



China 2016 Crime & Safety Report: Chengdu

Travel Health and Safety; Transportation Security; Surveillance; Nationalist; Stolen items; Theft; Fraud; Financial Security; Assault; Counterfeiting; Separatist violence; Winter weather; Hurricanes; Employee Health Safety; Drug Trafficking; Cyber

East Asia & Pacific > China; East Asia & Pacific > China > Chengdu

6/30/2016

Overall Crime and Safety Situation

Post Crime Rating: Low

Crime Threats

Chengdu (pop. approx. 10 million) is generally safe when compared to urban areas of similar size. The northern sector of the city, especially near the train station, has a slightly higher rate of crime. As a general rule, lesser developed areas in major cities have a higher rate of crime. Statistically, more crimes of opportunity transpire during early morning hours; for example, individuals who frequent bars, nightclubs and similar establishments are more likely to be involved in physical altercations after midnight. The robust police and security service presence throughout the city serves to deter most serious crimes, while petty crime does occur with some regularity.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



The income disparity in Chinese society has been a source of social friction and has been identified as a root cause of much of the economic crime, including pickpocketing, credit card fraud, and various financial scams, often targeting foreigners. Chengdu and Sichuan province experience less financial crime and scams in comparison to southeastern provinces, but it does occur. Victims are often targeted because of their perceived wealth. Pickpocketing on public transportation, at shopping areas, and at tourist sites is quite common. Street crimes in Chengdu are often perpetrated by unemployed ethnic minority Chinese from outside provinces (Xinjiang), who work in teams and use distraction techniques to commit pickpocketing, purse snatching, and fraud. Some are believed to be armed with knives even if they are not routinely brandished.

Chongqing municipality had a serious organized crime problem, but in recent years, authorities have successfully and publicly tackled this problem.

Violent crime is less common but does occur. Violent crime affecting the expatriate community most often occurs in bars/clubs. Bar fights are often sparked by excessive drinking, insults regarding ethnicity/nationality, and over women. Bar fights usually result in a few foreigners being overwhelmed by numerous locals. The legal age for consuming alcohol is 18; however, most establishments do not require identification. Some bars are overcrowded, and safety standards are not routinely enforced. Prostitutes and drugs are present in some clubs.

Scenes of domestic violence or assault have been encountered on the street. These incidents usually involve shoving, punching, and kicking. Even if a crowd forms, normally no one will act to stop the assault for fear of blame or liability. If necessary, locate the nearest police for assistance.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



The distribution of counterfeit Chinese currency plagues official and private Americans. Unsuspecting Americans are passed fraudulent notes at restaurants, stores, and taxi cabs. Large numbers of 100 RMB and 50 RMB counterfeit notes circulate, while even fake 20 RMB and 10 RMB (roughly US\$3 and 2 respectively) denominations have been introduced in many parts of the country. Consulate staff have reported getting counterfeit 100 RMB notes from ATMs in Beijing.

Transportation-Safety Situation

Road Safety and Road Conditions

The physical road conditions in cities are generally good; in contrast, driving conditions in rural areas are usually poor. Driving outside the city in darkness should be avoided due to poor lighting and road hazards (stopped vehicles, other obstructions). More and newly registered vehicles are added to the roads every day, causing increased congestion and traffic problems.

The greatest road hazard remains the Chinese driver; most have little experience operating motor vehicles and are either overly cautious or aggressive, resulting in numerous accidents every day. Commercial transportation accidents involving motorized vehicles are not uncommon. Trucks are often overloaded, and drivers are poorly trained. Traffic laws are rarely adhered to, and policing is done remotely by video camera (mainly speed traps). Yielding to oncoming traffic/pedestrians and signaling one's intentions in advance are virtually unheard. Traffic signals are absent at key locations, and road closures are either poorly or not marked. The traffic in Chengdu is more hazardous and chaotic than other parts of China, as drivers and riders are extremely unpredictable. Electric scooters are numerous and maneuver

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



through all available gaps in traffic in total silence. At night, operators of electric scooters and bicycles do not use lights to indicate their presence.

In traffic accidents involving Embassy vehicles, the official American often is ruled at fault, regardless of the cause of the accident. RSO encourages employees and dependents not to argue with another party involved in a traffic accident regardless of who is responsible. Employees are encouraged not to react to aggressive driving by local nationals and to defuse the situation in a safe and expeditious manner.

Public Transportation Conditions

Taxis are inexpensive and relatively reliable. Personnel should not have to negotiate the price of a trip. If the taxi driver refuses to use the meter, take a different taxi. Personnel are encouraged to use the marked cabs and not use unofficial cabs. The use of unregistered taxi cabs continues to be a concern. In a limited number of cases, Americans have reported having their luggage stolen and being charged exorbitant fares. Luggage theft typically involves a taxi transporting individuals to/from the airport with the driver intentionally leaving before bags are unloaded. This can also occur with registered taxi cabs.

Uber is popular, and many community members report using this service without incident. However, conflicts between Uber and other taxi services or law enforcement have been reported.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Public transportation in major metropolitan areas is comparatively modern. Buses, subways, and taxis are of relatively new design. However, buses and trains are often crowded.

Aviation/Airport Conditions

Especially going from Chengdu airport into town afterhours, some taxis will not use the meter and try to charge a higher flat rate. Reminding the taxi driver will often get them to activate the meter, if reluctantly.

There are numerous domestic and international flights out of Chengdu's International Airport. In addition, each week there are three direct flights to San Francisco by United Airlines. Flight delays are common.

Terrorism Threat

Post Terrorism Rating: Low

Local, Regional, and International Terrorism Threats/Concerns

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



China's counterterrorism efforts remain primarily focused against the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM, aka East Turkestan Islamic Party (ETIP)), a Pakistan-based terrorist group that seeks independence for the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR) of northwest China. In public statements, government officials singled out the "Three Evils" (extremism, separatism, and terrorism) in Xinjiang as the main terrorist threat to the nation and characterized Uighur discontent as terrorist activity. Human rights organizations maintain that China used counterterrorism as a pretext to suppress Uighurs, a predominantly Muslim ethnic group that comprises a large percentage of the population of the XUAR.

The most notable terrorist activity affecting the official American presence in China occurred in the fall of 2010 when a Chinese national threw a Molotov cocktail at the U.S. Consulate Chengdu perimeter wall. The man was quickly apprehended by police. Though his motive was not clearly identified, local police assessed the man as mentally ill and released him. Authorities do not detain the mentally ill, even if they prove to be potentially dangerous. Several months after the incident at the Consulate, the same man threw burning oil on a group of European visitors in the center of Chengdu, severely injuring a young woman. Again, his motive was not clearly identified, and he was again released by the police.

On March 1, 2014, eight attackers armed with knives killed 29 people and wounded 143 at a train station in Kunming. The government labeled the incident a terrorist act and blamed Islamic extremists from Xinjiang. Four of the attackers were shot and killed, three were sentenced to death, and one was sentenced to life in prison.

On May 1, 2014, two assailants set off explosives and stabbed passersby outside Urumqi's largest train station, killing themselves and one other person and injuring 79. Official media labeled it a terrorist attack by religious extremists.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



On May 6, 2014, a knife wielding man wounded six, including one Westerner, at a train station in Guangzhou. However, the government did not label this as a terrorist event.

On May 22, 2014, two sport utility vehicles with five assailants drove into a busy market in Urumqi, the capital of XUAR, and threw explosives at shoppers. The vehicles crashed into shoppers and then collided with each other and exploded. The attack resulted in 43 dead, including four of the assailants, and wounded more than 90. One attacker was arrested. Official media labeled it a terrorist attack.

On September 30, 2015, a series of parcel bombs targeted public buildings in Liuzhou, Guanxi province, killing 17 people and wounding approximately 50 others. The government attributed the bombings to the actions a lone criminal.

Due to government control over media and information, threat information is often limited. As a result, many look to questionable online media outlets. This often generates unverifiable threat reporting.

Anti-American/Anti-Western Sentiment

Protests outside of official U.S. facilities occasionally occur, but gatherings have remained small, very often a single individual, are relatively peaceful, and are generally focused against

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



the Chinese government. Geo-political events often influence the occurrence of political demonstrations, but such demonstrations are rarely out of the control of security services.

Political, Economic, Religious, and Ethnic Violence

Post Political Violence Rating: Low

Civil Unrest

While Chinese society overall remains stable, there has been a noticeable uptick in civil unrest over certain issues. In 2015, labor disputes, environmental concerns, and contested land seizures gave rise to several large-scale protests in southern China. Protestors, regularly numbering in the thousands, often clashed with large numbers of riot police.

Religious/Ethnic Violence

The government remains focused on maintaining social stability and preventing civil unrest over economic and social grievances. In recent years, the largest and most violent incidents have taken place in ethnic minority areas (Tibet, Xinjiang) where grievances over human rights abuses and discriminatory policies have resulted in spontaneous outbursts of violence targeting the government and Han Chinese interests. The frequency of large-scale violent incidents in Xinjiang has increased significantly in 2015. While the majority of violent incidents

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



occur in Tibet and Xinjiang, the knife attack in Kunming illustrates that other areas are not immune to religious/ethnic violence. The government has been preventing people from crossing the border in Guangxi, and Vietnam has been increasingly remanding primarily Uighur border hoppers to Chinese custody.

Post-specific Concerns

Environmental Hazards

Natural disasters are not uncommon.

A 7.9 magnitude earthquake struck Sichuan province in May 2008, killing more than 69,000 people and leaving nearly five million people homeless. Chengdu was shaken but experienced minimal damage; but cities 50 miles to the northwest were devastated. These areas have been quickly rebuilt and have mostly recovered.

Severe weather, such as large snowstorms, has brought parts of the country to a virtual standstill. Even smaller-scale storms often lead to multiple traffic accidents; snow removal is typically slow and is accomplished by employing thousands of laborers armed with shovels and brooms. China's southern coast is subject to heavy rainfall, flooding, and monsoons. Southern China experienced massive mudslides in 2010, causing significant property damage.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Critical Infrastructure Concerns

Accidents and fatalities continue to plague China's heavy industries. Worker safety and quality assurance are lacking.

Economic Espionage/Intellectual Property Thefts

There is an abundance of pirated merchandise readily available from street vendors. Counterfeit products are readily available, but it is illegal to import them into the United States. U.S. Customs officials have the authority to seize suspect goods and impose fines on travelers caught attempting to enter the U.S. with counterfeit items.

Privacy Concerns

Visitors have no reasonable expectation of privacy in public or private locations. U.S. Embassy/Consulates regularly receive reports of human and technical monitoring of U.S. private businessmen and visiting U.S. citizens. The areas around U.S. and other foreign diplomatic facilities and residences are under overt physical and video surveillance ; dozens of security personnel are posted outside of facilities and around residences, while video cameras are visible throughout diplomatic quarters (offices and residential neighborhoods). Overt microphones and video cameras are common in taxis.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



All hotel rooms and offices are considered to be subject to on-site or remote technical monitoring. Hotel rooms, residences, and offices may be accessed without the occupants' consent/knowledge. Elevators and public areas of housing compounds are also under continuous surveillance.

Embassy/Consulate employees are warned not to discuss sensitive information in their homes, vehicles, or offices. Members of the private sector should take similar precautions to safeguard sensitive, personal, and/or proprietary information.

All means of communication are likely monitored. The government has access to the infrastructure operated by the limited number of Internet service providers (ISPs) and wireless providers. Wireless access to the Internet in major metropolitan areas is becoming more common. As such, the Chinese can more easily access official and personal computers. The government has publicly declared that it regularly monitors private e-mail and Internet browsing through cooperation with local ISPs. Some bloggers are subject to particular scrutiny as such activity is often carefully monitored and in some cases, depending upon the subject matter, blocked. Common Western social media websites, including Youtube, Facebook, and Twitter, are blocked.

Drug-related Crimes

Illegal drugs are more of an issue for this region than in the rest of China. Yunnan province shares a border with Southeast Asian nations and is a major entry point for illegal drugs.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Yunnan province and Kunming City see an increased level of criminal activity involving illegal drugs smuggled in from neighboring countries.

Narco-terrorism has not been an issue. The government is concerned about domestic drug use, and enforcement efforts are widespread. That said, illicit drugs (heroin, methamphetamines) are available in Chengdu. Much of it is smuggled from Southeast Asian countries through Yunnan province. Chengdu is considered one of the transportation routes for these illicit drugs. Foreigners are occasionally detained on drug charges.

Kidnapping Threat

Kidnappings occur mostly over business disputes and might better be categorized as “unlawful detentions,” often in the office or hotel room of the victim. Victims are generally allowed to use their mobile phones (in order to arrange the resolution of the dispute) and should immediately call the police for assistance. Some local businesspeople who feel that they have been wronged by a foreign business partner may hire “debt collectors” to harass and intimidate the foreigner in hopes of collecting the debt. Foreign managers or company owners have in some cases been physically “held hostage” as leverage during dispute negotiations. In addition, travel bans have been placed on foreigners involved in business disputes, preventing them from leaving the country. The Embassy and Consulates General have no legal or law enforcement authority in China and cannot get involved in private disputes nor give legal advice.

Police Response

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Police response for foreign victims of crime depends upon the type of infraction, where it transpired, and the social status of the victim (private citizen, diplomat, VIP). Urban forces are better trained and equipped, especially in first-tier cities where authorities spend millions of dollars on security-related infrastructure. Local police are somewhat effective at deterring crime. Most responses to alarms and emergency calls are sufficiently prompt if the police are informed that the victim is a Westerner or person of importance. In many cases, local police authorities will serve as a mediator between the victim and criminal to agree upon financial compensation; sometimes in lieu of jail time.

Investigative training and forensic equipment are improving, but remain substandard in comparison with those of Western countries. Reports of investigations are never provided to RSO, despite repeated, formal requests.

Police officers have the right to assess fines on the scene of an incident. This is sometime perceived as soliciting for a bribe, but it is not.

The Consulate experienced several property crimes in 2015, and the police were not able to solve or catch any criminals. Although reports were filed, it is highly unlikely that the criminals will ever be found.

How to Handle Incidents of Police Detention or Harassment

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Police have the authority to detain and deport foreigners for a wide variety of reasons. Travelers who do not have their passport with them may be detained for questioning. If an American is arrested, the U.S.-China Consular Convention requires Chinese authorities to notify the U.S. Embassy/Consulate of the arrest within four days. If a traveler holds the citizenship of another country and entered China using a passport of that country, authorities are not required to notify the U.S. Embassy/Consulate. Typically, the police will not allow anyone other than a consular officer to visit the traveler during the initial detention period. Bail is rarely granted, and persons can be subject to detention for many months before being granted a trial.

Crime Victim Assistance

If U.S. citizens become the victim of a crime, they should contact the police by dialing 110 (English-language capabilities will vary significantly). They may also contact American Citizen Services (ACS) at the Embassy/Consulate. ACS officers can recommend appropriate medical facilities, provide contact information for local attorneys, notify family members and explain how to transfer funds to China.

Medical Emergencies

Western style medical facilities with international staff are available in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and a few other large cities. Many other hospitals in major cities have so-called VIP wards (gaogan bingfang) with reasonably up-to-date medical technology and skilled physicians who typically speak English. In rural areas, only rudimentary medical facilities are generally available. Medical personnel in rural areas are often poorly trained, have little

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



medical equipment, or availability to medications. Rural clinics are often reluctant to accept responsibility for treating foreigners, even in emergency situations.

Ambulances generally do not carry sophisticated medical equipment, and ambulance personnel may have little/no medical training. Traffic congestion can be severe, with no tradition of yielding to emergency vehicles. Therefore, injured or seriously ill Americans may be required to take taxis or other immediately available vehicles to the nearest major hospital rather than waiting for ambulances to arrive.

The Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and if it will cover emergency expenses (a medical evacuation). U.S. medical insurance plans seldom cover health costs incurred outside the U.S. unless supplemental coverage is purchased. Further, U.S. Medicare and Medicaid programs do not provide payment for medical services outside the United States. However, many travel agents and private companies offer insurance plans that will cover health care expenses incurred overseas, including emergency services. Americans should consider that many foreign doctors and hospitals require payment in cash prior to providing service and that a medical evacuation to the U.S. may cost well in excess of \$50,000. Uninsured travelers who require medical care overseas often face extreme difficulties. When consulting with your insurer prior to your trip, ascertain whether payment will be made to the overseas healthcare provider or if you will be reimbursed later for expenses you incur. Some insurance policies also include coverage for psychiatric treatment and for disposition of remains in the event of death. For additional information on medical insurance, check out: [Medical Information for Americans Traveling Abroad](#).

Contact Information for Recommended Hospitals/Clinics

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



International SOS operates modern medical and dental clinics and provides medical evacuation and medical escort services in Beijing, Nanjing, Tianjin and Shekou, with multilingual coordinators and doctors on duty. Contact information is as follows:

Beijing: (inside China): 400-818-0767

(outside China): 86-10-6462-9100

Hong Kong: 852-2528-9900

USA: 215-942-8226 Website: www.internationalsos.com/en/asia-pacific_china.htm

Available Air Ambulance Services

Air ambulance service varies by city.

International SOS is the main Western air ambulance provider along China's east coast.

MEDEX also provides regional air ambulance services; its representatives can be contacted via the Internet at <http://www.medexassist.com/>.

Recommended Insurance Posture

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



If your health insurance policy provides coverage outside the U.S., carry both your insurance policy identity card as proof of such insurance and a claim form. Although many health insurance companies will pay "customary and reasonable" hospital costs abroad, very few will pay for your medical evacuation back to the U.S. Medical evacuation can easily cost \$10,000 and up, depending on your location, medical condition, and final medevac destination. Visitors are strongly encouraged to purchase medical evacuation insurance prior to traveling to China.

CDC Country-specific Vaccination and Health Guidance

For additional information on vaccines and health guidance, please visit the CDC at: http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/none/china?s_cid=ncezid-dgmq-travel-double-001.

OSAC Country Council Information

Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shanghai all have active OSAC Country Councils. The initial point of contact for each Council is the Regional Security Officer:

RSO Greg Levin (Beijing): LevingGJ@state.gov

RSO Julia Sweeney (Guangzhou): Sweeneyjp@state.gov

RSO Sean McClanahan (Shanghai): McclanahanSL@state.gov

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



RSO Dax Moss (Shenyang): landrydl@state.gov

To reach OSAC's East Asia & Pacific team, please email OSACEAP@state.gov.

U.S. Consulate Location and Contact Information

Consulate Address and Hours of Operation

Normal hours of operation are 0800 to 1700, Monday-Friday. Mission facilities are normally closed for U.S. Federal and Chinese holidays.

U.S. Consulate Chengdu

4 Lingshiguan Road, Section 4, Renmin Nan lu, Chengdu 610041

Consulate Contact Numbers

Switchboard: 86-28-8558-3992, 8558-9642; after hours: 86-0-137-0800-1442

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Fax: 86-28-8558-3520

Consular Section Fax: 8558-6229

E-mail: consularchengdu@state.gov

Website: <http://chengdu.usconsulate.gov/>

Nearby Posts

Embassy Beijing: <http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn/service.html>

Consulate Guangzhou: <http://guangzhou.usconsulate.gov/>

Consulate Shanghai: <http://shanghai.usconsulate.gov/>

Consulate Shenyang: <http://shenyang.usconsulate.gov/>

Consulate Wuhan: <http://wuhan.usconsulate.gov/>

Consulate Guidance

For the latest security and other information, Americans living and traveling abroad should regularly monitor the Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs at <http://travel.state.gov>, where

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



the current Worldwide Caution, Travel Alerts, and Travel Warnings can be found, as well as important information for Americans who face emergencies abroad.

U.S. citizens are reminded to register with the U.S. Embassy/Consulate by entering their travel itinerary and contact information at: <https://step.state.gov/step/>. In case of difficulties registering online, please contact the closest U.S. Embassy/Consulate for assistance.

Tips on How to Avoid Becoming a Victim

Scams

Criminal scams often involve phone calls, SMS messaging, and emails to trick people into paying money on fraudulent bills. Websites can lead to bogus travel agents who will trick people to pay for tickets they will never receive. Criminals have been known to pose as police and extort money from businesses, bars, and nightclubs, to include expatriate-owned businesses. Criminals usually call their victims to initiate the scam; these calls should be ignored. If there is a concern that the call could be legitimate, individuals can contact the nearest police station for assistance.

Situational Awareness Best Practices

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.



Travelers are strongly encouraged to be aware of their surroundings. Continued vigilance is necessary to reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.

The Consulate recommends that visitors disperse money in more than one location on their person, taking care to separate small/large denominations. Men should place their wallets in front pockets, while women should drape the shoulder straps of purses across their body, keeping them in view and under positive control. Travelers with backpacks should maintain positive control and avoid placing expensive or hard to replace items in their bag.

Public payphones are becoming less common in urban areas. The Consulate recommends that long-term visitors purchase cell phones and that short-term travelers contact their provider to determine if it provides needed coverage.

Travelers are encouraged to make copies of their passport photo page and visa, as well as credit card numbers (to include telephone contact information in the event the card is stolen); these copies should be stored in their hotel or residence in the event the actual items are stolen.

The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.