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SHANGHAI BASIC FACTS



2018



ZHONGXI BOOK COMPANY

Shanghai

Located in eastern China, on the estuary of Yangtze River and facing the Pacific Ocean, Shanghai covers an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers and, at last count, had a population of 24.1833 million.

As China's largest economic center, Shanghai's per capita GDP was US\$18,450 in 2017, equivalent to that of a medium developed country or region. The city is at the forefront of the country's reform and opening-up policy and a forerunner in innovation. A total of 625 multinational companies have set up their regional headquarters in the city along with 426 foreign-funded R&D centers. Shanghai is also one of the world's financial centers. The total transactions in Shanghai's financial markets was 1,428.44 trillion yuan in 2017, with trading volume of several products ranked top in the global markets. A center for RMB products, which is compatible to RMB internationalization, has been set up.

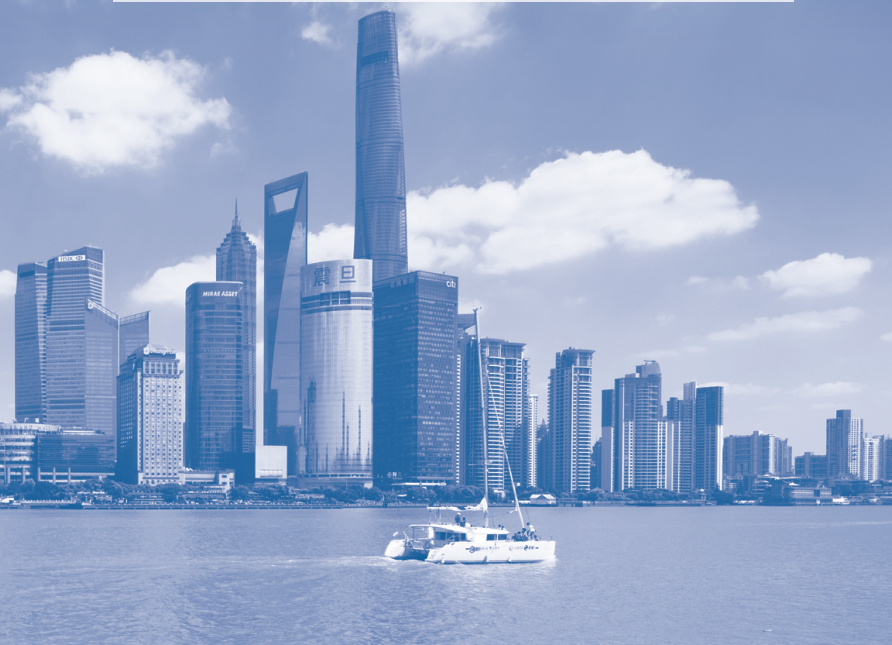
The city is an important international shipping center. Shanghai ports handled 750.5079 million tons of goods in 2017. The volume of international containers handled at local ports reached 40.2331 million TEUs, ranking first in the world for eight consecutive years. In 2017, 760,400 flights took off or



landed at Shanghai Pudong and Hongqiao international airports. Inbound and outbound passenger traffic totaled 111.8852 million visits. As a world famous tourist attraction and an international cultural exchange center, Shanghai received 8.7301 million foreign tourists in 2017. It boasts 125 museums, 24 public libraries and more than 210 performance troupes. Shanghai hosted 61 international sports events in 2017.

The city, meanwhile, is striving to become a technology innovation center of global influence. Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center is spearheading China's technology innovation. In 2017, domestically developed C919 jumbo jet made its maiden flight in Shanghai. The same year, 172 technology enterprises had listed on the technology and innovation board at Shanghai Equity Exchange.

As the host city of 2010 World Expo, Shanghai has always strived to realize the goal of "Better City, Better Life." It remains committed on four target areas—service, manufacturing, shopping and culture. By 2035, Shanghai aims to become an excellent global and socialist modern metropolis, an international center for economics, finance, trade, shipping, technology and innovation, while retaining its humanistic and eco-friendly character.



The City Emblem

The design of the city emblem of Shanghai was approved by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress in 1990. The triangle emblem consists of graphics of a white magnolia flower, a large junk and a propeller. The propeller symbolizes the continuous advancement of the city; the large junk, one of the oldest vessels plying the Shanghai harbor, represents the long history of the port; and the large junk is set against a background of a white magnolia flower blossoming in the early spring, symbolizing the vitality of the city.



The City Flower

—White Magnolia

In 1986, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress passed a resolution to adopt the white magnolia as the city flower. White magnolia is among the few spring heralding flowers in the Shanghai area. It is in full blossom in the early spring and before the Qingming Festival, which usually falls on April 5 every year. The flower has large and white petals. Therefore, the flower is hired to personify the pioneering and enterprising spirit of the city.



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SHANGHAI BASIC FACTS 2018

Advisers: Zhu Yonglei, Xu Wei, Zhou Ya

Editors-in-Chief: Su Rongjuan, Tang Huihao

Deputy Editors-in-Chief: Yin Xin, Qian Fei, Chen Yongqi

Editorial Board Member: Cao Meifang



History of Shanghai

- Origin of “Shen” and “Hu”
- Founding of the City
- Modern Age
- Historic Transformation



● Origin of “Shen” and “Hu”

Shanghai is called in Chinese “Hu” for short and “Shen” as a nickname. About 6,000 years ago, the western part of today’s Shanghai had already dried up into land and its eastern part became a piece of land about 2,000 years ago. During the Spring-Autumn and Warring States Periods (770-221 BC), this area was once the fief of Huang Xie, the Chun Shen Governor of the State of Chu. So, “Shen” comes from the title of the governor. During the Jin Dynasty (4th-5th centuries), fishermen created a bamboo-woven fishing tool called “Hu.” By combining the name of the fishing tool and the then term for estuary of big rivers, they coined a Chinese character “Hu” to name the place as it sits at the mouth of the Yangtze River, the longest river in China, and later it was shortened as “Hu.”

● Founding of the City

The Shanghai area was under the administration of Huating



County (the Songjiang District of today) in AD 751. The upper stream of the Songjiang River clogged in 991, causing the coastal line to move eastward and stranding vessel traffic. In-bounding vessels had to anchor on the “river mouth of Shanghai,” a branch of Songjiang River which is now the Bund and Shiliupu Dock section of the Huangpu River. In 1267, Shanghai Town was set up on the west bank of the Huangpu River. In 1292, the then central government of the Yuan Dynasty approved the establishment of Shanghai County in this area, which has been widely deemed as the official beginning of the city of Shanghai.

● Modern Age

In the 16th century (or the middle period of the Ming Dynasty), Shanghai has become the national center of textile and handicraft industry. In 1685, the central government of the Qing Dynasty set up its customs office in Shanghai. In the mid-19th century, the city evolved into a major trading port. On May 27, 1949, Shanghai was liberated by

the People's Liberation Army of the Communist Party of China from the Kuomintang rule and began a new chapter in the history of the development of New China.

● Historic Transformation

Shanghai has undergone a historic transformation since its liberation on May 27, 1949. In the past more than 60 years, the city has seen remarkable progress in its economic and social development. Particularly, since the Chinese government adopted the reform and opening up policy in 1978, Shanghai has made outstanding achievements in building itself into a megalopolis. Entering the 21st Century, Shanghai persisted on its innovation-driven development and economic restructuring and upgrading. The city is opening up a new prospect to turn itself into one of the world's economic, financial, trade, shipping and technology innovation centers and a modern international metropolis.



Geographic Location and Natural Conditions

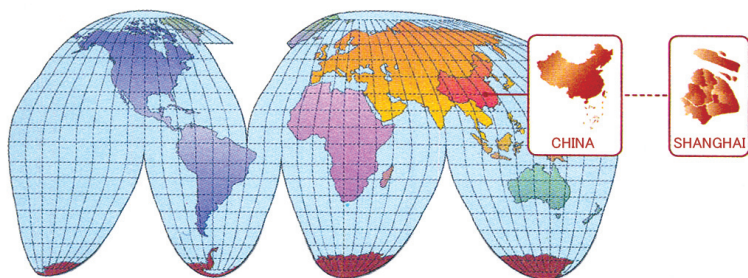
- Geographic Location
- Climate
- Land Area
- Water Resources
- Topographic Features
- Administrative Divisions

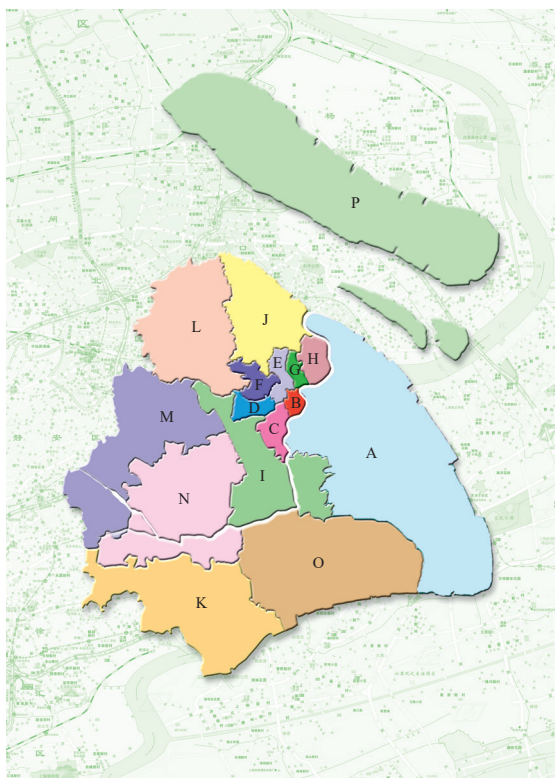
● Geographic Location

Shanghai is situated at $31^{\circ} 14'$ north latitude and $121^{\circ} 29'$ east longitude, right on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean and holding the east coastal line of the Asian Continent. Bordering on Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces on the west, Shanghai is washed by the East China Sea on the east and Hangzhou Bay on the south. North of the city, the Yangtze River pours into the East China Sea. It is situated at the center of China's coastal line. Thanks to its advantageous geographic location, Shanghai has become an excellent sea and river port, boasting easy accesses to a vast hinterland.



○ Shanghai's Location in the World Map





○ Map of Shanghai

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Ⓐ Pudong New Area | Ⓑ Huangpu District |
| Ⓒ Xuhui District | Ⓓ Changning District |
| Ⓔ Jing'an District | Ⓕ Putuo District |
| Ⓖ Hongkou District | Ⓗ Yangpu District |
| Ⓘ Minhang District | Ⓙ Baoshan District |
| Ⓚ Jinshan District | Ⓛ Jiading District |
| Ⓜ Qingpu District | Ⓝ Songjiang District |
| Ⓞ Fengxian District | Ⓟ Chongming District |

● Climate

With a pleasant northern subtropical maritime monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with the summer and winter. In 2017, the average annual temperature was 17.7 degrees Celsius. The city had 1,809.2 hours of sunshine, 259 frost-free days and a total precipitation of 1,388.8 millimeters. More than 81% of the rainfall came between April and October.

○ Shanghai's Average Monthly Temperature and Precipitation in 2017

Month	Average Temperature (C)	Average Monthly Precipitation(mm)
January	6.8	62.9
February	6.8	20.6
March	10.4	75.7
April	17.1	93.3
May	21.9	72.8
June	24.0	158.3
July	31.9	37.6
August	29.5	32.4
September	29.4	319.5
October	19.3	96.9
November	19.3	96.9
December	7.1	20.2



● Land Area

At the end of 2017, the city had a total area of 6,340.5 square kilometers, 0.06% of China's total territory. The city has three islands —Chongming, Changxing and Hengsha — under its jurisdiction and Chongming Island is the third largest island in China.

● Water Resources

Most of the rivers in Shanghai, including the Suzhou Creek, Chuanyang River and Dianpu River, are tributaries of the Huangpu River. Winding through the downtown area of the city, the ice-free Huangpu River is the main waterway in the Shanghai area. The city's largest lake is Dianshan Lake.

● Topographic Features

Except for a few hills lying in the southwest corner, most parts of the Shanghai area belong to the alluvial plain of the Yangtze River Delta region. The average sea-level elevation is about 4 meters. The land slopes slightly downward east to west. The highest point within Shanghai is Dajin Hill which has a sea-level elevation of 103.4 meters.

● Administrative Divisions

In 1949, Shanghai was divided into 20 urban districts and 10 suburban districts. After several adjustments, Shanghai had 16 districts at the end of 2017. There were 107 towns, two townships, 105 sub-district committees, 4,253 neighborhood committees and 1,590 villagers' committees in the city.



Population and Employment

- Population
- Population Changes
- Life Expectancy
- Age Structure
- Education Level
- Expatriates
- Employment

● Population

Due to the constant inflow of people from other parts of the country, the population in Shanghai keeps growing. When Shanghai was turned into a city, it had a population of less than 100,000. By the end of 1949, the year when Shanghai was liberated, the figure rose to 5.2 million. At the end of 2017 the population of long-term residents reached 24.1970 million, including 14.3950 million permanent residents and 9.8020 million from other parts of the country.

● Population Changes

The city's population of permanent residents saw a birth rate of 7.8‰, a mortality rate of 12.15‰ and a natural growth rate of -0.6‰ in 2017.

● Life Expectancy

In 2017, the average life expectancy of local permanent residents stood at 83.37 years – 80.98 for males and 85.85 for females, about the level in developed countries.

● Age Structure

The sixth national census revealed that Shanghai is home to a population of 23.0191 million people in 2010. Among the total, 8.6% of the city's long-term residents, or 1.9856 million, were aged 0 to 14; 81.3%, or 18.7037 million were aged 15 to 64; 10.1%, or 2.3298 million aged 65 and above.

● Education Level

According to the sixth national census conducted in 2010, 5.0531 million of the city's long-term residents received education at college level and above. There were 4.8261 million long-term residents with high school education, 8.393 million with middle school education and 3.1156 million with primary school education. In 2017, 99.9% of school-age children attended the nine-year compulsory education.

● Expatriates

Shanghai has become one of the rendezvous of expatriates in China, attracting a large number of foreigners with its international atmosphere and multi-culture environment. According to the sixth national census, the number of expatriates living in Shanghai and registered in the census reached 208,300 in 2010. Among them, foreigners, totaling 143,200 people, accounted for 68.7%, while the rest 31.3% were Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan residents, totaling 65,100 people. Among them 19,300 expats in Shanghai are from Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 910 from Macau Special Administrative Region and another 44,900 from Taiwan.



● Employment

Shanghai's employment and labor forces scale continued to expand. The city created 579,000 new jobs in 2017 and successfully helped 12,628 people start their own businesses. By the end of 2017, the city registered an unemployed population of 220,600 people, with an unemployment rate of 3.9%.

Meanwhile, Shanghai keeps perfecting its recruitment system. By the end of 2017, 1,011 people has been selected via the national-level "Recruitment Program of Global Experts" and 798 people qualified for the Shanghai-level selection. The city also offered vocational training for 1.0684 million people in 2017, including 495,600 migrant workers. High-skilled workers accounted for 32% of the total labor.



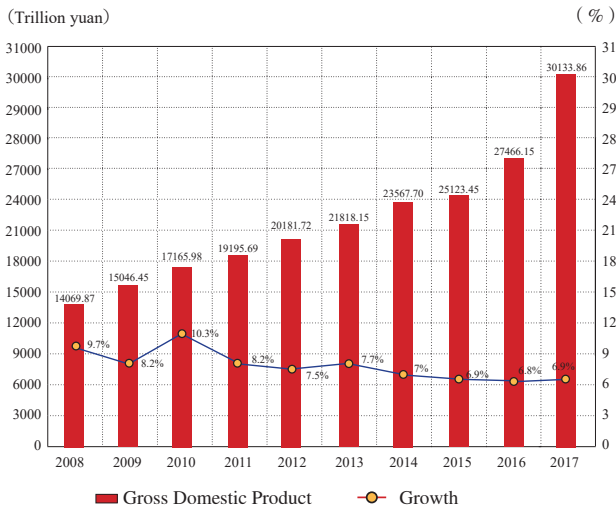
Economic Strength

- Economic Growth
- Economic Strength
- Fiscal Revenue
- One Day in Shanghai
- Shanghai's Contribution
to the Nation
- Economic Structure
- Service Sector
- Industrial Sector
- Agricultural Sector

● Economic Growth

In 2017, following the requirements of being the leader of the country’s reform and opening-up drive and innovative development, Shanghai made progress in promoting innovation as the propeller of development and restructuring the economy. Shanghai continued to improve people’s livelihood. The city’s GDP totaled 3.013386 trillion yuan, up 6.9% over the previous year in terms of comparable prices.

○ Gross Domestic Product



● Economic Strength

The city’s per capita GDP, calculated by the long-term resident population and the then exchange rate, jumped over the US\$5,000 mark in 2004 and surged above the US\$10,000 mark in 2009. In 2017, it reached US\$18,450, up 5.1% compared with the year-ago level, about the level of a medium-developed country or region.

● Fiscal Revenue

The city's fiscal revenue has witnessed constant growth. It stood at only 16.922 billion yuan in 1978 when China initiated the reform and opening-up policy. In 2017, Shanghai's local budget revenue amounted to 664.226 billion yuan, 9.1% higher than the previous year.

● One Day in Shanghai

Indicator	Unit	Amount
GDP	billion yuan	8.256
Local budget revenue	billion yuan	1.820
Commodity sales volume	billion yuan	30.993
Retail sales of consumer goods	billion yuan	3.241
Imports and exports	billion	16.353
Actual amount of foreign direct investment	million US dollars	46.5973
Cargo handled at local ports	million tons	2.0562
Number of inbound international tourists	visits	23,900
Passengers traffic of local airports	visits	306,500
Passengers traffic of public transport	million rides	17.9370
Power consumption	million kilowatt-hours	418

● Shanghai's Contribution to the Nation

Shanghai plays an important role in the nation's social and economic development as the international metropolis-oriented city is striving to lead the growth of the Yangtze River Delta region. With only 0.06% of the nation's land area, Shanghai contributed 3.6% of China's GDP. The value of imports and exports via Shanghai Customs accounted for 21.5% of the nation's total.

Shanghai is committed to building its strategic advantage and elevate its reputation in four target areas: its service, manufacturing,

shopping and culture. Firstly, Shanghai will pay more emphasis on its service, improve its capacity to serve economy and strengthen its leadership as an economic center. Secondly, Shanghai will not only inherit time-honored brands, but also develop new brands, strive to develop high-end manufacturing and improve products’ quality, popularity and reputation. Thirdly, Shanghai will create a more convenient shopping environment, gather abundant international brands, build famous shopping areas with characteristics, seize the opportunity of the first China International Import Expo to turn Shanghai into a desirable shopping paradise. Last but not least, Shanghai will take full advantage of its Red Culture, local culture and Jiangnan culture to develop competitive and influential cultural industry, support cultural exhibition, performances, cultural market development and enhance its cultural leadership.

○ Shanghai’s Proportion in the Nation’s Total (2017)

Indicators	Unit	National	Shanghai	Shanghai’s Proportion (%)
GDP	trillion yuan	82.7122	3.013386	3.6
Added value of the third industry	trillion yuan	42.7032	2.078347	4.9
General public budget revenue	trillion yuan	17.2567	0.664226	3.8
Retail sales of consumer goods	trillion yuan	36.6262	1.183027	3.2
Fixed-assets investment	trillion yuan	64.1238	0.724660	1.1
Investment in real estate industry	trillion yuan	10.9799	0.385653	3.5
Imports and exports	trillion yuan	27.7923	5.969024	21.5
Technical contract transaction volume	trillion yuan	1.3424	0.086753	6.5

● Economic Structure

The city has strengthened supply-side reform and upgraded its economic structure.

The ratio of the city’s primary, secondary and tertiary industry

stood at 0.3 : 30.7 : 69.0 in 2017. The second industry posted strongest growth rate since 2011, registering an annual jump of 6.8%. The gross output value of six key industries increased a yearly 9%, among which the auto manufacturing and electronic information products manufacturing surged 19.4% and 7.6% respectively, contributing more than 70% of the city's total. Shanghai continued to see more economic growth points. The news products sector posted strong increase. The output of industrial robot soared an annual 89.7% while that of SUV manufacturing rose 79.6%. The service industry maintained a steady increase. Total commodity sales jumped 12%, 4.1 percentage points faster than the year before. The cargo turnover bucked the downward trend in the first half of the year and went up 29.3%. The turnover of Shanghai Stock Exchange edged up 1.9%, a reverse from a decrease.

In terms of demand structure, consumption, investment and exports played bigger roles in boosting the economy. The internal demand is rising steadily while the external demand pickup up dramatically. In 2017, the total retail sales of consumer goods rose 8.1% annually, among which telecommunication equipment, cosmetics and sports and recreation facilities rose 50.7%, 23.6% and 23.2% respectively. The fixed-assets investment and exports grew 7.3% and 8.4% respectively.

In terms of the ownership structure, the growth of the non-public economic sector outpaced that of the public economic sector as the environment for start-up businesses continued to improve. In 2017, the non-public economic sector realized an added value of 1.547374 trillion yuan, up 6.8% from the previous year and accounting for 51.4% of the city's economy.

● Service Sector

The service industry continues to play a bigger role. In 2017, the added value of the service industry rose 7.5% annually, accounting for 69.0% of the city's GDP. The growth pace of transport, storage and post service and information transfer, software, information technology services accelerated, up 5.7 and 3.8 percentage points compared with



the year before. The growth of modern service industries was faster than traditional ones. The total output of leasing industry, software and information industry and culture, sports and entertainment industry surged 18.2%, 16.8% and 15.1% respectively.

○ Transport

Shanghai is one of the country's most important transport hubs. In 2017, Shanghai handled 972.5726 million tons of cargo, up 9.7% from a year earlier. The passenger volume departed from Shanghai totaled 208.5561 million passengers, a yearly increase of 6.6%.

Shanghai further strengthened its status as an international shipping center and improved the shipping service. In 2017, Shanghai ports handled 750.5079 million tons of cargo, one of the largest in the world. The volume of containers Shanghai ports handled amounted to 40.2331 million TEUs, ranking top in the world for the eighth consecutive year. About 46.7% of the incoming containers were transhipped. Among the figure, about 7.7% were transhipped

to overseas ports. A total of 760,400 flights took off or landed at Shanghai's Pudong International and Hongqiao International airports in 2017, a yearly growth of 2.5%. The passenger traffic of the two airports totaled 111.8852 million, up 5.1%, among which 37.9434 million visits were traveled to or returned from overseas destinations, an increase of 4.0% year on year.

Shanghai's cruise business accelerated in 2017. Throughout the year, the city harbored 512 cruise ships. Among them, 482 ships set Shanghai as their home port. The passenger traffic of local ports increased by 2.7% to 2.9729 million.

As the residents' main transport method, Shanghai's public transport is fast, convenient and economical. The total length of the city's Metro system reached 666.40 kilometers. The bus-only lane was 350 kilometers (excluding the length of tram). Public transport handled a total of 17.9370 million of passenger traffic on average each day, among which 9.6932 million were made via Metro each day. The city had 17,500 public buses.

○ Sister Ports

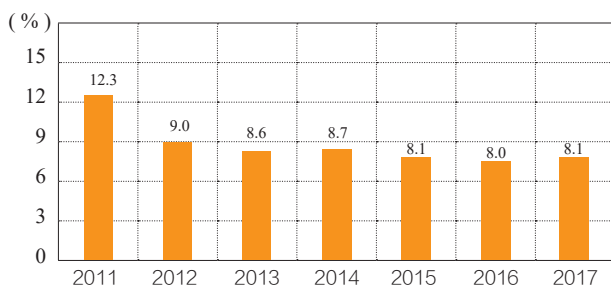
Shanghai has more than 20 sister ports, including Osaka and Yokohama of Japan; Seattle, New Orleans, New York City and New Jersey of the United States; Antwerp of Belgium and Marseilles of France. The city has opened special cargo routes to major international ports.

○ Post and Telecommunications

In 2017, Shanghai's post industry revenue was 71.187 billion yuan, up 26.2% from the previous year. Telecom sector saw its business volume increased by 40.3% to 69.471 billion yuan.

By the end of 2017, Shanghai had 5.79 million residential fiber optic users. The average bandwidth exceeded 100M. The average download speed reached 20.52M. 4G users reached 23.88 million, 5.15 million more compared to the end of the year before. IPTV had 3.17 million users, up 870,000 from the end of the previous year.

○ Growth Rate of Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (%)



○ Retail

In 2017, Shanghai's commodity sales totaled 11.31 trillion yuan, up 12.0% over the previous year. Wholesale sales jumped a yearly 12.4% to 10.24 trillion yuan. Retail sales of consumer products rose by 8.1% to reach 1.183027 trillion yuan and among the total, retail sales at online shops stood at 143.749 billion yuan, up 9.6% year on year. It took up 12.2% of the total retail sales of consumer products. Consumption in culture, tourism, health and green industries rose rapidly.

○ Finance industry

Shanghai has accelerated its pace in building the city into an international financial center over the past years, attracting various types of financial institutions and maintaining a fast pace in developing security, insurance, futures and other financial industries. In 2017, the sector realized an added value of 533.054 billion yuan, up 11.8% over the previous year. The Global Association of Central Counterparties (CCP12) registered in Shanghai as a non-profit organization. China Insurance Investment Company Ltd opened in Shanghai.

At the end of 2017 Shanghai had a total of 1,491 financial institutions, including 623 monetary and financial service units, 403 capital market service units and 389 insurance companies. At the end of 2017, among all kinds of financial institutions, foreign financial institutions reached 251.

In 2017, the trade value of Shanghai's financial market reached 1,428.44 trillion yuan, up 5.3% from a year ago. The total turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange amounted to 306.39 trillion yuan, 7.9% higher than the volume recorded in the year ago period. The turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange was 89.93 trillion yuan, a yearly rise of 5.8%. The inter-bank market's turnover was 997.77 trillion yuan, a jump of 3.9% year on year. Shanghai Gold Exchange traded a total of 9.76 trillion yuan, a yearly growth of 11.9%. Deposits and loans continued to increase. By the end of 2017, deposits of local and foreign currencies from domestic or foreign financial institutions in Shanghai reached 11.246174 trillion yuan, 195.076 billion yuan more compared with the amount at the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans amounted to 6.718201 trillion yuan, 719.976 billion yuan more compared with the amount at the beginning of the year.

In 2017, the city's premium revenue totaled 158.710 billion yuan, up 3.8% from the previous year. Among them, premium revenue of property insurance rose by 17.5% to 48.267 billion yuan. The total insurance indemnity amounted to 54.893 billion yuan, an increase of 3.8%.





Auto Shanghai 2017

○ Real Estate

In 2017, Shanghai saw 385.653 billion yuan of investment flown into the real estate sector, up 4.0% on an annual basis. Within the year, 153.6225 million square meters of new houses started construction, up 1.7%, and 33.8756 million square meters were completed, up 32.8%. Houses with a combined floor area of 16.9160 million square meters were sold, sliding 37.5%. Of the sold, 13.4162 million square meters were residential housing, down 33.6%.

○ Convention and Exhibition Sector

In 2017, the city hosted 1,020 exhibitions, involving a total exhibition area of 17.6986 million square meters, up 10.1% compared with a year ago. The number of international exhibitions reached 293, with a total exhibition area of 13.2916 million square meters, up 12.9% year on year.

○ China International Import Expo

The first China International Import Expo will be held from



National Exhibition and Convention Center

November 5 to 10, 2018, at National Exhibition and Convention Center. Covering an area of nearly 1.5 million square meters, the center is the world's biggest single structure and exhibition complex. The expo is the world's first state level exposition featuring import. It is organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Shanghai Municipal Government and co-organized by World Trade Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international organizations. There will be two sections in the expo: trade in goods and trade in services. Six areas namely smart and high-end equipment, consumer electronics and home appliance, clothing and apparel and consumer goods, auto, food and agricultural products, medical appliance and health care products, are displayed in the trade in goods section. Trade in services section will include new emerging technology, service outsourcing, creative designing, culture and education, tourism and so on. More than 1,700 enterprises and nearly 150,000 buyers from home and abroad will join the expo.



● Industrial Sector

Shanghai's industrial enterprises realized an industrial added value of 830.354 billion yuan in 2017, up an annual 6.4% based on comparable prices. Industrial output above designated size reached 3.398936 trillion yuan, up 6.8% from the previous year.

○ Pillar Industries

The six pillar industries in Shanghai refer to manufacturing of electronic and information-technology products, auto making, petrochemical and fine chemical processing, fine steel products manufacturing, production of complete equipment, and biomedicine. In 2017, the combined output of the six industries hit 2.340550 trillion yuan, up 9.0% from the year-ago level. The amount accounted for 68.9% of the city's total industrial output above the designated size.

○ Strategic Emerging Manufacturing Industries

In 2017, the industrial output from emerging engineering industries, such as energy conservation, information technology, biomedicine, high-end equipment, new energy and material and green cars, totaled 1.046592 trillion yuan, up a yearly 5.7% and accounting

○ Output and Growth Rate of Major Industrial Products in 2017

Products	Unit	Output	Year-on-year growth %
Crude oil processing	million tons	248.949	0.8
Steel	million tons	20.5604	-1.1
Auto	million	2.9132	11.2
New energy car	unit	89,000	43.8
3D printing	equipment set	514	54.8
Industrial robot	set	58,800	89.7
Power cable	million kilometers	1.5399	-5.1
Smart phone	million sets	45.0820	2.1
Integrated circuits	billion boards	23.319	2.4
Power generator sets	million kilowatt	34.5846	35.0

for 30.8% of the city's total industrial output. Among the total, industrial output of green cars and energy saving and environment protection rose by 42.6% and 7.4% respectively. The growth pace of high-end manufacturing industries such as jumbo jet manufacturing, medical imaging equipment and high-end chip continued to accelerate.

○ Industrial Production

In 2017, 99.9% of the products made by large-scale industrial enterprises in Shanghai were sold. Output of major industrial products, such as industrial robots, 3D printing equipment and new energy cars registered noticeable increases.

● Agricultural Sector

Great efforts were spent to improve the agricultural efficiency, farmers' income and rural development. Important progresses were made in the new rural construction. In 2017, Shanghai's agricultural sector recorded an added value of 9.899 billion yuan, down an annual 9.5% calculated by comparable prices. The city's total agricultural output



value reached 26.002 billion yuan in the year, an annual drop of 9.1%, including 14.042 billion yuan from the crop farming sector, down 3.7%, 1.502 billion yuan from forestry, up 13.2%, 3.987 billion yuan from the animal husbandry sector, down 26.2% and 5.353 billion yuan from the fisheries sector, down 10.2%.

○ Agricultural Products

Shanghai has sped up development of branded agricultural products. As of the end of 2017, the city had certified 6,743 farm products from 1,680 companies as safe and superior, including 299 products from 207 companies in the green product category and 6,420 products from 1,463 companies in the residue-free product category. The city exported more than 1 billion yuan worth of agricultural products in 2017. The products, ranging from vegetables, flowers, edible mushrooms, fruits and special aquatic products to processed poultry products, were exported to countries and regions including Japan, South Korea, Southeast Asia, the United States and Europe.

○ Development of Modern Agriculture

Shanghai's agricultural production becomes more mechanized and better organized. By the end of 2017, the city had 86,530 hectares of modern cropland, 150 modern vegetable farmland, 279 standardized livestock farms and 317 standardized aquatic product raising bases. The city also had 380 leading agricultural enterprises, 2,813 agricultural cooperatives and 4,516 certified food farms.



Smart City

- Information Industry
- IT Infrastructure
- IT Application
- Public Credit Information
Service Platform
- One-stop Online Government
Service Platform
- Release of Government
Information
- Foreign Information Service
- Citizen Service Hotline

● Information Industry

Shanghai has stepped up its efforts in extending smart city concept into all aspects of the economic and social life. In 2017, Shanghai's information industry reported a total added value of 327.448 billion yuan, up 12.1% from the previous year and accounting for 10.9% of the city's GDP. The growth pace was 5.2 percentage points higher than that of the economic increase. Information service industry recorded an added value of 217.902 billion yuan, a year-on-year rise of 15%.

● IT Infrastructure

Shanghai continued to improve its information technology infrastructure construction. By the end of 2017, 4.05 million households had access to fiber-optical cable with a speed up to 1,000 megabits per second, 3.75 million more compared with year ago. Shanghai improved the i-Shanghai public wifi service. The speed of the existing 1,400 hotspots was upgraded from 2Mbps to 10Mbps while another 600 news hotspots with the speed of 10Mbps have been built, making the total number of hotspots become 2,000. The export bandwidth of Metropolitan Area Network was 11,312GB, 2,680GB more than the year before. The international export bandwidth of Internet was 2,017GB, 822GB more than the year before.

● IT Application

In 2017, the city completed a total e-commerce transaction volume of 2.426360 trillion yuan, up 21.0% from that of last year. Among the figure, B2B transactions hit 1.692340 trillion yuan, up 17.2% and taking up 69.7% of the total e-commerce transaction. Online shopping amounted to 734.020 billion yuan, up 31.0% year on year and accounting for 30.3% of the total transaction. Throughout the year, electronic payment amounted to 1.6862 trillion yuan. By the end of 2017, 113,000 companies held 330,000 digital legal person certificates. Shanghai applied information technology in a series of conventional industries and established a data exchange center and a batch of internet platforms to serve its citizens.



● Public Credit Information Service Platform

Shanghai's public credit information service platform was officially put into operation in 2015. By the end of 2017, the platform has provided 39.06 million searches, among which legal persons' credit information was inquired 12.53 million times and natural persons' credit information was inquired 26.53 million times. The platform collected 45,933 pieces of information from 99 business units, among which 27,185 pieces of information was regarding to legal persons while the rest 18,748 was about natural persons. A total of 318 million pieces of data was available for search on the platform: 10.94 million about legal persons and the other 307 million about natural persons. By the end of 2017, the platform has built 23 sub platforms.

● One-stop Online Government Service Platform

Shanghai strives to build a one-stop online government service platform, aiming to provide services for all individuals and companies so that their applications and requests can be handled and completed at one time on the Internet. Shanghai is consolidating its front-end service items at various government agencies in order to build the all-in-one service platform, setting up a chief customer officer responding residents' requests in the 12345 public service hotline and regulating Wechat accounts and APPs of various government organs. Shanghai used technologies including big data, AI and Internet of Things to improve scientific, refined and smart government administration. Shanghai redesigned the procedures of online and offline government services,

shared information among different organs and instructed them to work collaboratively to form a comprehensive government service system.

● Release of Government Information

In 2017, implementing central government's guidelines of releasing government information, Shanghai disclosed information in areas such as policy drafting and implementing, government supervision, services and results. The government voluntarily released 735,000 pieces of information, an annual jump of 65.1%. It received 42,404 requests regarding information releasing, down 10.6%.

Shanghai perfected its information disclosure mechanism, set up a task force to apply Internet technology in government service.

Shanghai piloted a standard in releasing government information at grassroot level. It released the country's first series of standards regulating information disclosure at grassroot level so that the process is lawful and orderly.

○ E-Government

An e-government network that covers governments at all levels has been established. The "Shanghai, China" portal website has seven main channels including "Government", "News", "Express Link", "Useful Information" and "Interact", and 65 sub-categories. The homepage of the portal website had 36.66 million visits in 2017, with a total of 443 million webpage visits throughout the year. A total of



10,517 applications and requests had be submitted on the website. In 2017, daily homepage traffic of government websites reached 1.5611 million on average, with an average daily webpage visits of 27.2250 million.

○ Government Press Release

In 2017, 59 press conferences were held by Shanghai Municipal Government Information Office, including 47 press conferences and 12 radio interviews and media briefings. It also invited domestic and foreign media to attend 30 special interview activities including the monthly group interview which was initiated in 2017 and warmly welcomed by reporters. The key government works and major policies were passed on to the public through accurate information release and authoritative interpretation. The press releases not only satisfied the demand of reporters but also attracted wide attention from all walks of life, receiving positive review from the media and the audience.

In 2017, the city information office's microblog "Shanghai City" had over 6.3 million followers, the most among all provincial and district level governments' accounts. The subscribers of its Wechat account exceeded 4 million with the posts being read over 1.15 million times on average each day. Its influence was placed the first among all Wechat accounts of all provincial governments across the country. The Wechat account's webpage "City Hall" which provides civil and inquiry service was visited 430 million times in 2017. The 20 key inquiry items were visited 520,000 times on average each day. The information office also opened accounts on the apps of People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency and Toutiao so that major policies can be pushed to the public on multiple platforms at the same time.

● Foreign Information Service

The 0086-21-962288 Shanghai Call Center opened in May 2006, offering 24-hour free services to overseas people and providing information in five categories: policy consultation, translation in emergencies, information on public transport and mobile phone usage, Internet information consultation and temporary translation at



government projects and exhibitions. The services can be provided in 15 languages including English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Arabic, Malay, Indonesian, Portuguese and Czech. By the end of 2017, the hotline had answered more than 10 million calls by foreigners from 92 countries and regions.

● Citizen Service Hotline

Opened for test run on October 8, 2012, the Shanghai public service hotline (12345) is a non-emergency government hotline taking locals' consultation on public policies and information. It was officially kicked off on January 3, 2013. It also accepts locals' request for help, complaints and suggestions on public management and public service. In 2017, the hotline received 3.30 million requests, a yearly rise of 23%. Among them, 210,000 requests were submitted on the website or mobile phones, a year-on-year jump of 80%. A total of 1.73 million requests were transferred to relevant government departments and later interviews found 83.4% of these requests were solved. The hotline made 157,000 phone interviews to callers to follow up on their issues and found 93.4% of them were satisfied with the services. According to an assessment by a third-party company, the hotline was well managed and widely recognized among the public.



Urban Construction

- **Infrastructure Construction**
- **Key Urban Construction Projects**
- **Cross-river Projects**
- **Rail Transport**
- **Expressways**
- **Urban Environment Protection and Rectification**
- **“River Chief” System**
- **Urban Greenery**

● Infrastructure Construction

Shanghai is accelerating its construction of modernized urban infrastructure system. The city invested 2.3319 trillion yuan in its urban infrastructure construction from 1990 to 2017, accounting for 25.6% of the total fixed-asset investment in the same period. The infrastructure network has contributed greatly to further improving the city's investment environment, opening further to the outside world and enhancing its comprehensive function.

● Key Urban Construction Projects

Shanghai has already completed a number of landmark projects, including bridges over the Huangpu River, tunnels, elevated roads, expressways, subways, international airports and deep-water ports. In 2017, 128 major construction projects were started with a total investment of 134.29 billion yuan. Sixteen major projects including General Motors Jinqiao Design and Engineering Center, Jinze Reservoir in the upper reaches of Huangpu River, Metro Line 17 and the third phase of Metro Line 9 have completed. A zone has been built to attract central state-owned enterprises to set up their headquarters in the former Shanghai World Expo 2010 site. Public spaces along the Huangpu River stretching 45 kilometers were connected and opened to the public. The world's largest automated port – the forth phase of Yangshan Deep-Water Port – started trial operation.



Lupu Bridge

○ Yangshan Deep-water Port

The Yangshan Deep-Water Port is deep-water container port hub of Shanghai International Shipping Center. The port is located at the northeast of the Hangzhou Bay, as part of the Shengsi Islands, Zhoushan Archipelago. It is connected with the Luchao Port of Shanghai's Pudong New Area by the 32.5-kilometer-long Donghai Bridge. The port now has 5.6 kilometers of coastline and has built up 16 container berths, capable of handling 9.3 million TEUs annually.

○ Donghai Bridge

The first cross-sea long span in China links up the Yangshan Deep-Water Port with Luchao Port. The bridge spans 32.5 kilometers, with a design speed of 80 kilometers per hour. The bridge opened to traffic at the end of 2005.

○ Pudong International Airport

The Pudong International Airport, at about the mid-point of the Asia and Europe-America aviation route, has been one of the world's major aviation hubs. It is about 30 kilometers away from the city's downtown. The airport terminal buildings resemble a super seagull spreading its wings. The airport's first two phases have been completed. There are two terminals, four runways and three cargo areas in the airport. The third phase development started on December 29, 2015, and is expected to be finished and put into operation in 2019. Upon completion, the airport can handle 80 million passengers a year.

○ Hongqiao International Airport

Hongqiao International Airport is one of China's gateway airport and a main aviation hub. Located in the western suburb only 13 kilometers away from downtown city, the airport occupies 510,000 square meters. It has two runways, an apron of 486,000 square meters and 66 aircraft positions. Its terminal building occupies 82,000 square meters and has 15 waiting halls, 18 VIP rooms and 15 luggage transport systems. In 2017, the airport handled a total passenger traffic of 41.9113 million and a cargo throughput of 408,000 tons. A total of

263,720 flights took off or landed at the airport in 2017. A three-year overhaul plan to renovate the Terminal 1 was started on November 30, 2014, and the project greatly improved the infrastructure and service quality of the aviation hub.

○ Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station

Standing on the conjunction of two major railway lines, the Shanghai-Beijing Line and the Shanghai-Kunming Line, Hongqiao Railway Station is the departing and destination stations along the Shanghai-Beijing, Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai-Hangzhou High-Speed Rails. It is also a major component of the Hongqiao Integrated Transport Hub. Covering a floor area of 440,000 square meters, the station was put into use in 2010. The station's main structure connects with the Hongqiao International Airport's Terminal 2, Metro line stations and ground transport center, forming an integrated transport hub with easy transfer between railway, air, Metro lines and urban transit. To date, Shanghai homes three large railway stations, namely Shanghai Station, Shanghai South Railway Station and Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station. The passenger throughput of Hongqiao Railway Station in 2017 was 63.4714 million.



Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station

○ Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge

Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge, the world's largest of its kind, spans 25.5 kilometers. It encompasses a tunnel in the south and a bridge in the north. The Changjiang Tunnel connects Pudong New Area and Changxing Island, and the Changjiang Bridge links Changxing Island and Chongming Island. The project opened to traffic in 2009.

● Cross-river Projects

Since 1991, Shanghai has built a dozen of bridges over the Huangpu

River, including Nanpu, Yangpu, Fengpu, Xupu, Lupu, Songpu, Songpu No.2, Songpu No.3, Minpu, Minpu No.2, and bridges over the Yangtze River — Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge and Chongming-Qidong Bridge. Fourteen cross-river tunnels have also been constructed,



Nanpa Bridge

namely Outer Ring Road, Xiangyin Road, Dalian Road, Yan' an Road E., Fuxing Road E., Dapu Road, Shangzhong Road, Xinjian Road, Renmin Road, Longyao Road, Xizang Road S., Jungong Road, Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge and Changjiang Road W.

○ Major Bridges

- Nanpu Bridge

It is the first bridge across the Huangpu River that Shanghai has built. The cable-stayed bridge is 8,346 meters long in total, and its main span is 846 meters long. The bridge opened to traffic in late 1991.

- Yangpu Bridge

It is a sister bridge of the Nanpu Bridge. Also a cable-stayed bridge, the Yangpu Bridge is 7,658 meters long with a 602-meter-wide main arch. The bridge opened to traffic in 1993.

- Lupu Bridge

It was named “world’ s No. 1 arch bridge” for the 10 records the project set. The whole-steel structure has a total length of 3.9 kilometers. Its main arch, spanning 750 meters, flies across the river. The bridge opened to traffic in 2003.

- Chongming-Qidong Bridge

Also known as Chongming-Qidong Passage, the Chongming-Qidong Bridge connects the Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge at its south end on Chongming Island and Qidong-Nanjing Expressway at its north end in Qidong city of Jiangsu Province. With a total length of 52 kilometers, the bridge is designed with three lanes in each direction. It opened to traffic in 2011.

○ Major Tunnels

- Dalian Road Tunnel

The tunnel, with a total length of 2.5 kilometers, opened to traffic in 2003.

- Fuxing Road E. Tunnel

It is the world's first double-deck tunnel in operation. The upper deck is for small vehicles, and the lower deck is for big ones. The 2,785-meter-long tunnel opened to traffic in 2004.

- Xiangyin Road Tunnel

The northern part of the Xiangyin Road Tunnel project extends 2,597 meters, and the south section 2,606 meters. The tunnel has two lanes in each direction in two pipes. It opened to traffic in 2005.

- Shangzhong Road Tunnel

The tunnel is the shield highway tunnel with biggest diameter in the world. The tunnel's south part extends 2,795 meters and the north part 2,802 meters. It opened to traffic in 2008.

- Changjiang Road W. Tunnel

Finished in 2016, the tunnel, with a total length of 4,912 meters, has three lanes in each direction in two pipes.

● Rail Transport

The city's efforts to develop rail transport since 1990s have paid off, with its network size becoming the biggest in the country. By the end of 2017, Shanghai had 16 Metro lines with the network growing to 666.40 kilometers from 63 kilometers in 2002.



○ Metro Lines

Metro Line 1 goes from Xinzhuang Station in the south to Fujin Road Station in the north. Line 2 stretches from East Xujing Station in the west across the Huangpu River to Pudong International Airport. Line 3 extends from Shanghai South Railway Station to Jiangyang Road N. Station. Line 4 is a circle line, with two operation models of inner ring (Yishan Road – Shanghai Railway Station – Century Avenue – Yishan Road) and outer ring (Yishan Road – Century Avenue – Shanghai Railway Station – Yishan Road). Line 5 joins Line 1 at Xinzhuang Station and runs from Minhang Development Zone Station to Xinzhuang. Line 6 stretches from Gangchen Road Station to Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. Line 7 goes from Meilan Lake in northern city to Huamu Road in Pudong. Line 8 goes from Shiguang Road Station to Shendu Highway Station. Line 9 starts at Songjiang New Town Station and ends at Yanggao Road M. Line 10 starts at New Jiangwan Town Station, with the main line extending to Hongqiao Railway Station and the branch line ending at Hangzhong Road Station. Line 11 goes from Shanghai Disney Land to North Jiading Station for the main line, with the branch line extending to Huaqiao Station. Line 12 runs from Jinhai Road to Qixin Road in Pudong. Line 13 runs from Shibo Avenue to Jinyun Road. Line 16 connects Longyang Road Station and Dishuihui Lake in Pudong. Line 17 runs from Hongqiao Railway Station to Oriental Land.



○ Exemplary Maglev Line

Starting operation in December 2002, the line is the first commercial maglev line put into use in the world. It is also the first maglev line in China designed for transportation, sightseeing and tour trips. The 30-kilometer trip from Longyang Road to Pudong

International Airport takes seven minutes.

● Expressways

In 2014, Shanghai's expressway mileage reached 825 kilometers.

National expressways in Shanghai that are open to traffic include Jing-Hu Expressway G2(Beijing to Shanghai), Shen-Hai Expressway G15 (Shenyang to Haikou), Hu-Shaan Expressway G40 (Shanghai to Xi'an), Hu-Rong Expressway G42 (Shanghai to Chengdu), Hu-Yu Expressway G50 (Shanghai to Chongqing), Hu-Kun Expressway G60 (Shanghai to Kunming) and Shanghai Urban Expressway G1501.

Meanwhile, provincial expressways include Yingbin Expressway S1 (downtown Shanghai to Pudong International Airport), Hu-Lu Expressway S2 (downtown to Luchao Port), Hu-Feng Expressway S3 (downtown to Fengxian), Hu-Jin Expressway S4 (downtown to Jinshan), Hu-Jia Expressway S5 (downtown to Jiading District), Hu-Xiang Expressway S6 (downtown to Nanxiang), Hu-Chong Expressway S7 (downtown to Chongming), Xin-Wei Expressway S19 (Xinnong to Jinshanwei), Hu-Chang Expressway S26 (Shanghai to Changzhou), Shen-Jia-Hu Expressway S32 (Shanghai to Jiaxing to Huzhou) and Ting-Feng Expressway S36 (Tinglin to Fengjing).

● Urban Environment Protection and Rectification

Shanghai's environment improved rapidly. Shanghai invested 92.353 billion yuan in 2017, or 3.1% of the city's GDP, into environmental protection projects. The proportion of the days when air quality was rated good, gauged by Air Quality Index, reached 75.3% in the year, 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous year. Daily density of inhalable particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM2.5) decreased by 13.3% compared with the previous year to 39 micrograms per cubic meter. Water quality of 59.1% of city's main waterways reached standard, up 36.7 percentage points compared with year ago level, and 18.1% of waterways were rated black and odorous, down 44.1 percentage points. The average amount of dust shrank an annual 8.9%. The city's capacity to treat its sewage reached 8.3170 million cubic meters a day, up 2.4%. The city was



capable to treat 24,650 tons of garbage each day, among which 13,300 tons were incinerated. In 2017 Shanghai cleaned away 8.995 million tons of garbage and 100% of them were treated in a harmless way. Shanghai optimized its garbage sorting system. Additional 2.1 million households opened their green accounts, an awarding system for garbage sorting, bring the total number of accounts to over 4 million. Jiading Renewable Energy Utilization Center went into operation.

Emphasis continued to be put on resource conservation and environment protection. In 2017, Shanghai's energy consumption per unit of GDP lowered by 4.5% year on year. Major pollutants continued to drop. An action plan to improve water quality has been effectively pushed forward. A three-tier "River Chief" system has been established. There were no longer medium or small waterways that were black or stinking. Renovations were completed to lower the emission of coal-fired power plants. Central heating and replacing cogeneration through coal-fired boilers and power with clean energy have basically finished. Shanghai regulated medium and small-sized breeding bases, reduced pesticide and fertilizer usage and utilized 94% of straws of the main crop.

● "River Chief" System

Shanghai issued a plan to roll out "River Chief" system in January 2017. Shanghai established a three-tier "River Chief" system covering city, districts and towns, appointing 7,781 government

officials as river chiefs to make strategic plans to improve environment of the city's all rivers, lakes and micro waterbodies. The river chief is the person responsible for the river's management, governance and protection. By September 2017, the "River Chief" system has covered all rivers in Shanghai, 16 months ahead of schedule. As of November 2017, water quality of waterways stretching 1,622 kilometers has improved and the water quality of downtown rivers all met standards.

● Urban Greenery

In 2017, Shanghai built 1,358.5 hectares of green space, among which 830.8 hectares were public areas and parks. It constructed 224 kilometers of greenway and 409,000 square meters of vertical green space. The city has built a great number of large green areas, including the Yanzhong Greenbelt, Taipingqiao Greenbelt, Huangx-ing Park, Daning Greenbelt, Xujiahui Park, Yanhong Greenbelt, Expo Forest, Riverside Forest Park, Guangzhong Greenbelt, Hudiewan Greenbelt, Dalian Road Greenbelt, Nanyuan Riverside Greenbelt in Luwan, Chenshan Botanical Garden and Paotaiwan Wetland Park in Baoshan District. The first phase of six suburban wild parks were finished, bringing the total number of parks to 243. By the end of 2017, the city's green area per capita was 8.02 square meters. The city had 464,600 hectares of wetland. Its forest coverage stood at 16.2%.





Opening up

- Customs
- Structure of Exports
- Attraction of Foreign Investment
- International Sister Cities
- Offices of Foreign Media
in Shanghai
- World Cities Day

● Customs

Shanghai saw steady development of its imports and exports. In 2017, imports and exports via Shanghai customs added up to 5.969024 trillion yuan, among which imports amounted to 2.468420 trillion yuan and exports totaled 3.500604 trillion yuan. Meanwhile, exports and imports of Shanghai companies totaled 3.223782 trillion yuan, among which imports and exports stood at 1.911751 trillion yuan and 1.312031 trillion yuan respectively. Among the exports, the percentage of high-tech products accounted for over 40%.



● Structure of Exports

The structure of exports continued to improve. In 2017, the export of mechanical and electrical products and high-tech products both increased by 9.2 percentage points compared with a year earlier, while the growth pace of private enterprises led foreign enterprises by 8.2 percentage points. As for destinations, exports to European Union amounted to 232.778 billion yuan; to the United States 314.710 billion yuan; to ASEAN 159.516 billion yuan.

● Attraction of Foreign Investment

As the foreign investment in Shanghai is going through a restructuring, a new pattern featuring service economy, headquarters



economy and R&D economy has formed. The foreign investment brought in more resources in innovation. In 2017, Shanghai approved 3,950 foreign invested projects with the total contract price of US\$40.194 billion, among which US\$17.008 billion was realized. As much as 95% of the foreign investments flew to the service industry. By the end of 2017, enterprises from 175 countries and regions have invested in Shanghai. A total of 625 multi-national companies have set up regional headquarters in Shanghai and 345 investment companies and 426 overseas-funded R&D centers have been established in the city.

● International Sister Cities

As of September 2017, Shanghai has established sister-city relationship or friendship ties with 85 cities (provinces, states, regions, prefectures, counties or districts) from 57 countries.

● Offices of Foreign Media in Shanghai

As of January 2018, 74 foreign media organizations have set up offices in Shanghai with 103 reporters from 16 countries—Japan, the United States, France, Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Russia, South Korea, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Singapore, Australia, Italy and Morocco. They included major new agencies and mainstream media such as the Associated Press, Reuters, AFP, ITAR-TASS, Kyoto News, Bloomberg and La Agencia.

● World Cities Day

World Cities Day set its origin in the Shanghai Declaration published on the Expo 2010 Shanghai China Summit Forum on October 31, 2010. It was proposed that October 31, the closing day of the Shanghai Expo, be set as the World Cities Day to preserve the Shanghai Expo's concept and encourage all mankind to try hard for the innovation and harmonious development of urban life. This proposal is for the continuation of the hard work of the Shanghai Expo.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese government and various parties, on December 6, 2013, the 68th meeting of the United Nations Second Committee approved the resolution on human residential issues and decided to set October 31 of each year as the World Cities Day, starting from 2014. This is the first international anniversary that China proposed in the United Nations, and it received the support of all members. The global launch ceremony of the first World Cities Day was held on October 31, 2014 in Shanghai, with the theme of "City Transformation and Development", which fit well with China's current concept of new urbanization and sustainable growth strategy.



Deepening of Reform

- **China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone**
- **Reform in Key Industries**

● China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

The China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (hereinafter referred to as Shanghai FTZ) was approved by the State Council in August 2013. Shanghai FTZ is a national strategy and bears significant responsibility for speeding up the transformation of government functions, proactively innovating in management methods, facilitating trade and investment, searching for new channels to further deepen reforms and expand opening-up policies and accumulating experiences.

○ Scope of the Shanghai FTZ

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone is a regional free trade zone set up in Pudong New Area in Shanghai by the Chinese government. When it was established on September 29, 2013, its area covered four Customs Specially Supervised Areas namely Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park, Yangshan Free Trade Port Area and Pudong Airport Comprehensive Free Trade Zone, totaling 28.78 square kilometers. On December 28, 2014, the State Council approved to further expand the area of the Shanghai FTZ, including Shanghai Lujiazui Financial Area, Jinqiao Development Zone and Zhangjiang High-Tech Park, into the Shanghai



FTZ and making its total area reach 120.72 square kilometers, or 10% of the Pudong New Area and 4.2 times the size of the original Shanghai FTZ.

Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, China's first bonded area, is located in the Yangtze River estuary, where a "golden waterway" and a "golden coastline" converge. Adjacent to the Port of Waigaoqiao, the zone will cover 10 square kilometers when fully completed. Thus far, 8.9 square kilometers has been put into operation. The zone is the biggest and the most profitable of all areas under the special administration of the General Administration of Customs.

Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park, located next to the port, covers 1.03 square kilometers and is the first site in China to integrate the functions of a bonded area and a port. In 2017, the cargo throughput reached 178 million tons, a yearly increase of 8.1%, while the container throughput stood at 19.851 million TEUs, up 8.6% from a year ago.

Yangshan Free Trade Port Area comprises the land portion of Shanghai Luchao port, the Donghai Bridge and the Little Yangshan port in Shengsi in Zhejiang Province. When fully developed, it will cover 14.16 square kilometers. Thus far, 8.14 square kilometers has been put into operation. The zone was created under a joint cooperative effort of the Shanghai and Zhejiang governments and was specially supervised by both Customs of Shanghai and Zhejiang governments. In 2017, the cargo throughput reached 152 million tons, a year-on-year growth of 6.0% and the container throughput stood at 16.531 million TEUs, up 5.9% from a year ago.

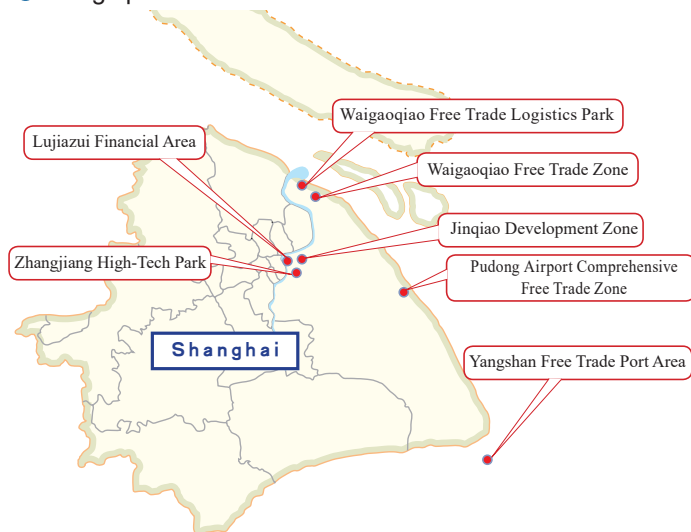
Pudong Airport Free Trade Zone is located to the west of the third runway at Pudong International Airport. It connects with the Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone in the north and with the Yangshan Free Trade Port Area in the south. With an operational area of 3.59 square kilometers, the zone sits at the center point of the coastline of the Pudong New Area. The bonded logistics area and west cargo area in the Pudong Airport Free Trade Zone are under unified operation as Pudong International Airport boasts the advantage of being the Asia Pacific aviation hub and plays a pioneering role in developing Shanghai's airport service industry.

Covering 34.26 square kilometers, Lujiazui Financial Area

connects to Jiyang Road, Pudong Road S., Longyang Road, Jinxiu Road and Luoshan Road to the east, Middle Ring Road to the south, Huangpu River to the east and north. It is the core area in Shanghai's drive to become an international financial center, the high-end service area of the global shipping center, and the modern business zone of the world trade center. In 2017, there were 825 financial institutions in Lujiazui, up an annual 0.4%, and 95 regional headquarters of multinational enterprises, taking up 15.2% of the city's total.

Jinqiao Development Zone, covering 20.48 square kilometers, stretches to the green belt of the Outer Ring Road to the east, Jinxiu Road East to the south, Yanggao Road to the west and Jufeng Road to the north. It's Shanghai's important core function zone with advanced manufacturing industry, a gathering area of service industry, pioneering zone of strategic emerging industry and a model of ecological industrial development. In 2017, Jinqiao Development Zone's gross value of industrial output was 234.295 billion yuan, up 21.4% from a year ago. The income from productive service industry

○ Geographic Location



China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

amounted to 367.203 billion yuan, a rise of 10.2% compared with the previous year.

Occupying 37.2 square kilometers, Zhangjiang High-Tech Park borders Outer Ring Road and Shenjiang Road to the east, Outer Ring Road to the south, Luoshan Road to the west and Longdong Avenue to the north. It is the core area to implement the national strategy of innovation and the key carrier of Shanghai's endeavor to become a technology innovation center with global influence. Nine state-level industrial bases have formed in Zhangjiang in the areas such as integrated circuit, software, biopharmaceutical, information technology. Zhangjiang also is home to various types of incubation and innovation centers. In 2017, the output value from electronics devices manufacturing industries was 55.361 billion yuan, up 6.8% from a year ago. The output value of high-tech industries was 79.158 billion yuan, an increase of 8.5% year on year.

○ History of Development

June 1990: Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone was approved.

December 2003: Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park was approved.

June 2005: Yangshan Free Trade Port Area was approved.

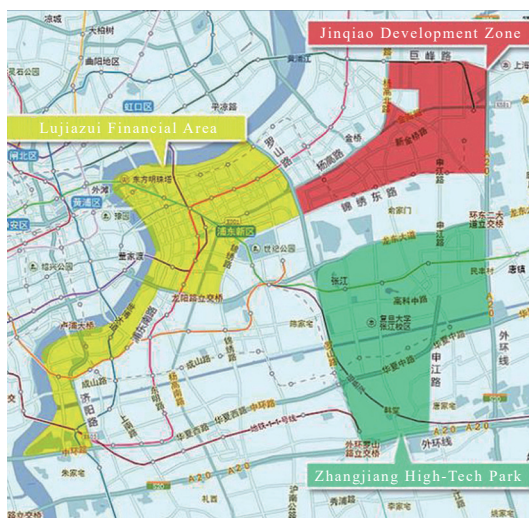
July 2009: Pudong Airport Comprehensive Free Trade Zone was approved. November 2009: The management committee of Shanghai Comprehensive Free Trade Zone was established.

November 2011: The 11th World Free Zone Convention was successfully held in Shanghai.

November 2012: Shanghai for the first time officially proposed to "explore to establish a free trade zone which complies with international practice."

March 2013: Premier Li Keqiang visited Shanghai and encouraged Shanghai to build a pilot free trade zone. In July, the State Council approved in principle a general plan to establish China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. In August, the official approval was granted by the State Council. In September, the Shanghai FTZ was officially unveiled.

July 2014: The 2014 version of "negative list" in Shanghai FTZ was published. In December, the State Council held a meeting,



China(Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone expanded to include three new areas in 2014: Lujiazui Financial Area, Jinqiao Development Zone and Zhangjiang High-Tech Park

intending to expand practices in the Shanghai FTZ such as the “negative list” which specifies which commercial activities are off-limits to foreign investors in the FTZ, trade facilitation, opening up of financial service industries and refined government supervision system. These practices should be duplicated and can be expanded in other areas. The State Council decided to set up another three free trade zone in Guangdong and Fujian provinces and Tianjin and use Shanghai’s experience as basics to incorporate regional characteristics and new contents. Meanwhile, an application to expand the Shanghai FTZ was approved.

April 20, 2015: The State Council approved a plan to further deepen reform and opening up in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone.

December 29, 2016: The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress passed an amendment stipulating that regulations concerning the Shanghai FTZ which had been scheduled to

expire in 2016 shall continue to be valid.

March 31, 2017: The State Council officially issued a notice to fully deepen reform and opening-up policy in Shanghai FTZ, the third version since the free trade zone was set up. It had seven sections, 23 items, making it clear for the first time that Shanghai should establish a free trade port in customs special supervision area such Yangshan free trade area and Pudong International Airport free trade area. The free trade port should be built according to the highest standards, and adopt a more open and efficient trade supervision system.

January 5, 2018: The Shanghai Master Plan (2017-2035) was released, calling for a deepened reform and innovation in China (Shanghai) Free Trade Zone and exploring the establishment of a free trade port.

○ Milestones

Shanghai stepped up efforts to build the free trade zone into a comprehensive experimental zone, a test zone to test the risks and stress of an open economic system, a forerunner of the drive to improve governance and a pioneer of serving the Belt and Road Initiative and introducing market entities to overseas markets. The market vitality was further boosted. More than 50,000 companies were registered in the free trade zone in 2017. The materialized foreign investment and export and import volume both took up more than 40% of the city's total.



Shanghai continued to facilitate trade and deepen reform of investment management. The items on the negative list, which specifies areas that are off-limits to foreign investment, was reduced to 95. A plan to pilot the negative list system which stipulates areas that are not allowed for business operation, and a category of items that need district-level approval were published and began running. Shanghai is the first to launch the reform of changing enterprises' names, introducing six innovative measures including the online application for change of enterprises' names. An updated version that allows enterprises to file trade-related applications in one single government outlet was launched. A new customs clearance platform was established and went into operation to streamline the clearance procedures. A classified supervision system has expanded to 39 enterprises.

Shanghai achieved new results in opening up the service industry. A total of 54 measures to open up the section were applied in 412 projects, bring the total beneficiary projects to 2,404. Shanghai carried out opening-up and innovation, and risk control in the financial industry at the same time. A total of 70,200 free trade accounts were opened, recording a total transaction of 7.65 trillion yuan in 2017. In the year 769 companies set up cross border two-way RMB cash pools with a total transaction volume of 976.150 billion yuan. FTZ companies signed US\$69.4 billion worth of direct overseas investment contract. Ninety-five FTZ companies had their foreign currencies centrally managed. Shanghai released the first negative list which defines items in financial service industry that off-limits to foreign investors. The construction of Belt and Road Countries Pavilion has taken shape and seven pavilions including those of Bulgaria and Hungary has opened to the public. Shanghai has set up incubators with Belt and Road countries including Israel, Russia and Singapore, and exchange platforms for multi-national projects. Shanghai optimized the service platform which helps FTZ companies to invest overseas and established a service center for companies engaging in technology trade with Belt and Road countries.

Shanghai introduced more measures to improve governance in the FTZ. A master plan has been laid out. Shanghai will further develop FTZ

as a pilot area to separate operating permits and business licenses. The first batch of 116 reform measures have been promoted in other free trade zones. Shanghai strengthened the interim-and post-supervision system. A highly efficient management system is fully rolled out in Shanghai FTZ. Enterprises can file applications of 104 items online and go through the whole process of 74 items online. A one-stop service platform was launched on November 6, 2017, to cut red tape and improve business environment. Residents can process 188 personal affairs in any government service outlet in the same district. Information regarding government affairs were shared online. Information were shared among customs, ports, financial regulators and other departments and were connected with governments of 80 countries, cities and districts. The functions of district and township governments were optimized. The functions of urban planning and development were centralized while those of urban management were decentralized. A unified, comprehensive and balanced development mechanism was built.

○ Main Economic Index and Growth Rate in China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone in 2017

Index	Unit	Value	Year-on-year growth (%)
budgetary revenue	billion yuan	57.848	8.6
Foreign direct investment	billion US\$	7.015	13.5
Total investment in fixed assets	billion yuan	68.031	12.4
Output of industrial enterprises above designatedsize	billion yuan	492.495	14.8
Retail sales of consumer goods	billion yuan	149.462	7.0
Total sales of goods	trillion yuan	3.704267	10.2
Revenue from service industry	billion yuan	515.774	14.3
Total imports and exports	trillion yuan	1.3500	14.7
Exports	billion yuan	405.310	3.0
Regulatory financial institutions	number	849	4.2
Newly established financial institutions	number	4,630	-0.5

○ Deepen Development Goals

According to the requirements by the central government and the State Council which ordered the Shanghai FTZ to “continue to boldly and autonomously run experiments and trial programs,” Shanghai will upgrade its investment management system based on the “negative list,” the trade supervision system focusing on trade facilitation, the financial innovation system aimed to achieve capital account convertibility and opening-up of financial service industry, and the interim- and post-supervision system centered on transformation of government functions. A policy innovation system which complies with the international trade rules will be established. The Shanghai FTZ with key functions such as financial trade, advanced manufacture and technology innovation also drives the development in surrounding areas and this role should be further amplified. Shanghai government strives to build the free trade zone into the one with the highest level of opening up, free convertibility of foreign currencies, efficient and convenient supervision and sound legal environment. Shanghai FTZ will become an important way for China to further integrate into economic globalization, boost the development of “One Belt One Road” and the Yangtze River Economic Belt. The experiences and practices in the zone should be easily duplicated and expanded to other regions, thus playing a positive role to take lead and serve the whole country.

○ Measures to Deepen Reforms

Speed up the transformation of government functions

Improve the management method based on the “negative list.”

Expand the application of the social credit system.

Strengthen information sharing and application of service platform.

Improve the law enforcement system.

Build a sound market supervision system involving participation from the society.

Perfect the system of publicizing annual report and name list recording operation abnormalities.

Provide assistance to national security screening and anti-monopoly investigation.

Boost innovation in industry warning system.

Drive innovation in information disclosure.

Encourage innovation in fair competition.

Strengthen innovation in rights and interests protection.

Deepen reform in technology innovation mechanism and system.

Deepen innovation in investment management which echoes with the expanded opening up policy

Further implement opening-up policy in service and manufacturing industries.

Drive reform in the management of foreign investment and outbound investment.

Deepen reform in commercial registration.

Improve service which enables enterprises to file their applications in one unified government outlet.

Proactively boost innovation in trade supervision

Deepen reform to facilitate trade in Customs specially supervised area in the Shanghai FTZ.

Enable international trade to be filed and handled in one unified government outlet.

Systematically study and roll out the trial program of classified management of cargo.

Enhance trade transformation and upgrade.

Improve shipping development system and operation model to make them competitive in international market.

Boost innovation in financial system

Strengthen the opening-up of financial system and build close links with the construction of Shanghai international finance center.

Build a sound legal system and draw up related policies

Perfect the legal system.

Build a system which suits the need of globalization of enterprises in order to serve professionals and study a mechanism allowing exchange of international professionals.

Research taxation policy that boosts investment and trade.

● Reform in Key Industries

Shanghai pushed reform in key areas and segments. Reforms have been carried out in state-owned assets and enterprises. All Shanghai-based state-owned enterprises are going through reforms to turn into corporations and two-thirds of competitive enterprises were publicly listed or had their core business listed. A mixed ownership economy has taken shape with public companies as its main form. A total of 80% of state assets were channeled to strategic new emerging industries, advanced manufacturing, modern service, infrastructure, projects improving people's livelihood and others. Shanghai was among the first to pilot reform to replace business tax with value-added tax, saving 311.2 billion yuan tax for enterprises in the past five years. A 5-billion-yuan financing guarantee fund was set up for medium, small and micro sized companies. A series of measures were introduced to make starting up a new business easier and more time efficient. A total of 1.219 million companies were set up, 2.1 times the number in the past five years.





Science and Technology Innovation

- Building of Science and Technology Innovation Center
- Innovative Enterprises
- Commercialization of Science and Technology Achievements
- Platforms for Innovation and Start-up Business
- Promotion of Science

● Building of Science and Technology Innovation Center

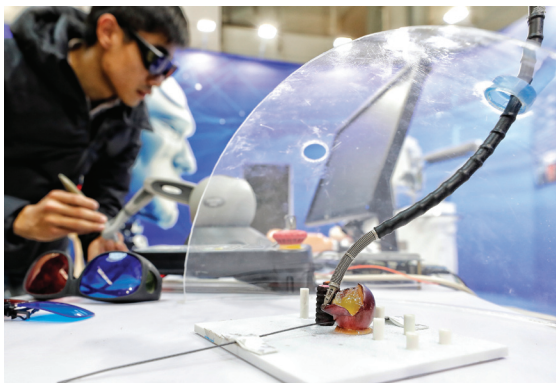
Shanghai made big progress in building the science and technology innovation center. Shanghai's R&D expenditure took up around 3.78% of the city's GDP in 2017.

The master plan of building the science and technology innovation center has been laid out. The construction of Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center was fully carried forward. Experimental measures to promote innovative reform have been implemented. Shanghai has started to build six platforms for R&D and transform of its results. The environment for innovation and starting up business continued to be optimized.

Shanghai has stepped up efforts to attract competitive professionals, explored more flexible talent management mechanism, optimized policies to lure overseas and high-end professionals, introduced 22 measures to relax the entry of overseas professionals, hired 110,426 people from overseas countries and regions. In 2017 Shanghai had 13 newly appointed academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, accounting for 10.2% of the country's total.

● Innovative Enterprises

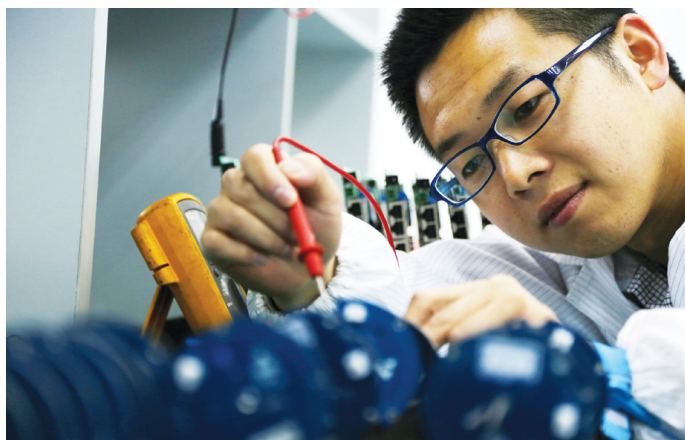
Shanghai is home to a great number of innovative enterprises.



Shanghai had 426 foreign invested R&D centers by the end of 2017. There were 1,798 technology startups, and 274 advanced technology service enterprises. From 2015 to 2017, there were 7,642 high-tech enterprises.

● Commercialization of Science and Technology Achievements

The commercialization of science and technology achievements continued to be enhanced. In 2017, 493 projects were launched to commercialize the high-tech research achievements, more than 87.4% of which were in key sectors such as digital information, biomedicine and new material. The city certified 21,559 technology trade contracts with a total value of 86.753 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 5.4%.



● Platforms for Innovation and Start-up Business

Shanghai vigorously promoted innovation and entrepreneurship and sped up the building of innovation platforms. In 2017 more than 500 entrepreneur spaces were set up and half of them were new types of innovative organizations such as co-work spaces. Over 16,000 medium and small sized enterprises were under incubation. Output from innovative industry surged rapidly. The number of patent reached

70,500, up 9.8% from the year before, including 20,700 inventions, up 3.1%. Shanghai has been built into a center for intellectual property in the Asia Pacific region. The patent ownership per 10,000 people reached 41.5, an increase of 17.9% year on year.

● Promotion of Science

The city sped up the construction of science education centers. It has established a multi-level network of science promotion facilities that is spearheaded by the Shanghai Science and Technology Museum and supplemented by many specialized and basic science education centers. By the end of 2017, Shanghai had 329 science promotion education centers, among which there are two comprehensive science venues, 54 theme-based science venues and 273 basic science education bases.



Social Development

- Education
- Public Health
- Cultural Facilities
- Culture and Art
- Creative Industry Parks
- Radio, Film and Television
- Press and Publication
- Sports Achievements
- Sports Facilities

● Education

Education reform saw positive progress. By the end of 2017, the city had 64 institutions of higher education, with a total number of 514,900 students enrolled and 134,200 students graduated. The city had 49 institutions offering postgraduate programs, enrolling 50,000 students and bringing the total number of full-time graduate students to 151,500. Some 41,000 students received master or doctoral degrees. The city had 741 primary schools and 900 schools of secondary education. More than 99.9% of school-age children were enrolled in the nine-year compulsory education. There were 20 private colleges, with a combined 108,200 students, 129 private high and middle schools, with a total of 80,500 students, and 139 private primary schools, with 112,300 students. The city had 20 schools offering degree-equivalent education programs, 689 vocational training schools and 292 senior education institutions. There are 23 after-school education institutions, including 19 Children's Palaces, three children's technology centers and one children's home.



● Public Health

Shanghai's medical service level was further raised by piloting healthcare reforms and establishing an evaluation system of public hospitals. More than 30% of local families signed contracts with general practitioners and 60% of frequent-visit patients signed the deal. All of the city's registered impoverished residents signed up the service with general practitioners. More than 3.4 million residents, among which 2.56 million were seniors over 60 years old, signed contracts with community hospitals and family doctors to enjoy a classified medical service system. Around 74% of doctor appointments were made within their signed hospitals and 53% in their signed community healthcare centers. A combined 940,000 prescriptions were refilled at community healthcare centers.

By the end of 2017, Shanghai had 5,144 medical and public health organizations, including 363 hospitals and 4,574 community healthcare service institutions. The city had 188,000 medical staff, including 68,300 licensed medical (assistant) practitioners. There were altogether 134,600 hospital beds, up 4.2% yearly. In 2017, medical institutions in Shanghai handled 273 million patient visits. The city reported an infant mortality of 3.71‰.

● Cultural Facilities

Since the 1990s, the city has sped up the construction of cultural facilities. New facilities including Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Library, Shanghai Grand Theater, Shanghai Cultural Square, Shanghai Book Mall, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall, Shanghai Science and Technology Museum, Oriental Art Center, Oriental Green Land youth education and recreational center and Shanghai International Dance Center have been built. Shanghai Great World, World Expo Museum and Shanghai Symphony Museum opened to the public. By the end of 2017, the city had 25 cultural centers and mass artistic activities centers, 210 arts troupes, 24 public libraries, 49 archive offices and 125 museums.

○ Shanghai Library

Shanghai Library is a large, modern and multi-functional public library, covering a combined floor space of 127,000 square meters. The library boasts a collection of more than 55 million volumes of publications including ancient books, rubbings, manuscripts, genealogy, rare books in foreign languages, newspapers of modern times and patent standards. The library has 32 reading rooms, more than 3,000 seats and 20 research rooms. It also has other facilities, including a lecture hall and an exhibition hall, which can hold international cultural activities and academic exchanges.

○ Shanghai Library East Branch

Shanghai Library's east branch is located in Pudong New Area with a straight-line distance of 4 kilometers from Lujiazui Area and faces Shanghai's largest downtown park, Century Park, to its south. The construction started in 2017 and is expected to be finished in 2020. The gross floor area of the east branch is 115,000 square meters with seven floors above the ground and two under the ground. Upon completion, it will have around 6,000 seats and a book collection of about 4.8 million. It can meet the demand of over 200 lectures and several thousand symposiums and accept 4 million readers each year. Smart services including digital reading will be introduced in the east branch, making it the city's "study room, living room and studio."

○ Shanghai Museum

With a total floor area of 39,200 square meters, Shanghai Museum enjoys reputation both at home and abroad. The upper part of the building is round and the lower part square, reflecting the ancient Chinese belief in the "hemispherical dome cosmology." It boasts a collection of nearly 112,000 cultural relics. There are 10 galleries, namely Ancient Chinese Bronze Gallery, Ancient Chinese Sculpture Gallery, Ancient Chinese Pottery and Ceramics Gallery, Chinese Calligraphy Gallery, Ancient Chinese Painting Gallery, Ancient Chinese Seal Gallery, Jade Gallery, Chinese Coins Gallery, Chinese Ming and Qing Dynasty Furniture Gallery and Chinese Ethnic

Minority Art Gallery, four rooms for relics donation and three special exhibition halls. The museum strives to showcase the complete history of different art categories.

○ Shanghai Museum East Branch

The under-construction east branch of Shanghai Museum is located in Huamu Area in Pudong New Area and with Shanghai Science and Technology Museum to its west. It occupies 4.6 hectares with a gross floor area of 105,000 square meters. The building which features a rectangular form has wave patterns on its white façade, symbolizing sea waves, and flat parts, symbolizing the land. The two elements represent a culture of the land meeting the sea, which not only reflects Shanghai's geological location, but also symbolizes Shanghai's pioneering spirit. The exhibitions in the east branch will focus on ancient Chinese art as well as showcase the Belt and Road Initiative and Shanghai and Jiangnan cultures. The east branch is expected to be completed before 2020.

○ Shanghai Culture Square

Covering a total area of 64,900 square meters, Shanghai Culture Square is a 2,010-seat multifunctional theater which specialized in staging musicals.



○ Shanghai Grand Theater

Shanghai Grand Theater is located in downtown People's Square, next to the municipal government and occupies an area of 2.1 square meters. It is a world-class arena. With a total floor area of 62,800 square meters, its three theaters are able to stage ballet, opera, musical, symphony and drama.

○ Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

The largest of its kind throughout the world, the facility covers a total floor space of 18,400 square meters. The roof is a grid in the shape of four petals of a white magnolia, the city flower. It has a giant model of the city center, covering 800 square meters.

○ Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

Featuring the theme of "Nature, Man and Science and Technology", the museum serves as a center for exhibition, education, scientific study and exchange and leisure and tourism. With a total floor space of 98,000 square meters, the museum has seven exhibition areas for the Earth's Crust, Life, Light of Wisdom, Audio-Video Paradise, Cradle of Designers, Children's Garden, and Natural Science. It receives about 3 million visitors a year.

○ Oriental Art Center

The butterfly orchid-shaped architecture has a total floor area of nearly 40,000 square meters. It has a 1,953-seat concert hall, a 1,020-seat opera hall and a 333-seat music hall. It boasts the top-class acoustic and lighting facilities in the world, geared for symphony, ballet, musical, opera, drama and other performances.

○ Oriental Green Land

It is one of the top sites in the country for juvenile extracurricular education and entertainment. Covering more than 3,700 hectares, the center is divided into eight areas, including the Bravery and Wisdom, the Knowledge Boulevard, the National Defense Education, the Wilderness Surviving, the Creation Activities, the Aquatic Sports, the

Daily Life Practice, and the Sport Training. It has a lawn extending 170,000 square meters, 110,000 trees and more than 400 types of flowers, which blend perfectly with buildings of a variety of foreign styles.

○ China Art Palace

Starting soft opening in 2012, China Art Palace was set up in the former China Pavilion of Shanghai World Expo, with a total construction area of 166,900 square meters and an exhibition area of 64,000 square meters. The palace consists of 27 exhibition halls, such the “sunlight” hall, themed hall, the big names’ hall, and other facilities including auditorium and public art library. It functions as an art museum compound of collection, academic research, display, education and exchange to showcase art treasures reflecting China’s contemporary painting art’s origin and evolution.

○ Shanghai Contemporary Art Museum

Shanghai Contemporary Art Museum opened in 2012 on the site of former urban future pavilion of the Shanghai World Expo. Covering a total construction area of 41,000 square meters, it is the first public museum of contemporary art in the Chinese mainland. The museum is a symbolic urban cultural and activity center with multiple functions such as art exhibition, collection, research, exchange and experience.

○ Shanghai Film Museum

Shanghai Film Museum is located at the former film studio in the busy Xujiahui area. The four-story building with a total floor area of over 100,000 square meters is the country’s biggest film museum. The museum has four exhibition areas, one screening room, No. 5 studio and other facilities. It combines display and interaction, visits and experiences and boasts the functions of relics collection, academic research, social educations, exhibition and display and others. It is a symbolic cultural facility which showcases the charm of Shanghai’s century-old film making history and tells the stories of film makers and films.

○ Shanghai History Museum

The museum is housed in the former Shanghai Race Club at No. 325 Nanjing Road W. As a museum to show the history of the city, it opened to the public on March 26, 2018. The museum is divided into three sections: general exhibition, special exhibition and temporary exhibition. Located in the east building, the general exhibition is composed of Ancient Shanghai and Shanghai in Modern Times, which showcase the change in politics, economics, culture and society. The west building houses temporary exhibition, souvenir area and service area.



○ Liu Haisu Art Museum

Liu Haisu Art Museum is China's first provincial level art museum named after a person. It is a comprehensive art museum combining the functions of collection and storage, academic research, exhibition and display, education and promotion and cultural exchange. It was finished and opened to the public on March 16, 1995. In September 2012, the project to relocate the museum started. Its new location is in Haisu Greenery area near the intersection of Yan'an Road W. and Kaixuan Road in Changning District. In a light and elegant tone, the museum has a unique design and hidden in dense bush.

○ Shanghai International Dance Center

Located on Hongqiao Road in Changning District, Shanghai International Dance Center is the country's and Asia's first professional dance center. With a construction area of 85,000 square meters, the center boasts a 1,080-seat theater and a 300-seat rehearsal hall. It opened to the public in October 2016.



● Culture and Art

In 2017, Shanghai held a series of large cultural activities, including the 34th Shanghai Spring International Music Festival, the 19th Shanghai International Arts Festival, 2nd Shanghai Isaac Stern International Violin Competition, Shanghai International Film and TV Festival, the opening of World Expo Museum and the 5th Citizens' Cultural Festival. The city drew nearly 30 million participants in various cultural events throughout the year. A total of 7,216 people in the public cultural industry participated in trainings.

● Creative Industry Parks

In recent years, Shanghai has seen a boom in creative industry, thanks to the city's intensifying efforts in preserving and developing old industrial structures. The businesses in these parks feature industrial design, interior design, construction design, ad design, clothing design, game software, comics and animation, Internet media, fashion, studios, brand promotion and handicrafts. Major creative industry parks include Creativity Warehouse, Zhoujiaqiao Center, E Cang on Yichang Road, M50 Park on Moganshan Road, and Jing'an Creative Art Park on Changhua Road. As a national exemplary base for innovation and startups, Yangpu District built four innovation and startups zones in KIC Plaza, Guoding Road E., Changyang Road and

the zones circling University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

○ Creativity Warehouse

The facility, at 181 Guangfu Rd on the north bank of Suzhou Creek, covers a floor area of more than 20,000 square meters. More than 10 creative design companies and more than 40 enterprises have moved into the park, most of them overseas-related design studios featuring urban planning, construction design and environment art.

○ M50 Park

At 50 Moganshan Road, the 41,000-square-meter facility is in the best-preserved textile industry factory along Suzhou Creek. The park features visual art and fashion design. Its good service and beautiful environment have prompted more than 80 enterprises from 14 countries and regions and more than 10 provincial areas in China to set up their operations on its premise. It is the city's largest and most influential creative industry center.



○ Total Rich Fun

Located at the crossing of Xikang and Yuyao roads in Jing'an District, the park has a floor area of about 20,000 square meters. The area was famous for its large collection of "lane factories" in the 20th century. It features "culture, leisure and innovation" venues. The park comprises 22 sections with fashion promotions, Chinese and Western-style restaurants and boutiques.

○ Bridge 8

The complex in Huangpu District has a floor area of 120,000 square meters, 80% of which houses office buildings. The office buildings are joined by bridges and blend the fashion and creative ideas

from home and abroad. More than 40 companies devoted to creative industry, art and fashion have moved into Bridge 8, turning it into a source of creative ideas and a showcase of fashion.

○ Tian Zi Fang Park

The complex at Lane 210 Taikang Road has a floor area of more than 70,000 square meters. It was refurbished from old factory buildings and residences built in the 1950s. It is now home to many galleries and art studios as well as cafes, bars, smithies, silk shops and teahouses, becoming a creative industry park blending historic heritage and modern elegance.

○ Shanghai Urban Sculpture Art Center

The center on Huaihai Road W. in Changning District is a creative industry park converted from old warehouses of the former Shanghai No. 10 Steelworks. Its exhibition area totals 20,000 square meters. The center has introduced design studios and workshops and is expected to launch a multimedia workshop area.

○ Highstreet Loft

Located on 508 Jiashan Road in Xuhi District, the Highstreet Loft is a trendy life-style complex converted from the old warehouses of Three Gun Knitting Garment Co. It houses a number of international clothing R&D institutes, fashion clubs and creative home spaces and takes in professional teams such as top international fashion buyers, shape design and fashion production, forming a huge creative system.

○ Changyang Valley Creative Industry Park

Located at No. 1687 Changyang Road, Changyang Valley Creative Industry Park is at the former site of Shanghai Textile Machinery Factory. The historic factory was turned into co-work spaces occupying an area of 110,00 square meters and houses a bunch of incubators and high-tech companies such as Noah Holdings Ltd, iSESOL Industrial Cloud, Shanghai headquarters of Auchan and TusStar.

● Radio, Film and Television

As one of the country's cradles of radio, film and television industry, Shanghai has witnessed a boom in the growth of its radio, film and TV. By the end of 2017, the city's 22 radio channels and 25 TV channels. The number of cable TV subscribers totaled 7.6543 million, including 6.9718 million subscribers of digital cable TV. The city produced 40 TV dramas, totaling 1,760 episodes, as well as 8,160-minute animated TV programs in the year.

● Press and Publication

In 2017, the city successfully hosted a series of large-scale publication exchange activities, including the 2017 Shanghai Book Fair. In the year, the city issued a total of 913 million copies of newspapers, 94 million copies of magazines and 423 million copies of books.



Shanghai pushed forward reform in media, state-owned art troupes and Shanghai Century Publishing Group. The transformation to new media has been further deepened in Shanghai United Media Group. Shanghai United Media Group was established on December 28, 2013, after merging the former Jiefang Daily Group and Wenhui-Xinmin United Press Group.

As China's biggest newspaper group, Shanghai United Media Group optimized its structure, highlighted its strength and vigorously developed its new media platform. Major newspaper such as Jiefang Daily, Wenhui Daily and Xinmin Evening News were redesigned. A batch of new media projects such as Shanghai Observer, Thepaper.cn and Jiemian.com have been launched, gaining wide attention.

● Sports Achievements

In 2017, Shanghai successfully held 162 sports games — 61 were international games while 101 were national ones — covering 41 items such as Formula 1 Chinese Grand Prix, Rolex Shanghai Masters, Shanghai Longines Global Champions Tour, IAAF Diamond League, Shanghai International Marathon, World Snooker Shanghai Masters and so on. Shanghai held the inaugural Citizen's Amateur League, including 10 sports leagues, 11 special events and 35 sports series. More than 1 million people joined 1,528 various sports activities. The city's athletes achieved great accomplishments in the 13th National Games of China, winning 29 golds, 33 silvers and 24 bronzes. Two athletes broke national records in two items.



● Sports Facilities

Since the 1990s, Shanghai has sped up the construction of sports facilities to meet the need of domestic and international sports events. The multifunctional sports venues completed in the city include Shanghai Stadium, Shanghai International Circuit, Hongkou Soccer Stadium, China Disabled People's Sports and Art Training Center, Qizhong Tennis Center and Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. In 2017 Shanghai built or renovated 210 neighborhood sports centers, 75 jogging paths and 65 basketball and football courts.

○ Shanghai Stadium

Covering a floor area of 150,000 square meters, Shanghai Stadium is a comprehensive sports center with a unique architectural style. The open circular space within the saddle-shaped stadium has a diameter of 300 meters. It seats 80,000 spectators. The stadium has facilities not only for sports events, but also for performances, fitness and recreation.

○ Shanghai International Circuit

Located in Anting Town of Jiading District, the circuit covers 5.3 square kilometers. The circuit, in the shape of the Chinese character for the first word of Shanghai, extends 5.45 kilometers. Its speed limit is 327 kilometers per hour. It can hold nearly 200,000 spectators, including 50,000 seats.

○ Hongkou Soccer Stadium

As the first specialized soccer stadium in China and Asia, Hongkou Soccer Stadium boasts a total floor area of 72,900 square meters, 35,000 seats and 47 boxes. The stadium can hold big international and domestic soccer games.

○ Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

Near the World Expo site, Shanghai Oriental Sports Center is mainly designed for aquatics, covering a gross floor area of 163,800 square meters. The center includes a 12,000-seat comprehensive indoor stadium, a 5,000-seat indoor swimming stadium, a 5,000-seat outdoor diving pool and a separate administrative building.



Urban Life

- **Personal Income**
- **Personal Consumption**
- **Housing Conditions**
- **Social Security**
- **Social Welfare**
- **Senior Care**

● Personal Income

According to a sample survey, the annual disposable income among local urban residents reached 58,988 yuan per capita in 2017, up 8.6% from the previous year. The annual disposable income of urban residents reached 62,596 yuan per capita, up 8.5%. Rural residents had annual disposable income of 27,825 yuan per capita, up 9.0%.

● Personal Consumption

A sample survey revealed that in 2017, the annual expenditure per capita on consumer goods and service reached 39,792 yuan among urban residents, up 6.2% from the previous year. The per capita consumption spending for urban residents was 42,304 yuan, a yearly growth of 6.1%. That for rural residents reached 18,090 yuan, up 6.0%.

● Housing Conditions

Shanghai people's living condition improved continuously. The per capita gross floor area for urban residents reached 36.7 square meters by the end of 2017.

Shanghai further improved its affordable housing system.



By the end of 2017, 115,000 households have benefited from the affordable housing scheme. A total of 80,000 units of affordable housing and apartments designated for relocation were constructed in 2017. Dilapidated houses totaling 490,000 square meters in downtown area were refurbished and 24,000 households were benefited. A total of 80 hectares of land were designated for rental housing where nearly 30,000 rental apartments will be built.

● Social Security

Shanghai paid great attention on ensuring basic livelihood of residents and made efforts in promoting social welfare covering more people, forming a more fair and effective social system. Shanghai unified the healthcare system and social welfare system for urban and rural residents.

By the end of 2017, 15.4822 million people were covered by the urban pension insurance program for employees and retirees, and 788,300 joined rural pension insurance program. Altogether 14.9678 million people joined the medical insurance program for urban employees and retirees, another 3.4463 million had insurance for urban resident (non-employed) and college student medical insurance.

Shanghai's minimum wage was raised from 570 yuan per month in 2003 to 2,300 yuan in 2017. The minimum hourly pay was raised to 20 yuan from 19 yuan in the previous year. The minimum living standard allowance was raised to 970 yuan per month per person from 880 yuan in the year before, one of the highest across the country. In the year, government spent 1.630 billion yuan on minimum living allowance for urban residents, 272 million yuan for rural residents, 42 million yuan on allowance for extreme poverty-stricken residents, 83 million yuan on food allowance and 383 million yuan on medical support.

● Social Welfare

The city steadily increased help to the disabled. The year 2017 saw 13 charitable businesses starting operation in the city, offering

jobs to 293 disabled people. The yearly sales revenue of charitable enterprises reached 18.922 billion yuan with a profit of 849 million yuan.

● Senior Care

Shanghai has made new progress in building a comprehensive senior care system involving various parities. It promoted a unified evaluation system to assess seniors' needs across the city. A long term senior care insurance program is under test operation in Xuhui, Putuo and Jinshan district. By the end of 2017, the city had a total of 781 seniors' homes with 144,100 beds. In 2017, 560 seniors' daycare centers and 707 centers providing meals for seniors were built.



Attractions and Tourist Sites

- **City Tourism**
- **Cultural and Historical Sites**
- **Sites of Historical Activities**
- **Tourist Sites**
- **Food and Shopping**

● City Tourism

Shanghai is one of China's major tourism cities. In 2017, the added value of the city's tourism sector reached 188.824 billion yuan, up 9.1%. The tourism service level was further improved. By the end of 2017, the city had 229 star-rated hotels, including 72 five-star hotels. The city had 1,578 travel agencies, including 222 overseas tour service providers. The city had 99 A-level tourist sites, 34 historical sites which bears significance to the history of the country and the Communist Party of China, 53 tourism information centers and four tourist dispatch centers.

In the year, the city received 8.7301 million visits from overseas tourists, a year-on-year rise of 2.2%, earning US\$6.810 billion in revenue, an annual growth of 4.3%. Another 318.4527 million visits were carried out by domestic tourists, up 7.5%, bringing 402.513 billion yuan in revenue, up 16.9%.

● Cultural and Historical Sites

Shanghai is a cultural city with a long history. Shanghai has 29 cultural and historical sites listed under the state-level protection for relics, 238 under the city-level protection, 402 under district-level



protection and 838 registered as unmovable relic sites.

○ Yuyuan Garden

The well-preserved Yuyuan Garden in city center is a famous garden featuring southern China structures. Construction of the garden started in 1559. Its layout features the garden styles of south China during the Ming and Qing dynasties, enjoying a lasting reputation as "Wooded Hill in City." The pavilions, ponds, man-made stone formations have formed 48 scenic spots, including ancient buildings, rare stones and centuries-old trees. The garden now owns thousands of precious relics items, such as paintings and calligraphy, furniture and China wares.

○ Longhua Temple

Longhua Temple in Xuhui District is the oldest, largest and most magnificent Buddhist architecture in Shanghai. It is said that the temple was built in 247 AD. Many Buddhist scriptures, gold seals and statues from the Tang Dynasty, the Five Dynasties, the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty are housed in a hall built in the Song Dynasty. The temple, the pagoda, the temple fair and the evening bell chiming constitute a religious tourist attraction.

○ Jade Buddha Temple

Shanghai's famous Jade Buddha Temple in Jing'an District was built in 1882 and named after two jade Buddhist statues that Hui Gen, a monk from Putuo Mountain, brought back from Myanmar. The temple has several grandiose halls and houses a 3.4-meter-tall and 1.9-meter-wide jade statue featuring a sitting Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism.

○ Confucius Temple

Confucius Temple in Jiading District was built in 1219, always known as the No. 1 temple in this area of the country. The temple has exhibition halls displaying articles related to the traditional imperial examination system and three high stone tablets, representing people's



respect to education and Confucius. Among the stone tablets there, one is carved with the calligraphy by Zhu Xi, a well-known Chinese philosopher and educator of Song Dynasty.

○ Square Pagoda

The Square Pagoda in Songjiang District was built in 949 AD. Made of wood and bricks, the nine-story, 42.5-meter-high square pagoda features the architectural style of brick pagodas of the Tang Dynasty. Many parts of the building are originals created in the Song Dynasty. The pagoda today is surrounded by a "classical garden," which is dotted with bridges, pavilions and stone formations.

○ Zhujiajiao Ancient Water Town

Known as "Shanghai's Venice," Zhujiajiao is a well-preserved ancient water town typical of the south of the Yangtze River. It first appeared as a village market during the Three Kingdom Period. Later, it became a bustling trade town in the Ming Dynasty. Today, visitors can still see many well-preserved buildings, boats, stone bridges and

stone lanes dating back to the Ming and Qing dynasties. This is a little quiet town where people can find antiquity, leisure and tranquility.

● Sites of Historical Activities

○ Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Situated at No. 76-78 Xingye Road, this is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China and is now under the state protection. The two houses with stone gates are typical Shanghai residences in the 1920s. The first national congress of the Party was convened in the sitting room on the ground floor on July 23, 1921. Now, the furniture in the sitting room is replicas. There are also wax statues of deputies to the Congress, precious documents and other exhibits, recording the historic events revolving on the founding of the Party and its activities in the following years.

○ Site of the Second National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Located at No. 30 Lane 7 on Chengdu Road N., the two-story stone-gated building has been placed on the list of relics under city-level protection. From July 16 to 23, 1922, the Second National Congress of the Communist Party of China convened its first session at the living room on the first floor. Hundreds of exhibits on show at the site include Party constitution and Party Program passed at the meeting and other documents.

○ Memorial of the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

The Memorial of the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, located in the greenery area on Sichuan Road N. in Hongkou District, is consisted of preface hall, main exhibition hall,



screening hall and a smaller exhibition hall. The original house of the fourth congress was damaged by Japanese mortar fire during the first Battle of Shanghai in 1932. A museum keeping historical materials of the fourth congress of CPC was built on No. 215 Duolun Road in Hongkou District in 2006. The memorial made up for the fact that the historical materials' museum is relatively small. Its construction also made all six national congresses of CPC held in China have official memorials.

○ Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

At No.7 Xiangshan Road, the residence was bought by some Chinese immigrants in Canada for Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a sign of their support for his revolutionary activities. It is now under the state-level historical building protection. Dr. Sun lived in this house from 1920 to 1924. Articles on display in this residence include the sword, military maps and writing tools once used by Dr. Sun.

○ Old Residence of Mao Zedong

At No. 63 Anyi Road, the old residence of Mao Zedong is two-story, brick and wood structured building facing the south and occupies a floor area of 83 square meters. Mao stayed here for two months in 1920 when he initiated an association to transform Hunan, participated

in the famous Bansongyuan meeting and several times visited Chen Duxiu who was planning to found the Communist Party of China with Communist International members.

○ Former Residence of Mao Zedong

Mao's former residence is an old-style, two-story building with a stone-framed gate at No. 7 Lane 583 on Weihai Road. Mao lived in this house in mid- February 1924, when Mao was the secretary of the CPC Central Bureau and an official of the Kuomintang Shanghai branch. Today, the building is listed as a historical site under city-level protection.

○ Zhou Residence

The building at 73 Sinan Road, where late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai lived, is a French-style garden house. During 1946-47, it was the Shanghai representative office of the Communist Party of China. Zhou held many important press conferences and met with many famous patriotic personages here. The house exhibits some of the precious articles and documents written by Zhou.

○ Residence of Lu Xun

The former residence of the great Chinese writer Lu Xun is at No. 9 Lane 132 on Shanyin Road. It was in this building that the writer did a lot of writing, translating, editing and created the "China Freedom Movement Alliance" and the "Leftists' Alliance." On display in the three-story red brick house are some writing tools and articles once used by the writer.

○ Sihang Warehouse Battle Memorial

Sihang Warehouse Battle Memorial is a warehouse located at No. 1 Guangfu Road, the southern section of the former Zhabei District. The structure was built in 1935 by the Joint Savings Society, which was founded by four Chinese banks. The Japanese troops invaded Shanghai in 1937 and the three-month Battle of Shanghai started from the warehouse. The memorial is composed six sections: preface, bloody



Battle of Shanghai, defense of Sihang Warehouse, longly resistance, immortal monument and end. It used various techniques to reconstruct the battle.

○ Memorial Hall of Battle of Shanghai

The Memorial Hall of Battle of Shanghai was finished in 2000 and located in Linjiang Park at No. 1 Youyi Road in Baoshan District. It is China's only memorial to commemorate the two fierce battles against Japanese invaders. The first and the second floors of the 11-story memorial hall are for exhibitions and displays, the third floor keeps historic collections while the fourth floor and above are structures of a pagoda. The memorial hall and the memorial park are a complex combining greenery areas and historical heritage.

○ Shanghai Liberation Memorial Hall

Located at the east side of the Baoshan Martyrs Cemetery, Shanghai Liberation Memorial Hall opened on May 26, 2006. The Chinese calligraph of the hall was written by General Chi Haotian. With an exhibition area of 1,500 square meters, the hall is composed of preface hall, main exhibition hall and a multimedia theater. The hall showcases the fights in Baoshan area during the Battle of Shanghai. A

large number of multimedia measures are used to reproduce the war.

● Tourist Sites

Since the 1990s, Shanghai has built a batch of landmark architectures that are known both at home and abroad. These buildings have become new tourist sites in the city.

○ The Bund

The Bund is the “name card” of Shanghai. It lies along the west bank of the Huangpu River between Waibaidu Bridge and Nanpu Bridge. The four-kilometer-long thoroughfare was listed as one of the top 10 new attractions and tourist sites in the city. Along the Bund, there are buildings featuring a variety of Chinese and Western architecture styles, earning the Bund the fame as the contemporary world expo of architectures. This cultural heritage of mankind has epitomized the modern history of Shanghai. Standing on the Bund, one can enjoy a panoramic view of charming views along both sides of the Huangpu River.

○ People's Square

Located at the city center, People's Square is a garden-type open space surrounded by buildings and facilities for administration, cultural activities, transportation and shopping. On its north is the People's Mansion, to its northwest the Shanghai Grand Theater, to its northeast the Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall, and to its south the Shanghai Museum. People's Avenue goes across the center of the area. The total green areas in the square reach 80,000 square meters.

○ Oriental Pearl Broadcasting and Television Tower

It is one of the city's tourist landmarks. Serving for radio and television broadcasting as well as recreation and sightseeing, the 468-meter-tall tower is the highest TV tower in Asia and the third highest in the world. It features broadcasting, entertainment and tourist facilities. Tourists can get a bird's-eye view of the city at the 263-meter-high

observatory and the 350-meter-high “space cabin.” At 267 meters high is a rotating res-taurant, the highest one of its kind in Asia. The ground floor of the structure is a historical museum featuring the city’s history, including the life-like scenes of old Shanghai streets.

○ Jin Mao Tower

Jin Mao Tower is one of Shanghai’s landmarks. Overlooking the Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone in Pudong, it is an intelligent building offering services for office, hotel, recreation, sightseeing and shopping. It covers a total floor area of 290,000 square meters and is 420.5 meters high. It has 88 stories above the ground and three stories underground. The observatory hall on the 88th floor offers a breathtaking bird’s-eye view of the city to up to more than 1,000 tourists at a time.

○ Shanghai Tower

Located at the core area of Lujiazui area, Shanghai Tower is the country’s tallest and world’s second-highest building. It’s also Shanghai’s highest and biggest office building. The 632-meter skyscraper has 127 floors above ground and five floors under the ground with a total construction area of 576,000 square meters. It’s a vertical city combining the functions of office, hotel, exhibition, business and site seeing. Shanghai Tower’s unique exterior curtain wall -- with a horizontal profile of an equilateral triangle with rounded apexes and a vertical profile that twists 120 degrees as it rises, forms a smooth cylindrical glass building and embodies the dynamics of the modern China. Shanghai Tower, the city’s new landmark, joins Oriental TV Pearl Tower and other iconic buildings in the Lujiazui area to complete the city’s skyline.

○ Shanghai Ocean Aquarium

Located in Pudong’s Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone, Shanghai Ocean Aquarium covers a total area of 22,400 square meters. The aquarium displays more than 14,000 marine lives of 300-plus species from all over the world. Its 120-meter-long undersea tunnel is one of the longest of its kind in the world and a major attraction for visitors.

Walking through this tunnel, people can have a close contact with the unique and colorful ocean world.

○ Shanghai Xintiandi

Shanghai Xintiandi is an urban tourist attraction imbued with the city's historical and cultural legacies. The 30,000-square-meter trendy entertainment complex is nestled in the city center, close to the bustling Huaihai Road M., the Huangpi Road S. and Madang Road. It showcases the perfect blending of Shanghai's traditional shikumen houses and state-of-the-art buildings. It features a multitude of restaurants and cafes, retail, entertainment, cultural, recreational, commercial and residential facilities. It's where Shanghai's rich history meets the modern posh lifestyle.

○ Shanghai International Tourism and Resorts Zone

Shanghai International Tourism and Resorts Zone is located at the center of the Pudong New Area, stretching to S1 Yinbing Expressway to the north, Nanliu Highway to the east, Zhouzhu Highway to the south and S2 Shanghai-Luchaogang Expressway to the west. The



zone has a planned area of 24.7 square kilometers and around 7 square kilometers of core area. Shanghai International Tourism and Resorts Zone will become key regions to propel Shanghai's future development along with Hongqiao Central Business District and post Expo development zone.

Shanghai Disney Resort is situated at the core area of the zone and is the first on China's mainland, the third in Asia and the sixth Disney Resort in the world. Shanghai Disney Resort contains Shanghai Disneyland which is composed of six themed lands including Mickey Avenue, Fantasyland, Treasure Cove and Tomorrowland, two themed hotels: Shanghai Disneyland Hotel and Toy Story Hotel, an international shopping and dining area: Disney Town where Walt Disney Grand Theatre is located and will present the world's first ever Mandarin-language production of the music drama *The Lion King*, and Wishing Star Park, a relaxing area with a tranquil garden and glittering water.

● Food and Shopping

Shanghai is known as a paradise for gourmets. The city has more than 30,000 catering enterprises, whose businesses range from Chinese-style, Western-style and leisure-style food to fast-food chain stores. The foreign-style restaurants feature food from more than 30 countries, including Italy, France, Japan, Portugal and India. The Chinese-style ones feature food from nearly 20 regions of China. The famous restaurant areas are at the City God Temple area, Yunnan Road, Huanghe Road, Zhapu Road and Xianxia Road.



Shanghai is also renowned for its shopping facilities. Nanjing Road, crowned as the No. 1 commercial street in China, and bustling Huaihai Road are commercial areas widely known across the country. Super Brand Mall, the

Grand Gateway Plaza and Plaza 66 are the rendezvous for top fashion commodities and luxury brands.

○ City God Temple

The City God Temple area features antique shops, restaurants and teahouses in typical Shanghai style. The famous shopping venues in the area include Huabaolou antique market and Cangbaolou antique and souvenir market. The famous food sold here includes Shanghai's signature Nanxiang xiaolongbao (steamed dumplings), Chinese rice pudding and glutinous rice pudding. The area is popular among tourists from home and abroad for its wide variety of commodities, special operation mode and good services.

○ Yunnan Road Food Market

The food street near the crossing of Yan'an Road and Xizang Road features restaurants serving typical food from Shanghai, Sichuan, Shandong, Jiangsu and other regions in China. The choice food includes Beijing roast duck, salty duck, steak and glutinous rice cake, sauce-dipped chicken and hotpot. It is popular with tourists from home and abroad.

○ Nanjing Road Pedestrian Street

The street is known as "China's No.1 Commercial Street." It began to boom in the 19th century and was the busiest shopping area in old Shanghai. In recent years, many time-honored shops have been rejuvenated while modern shopping malls such as the No.1 Department Store, New World Department Store, Oriental Shopping Center, Yong'an Department Store and Landmark Plaza have sprung up along the street.

○ Jing'an Temple Business Circle

Jing'an Temple Business Circle took shape in 1930s. In the recent years, Jing'an Temple area has become a heavyweight business area in downtown Shanghai. The area houses over 30 office buildings, gathering a large number of high-end service industries and high



class international brands. A great number of famous multinational enterprises, consulate generals of Canada, the Czech Republic and Luxembourg, regional headquarters of multinational enterprises and several hundred Fortune 500 companies are located in the area. Shopping malls along the Nanjing Road W. such as the Park Place, Reel and Jiuguang, house high-end luxury brands. Almost all luxury brands that entered the Shanghai have opened flagship or boutique stores in Jingan Temple Business Circle. There are 20 upscale hotels and Shanghai Exhibition Center in the area, which is a comprehensive business circle that gathers business, dine, recreation, transport and accommodation resources.

○ Huaihai Road Shopping Street

The road matches the world's famous shopping streets for its elegance and high-end commodities. It is lined with shops housed in buildings of Chinese, American and European styles, offering a wide variety of boutiques and commodities. Shopping malls like Shanghai Times Square, Hong Kong Plaza, Central Plaza, Pacific Department Store, Printemps-Shanghai and Parkson are popular with shoppers of luxury brands.

○ Xujiahui

It is the largest shopping and public activity venue in the city's southwest. Covering 1.2 square kilometers, the very center of the area is home to Grand Gateway Plaza, Orient Shopping Center, Pacific Department Store, Huijin Department Store, Metro City and Huilian Department Store.



Future Objectives

- Shanghai's Brand-building Campaign
- Economic and Social Development
- Goals in the 13th Five-Year Plan Period
- Major Targets in the 13th Five-Year Plan
- Development Tasks in 2035
- Visions and Goals in 2035

● Shanghai's Brand-building Campaign

In the process of becoming an excellent global city, Shanghai aims to upgrade its services, gain strategic advantages and elevate reputation in four target areas – service, manufacturing, shopping and culture.

○ Shanghai service – Build Shanghai's service a gold-lettered signboard

Shanghai services contain a lot of contents, including comprehensive urban services, economic services and the continuous optimization of service and business environment. The key focus is the ability to serve the entire country or even the world. The goal is to have larger service capacity, the ability to allocate resources across the country or even the world and be able to serve the entire country and serve a larger group of enterprises and people.



○ Shanghai manufacturing – Demonstrate the quality of Shanghai's manufacturing industry

Facing the fierce global competition, Shanghai need to not only inherit and develop time-honored brands, but also build new brands, develop high-end manufacturing in order to move upward along the industrial value chain. Shanghai plans to improve quality, raise popularity and reputation, strengthen the core competitiveness and expand capacity in high-end manufacturing through marketing, raise of quality, higher standards, research and design and refined management. Shanghai will compare with the highest standard and level, focus on the key industries and crucial sectors in the industry chain and make continuous efforts to strengthen core competitiveness of enterprises and expand capacity in high-end manufacturing.

○ Shanghai shopping – Build the city into a world shopping center

A new pattern where exhibition, business, tourism, culture and sports events develop coordinately has been formed. Festivals and celebrations such as the shopping festival, tourism festival, arts festival, film and TV festival, Formula One race and Shanghai Masters have played bigger roles in pushing up consumptions. Shanghai will create a more convenient shopping environment, gather abundant global elite brands, build famous shopping areas with characteristics, seize the opportunity of China International Import Expo to be held in November in order to turn the city into a desirable shopping paradise.

○ Shanghai culture – Provide rich nourishment and solid support for Shanghai's drive to become a cultural city

Utilizing Shanghai's precious resources of Red culture, local culture and Jiangnan culture, Shanghai will vigorously develop a competitive and influential cultural industry, support the development of cultural exhibition, performances and cultural market, strengthen its influences, nurture cultural core competitiveness with distinctions, become the source and platform of culture communication and further light up the gold-lettered signboard of Shanghai culture.



● Economic and Social Development Goals in the 13th Five-Year Plan Period

The main targets are: By 2020, Shanghai will form a basic framework of a technology and innovation center with global influence, make innovation the propelling force that drives growth and lay the foundation for Shanghai to become the pioneer in the country and the world in enhancing technology innovation. To adapt the development of socialist market economy, Shanghai will build a more mature, international, market-oriented and lawful system. Shanghai will become a modern international metropolis serving as a global economic, financial, trade and shipping center. Shanghai will become a well-off society, providing a better life for its citizen.

● Major Targets in the 13th Five-Year Plan

Main goals by 2020:

Shanghai's economy will be propelled by innovation. Shanghai will see a development with higher quality and efficiency. The yearly growth of GDP will be above 6.5%. General budget revenue will rise in line with the economic growth. By 2020, annual per capita GDP will reach around 150,000 yuan. Labor productivity will hit 245, 000 yuan

per capita. The proportion of added value from service industry in the total GDP will increase to 70%. The ratio of added value from strategic emerging industries to total GDP will be around 20%. The percentage of R&D expenditure to total GDP will remain above 3.5%. The patent ownership every 10,000 people will reach around 40. Forty percent of population at working age will receive higher education.

The living standards and quality will further be improved, more job opportunities will be created and innovation will be further encouraged. The unemployment rate of urban residents will be stabilized at below 5.5%. The dispensable expenditure per capita will double the level in 2010 by 2020. Citizens can enjoy fair, high quality and diversified education. The average life expectancy will be among lead places in the world. Urban and rural areas will have equal and unified public services. The gap between rural and urban areas will be further shortened. The social security system will be more fair and optimal. Public transport will be more efficient and convenient. The city will be more in better order, safer and cleaner.

Shanghai will further strengthen its cultural soft power and promote the China Dream and core values of socialism. The overall quality of citizens will be improved. Cultural facilities with major functions and public cultural service system will be formed. Cultural industry will become a pillar industry. Inspire creativity in the cultural



industry. Shanghai will be built into a more open and inclusive international cultural city.

Shanghai will keep improve ecological environment. By 2020, the total energy consumption will be controlled below 125 million tons of coal. The energy consumption per unit of GDP and major pollutants will be lowered. The concentration of fine particles matters below 2.5 micrometers in diameter will be decreased to 42 micrograms per cubic meter. Water quality will be raised. The green area per capita will reach 8.5 square meters and the forest coverage hit 18%.

The ability to govern the city according the law will be further strengthened. A government by law will be fundamentally built and Shanghai will lead the nation in building a lawful government. The social credit system will be enhanced. The public security system will be generally built. People's rights will be solidly protected and social fairness and justice will be effectively safeguarded.

● Development Tasks in 2035

Facing 2035, Shanghai shall take the responsibility to lead the region to participate in global competition, further open up, improve people's livelihood, set an example to be an international metropolis,



break through the bottleneck, fix urban problems and transform development mode.

● Visions and Goals in 2035

Shanghai strives to become an excellent global city, boast the advantages in its functions, technological leadership, brands and talents, elevate the city's reputation in four target areas—service, manufacturing, shopping and culture and turn itself to a desirable innovative, humanistic, eco-friendly and socialist modern metropolis with global influence.

A vigorous, prosperous and innovative city: By 2020, Shanghai will become an international economic, finance, trade and shipping center, compatible with China's economic strength and international status, and have a bigger voice in allocating global resources. Taking advantage of the country's policy to build an innovation system, Shanghai will spearhead the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and take lead in the Belt and Road Initiative, helping to form a world class city group in the Yangtze River Delta region and becoming a technology innovation center with global influence.

Targets in 2035:

The ratio of added value of financial industry to city's GDP	around 18%
The ratio of R&D expenditure to city's GDP	around 5.5%
The ratio of people employed in the cultural industry to the whole labor force	around 10%
Area of land used for advanced manufacturing	150 square kilometers
Inbound visits made by overseas tourists	14 million visits
Air passenger transfer rate	around 19%
The ratio of public transport to all means of transport	around 40%
The percentage of new towns with a population of over 100,000 which have access to Metro stations	around 95%
The ratio of rental housing owned by the government, institutions and enterprises to all newly built housing	≥20%
Job-housing balance index	≥95 downtown ≥73 (townships going through integrated upgrade) ≥115 (townships going through comprehensive development)



An attractive cultural city: By 2020 Shanghai will build a well-off society in an all-round way at a higher level. On the basis of basically becoming an international cultural city, Shanghai will actively adopt the core values of socialism, vigorously promote Shanghai’s spirit of inclusiveness, excellence, enlightened wisdom and modesty and have those qualities in all aspects of the city development. Shanghai will unswervingly raise the quality of the city, build an international cultural city with heritage and charm, improve its multi-level high-quality public services and social welfare system, meet the growing demand of the people for a better life and become a happy, healthy and humanistic city with complete and refined urban management.

Targets in 2035:

Percentage of public service facilities within 15-minute walk	around 99%
Percentage of public open space within 5-minute walk	around 90%
Area with historic and cultural features (square kilometers)	The area’s buildings, layout and landscape can fully reflect the regional cultural characteristics of a certain period of time. The area goes through regular assessment, is preserved with the best efforts and under constantly growing protection.
Road network density	10 kilometers/square kilometer (central area) 8 kilometers/square kilometer (downtown and new towns)

Length of greenery path	around 2,000 kilometers
Number of museums, libraries, performance venues, art museums or galleries per 100,000 people	1.5(museums) 4.0 (libraries) 2.5 (performance venues) 6.0 (art museums or galleries)

A resilient ecological city with sustainable development:

The ecological environment of the city will be greatly improved in 2020. The city will be more in order, safer and cleaner. Residents will more concretely feel about the slogan of 2010 Shanghai World Expo “Better City, Better Life.” Shanghai will sticks to the national policy of resource conservation and environment protection, continue to improve resource environment and infrastructure, meet the growing demand of the people for a beautiful and eco-friendly environment, make the sky blue, water cleaner and mountains green, and build a lovely city where people and the nature coexist in harmony. Shanghai will launch measures to protect the city’s ecological safety, improve the city’s adaptability and resilience and become a benchmark of green, low-carbon, safe and sustainable development among international megacities. Shanghai is committed to becoming a resilient ecological city with a strong adaptability and leading world’s green, low-carbon and consistent development by improving its resources and infrastructure.

Targets in 2035:

Decrease of carbon emission compared with peak level	5%
The ratio of river surface area to the total area	around 10.5%
Greenery area per capita	≥13 square meters per capita
Forest coverage rate	around 23%
Yearly average density of PM2.5	around 25 micrograms per cubic meter
Percentage of raw garbage that is buried	0
Water quality compliance rate	100%
Number of people served by one fire station	<100,000 people per fire station
Area of emergency shelter per capita	≥2.0 square meters per capita

Smart development under strained resources: In building a remarkable global city, Shanghai faces the challenges of the growing population and strained resources. To meet the challenge and handle the uncertainties in future development, Shanghai is aimed at becoming an exemplary megacity with high density and consistent development. Shanghai will keep the area of construction land under negative growth, bring land area for urban construction, population, environment and social security under control, allocate strategic resources reasonably, improve adaptability and vigorously explore the way of transforming into a megacity with smart development.

Targets in 2035:

Population	around 25 million
Land area for urban construction	3,200 square kilometers
Area of arable land	1.8 million mu
Area of permanent farmland	1.5 million mu
Area of land per unit of GDP	4.2 hectares per 100 million yuan GDP

Network-based and multi-centered space system: Shanghai actively responds to the national strategies of “One Road One Belt,” Yangtze River Economic Belt and collaborative development of cities in the Yangtze River Delta region. Planning its future development from a higher perspective, Shanghai will develop a pattern where the city group is at its center while large, medium and small cities coordinately develop along with smaller townships. Shanghai will upgrade the functions of downtown areas, curb the center area from further expanding, allow newly built towns to attract people and propel regional development and form a network-based, multi-centered clustered and intensive space system.

Targets in 2035:

Percentage of downtown area with access to Metro system within 600 meter range	60%
Land area of urban growth boundary	2,800 square kilometers
Land area set aside for strategic development	200 square kilometers



New Media

- Important Websites
- News Portals
- Specialized Websites
- Social Media Accounts of Government Departments

● Important Websites

1. Shanghai Municipal Government www.shanghai.gov.cn
2. Shanghai People's Congress www.spcsc.sh.cn
3. Shanghai Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference www.shszx.gov.cn
4. Shanghai Municipal Information Office www.shio.gov.cn

● News Portals

1. Shanghai Observer www.jfdaily.com
www.shovserver.com
2. Xinmin Evening News www.xinmin.cn
3. Kankan News www.kankanews.com
4. Eastday.com www.eastday.com
5. The Paper www.thepaper.cn
6. Sixth Tone www.sixthtone.com
7. Jiemian www.jiemian.com
8. Wenhui Daily www.whb.cn
9. China Business Network www.yicai.com

● Specialized Websites

1. Shanghai Volunteer www.volunteer.sh.cn
2. Ctrip Travel Information www.ctrip.com
3. Guancha www.guancha.cn
4. Shanghai Hotline www.online.sh.cn

5. Eastmoney www.eastmoney.com
6. Yhd online shopping website www.yhd.com
7. Lvmama Trip www.lvmama.com
8. Hujiang Class www.hujiang.com
9. Liba Consumers' Guidance www.liba.cn
10. Tudou Video-sharing Website www.tudou.com
11. Dianping Restaurant review website www.dianping.com
12. China Telephone Directory www.118114.cn
13. Qidian Reading And Writing www.qidian.com
14. PPS Online Television www.pps.tv
15. PPLive Online Television www.pptv.com
16. Hupu Online Sports Community www.hupu.com
17. Jiayuan Matchmaking Website www.jiayuan.com
18. 51job Job-hunting Website www.51job.com
19. 21st Century job hunting website www.21cnhr.com
20. medical information www.91985.com
21. ticket information www.ticket2010.com
22. Shanghai International Arts Festival www.artsbird.com
23. Shanghai Museum www.shanghaimuseum.net
24. Shanghai Library www.library.sh.cn
25. online shopping website www.001town.com
26. Shanghai Culture Information www.culture.sh.cn
27. National Business Daily www.nbd.com.cn
28. Stocks information website www.stockstar.com.cn

- 29. Dragonfly FM www.qingting.fm
- 30. 2345 Website Guide www.2345.com
- 31. Online Radio www.ajmide.com
- 32. Audio sharing website www.ximalaya.com
- 33. Video sharing website www.bilibili.com

● Social Media Accounts of Government Departments (Microblog Accounts and WeChat Accounts)

- 1. Information Office of Shanghai Municipality
Microblog account: @上海发布
WeChat account: shanghaifabu
- 2. China Communist Youth League Shanghai Committee
Microblog account: @青春上海
WeChat account: qingchunshanghai
- 3. Shanghai Municipal Tourism Administration
Microblog account : @乐游上海
WeChat account: shanghai tourism
- 4. Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Local Taxation
Microblog account : @上海税务
WeChat account: shanghaishuiwu
- 5. Shanghai Women' s Federation
Microblog account: @上海女性
WeChat account: shanghaifulian
- 6. Information Office of Pudong New Area Government

Microblog account: @浦东发布

WeChat account: pdnews

7. Shanghai Housing Provident Fund Management Center

Microblog account: @上海公积金

WeChat account: shgjj12329

8. Information Office of Jing'an District Government

Microblog account: @上海静安

WeChat account: jaxwzx

9. Shanghai Municipal Education Commission

Microblog account: @上海教育

WeChat account: SHMEC-xwb

10. Information Office of Shanghai Jingshan

District Government

Microblog account: @金山传播

WeChat account: jinshanbaoshe

11. Shanghai Meteorological Bureau

Microblog account: @上海天气

WeChat account: shanghaiyamon

12. Information Office of Baoshan District Government

Microblog account: @上海宝山发布

WeChat account: sh-baoshan

13. Shanghai Public Security Bureau

Microblog account: @警民直通车上海

WeChat account: shanghaiapolic

14. Information Office of Fengxian District Government

Microblog account: @上海奉贤发布

WeChat account: fengxian310226

15. Information Office of Chongming District Government

Microblog account: @上海崇明

WeChat account: shchongming

16. Shanghai Traffic Police

Microblog account: @上海交警

WeChat account: shanghaijiaojing

17. Shanghai Shentong Group

Microblog account: @上海地铁shmetro

WeChat account: sh_metrofuwu

18. Information Office of Changning District Government

Microblog account: @上海长宁

WeChat account: shchangning

19. Shanghai Fire Bureau

Microblog account: @上海消防

WeChat account: shsxfj

20. Shanghai Trade Union

Microblog account: @申工社

WeChat account: shengongshewx

21. Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce

Microblog account: @上海工商

WeChat account: 上海工商

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Editorial Board

Editor: Bi Xiaoyan

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