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Via Edgar

November 09, 2018

Division of Corporation Finance Office of Telecommunications U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission 100 F Street, NE Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: Wealthbridge Acquisition Limited Draft Registration Statement on Form S-1 Submitted September 24, 2018 CIK No. 0001753673

Dear SEC Officers:

On behalf of our client, Wealthbridge Acquisition Limited (the "Company"), we hereby provide a response to the comments issued in a letter dated October 16, 2018 (the "Staff's Letter") regarding the Company's draft Registration Statement on Form S-1 (the "Registration Statement"). Contemporaneously, we are submitting the amended draft Registration Statement via Edgar (the "Amended S-1").

In order to facilitate the review by the Commission's staff (the "Staff") of the Amended S-1, we have responded, on behalf of the Company, to the comments set forth in the Staff's Letter on a point-by-point basis. The numbered paragraphs set forth below respond to the Staff's comments and correspond to the numbered paragraph in the Staff's Letter.

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A limited liability partnership including professional corporations



Investment Criteria, page 2

1. Please revise your disclosure throughout the prospectus to clarify, if true, that the 80% fair market value requirement would no longer apply if you are delisted from Nasdaq.

Response: Disclosure has been added throughout the Amended S-1 in accordance with the Staff's comments.

2. We note your statement that you currently anticipate structuring your initial business combination so as to acquire 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses. We also note your disclosure that you may acquire less than 100% of such interests or assets in order to meet certain objectives. Please disclose whether management would consider entering into a business combination involving variable interest entities. If so, explain what this means and discuss the attendant risks of using such a structure.

Response: Disclosure has been added to the Prospectus Summary section on page 3, the Proposed Business section on page 51 and the Risk Factors section on page 32 of the Amended S-1 in accordance with the Staff's comments.

Management Operating and Investing Experience, page 4

3. Please revise to clarify, if true, that your executive officers will not necessarily remain with the company subsequent to effecting a business combination.

Response: Disclosure has been added to page 4 of the Amended S-1 and throughout the prospectus in accordance with the Staff's comments.

Emerging Growth Company Status and Other Information, page 5

4. We note your disclosure that you are a foreign private issuer, but are voluntarily choosing to register and report using domestic forms. Please highlight your foreign private issuer status in the subheading. Also provide risk factor disclosure of the different disclosure and reporting requirements (including no requirement to comply with the proxy rules in connection with an initial business acquisition) should you choose to follow the foreign private issuer disclosure regime. Lastly, address your foreign private issuer status under the subheading "Periodic Reporting and Audited Financial Statements" on page 57.

Response: The disclosure on page 5 of the Amended S-1 and throughout the prospectus has been revised to remove references indicating that we are a foreign private issuer. We expect to not be a foreign private issuer following the closing of our initial public offering because a majority of our assets will be held in the United States and a majority of our stockholders will be U.S. persons.

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Risk Factors, page 17

5. Please consider including risk factors specifically addressing risks associated with acquiring and operating a target business with its primary operation in China.

Response: The disclosure beginning on page 32 of the Amended S-1 has been revised in accordance with the Staff's comments.

Proposed Business, page 47

6. We note your disclosure regarding opportunities in the airline and general aviation industries in China, including favorable changes to the regulatory environment. To balance your disclosure and provide further context, please briefly discuss government regulations of these industries in China. In your discussion, please address the application of the Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industry to a potential business combination with an entity that operates in these industries in China.

Response: The disclosure on page 48 of the Amended S-1 has been revised in accordance with the Staff's comments.

7. We note that you cite to industry research for information and statistics regarding economic trends and market share in the global and Chinese aviation industries. Please provide us with marked copies of any materials that support these and other third party statements, clearly cross-referencing a statement with the underlying factual support. To the extent that any of these reports have been prepared specifically for this filing, file a consent from the party. We note, by way of example only, the Oxford Economics report and the Booz & Co. annual growth rate forecast referenced on page 47.

Response: The disclosure on pages 47 and 48 of the Amended S-1 has been revised in accordance with the Staff's comments. Supporting materials are attached as <u>Exhibit I</u> to this letter.

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General

8. Please supplementally provide us with copies of all written communications, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, that you, or anyone authorized to do so on your behalf, present to potential investors in reliance on Section 5(d) of the Securities Act, whether or not they retain copies of the communications.

Response: Neither the Company nor anyone on the Company's behalf has had any written communications with potential investors relating to the offering contemplated by the Registration Statement. If any such communications are made in reliance on Section 5(d), the Company will provide a copy of such communications to the Staff.

9. When you publicly file your registration statement, please revise your signature page at II-4 to indicate who will be signing in the capacity of principal accounting officer or controller. Please refer to Instruction 1 to the Signatures section on Form S-1.

Response: The disclosure on page II-4 of the Amended S-1 has been revised in accordance with the Staff's comments.

Please call me at 212-407-4866 if you would like additional information with respect to any of the foregoing. Thank you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Giovanni Caruso Giovanni Caruso Partner



Exhibit I. References

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China Country Commercial Guide

China - Aviation

This is a best prospect industry sector for this country. Includes a market

overview and trade data.

Last Published: 7/25/2017

Overview

Aircraft, Spacecraft, and related parts (HS Code 88) Unit: USD

millions

	2014	2015	2016
Total Exports	2,704	3,484	3,454
Total Imports	28,503	28,004	22,791
Imports from the U.S.	15,5 <mark>1</mark> 7	17,622	13,237
U.S. share of total imports	54%	63%	58%

Source: World Trade Atlas

China is the world's second largest and one of the world's fastest growing civil aviation markets. The industry has grown at double-digit rates for several years. Commercial opportunities in China's civil aviation market include commercial aircraft, engines and parts, MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul), airport, and general aviation,

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among others.

China's aviation industry is a national priority, and the Chinese government is expending significant resources to develop domestic manufacturing capabilities, build new airports, train new pilots, and increase domestic maintenance capacity. China is one of the largest overall export markets for U.S. aerospace products. The U.S. aviation sector exported \$13.2 billion products to China in 2016, accounting for 58 percent of China's total imports in the aviation sector.

In 2016, China's civil aviation transportation turnover reached a total of 96 billion tons km, passenger transport volume reached 490 million persons, and cargo transport volume reached 6.67 million tons; this was an increase of 12.8%, 11.8%, and 6%, respectively, from 2015. China's top three airlines—Air China, China Southern, and China Eastern—are already among the world's top 10 carriers in terms of passenger volume.

By the end of 2016, the number of civil aircraft in China increased from 4,554 to 5,037, and civil airports increased to 218. The number of airports able to accommodate passenger traffic in excess of 10 million persons reached 28. Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou occupy 26.2% of total passenger throughput in mainland China, of which Beijing reached 90 million and Shanghai's two airports reached 100 million in 2016. According to China's 13th Five Year Plan (2016 – 2020), China will have more than 260 civil airports by 2020.

By the end of 2016, the number of general aviation aircraft reached 1,472 and China had more than 300 general aviation airports. China currently has a total of 224 general aviation companies, with the total

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number of general aviation pilots at 2,524. There are currently 20 pilot training schools in China. By 2020, China plans to have 500 general aviation airports and more than 5,000 general aviation aircraft.

The expansion of China's aviation market creates both opportunities and challenges for U.S. companies. Commercial opportunities in the civil aviation market include final assembly and tier-one suppliers, small niche parts manufacturers, airport design and construction companies, MRO, and general aviation among others. However, since aerospace manufacturing is a national priority in China, U.S. companies may face substantial localization pressures or may be disadvantaged by government policies favoring local firms.

Leading Sub-Sectors

Aircraft Parts: Manufacture and Repair

Aircraft parts (HS Code 8803) Unit: USD millions

	2014	2015	2016
Total Imports	2,338	2,151	2,192
Imports from the U.S.	714	726	651
U.S. share of total imports	31%	34%	30%

Source: Global Trade Atlas

China is working to develop a globally competitive manufacturing industry. The industry sees strong growth in China's aviation sector over the long term.

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China's import market for aircraft parts and components exceeded \$2.19 billion in 2016, of which imports from the U.S. accounted for 30 percent. China's demand for aircraft parts can be attributed to a number of factors including increasing capacity utilization rate, the aging and expansion of China's aircraft fleet, and the domestic production and assembly of aircraft.

Boeing predicts China will need 5,110 new single-aisle airplanes through 2035. This sector is driven by growth in new carriers and low-cost airlines in developing and emerging markets, as well as continuous expansion in established airlines.

New Airplane Deliveries to China Through 2035				
Airplane type	Seats	Total deliveries	Dollar value	
Regional jets	90 and below	140	\$10B	
Single-aisle	90-230	5,110	\$535B	
Small wide-body	200-300	870	\$240B	
Medium wide- body	300-400	630	\$220B	
Large wide-body	400 and above	60	\$20B	

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	6,810	\$1.025 T
Total	 (17% of world	(17% of world
	total)	total)

Source: Boeing's China Current Market Outlook 2016

U.S. companies are important suppliers of aviation technology, services, and know-how and have committed significant resources to help China reduce its capacity constraints and fulfill a wide variety of training needs. The best immediate opportunity for U.S. companies will be in supplying parts for China's commercial aircraft fleet. It is the largest and best-established segment of China's aviation market and is currently dominated by western aircrafts with many U.S. suppliers. U.S. companies are also key partners for China's own commercial aircraft programs including the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China's (COMAC) ARJ21 regional jet and C919 narrow body civil aircraft and the Aviation Industry of China's (AVIC) MA700 m. U.S. companies also have much to offer as partners in developing China's fledgling general aviation industry.

China's domestic aircraft parts and assembly manufacturing sector is also growing. In addition to approximately 200 small aircraft parts manufacturers, there are also a number of regionally-based major manufacturers concentrated in Shanghai, Chengdu, Xi'an, Nanchang, Harbin, Shenyang, and Shijiazhuang. China's domestic manufacturing base is developing, as reflected by the commitments of large aircraft and engine manufactures to expand procurement in China over the long term. For example, over 8,000 Boeing airplanes fly throughout the world with integrated China-built parts and assemblies. China has components on every current Boeing commercial airplane model

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- the Next-Generation 737, 747, 767, 777, as well as the 787 Dreamliner. However, most highly technical and sophisticated parts will continue to be imported.

Opportunities

Airports

China currently has 218 civil aviation airports, including the world's second busiest in Beijing, with plans to expand aggressively to more than 260 airports by 2020. The following table shows China's top 28 airports with annual passenger throughput of 10 million or more.

	Pass	Passenger Throughput			
Airports	Rank	2016	2015	Year-to- Year %	
Total of All Chinese Airports		1,016,357,068	914,773,311	11.1	
Beijing/Capital	1	94,393,454	89,939,049	5.0	
Shanghai/Pudong	2	66,002,414	60,098,073	9.8	
Guangzhou/Baiyun	3	59,732,147	55,201,915	8.2	
Chengdu/Shuangliu	4	46,039,037	42,239,468	9.0	
Kunming/Changshui	5	41,980,339	37,523,098	11.9	
Shenzhen/Baoan	6	41,975,090	39,721,619	5.7	

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export.gov 7 39,090,865 3.5 Shanghai/Hongqiao 40,460,135 8 36,994,506 32,970,215 12.2 Xi'an/Xianyang 9 Chongqing/Jiangbei 35,888,819 32,402,196 10.8 10 31,594,959 28,354,435 11.4 Hangzhou/Xiaoshan 11 22,737,610 21,814,244 4.2 Xiamen/Gaoqi Nanjing/Lukou 12 22,357,998 19,163,768 16.7 Changsha/Huanghua 13 21,296,675 18,715,278 13.8 14 Wuhan/Tianhe 20,771,564 18,942,038 9.7 Zhengzhou/Xinzheng 15 20,763,217 17,297,385 20.0 16 20,505,038 18,202,085 12.7 Qingdao/Liuting 20,200,767 17 18,506,463 9.2 Urumqi/Diwobao Haikou/Meilan 18 18,803,848 16,167,004 16.3 19 16,191,930 7.3 Sanya/Fenghuang 17,369,550 20 Tianjin/Binhai 16,871,889 14,314,322 17.9 Harbin/Taiping 21 16,267,130 14,054,357 15.7 22 Dalian/Shuizhuizi 15,258,209 14,154,130 7.8 23 Guiyang/Longdongbao 15,105,225 13,244,982 14.0 Shenyang/Taoxian 24 14,967,228 12,680,118 18.0

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Jinan/Yaoqiang	25	11,616,914	9,520,887	22.0
Fuzhou/Changle	26	11,606,446	10,887,292	6.6
Nanning/Wuxu	27	11,559,860	10,393,728	11.2
Lanzhou/Zhongchuan	28	10,897,025	8,009,040	36.1
Subtotal		804,017,093		

(Source: CAAC website)

The airport system at present is highly concentrated, with top airports suffering from major congestion. The top three airports -Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou - account for 26.2 percent of all traffic, while the top 28 airports with annual passenger throughput over 10 million handle 79.1 percent of total traffic nationwide. Local industry estimates indicate that about 25 percent of China's airports are already at or near capacity.

According to the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC)'s 13th Five Year Plan (2016 – 2020), China will continue major new airports' construction including Beijing New Airport (the largest new airport project under construction) and start 44 new airport construction projects including Chengdu New Airport (the 2nd largest new airport project in China). This presents tremendous opportunities for U.S. companies to sell equipment and services from airport design and construction to air traffic management and environmental consulting.

Qualified companies can bid for design, consultation, surveillance, management, and construction of designated civil airport projects. In

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particular, companies that provide the following equipment and services to airport development have great opportunities: airport design, green construction, energy efficiency equipment, airport security equipment, ground support and terminal related equipment, and airport management.

General Aviation (GA)

In China, airspace is tightly controlled by the Chinese military and the airspace classification system does not segment out its GA air activities. Strict military control over roughly 70 percent of all Chinese airspace is the largest single factor limiting growth of this industry. GA is still underdeveloped in China in terms of aircraft numbers, professionals, and facilities.

China is a growing market for business aircraft, helicopters, and other general aviation aircrafts. By the end of 2016, China had 1,472 general aviation aircrafts, more than 300 general aviation airports, and a total of 224 general aviation companies. The total number of general aviation pilots reached 2,524; and pilot training schools reached 20.

Although the total number of GA companies, the size of the fleet, and flight hours are still relatively small, the potential importance of this industry to the Chinese economy in the long-term has led aircraft OEMs and Chinese government officials to devote significant resources towards capacity-building for general aviation. According to CAAC, Chinese GA OEMs located in Guangdong, Shandong, Hunan, Henan, Hebei, Liaoning, Chongqing, and other provinces have put into operation 17 types of GA aircraft and helicopters that are in line with airworthiness standards. China has initially formed a GA

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industry structure that includes GA equipment manufacturing, GA operation, maintenance, GA airport construction, air traffic control services, and financial services.

The government has committed to gradually open access to lowaltitude airspace and streamline the examination, approval, and record-keeping requirements for general aviation flights. A welcome change came in November 2010 when civilian and military authorities issued a joint reform document calling for liberalization of low altitude airspace under 4,000 meters (13,000 feet), setting the goal of opening up airspace below 3,000 meters by 2020. There is a three phase plan to deregulate G.A. airspace, beginning in pilot cities of Shenyang, Guangzhou, Hainan Island, Changchun, Tangshan, Xi'an, Qingdao, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Kunming, Chongqing. The plan is currently in Phase Two, with airspace under 1,000m now accessible to General Aviation aircrafts in these cities.

Since then, GA has been developing at a fast pace with new players joining the market and local governments getting involved. GA has big market potential driven by the state and local economic development plans, public demand for business jets, and the need for public services and individual recreation. Recent GA progress has been made on loosening regulations on low altitude airspace to enable safe and efficient operations of small aircraft and on simplifying permitting procedures for general and business aviation operations.

CAAC announced its 13th Five Year Plan on General Aviation Development. By 2020, China plans to have more than 5,000 general aviation aircrafts and 500 general aviation airports, and annual flight hours will reach 2 million hours. To facilitate that expansion, it has

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lowered the approval level for airports from the central government to the provincial governments, and it will encourage private investment in building airports.

A plan is in place to free up more airspace, gradually raising the observation altitude, under which pilots need not file a restrictive flight plan, to 3,000 meters (9,840 feet) from 1,000 meters (3,280 feet). Those parameters are more in line with international convention. Massive changes to China's general aviation infrastructure and policies are ahead after May 2016 initiatives announced by the Chinese State Council. In acknowledging that general aviation is vital to the country's transportation system and is just as important as commercial aviation, the State Council named general aviation the next engine to drive the Chinese economy.

Helicopters

With the rise of the GA market, China could become the fastestgrowing helicopter market in the world. For a country similar in geographical size to the United States, China currently operates comparatively few helicopters, most of which are built abroad. But with demands growing in both military and civil sectors, change is on the horizon for China's relatively small helicopter industry. The main civil helicopters are supplied by Airbus Helicopters, Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, Bell Helicopters, Agustawestland Helicopters, Russian Helicopters, Robinson Helicopter, and Kaman Helicopter. The major local suppliers are AVIC Helicopters, AVIC Harbin Aircraft Industry Group (AVIC HAIG), and AVIC Changhe Aircraft Industry Corporation (AVIC CAIC). The Chinese government has loosened its control on helicopter manufacturing to allow local private firms and foreign companies to

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cooperate in developing and manufacturing civil helicopters. For example, in 2013, Chongqing Helicopter Investment Co. acquired Enstrom Helicopter Corporation and entered the Chinese market.

As of 2016, China's fleet of civil helicopters reached more than 700 in total. Over the next ten years, China's civil helicopter needs are expected to rise to about 1,500 helicopters. China has realized the importance of helicopters for disaster relief work and medical rescues, and the country has become a bright spot in the struggling helicopter industry. The growing Chinese economy provides a huge potential market for helicopters of all classes. Below is a partial list of best sales prospects:

Air Data & Inertial Reference	Fuel hydraulics
System (ADIRS)	Fuel System
Airfield buses	Fuel Tank Inserting System
Automatic Flight Control System	High Lift System
(AFCS)	Hydraulic System
Auxiliary power unit, door system	Integrated flight deck panel
Avionics	Integrated Supervise &
Bearings	Control System
Baggage sorting systems and	Interior components
handling equipment	Landing gear
Baggage x-ray machines	Lighting equipment
Crew seats	On-board Maintenance
Composite Materials	System
De-icers/ Refuellers	Oxygen fuelling vehicles
Electric power system	Radio remote control
Emergency evacuation equipment	apparatus

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Engine vibration monitoring system	Runway friction testers
Flight Data Recording System	Pilot training
Flight Control Actuation System	Signalling & Safety equipment
Flight deck control suite	for airfields
Fire fighting vehicles	Telecommunication and
Fire protection equipment	Navigation System
Food loaders	Towing tractors
	Turbofan Engines
	Windshield heater control &
	wiper system
	Windshields and opening
	windows

Close aviation partnership between the U.S. and China continues to flourish. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) have had a close partnership for many years. The American Chamber of Commerce China-affiliated U.S.-China Aviation Cooperation Program (ACP) brings together U.S. industry and government agencies from both countries, notably CAAC, FAA, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, the U.S. Embassy, and the U.S. Transportation Security Administration, in a unique and active forum for bilateral cooperation. Efforts to reduce constraints on the healthy and sustainable development of civil aviation in China have been largely successful.

U.S. firms without an existing China presence may want to consider hiring a local distributor or representative. Such partners generally help establish access to decision makers and gain timely commercial

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information about the market. They also traditionally leverage personal connections to promote U.S. products and develop sales leads. While this is a common global practice, successful exporters comment on the need to invest significant time and attention to maintaining and managing relationships with Chinese partners. Some U.S. firms decide to enter into a Joint Venture (JV) relationship with Chinese partners, exchanging technological know-how for market access. This should only be done after significant due-diligence and cost/benefit analysis.

U.S. firms often use training programs to establish productive partnerships with Chinese clients. Industry associations such as the U.S.-China Aviation Cooperation Program (ACP) can serve as valuable vehicles for American firms to leverage similar opportunities.

Challenges

While the trend to reduce barriers on the sustainable development of civil aviation in China has been largely successful, challenges remain. Further systematic efforts are needed to open up and modernize China's airspace system, reduce inefficiencies and congestion, realize environmental benefits from the adoption of new technologies and procedures, and accommodate growth.

Reforming China's Airspace System and Improving Operational Efficiency

Reforming China's national airspace management system is critical to meeting China's aviation growth, enabling improved system efficiencies and reducing the environmental impact of the aviation industry.

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The surge in air traffic has significantly increased demands on the country's large and complex airspace system. Although the system has a world-class safety record and continues to grow in passenger and cargo aircraft operations, it exhibits signs of stress, including persistent delays at airports nationwide and a continuing shortage of slots. These delays and slot shortages are due primarily to the limits placed on the use of China's national airspace for civil aviation purposes, inefficiencies in airspace operations, capacity management that relies on a command and control structure, and ripple effects from the resulting congested airspace when arriving at or departing from airports.

Trade Events

Air Show China 2018 (http://www.airshow.com.cn/en) Nov. 6-11, 2018 • Zhuhai, China • China International Aviation & Aerospace Exhibition (Airshow China or Zhuhai Airshow) is the only international aerospace trade show in China endorsed by the Chinese central government. It features the display of real-size products, trade talks, technological exchange and flying display. Since 1996, the show has been successfully held in Zhuhai in every even-number year for 10 sessions.

2017 China Civil Aviation Development Forum

May 25 - 26, 2017 Beijing

China Civil Aviation Forum (http://www.ccadf.cn) is designed to serve as a high-level communication platform for global aviation leaders. It is hosted by the Civil Aviation Administration of China and organized by the Civil Aviation Management Institute of China. It focuses on long-term trends and hot issues and discusses strategies for the development of civil aviation industry. Since its beginning, the forums

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have proved a series of success, greatly promoting communication among the aviation communities at home and abroad.

China Helicopter Expo (http://www.helicopter-china-expo.com) September 14 - 17, 2017 Tianjin

China International General Aviation Convention

(http://www.gashow.cn) (CIGAC)

October, 2017 Xi'an, China

Sanctioned by Chinese State Council in 2009, China International General Aviation Convention (CIGAC) is so far the largest general aviation event of its kind in China. CIGAC is held biennially in Xi'an featuring a spectrum of Air Show and Static Display, Exhibition of Aviation Equipment and Accessories, Summit and Seminars, and Project Promotion Session together with a series of Signing Ceremonies.

Web Resources

Government Authorities Civil Aviation Administration of China (http://www.caac.gov) (CAAC) Air Traffic Management Bureau (http://www.atmb.net.cn): Center of Aviation Safety Technology (http://www.castc.org.cn)

Airlines

Air China (http://www.airchina.com.cn/en) China Eastern Airlines (http://en.ceair.com) China Southern Airlines (http://www.csair.com/en) Hainan Airlines (http://www.hnair.com) Sichuan Airlines (http://www.scal.com.cn)

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Xiamen Airlines (http://www.xiamenair.com.cn) Shenzhen Airlines (http://www.shenzhenair.com)

Aircraft Manufacturers

Aviation Industry Corporation of China (http://www.avic.com.cn) (AVIC) Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China (http://www.comac.cc) (COMAC)

MRO Facilities

Aircraft Maintenance and Engineering Corporation (http://www.ameco.com.cn) (AMECO) Guangzhou Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Co (https://itaisinternationaltrademy.sharepoint.com/personal/silas_dustin_trade_gov/Documents/Documents/ •%09www.gameco.com.cn). (GAMECO) Shanghai Technologies Aerospace Co. (http://www.staero.aero/starco.html) (STARCO) Taikoo Aircraft Engineering Company Limited (http://www.taeco.com) (TAECO) MTU Maintenance (http://www.mtuzhuhai.com/en) (Zhuhai) Sichuan Services Aero-Engine Maintenance Company (http://www.snecma.com/chengdu) (SSAMC):

Aircraft Trading Companies

China Aviation Supplies Corporation (http://www.casc.com.cn/en) (CASC)

Other

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CAAC news (http://www.caacnews.com.cn) ACP (http://www.uschinaacp.co) U.S. Commercial Service Contact for Aviation Sector

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U.S. Consulate in Shenyang Dongmei Sun, Commercial Specialist (86 24) 2322-1198; dongmei.sun@trade.gov (mailto:dongmei.sun@trade.gov)

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How to Export (/How-to-Export)

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Customized Services (/services)

Services for U.S. Exporters (/services) Plan and Assess (/Plan-and-Assess) https://www.export.gov/apex/article2?id=China-Aviation

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Market Intelligence (/Market-Intelligence)

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Trade Problems (/Help-with-Trade-Problems)

Get Help with Trade Problems (/Help-with-Trade-Problems) Report a Foreign Trade Barrier (/Report-a-Trade-Barrier) Foreign Trade Remedies (/Foreign-Trade-Remedies) Foreign Safeguard Activity Involving U.S. Exports (/Foreign-Safeguard-Actions) U.S. Products Subject to AD/CVD Measures (/Foreign-Anti-Dumping-Actions)

FAQs (/Export-FAQs)

Boards (/Boards)

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