

CHINA

Region: Asia (Global South)

Population (2022): 1.4 billion (2nd)

Life Expectancy at Birth (Women): 80.25 years

Governance System: Communist, single party state (authoritarian)

Capital: Beijing

Land Area (km²): 9,424,703 (2nd)

Major Languages: Mandarin, Cantonese

Select Global Rankings

GDP (2022): 2nd (17,963,170 US\$ Millions)

Human Development Index: 79th (High)

Fragile States Index - Inverted: 79th (Cat. 6)

Good Country Index: 69th

Human Freedom Index: 150th

World Happiness Ranking: 64th

Select Global Rankings (Gender-Focus)

Gross National Income Per Capita (Women): 64th

Gender Social Norms Index: 46th

Women's Power Index: 127th

Social Institutions and Gender Index (World Cup rank): 26th

Gender Inequality Index: 48th

Global Gender Gap Index: 107th

Women Peace & Security Index: 89th

Elite Sport System Rankings

2020 Summer Olympic Women's Medals (% of Total): 50 (56% of 89)

2022 Winter Olympic Women's Medals (% of Total): 15 (43% of 15)

Global Cup Ranking (Women): 2nd

Football/World Cup Profile

FIFA Region: AFC

FIFA Ranking: 14

World Cup Appearance: 8th

Best World Cup Performance(s): 2nd (1999 Finalists)

Qualification: Asian Cup Semi-finalists

World Cup Group: D

Last World Cup Appearance: 2019

CHINA in International (Gender) Affairs

“The People’s Republic of China was founded in 1949 after the Communist Party defeated the nationalist Kuomintang, who retreated to Taiwan, creating two rival Chinese states – the People’s Republic on the mainland and the Republic of China on [Taiwan](#)”. Under the rule of Mao Zedong China stagnated, with reform to “partly-[capitalist](#)” agenda China is one of the fastest-growing and leading exporter. This change in economic policy has not been echoed in political reform. The Communist Party reigns with tight control of politics and society broadly. Today, China invests heavily overseas and is engaged in “assertive foreign and defence policy far beyond East Asia”.

In [2018](#) the Communist Party abolished the two-term presidential limit, effectively allowing Xi Jinping to remain in office indefinitely. “President Xi rejects constitutional democracy and human rights as models for China, has imposed strict limits on freedom of expression, especially on social media..., [and] incarcerat[ed] thousands of Muslim Uighurs in brutal ‘re-education [camps](#)’”.



While China has the world's largest internet audience, the content that can be accessed is tightly restricted. Extensive filtering of media is known as the "Great Firewall" limiting access to foreign news and restricting [broadcasting](#).

Gender Equity

"As of December 2020, only 22.1% of indicators needed to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: key labour market indicators, such as the unemployment rate and gender pay gaps, information and communication technology skills and women in local governments. In addition, many areas – such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women's access to assets (including land) and gender and the environment – lack comparable methodologies for regular [monitoring](#)"

More recently China has removed its one-child policy and the limit has been increased to three children to assist in resolving its demographic challenges. To encourage more women to have children in March political advisers proposed that single and unmarried women have access to egg freezing and IVF. "Many women have been put off having more children or any at all due to the expense of child care and having to stop their careers, with gender discrimination still a key [hurdle](#)".