.

FORCES AND EXPENDITURE

Military and security forces

People's Liberation Army (PLA): Ground Forces or People's Liberation Army Army (PLAA), Navy (PLAN, includes Marine Corps (PLANMC)), Air Force (PLAAF), Rocket Force (PLARF), Aerospace Force (ASF), Cyberspace Force (CSF), Information Support Force (ISF), Joint Logistics Support Force (JLSF); People's Armed Police (PAP, includes Coast Guard, Border Defense Force, Internal Security Forces); PLA Reserve Force (2025)

Military expenditures

Military Expenditures 2024: 1.5% of GDP (2024 est.); Military Expenditures 2023: 1.5% of GDP (2023 est.); Military Expenditures 2022: 1.5% of GDP (2022 est.); Military Expenditures 2021: 1.5% of GDP (2021 est.); Military Expenditures 2020: 1.7% of GDP (2020 est.)

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Military and security service personnel strengths	approximately 2 million active-duty PLA (950,000–1 million Ground; 250,000 Navy, including about 50,000 Marines; 350–400,000 Air Force; 120,000 Rocket Forces; 150–175,000 other forces) (2025)
Military equipment inventories and acquisitions	the PLA is mostly equipped with domestically produced armaments with smaller amounts of imported weaponry, largely from Russia; China has one of the world's largest defense-industrial sectors and is capable of producing advanced weapons systems across all military domains (2025)
Military service age and obligation	18–26 years of age depending on education level for men and women for both volunteer and selective compulsory military service; 24-month service obligation (2025)

DEPLOYMENTS AND THREATS

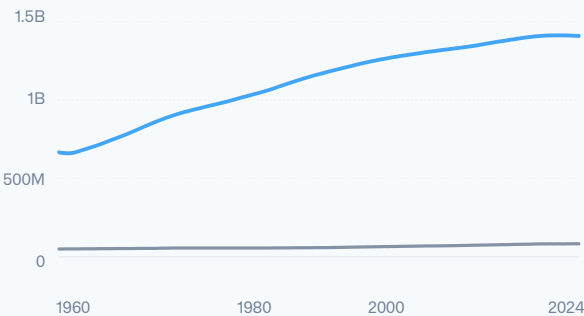
Military deployments	475 Lebanon (UNIFIL); 1,050 South Sudan (UNMISS); 280 Sudan/South Sudan (UNISFA); has also established a base in Djibouti with approximately 400 marines, plus naval and support personnel (2025)
Military note	the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the world's largest military; the PLA's primary responsibility is external security but it also has some domestic security duties; China's stated defense policy includes safeguarding sovereignty, security, and development interests while emphasizing a greater global role for the PLA; the PLA conducts air, counterspace, cyber, electronic warfare, joint, land, maritime, missile, nuclear, and space operations; it trains regularly, including multinational and multiservice exercises, deploys overseas, and participates in international peacekeeping missions the PRC's internal security forces consist primarily of the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), the Ministry of State Security (MSS), the People's Armed Police (PAP), and the militia; the PLA support the internal security forces as necessary: --the MPS controls the civilian national police, which serves as the first-line force for public order; its primary mission is domestic law enforcement and maintaining order, including anti-rioting and anti-terrorism --the MSS is the PRC's main civilian intelligence and counterintelligence service --the PAP is a paramilitary component (or adjunct) of the PLA; its primary missions include internal security, maintaining public order, maritime security, and assisting the PLA in times of war; the China Coast Guard (CCG) administratively falls under the PAP and has a variety of missions, such as maritime sovereignty enforcement, surveillance, resource protection, anti-smuggling, and general law enforcement; it is the largest maritime law enforcement fleet in the world --the militia is an armed reserve of civilians which serves as an auxiliary and reserve force for the PLA upon mobilization, although it is distinct from the PLA's reserve forces; militia units are organized around towns, villages, urban sub-districts, and enterprises, and vary widely in composition and mission; they have dual civilian-military command structures; a key component of the militia are the local maritime forces, commonly referred to as the People's Armed Forces Maritime Militia (PAFMM); the PAFMM consists of mariners (and their vessels) who receive training, equipment, and other forms of support from the Navy and CCG (although the PAFMM remains separate from both) to perform tasks such as maritime patrolling, surveillance and reconnaissance, emergency/disaster response, transportation, search and rescue, and auxiliary tasks in support of naval operations in wartime; the PAFMM's tasks are often conducted in conjunction or coordination with the Navy and the CCG; it has been used to assert Beijing's maritime claims in the Sea of Japan and South China Sea (2025)

Population, health and the skills that sustain capability

CHARTS

Population

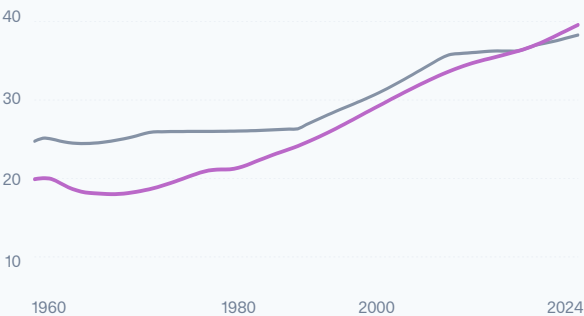
Total population, 1960–2024.



Source: World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Median Age

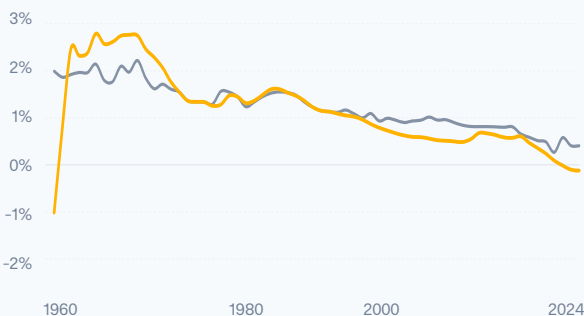
Median age, in years, 1960–2024.



Source: World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Population Growth Rate

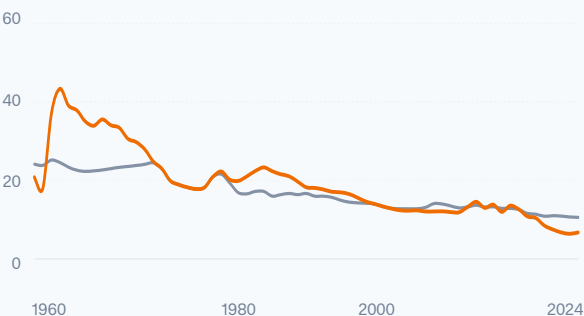
Annual population growth, %, 1960–2024.



Source: World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Birth Rate

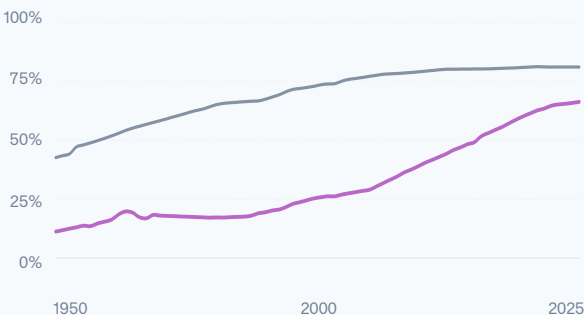
Crude birth rate, per 1,000 people, 1960–2024.



Source: World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Urban Population Share

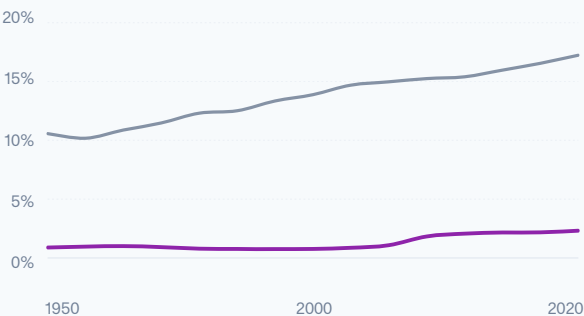
Share of the population living in urban areas, by each country's national definition.



Source: UN DESA, Population Division (World Urbanization Prospects).

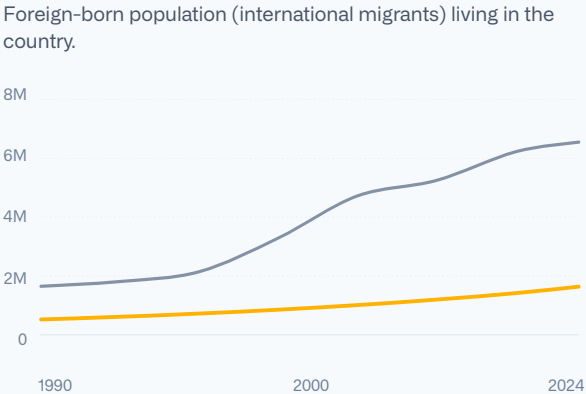
Urban Population in the Largest City

Share of the urban population living in the country's largest city.



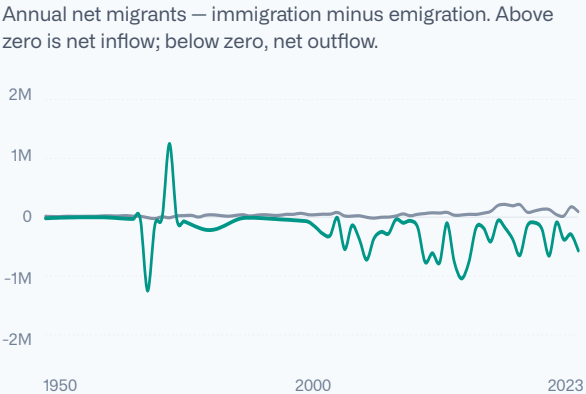
Source: European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC).

International Migrant Stock



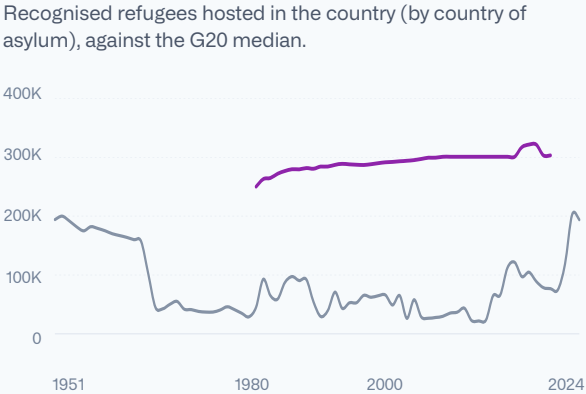
Source. UN DESA, International Migrant Stock.

Net Migration (Annual Flow)



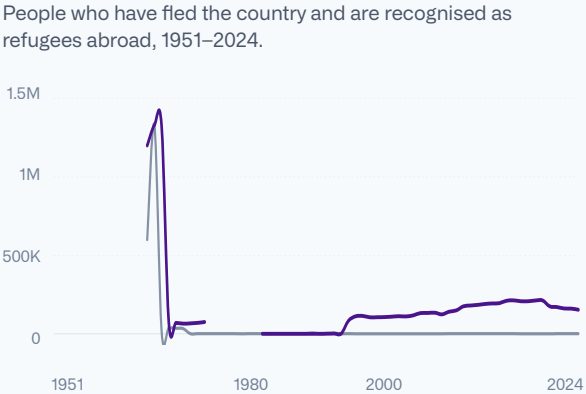
Source. UN World Population Prospects.

Refugees by Country of Asylum



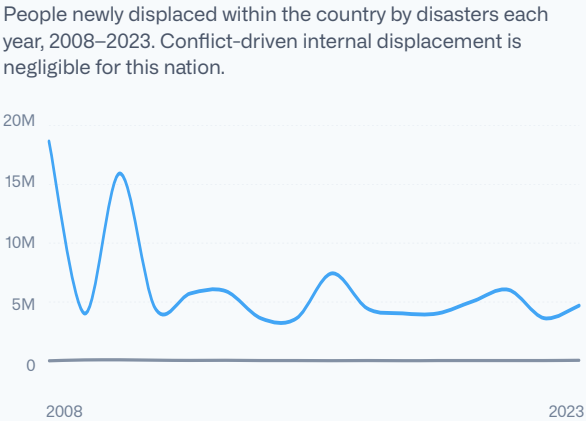
Source. UNHCR Refugee Data Finder.

Refugees by Country of Origin



Source. UNHCR Refugee Data Finder.

Internal Displacements (Disasters)



Source. IDMC, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population	total: 1,407,181,209 (2025 est.); male: 716,908,592; female: 690,272,617
Nationality	noun: Chinese (singular and plural); adjective: Chinese

Age structure	0–14 years: 16.3% (male 122,644,111/female 107,926,176); 15–64 years: 69.3% (male 505,412,555/female 476,599,793); 65 years and over: 14.4% (2024 est.) (male 94,144,838/female 109,315,797)
Dependency ratios	total dependency ratio: 43.4 (2025 est.); youth dependency ratio: 22.4 (2025 est.); elderly dependency ratio: 21 (2025 est.); potential support ratio: 4.8 (2025 est.)
Median age	total: 40.8 years (2025 est.); male: 39 years; female: 41.5 years
Population growth rate	–0.08% (2025 est.)
Birth rate	7.28 births/1,000 population (2025 est.)
Death rate	7.97 deaths/1,000 population (2025 est.)
Sex ratio	at birth: 1.09 male(s)/female; 0–14 years: 1.14 male(s)/female; 15–64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female; 65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female; total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2024 est.)
Total fertility rate	1.2 children born/woman (2025 est.)
Gross reproduction rate	0.57 (2025 est.)
Currently married women (ages 15–49)	69.5% (2021 est.)
People note	in October 2015, the Chinese Government announced that it would change its rules to allow all couples to have two children, loosening a 1979 mandate that restricted many couples to one child; the new policy was implemented on 1 January 2016 to address China’s rapidly aging population and future economic needs

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

Net migration rate	–0.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2025 est.)
Urbanisation	urban population: 64.6% of total population (2023); rate of urbanization: 1.78% annual rate of change (2020–25 est.)
Major urban areas — population	29.211 million Shanghai, 21.766 million BEIJING (capital), 17.341 million Chongqing, 14.284 million Guangzhou, 14.239 million Tianjin, 13.073 million Shenzhen (2023)

HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth	total population: 78.7 years (2024 est.); male: 76 years; female: 81.7 years
Maternal mortality ratio	16 deaths/100,000 live births (2023 est.)
Infant mortality rate	total: 6 deaths/1,000 live births (2025 est.); male: 6.7 deaths/1,000 live births; female: 5.7 deaths/1,000 live births
Current health expenditure	Health expenditure (as % of GDP): 5.4% of GDP (2021); Health expenditure (as % of national budget): 8.8% of national budget (2022 est.)
Physicians density	3.11 physicians/1,000 population (2022)
Hospital bed density	5 beds/1,000 population (2020 est.)
Drinking water source	improved: urban: urban: 98.4% of population (2022 est.); improved: rural: rural: 96.4% of population (2022 est.); improved: total: total: 97.6% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: urban: urban: 1.6% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: rural: rural: 3.6% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: total: total: 2.4% of population (2022 est.)
Sanitation facility access	improved: urban: urban: 99.5% of population (2022 est.); improved: rural: rural: 95.3% of population (2022 est.); improved: total: total: 98% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: urban: urban: 0.5% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: rural: rural: 4.7% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: total: total: 2% of population (2022 est.)
Obesity — adult prevalence rate	6.2% (2016)

Alcohol consumption per capita	total: 4.48 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); beer: 1.66 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); wine: 0.18 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); spirits: 2.63 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); other alcohols: 0 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
Tobacco use	total: 24.5% (2025 est.); male: 46.6% (2025 est.); female: 1.9% (2025 est.)
Children under the age of 5 years underweight	2.4% (2013)
Child marriage	women married by age 15: 0.1% (2020); women married by age 18: 2.8% (2020); men married by age 18: 0.7% (2020)

EDUCATION

Education expenditure	Education expenditure (% GDP): 4% of GDP (2023 est.); Education expenditure (% national budget): 11.9% national budget (2023 est.)
Literacy	total population: 96.7% (2020 est.); male: 98.4% (2020 est.); female: 95.1% (2020 est.)
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	total: 15.2% (2024 est.); male: 16.5% (2024 est.); female: 13.5% (2024 est.)

WELFARE AND EQUITY

Population below poverty line	0% (2020 est.)
Gini Index coefficient - distribution of family income	Gini Index coefficient - distribution of family income 2021: 35.7 (2021 est.)
Household income or consumption by percentage share	lowest 10%: 3.2% (2021 est.); highest 10%: 28.2% (2021 est.)
Average household expenditures	on food: 21.2% of household expenditures (2023 est.); on alcohol and tobacco: 3.2% of household expenditures (2023 est.)

DISPLACEMENT

Refugees and internally displaced persons	refugees: 814 (2024 est.); IDPs: 198,400 (2024 est.)
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GOVERNANCE AND INTEGRITY

Institutions, law and the integrity of the state

STATE STRUCTURE

Country name	conventional long form: People's Republic of China; conventional short form: China; local long form: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo; local short form: Zhongguo; abbreviation: PRC; etymology: English name could be derived from the Qin (Chin, Ts'in) rulers in the 3rd century B.C., or from the province of Shaanxi (Shensi) with its capital of Xi'an (Sian); the Chinese name Zhongguo translates as "Central Nation" or "Middle Country"
Government type	communist party-led state
Capital	name: Beijing; geographic coordinates: 39 55 N, 116 23 E; time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time); time zone note: China is the largest country (in terms of area) with just one time zone; before 1949 it was divided into five; etymology: the name comes from the Chinese words bei (north) and jing (capital)
Administrative divisions	23 provinces (sheng, singular and plural), 5 autonomous regions (zizhiqu, singular and plural), 4 municipalities (shi, singular and plural), and two special administrative regions (tebie xingzhengqu, singular and plural) provinces: Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; (see note on Taiwan) autonomous regions: Guangxi, Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia), Ningxia, Xinjiang Uyghur, Xizang (Tibet) municipalities: Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Tianjin special administrative regions: Hong Kong, Macau
Constitution	history: several previous; latest promulgated 4 December 1982; amendment process: proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or supported by more than one fifth of the National People's Congress membership; passage requires more than two-thirds majority vote of the Congress membership
Citizenship	citizenship by birth: no; citizenship by descent only: least one parent must be a citizen of China; dual citizenship recognized: no; residency requirement for naturalization: while naturalization is theoretically possible, in practical terms it is extremely difficult; residency is required but not specified
Suffrage	18 years of age; universal

LEGAL SYSTEM

Legal system	civil law influenced by Soviet and continental European civil law systems; legislature retains power to interpret statutes
International law organisation participation	has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; non-party state to the ICCt

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Executive branch	chief of state: President Xi Jinping (since 14 March 2013); head of government: Premier Li Qiang (since 11 March 2023); cabinet: State Council appointed by National People's Congress; election/appointment process: president and vice president indirectly elected by National People's Congress; premier nominated by president, confirmed by National People's Congress; most recent election date: 10 March 2023; election results: 2023: Xi Jinping reelected president; National People's Congress vote - 2,952 (unanimously); HAN Zheng elected vice president with 2,952 votes; Li Qiang elected premier with 2,936 votes 2018: Xi Jinping reelected president; National People's Congress vote - 2,970
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(unanimously); WANG Qishan elected vice president with 2,969 votes; expected date of next election: March 2028

Legislative branch	legislature name: National People's Congress (Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui); legislative structure: unicameral; number of seats: 3000 (all indirectly elected); scope of elections: full renewal; term in office: 5 years; most recent election date: 3/5/2023; percentage of women in chamber: 26.5%; expected date of next election: March 2028
Judicial branch	highest court(s): Supreme People's Court (consists of over 340 judges, including the chief justice and 13 grand justices organized into a civil committee and tribunals for civil, economic, administrative, complaint and appeal, and communication and transportation cases); judge selection and term of office: chief justice appointed by the People's National Congress (NPC); limited to 2 consecutive 5-year-terms; other justices and judges nominated by the chief justice and appointed by the Standing Committee of the NPC; term of other justices and judges determined by the NPC; subordinate courts: Higher People's Courts; Intermediate People's Courts; District and County People's Courts; Autonomous Region People's Courts; International Commercial Courts; Special People's Courts for military, maritime, transportation, and forestry issues
Political parties	Chinese Communist Party or CCP

RULE OF LAW

Trafficking in persons	tier rating: Tier 3 — China does not fully meet the minimum standards for elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so, therefore, China remained on Tier 3; for more details, go to: https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/china/
Illicit drugs	USG identification: major illicit drug-producing and/or drug-transit country major precursor-chemical producer (2025)

Identity, media and the projection of influence

IDENTITY AND CULTURE

Languages	Languages: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official; Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages; note - Zhuang is official in Guangxi Zhuang, Yue is official in Guangdong, Mongolian is official in Nei Mongol, Uyghur is official in Xinjiang Uyghur, Kyrgyz is official in Xinjiang Uyghur, and Tibetan is official in Xizang (Tibet); major-language sample(s): GINC National Capability Atlas
Religions	folk religion 21.9%, Buddhist 18.2%, Christian 5.1%, Muslim 1.8%, Hindu < 0.1%, Jewish < 0.1%, other 0.7% (includes Daoist (Taoist)), unaffiliated 52.1% (2021 est.)
Ethnic groups	Han Chinese 91.1%, ethnic minorities 8.9% (includes Zhang, Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean, Hani, Li, Kazakh, Dai, and other nationalities) (2021 est.)
National symbol(s)	dragon, giant panda
National anthem(s)	title: "Yiyongjun Jinxingqu" (The March of the Volunteers); lyrics/music: TIAN Han/NIE Er; history: adopted 1982; the anthem, which was banned during the Cultural Revolution, is more commonly known as "Zhongguo Guoge" (Chinese National Song)
National heritage	total World Heritage Sites: 60 (41 cultural, 15 natural, 4 mixed); selected World Heritage Site locales: Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (c); Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (c); The Great Wall (c); Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing (c); Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (n); Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (c); Ancient City of Ping Yao (c); Historic Center of Macau (c); Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth" (c); The Grand Canal (c); Mount Huangshan (m); Mogao Caves (c); Mount Taishan (m); Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian(c); Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area (n);Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (n); Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (c); Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde (c); Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (c); Lushan National Park (c); Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (m); Classical Gardens of Suzhou (c); Old Town of Lijiang (c); Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing (c); Dazu Rock Carvings (c); Mount Wuyi (m); Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun (c); Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (c); Longmen Grottoes (c); Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (c); Yungang Grottoes (c); Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas (n); Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (c); Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt. Siguniang, and Jiayin Mountains (c); Yin Xu (c); Kaiping Diaolou and Villages (c); South China Karst (n); Fujian Tulou (c); Mount Sanqingshan National Park (n); Mount Wutai (c); China Danxia (n); West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (c); Chengjiang Fossil Site (n); Site of Xanadu (c); Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces(c); Xinjiang Tianshan (n); Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (c); Tusi Sites (c); Hubei Shennongjia (n); Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (c); Kulangsu, a Historic International Settlement (c); Qinghai Hoh Xil (n); Fanjingshan (n); Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (c); Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (n); Quanzhou: Emporium of the World in Song-Yuan China (c); Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er (c); Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of

Sand and Lakes (n); Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital (c); Xixia Imperial Tombs (c)

Flag

description: red with a large five-pointed yellow star and four smaller ones in the upper-left corner; the small stars are arranged in a vertical arc around the large one meaning: red represents revolution; the stars symbolize the four social classes -- the working class, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie, and the national bourgeoisie (capitalists) -- united under the Communist Party of China

National color(s)

red, yellow

MEDIA

Broadcast media

all broadcast media are owned by, or affiliated with, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) or a government agency; no privately owned TV or radio stations; state-run Chinese Central TV, provincial, and municipal stations offer more than 2,000 channels; the Central Propaganda Department and local (provincial, municipal) officials direct news reporting and approve all programming; foreign-made TV programs must be approved/censored prior to broadcast; widespread use of online platforms (Bilibili, Tencent Video, iQiyi, etc) to access domestic and international films and TV shows; Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) regulates video platforms (2022)

DIPLOMATIC NETWORK

International organisation participation

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

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Fiscal depth, reserves and the capacity to act

FISCAL

Budget	revenues: \$2.684 trillion (2022 est.) note: central government revenues (excluding grants) converted to US dollars at average official exchange rate for year indicated; expenditures: \$4.893 trillion (2019 est.)
Taxes and other revenues	7.6% (of GDP) (2023 est.)
Public debt	Public debt 2017: 47% of GDP (2017 est.)

MONETARY AND EXTERNAL

Inflation rate (consumer prices)	Inflation rate (consumer prices) 2024: 0.2% (2024 est.); Inflation rate (consumer prices) 2023: 0.2% (2023 est.); Inflation rate (consumer prices) 2022: 2% (2022 est.)
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold	Reserves of foreign exchange and gold 2024: \$3.456 trillion (2024 est.); Reserves of foreign exchange and gold 2023: \$3.45 trillion (2023 est.); Reserves of foreign exchange and gold 2022: \$3.307 trillion (2022 est.)
Debt — external	Debt - external 2023: \$488.114 billion (2023 est.)
Exchange rates	Currency: Renminbi yuan (RMB) per US dollar -; Exchange rates 2024: 7.197 (2024 est.); Exchange rates 2023: 7.084 (2023 est.); Exchange rates 2022: 6.737 (2022 est.); Exchange rates 2021: 6.449 (2021 est.); Exchange rates 2020: 6.901 (2020 est.)

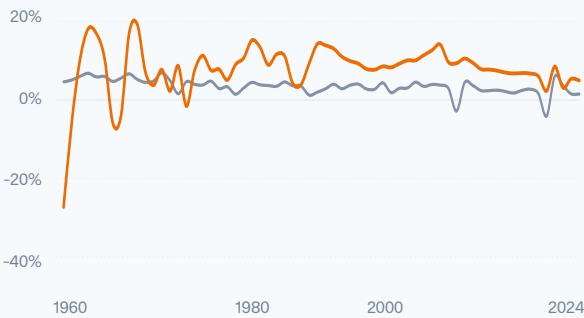
PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION

Output, industry and the engine of prosperity

CHARTS

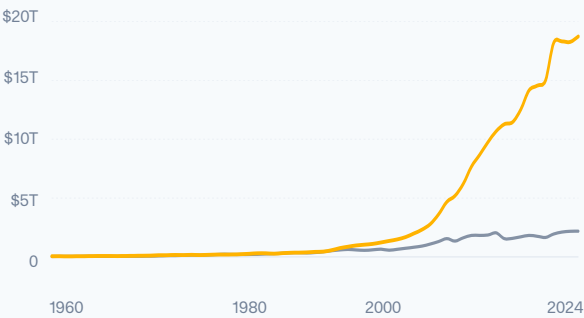
Annual GDP Growth Rate

Real GDP growth, annual %, 1960–2024.



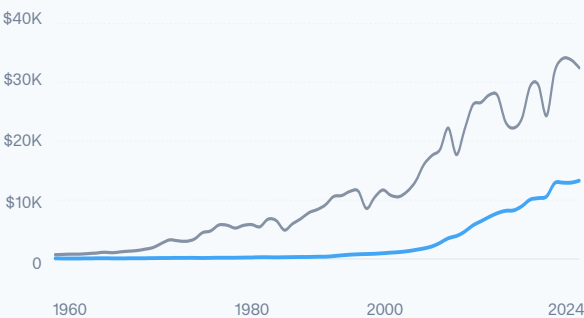
Annual GDP

GDP at current prices, US\$, 1960–2024.



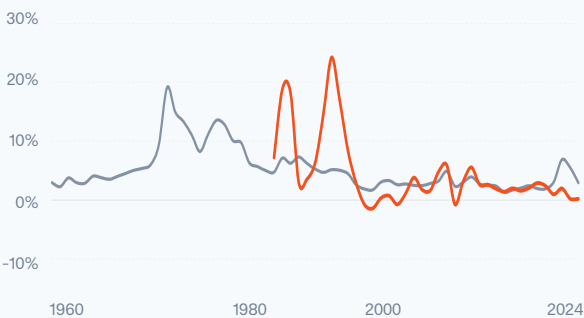
Annual GDP per Capita

GDP per capita, current US\$, 1960–2024.



Inflation Rate

Consumer price inflation, annual %, 1960–2024.



OUTPUT

Economic overview

world's second-largest economy by nominal GDP; global leader in exports and manufacturing; historically strong growth slowing; challenges of aging workforce, weak productivity, rising youth unemployment, struggling property sector, and public debt; state-sponsored economic controls and infrastructure investments

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)	Real GDP (purchasing power parity) 2024: \$33.598 trillion (2024 est.); Real GDP (purchasing power parity) 2023: \$32.005 trillion (2023 est.); Real GDP (purchasing power parity) 2022: \$30.361 trillion (2022 est.)
Real GDP growth rate	Real GDP growth rate 2024: 5% (2024 est.); Real GDP growth rate 2023: 5.4% (2023 est.); Real GDP growth rate 2022: 3.1% (2022 est.)
Real GDP per capita	Real GDP per capita 2024: \$23,800 (2024 est.); Real GDP per capita 2023: \$22,700 (2023 est.); Real GDP per capita 2022: \$21,500 (2022 est.)
GDP (official exchange rate)	\$18.744 trillion (2024 est.)
GDP composition, by sector of origin	agriculture: 6.8% (2024 est.); industry: 36.5% (2024 est.); services: 56.7% (2024 est.)

GDP composition, by end use

household consumption: 39.6% (2023 est.); government consumption: 17.2% (2023 est.); investment in fixed capital: 40.5% (2023 est.); investment in inventories: 0.6% (2023 est.); exports of goods and services: 19.1% (2023 est.); imports of goods and services: -17% (2023 est.)

SECTORS AND INDUSTRY

Agricultural products

maize, rice, vegetables, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, cucumbers/gherkins, tomatoes, watermelons, pork (2023)

Industries

world leader in gross value of industrial output; mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizer; consumer products (including footwear, toys, and electronics); food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, railcars and locomotives, ships, aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, satellites

Industrial production growth rate

5.3% (2024 est.)

LABOUR

Labour force

773.88 million (2024 est.)

Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate 2024: 4.6% (2024 est.); Unemployment rate 2023: 4.7% (2023 est.); Unemployment rate 2022: 5% (2022 est.)

Markets, capital and the terms of global exchange

EXTERNAL BALANCE

Current account balance	Current account balance 2024: \$423.919 billion (2024 est.); Current account balance 2023: \$263.382 billion (2023 est.); Current account balance 2022: \$443.374 billion (2022 est.)
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EXPORTS

Exports	Exports 2024: \$3.793 trillion (2024 est.); Exports 2023: \$3.508 trillion (2023 est.); Exports 2022: \$3.719 trillion (2022 est.)
Exports — partners	USA 13%, Hong Kong 8%, Japan 5%, Germany 5%, S. Korea 4% (2023)
Exports — commodities	broadcasting equipment, computers, integrated circuits, garments, machine parts (2023)

IMPORTS

Imports	Imports 2024: \$3.254 trillion (2024 est.); Imports 2023: \$3.122 trillion (2023 est.); Imports 2022: \$3.142 trillion (2022 est.)
Imports — partners	S. Korea 7%, USA 7%, Japan 6%, Australia 6%, Russia 6% (2023)
Imports — commodities	crude petroleum, integrated circuits, iron ore, gold, natural gas (2023)

FLOWS

Remittances	Remittances 2024: 0.2% of GDP (2024 est.); Remittances 2023: 0.2% of GDP (2023 est.); Remittances 2022: 0.1% of GDP (2022 est.)
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