

2020

SHANGHAI  
BASIC  
FACTS

上 海 概 览

Compiled by:  
Information Office of Shanghai Municipality  
Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau



上海人民出版社



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Shanghai Basic Facts 2020

Editorial Board

Advisers: Zhou Huilin, Hu Jinjun

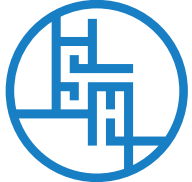
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**SHANGHAI  
LET'S MEET!**



SHANGHAI. LET'S MEET!

# SHANGHAI

Located at the estuary of the Yangtze River in eastern China and facing the Pacific Ocean, Shanghai, along with neighboring Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Anhui provinces, forms one of China's most robust, open and innovative regions: the Yangtze River Delta. Sprawling across an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers and divided into 16 districts, Shanghai had a population of 24.2814 million in 2019, and the average life expectancy was 83.66 years of age.

Shanghai is not only China's most thriving economic center, but also one of the world's leading financial centers. Its GDP per capita climbed to US\$22,799 by the end of 2019. The financial markets generated total transaction volume of 1,934.31 trillion yuan, and trading volumes of several products ranked top among global markets. Shanghai snagged the fourth spot at the Global Financial Centers Index in 2020 and is also the country's most international hub. A total of 76 consulate generals, 76 foreign news agencies, 720 regional headquarters of multinational enterprises, and 461 foreign-invested R&D centers have been established here. Shanghai not only attracted the highest number of overseas professionals, but also the highest calibre in the country, issuing some 190,000 work permits to expatriates, 18% of whom were high-end professionals.

The city is also an emerging international trade center, and important global shipping hub: Imports and exports totaled 8.426790 trillion yuan in 2019, the highest in the world. Shanghai's retail sales amounted to 1.349721 trillion yuan, the highest in the country for three years in a row. As an air traffic hub for the Asia-Pacific region, the city's airports handled 122 million travelers in 2019. A total of 43.3026 million TEUs were processed through Shanghai ports, the highest in the world for 10 consecutive years. And when it comes to the number of cruise ship passengers, the city ranked fourth on the planet.

In an effort to continue transforming itself into an influential global technological and innovation center, the city invested about 150 billion yuan into R&D in 2019. A new record of 822 projects were transformed from





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technological achievements. On top of that, the new science and technology innovation board, named the STAR Market, began trading in 2019, with an initial list of 70 tech enterprises.

Shanghai is a world-renowned cultural metropolis and international travel destination. It boasts 131 museums, 23 public libraries and 329 performance troupes. Overseas tourists made nearly 9 million visits to the city in 2019, and the city hosted 163 international and domestic sporting events during the year. A series of major cultural events wowed locals last year, such as the 22nd Shanghai International Film Festival, the 25th Shanghai International TV Festival, the 36th Shanghai Spring International Music Festival and the 21st China Shanghai International Arts Festival, which attracted more than 400 professional art troupes from 47 countries and regions and saw the trade of over 500 performing arts projects. Shanghai is vigorously promoting the convention industry, organizing 1,043 various expositions with a total exhibition area of 19.4167 million square meters last year, the largest in the world.

The World Expo, held in Shanghai in 2010, attracted more than 74 million visits and released a “Shanghai Declaration” that proposed setting October 31, the closing day of the expo, as “World Cities Day,” the first international day initiated by China at the United Nations.

Shanghai has a complete education and public health system. By the end of 2019, Shanghai had 83 higher-education institutions and 1,871 middle and primary schools, as well as 5,610 medical facilities which handled 282 million patient visits. Shanghai pays great attention to environmental protection, investing as much as 107.925 billion yuan, or 2.8% of its GDP.

The building of a higher-level, open economic mechanism is picking up pace in Shanghai, aimed at improving the city’s capacity and core competitiveness. In 2019, Shanghai added the Lingang New Area to the

second expansion of the free trade zone, and began building a model area of integrated development for the Yangtze River Delta. With an exhibition area of 360,000 square meters, the second China International Import Expo (CIIE) attracted more than 3,800 exhibitors and 126 foreign government delegations. The 2nd CIIE made US\$71.13 billion of intended deals, a 23-percent increase from the last expo.

Shanghai strives to become an excellent global city and turn itself to an international economic, finance, trade, shipping, technological and innovation center, a place that is not only innovative and humanistic, but also eco-friendly and a modern metropolis with global influence, all by 2035.



The City Flower — White Magnolia

## History of Shanghai

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Shanghai is called “Hu” in Chinese, for short, and has “Shen” as a nickname. Some 6,000 years ago, the western part of today's Shanghai had already dried up into land. Way back in the Spring-Autumn and Warring States Periods (770-221 BC), this area was at one point the domain of Chun Shen—Governor of the State of Chu. That’s why “Shen,” the title of the governor, is now the city’s nickname. During the Jin Dynasty (the 4th-5th centuries) local people created a woven-bamboo fishing tool called “Hu.” In 1292, the central government of the Yuan Dynasty approved the establishment of Shanghai County, which has widely been deemed as the official beginning of Shanghai as we know it today.

In the mid-16th century, Shanghai became the national center of the textile and handicraft industry. In 1685, the central government of the Qing Dynasty set up its customs office in Shanghai, and then in the mid-19th century, the city evolved into a major trading port.

A tide of economic and social change has swept across Shanghai since the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. Since 1978, when China adopted the reform and opening-up policy, Shanghai has continued to explore scientific development of a megacity. Entering the 21st century, Shanghai is committed to becoming an international economic, financial, trade, shipping and technology innovation center, as well as a modern metropolis.

## Geography

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Shanghai is situated at 31°14' north latitude and 121°29' east longitude, right on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, holding the eastern coastal line of the Asian Continent and part of the alluvial plain of the Yangtze River Delta. Shanghai borders Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces to the west.

North of the city, the Yangtze River pours into the East China Sea. Thanks to this advantageous geographic location, Shanghai has become a key port, boasting easy access to a vast hinterland. The average sea-level elevation is about 2.19 meters, and the highest point within Shanghai is Dajinshan Island, with a sea-level elevation of 103.7 meters. 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 of Shanghai. The city's largest lake is Dianshan Lake, and there are three islands — Chongming, Changxing and Hengsha — under Shanghai's jurisdiction. Chongming Island is the third-largest island in China.

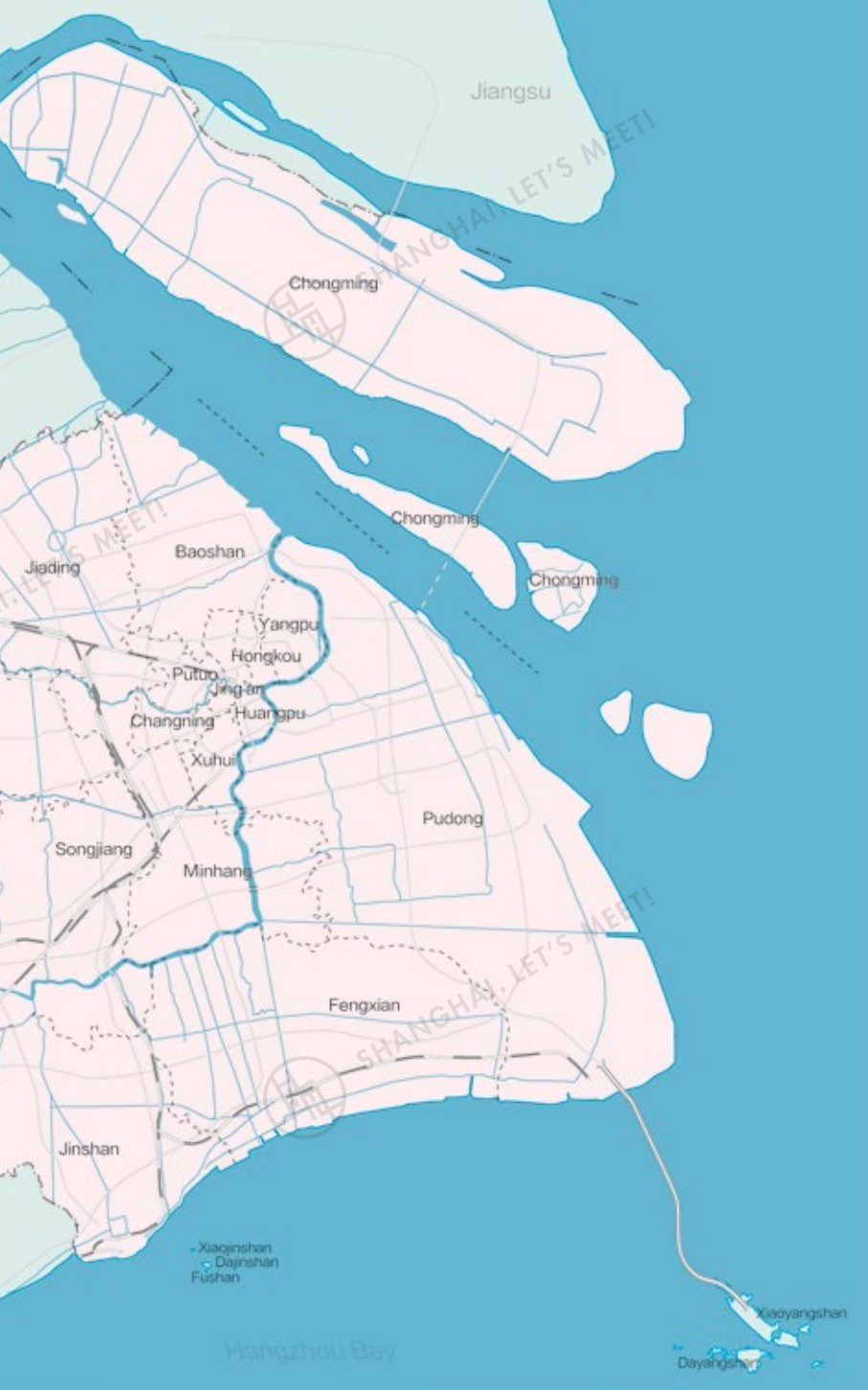
With a pleasant northern subtropical monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with summer and winter. In 2019, the average temperature was 17.3 degrees Celsius and the city basked in 1,626.0 hours of sunshine, while total precipitation was 1,409.1 millimeters, more than 65% of which came between June and October.

At the end of 2019 the city had a total area of 6,340.5 square kilometers (0.06% of China's total territory), comprising 16 districts, 107 sub-district committees, 106 towns, and two townships.

### Shanghai Municipality Map

 District boundary	 Arterial road network
 Railway	 Province/municipality boundary





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SHANGHAI, LET'S MEET!





International  
Economic Center

国际经济中心建设







SHANGHAI. LET'S MEET!

As China's largest economic city, Shanghai contributed nearly 3.9% of China's GDP despite taking up only 0.06% of the nation's total land area. The value of imports and exports via Shanghai customs accounted for 20.1% of the nation's total. It was announced as a national strategy to build Shanghai into an international economic center in 1992, and the 13th Five-Year Plan refined the goal by ordering a transformation of economic development, a bigger role in boosting development, an overall upgrade of capacity, an optimized economic structure and a higher development level. By 2020 Shanghai will be built into a solid, competitive and influential international economic center.

## Level of Economic Development

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### Economic Aggregate

Shanghai's economy continues to grow quickly and make new records. The city's GDP stood at only 2.028 billion yuan in 1949. As China has launched reform and opening-up, Shanghai's GDP exceeded 1 trillion yuan in 2006. In 2012 that number hit 2 trillion yuan, and then 3 trillion yuan in 2017 as Shanghai's economy steadily improved after the 18th CPC National Congress. Shanghai recorded a GDP of 3.815532 trillion yuan in 2019.

The city's GDP per capita, calculated by the long-term resident population and the then-exchange rate, surged above the US\$10,000 mark in 2009. By 2019, it had grown to US\$22,799, the level of a high-income country according to the World Bank's standard.

### Economic Growth

In 2019, Shanghai continued to improve its capacity and competitiveness to achieve high-quality development. The city's GDP reached 3.815532 trillion yuan, up 6% over the previous year in terms of comparable prices.

### Fiscal Income

Steady economic growth boosted the city's fiscal revenue. It stood at only 16.922 billion yuan in 1978. In 2019, Shanghai created better business environment and launched massive tax and spending cuts amounting to over 202.2 billion yuan. Shanghai's local budget revenue amounted to 716.51 billion yuan in the year, 0.8% higher than the previous year.



## Percentage of Shanghai's major economic indices in the country's total (2019)

Indices	Unit	National	Shanghai	Shanghai's percentage (%)
GDP	Trillion yuan	99.0865	3.815532	3.9
Added value of service industry	Trillion yuan	53.4233	2.775228	5.2
Local government's general public budget revenue	Trillion yuan	19.0382	0.71651	3.8
Retail sales of consumer goods	Trillion yuan	41.1649	1.349721	3.3
Imports and exports	Trillion yuan	31.5505	6.345778	20.1
Actual foreign investment	Billion US dollars	941.5	19.048	2.0
Throughput of international standard containers	Million TEUs	261.07	43.3026	16.6
Technical contract transaction volume	Billion yuan	2239.8	152.221	6.8



# One Day in Shanghai

GDP (Billion yuan)

# GDP 10.454

## 1.963

Local budget revenue  
(Billion yuan)

## 33.096

Commodity sales  
(Billion yuan)

## 3.698

Retail sales of consumer  
goods (Billion yuan)

## 17.386

Imports and exports via  
Shanghai Customs  
(Billion yuan)



## 52.1863

Actual amount of foreign  
direct investment  
(Million US dollars)



## 1.9735

Cargo handled  
via local ports  
(Million tons)



Inbound visits of overseas  
tourists (Passenger trips)

## 24,582



## 333,675

Passenger volume at  
airports (Passenger trips)



## 16.4712

Public transport passenger volume  
(Million rides)



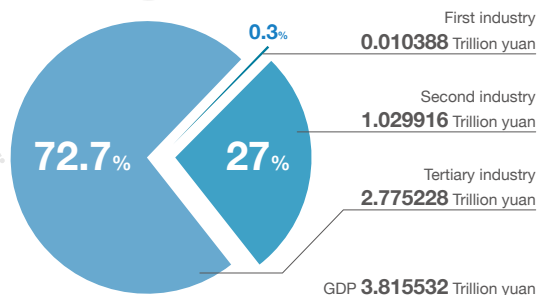
## 429.7479

Power consumption  
(Million kwh)



## Economic Structure

The added value of the service industry jumped an annual 8.2%, accounting for 72.7% of the city's total added value. The service industry continued to grow steadily, with industries such as information services, business services and professional services leading the pace of increase.



Consumption, investment and exports grew steadily. In 2019, retail sales of social commodities increased by an annual 6.5%. Sales of cosmetics and footwear jumped 21.8% and 20.8% respectively with sales in areas related with consumption upgrade leading the growth. Fixed investment rose 5.1%. Led by several heavyweight projects in automotive, biomedicine, petrochemical and digital information industries, the growth of industrial investment hit 11.3%. The structure of imports and exports was optimized, with exports going up 1% in 2019. Cross-border e-commerce transaction volume soared 53.1% annually to 7.16 billion yuan.

In terms of ownership structure, the status of the non-public economy steadily rose. In 2019, the non-public economy realized added value of 1.982664 trillion yuan, up 5.8% from the previous year, accounting for 52% of the city's economy.

## Agricultural Economy

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In 2019, Shanghai's agricultural sector recorded added value of 10.388 billion yuan, down an annual 5%, calculated using comparable prices. The city's total agricultural output value reached 28.074 billion yuan in the year, an annual drop of 4.8%, including: 14.348 billion yuan from the crop farming sector, down 4.9%; 1.806 billion yuan from forestry, up 17.1%; 4.842 billion yuan from the animal husbandry sector, down 17.5%, and; 5.389 billion yuan from the fisheries sector, down 0.2%.

### Modern Agriculture

Shanghai's agricultural production is becoming more mechanized and better organized. By the end of 2019, the city had 198 modern vegetable farms, 269 key leading agricultural enterprises, 2,757 agricultural cooperatives and 4,347 certified family farms.

### Agricultural Products

Shanghai has vigorously developed branded agricultural products.



As of the end of 2019, the city had 654 green food enterprises, and 1,132 green products with a total yield of 1.0478 million tons. Around 20% of agricultural output was certified as green food. There were 14 Agro-products Geographical Indications.

## Industrial Economy

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Shanghai's industrial enterprises realized industrial added value of 967.068 billion yuan in 2019, up an annual 0.4% based on comparable prices. Industrial output from enterprises above designated size reached 3.442717 trillion yuan.

### Key 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, the production of complete equipment, and biomedicine. In 2019, the combined output of the six industries hit 2.327915 trillion yuan, up 0.1% from a year earlier, accounting for 67.6% of the city's total industrial output from enterprises above the designated size.

### Strategic Emerging Industries

In 2019, the industrial output from emerging strategic industries such as new energy, high-end equipment, biotechnology, information technology, new material, green cars and energy conservation, totaled 1.116386 trillion yuan, up a yearly 3.3% and accounting for 32.4% of the city's industrial output from enterprises above designated size. New energy, biotechnology, and new material posted stronger increases, at 17.7%, 7.3% and 5.7% respectively.

## Industrial Production

In 2019, 99.9% of the products made by large-scale industrial enterprises in Shanghai were sold. Production of emerging and high-tech products saw noticeable increases.

Output and growth rate of major industrial products in 2019

Product	Unit	Output
Smart TVs	Million	1.3409
Smart mobile phones	Million	41.7306
3D printers	Sets	780
Integrated circuit wafers	Million	7.09
Metal cutting machine tools	Units	4,410
Power cables	Million kilometers	2.6855
Metal containers	Million cubic meters	8.1183
Steam turbines	Million kilowatt-hours	20.6362
Fuel oil	Tons	360,400
Sport utility vehicles	Units	945,100

## Service Economy

In 2019, led by finance, information services, business services and technology services, the added value of the service industry, the primary driving force of economic growth, gained 8.2% compared to the previous year. Emerging service industries such as information transfer, software and information technology posted high-speed growth. Revenue of enterprises above the designated scale jumped 16.8% year on year. Revenue from sectors in water conservancy, environmental protection and public facilities management rose 16.3% annually. Development of science research and technology services gained momentum, with revenue from major enterprises

soaring 14.7%. The traditional service industry sought new opportunities as revenue from resident service, repair and other services increased 8.5% year on year.

## Private Economy

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The private sector continues to be robust and innovative. Around 413,700 private enterprises were registered in 2019, up 7.9% year on year, making up 95.9% of the city's total. In 2019 the added value of the private economy exceeded the 1-trillion-yuan mark for the first time, clocking in at 1.006273 trillion yuan, an annual rise of 5.5%, or 26.4% of GDP, the same as the year before.

The quality and efficiency of the private economy continues to rise. The main business income from major private industrial enterprises hit 692.104 billion yuan, a yearly rise of 0.7%. Industrial profits of major private enterprises were 47.074 billion yuan, up 6.2%. Revenue of major private service enterprises was 725.353 billion yuan, an 11.8% annual rise. Exports and imports of private enterprises hit 749.108 billion yuan, up 9.3%. Private enterprises created 486.878 billion yuan in tax revenue, a yearly increase of 2.9%, taking up 37.1% of the city's total, a new record high.

## Improved Business Environment

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Shanghai has made notable progress in improving the business environment. In 2019, by better promoting the one-stop online outlet for government affairs, Shanghai introduced an upgraded plan to optimize business environment, 32 measures to attract investment, 24 measures to utilize foreign investment and a series of initiatives.

It started reform in approval of construction projects, streamlined the

process of various applications and approvals and shortened the business cancelation time by over a third, which helped China advance from 46th to 31st place in the World Bank Group's Doing Business 2019 report.

## Attract Foreign Investment

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Shanghai continued to attract foreign investment. A new pattern featuring service economy, headquarters economy and R&D economy has formed. Foreign investment brought in more resources in terms of innovation. In 2019, Shanghai approved 6,800 foreign invested projects, with total contract value of US\$50.253 billion, among which US\$19.048 billion was realized. As much as 90.7% of foreign investments went to the service industry. By the end of 2019, enterprises from 188 countries and regions had invested in Shanghai. A total of 720 multinational companies have set up regional headquarters in Shanghai, and 461 overseas-funded R&D centers were established in the city.







provincial waterways will hit 80%. Energy consumption for every unit of GDP will drop by 10% compared with 2017.

More convenient public services will be provided equally to all people in the region to meet demand. By 2025, public financial expenditure per capita will reach 21,000 yuan. The working age population will receive on average 11.5 years of education. Average life expectancy will be 79 years of age.

The integrated mechanism will be more effective. A unified and open market system will be built. All administrative obstructions will be gradually removed. Regulations and rules in the region will be compatible with international ones, thus significantly lowering institutional transaction costs and notably improving the business environment.

By 2035, integrated development in the Yangtze River Delta will achieve a higher level with a modern economic system, narrowed gap between urban and rural areas, equal public services, and well connected infrastructure. The integrated mechanism will take a lead in the country, exert influence, and bring vitality to the country.









International  
Financial Center

国际金融中心建设







SHANGHAI. LET'S MEET!

Shanghai is the birthplace of China's modern finance industry. The goal of becoming an international financial center was set as a national strategy in 1992. In April 2009, the State Council issued a guideline aimed at speeding up the efforts and stipulated that Shanghai be turned into a world finance center which suits China's economic strength and RMB status by 2020.

In recent years Shanghai has made remarkable progress in serving China's economic and social progress, as well as reform and opening up in the financial industry. A sophisticated finance market system has taken form in Shanghai, which owns complete financial market categories such as stocks, bonds, currencies, forex, gold, futures, bills and insurance. A large number of domestic and overseas financial institutions are located in the city, which is among the most open and innovative domestic financial cities with the best business environment.

Shanghai has overtaken Singapore to take the 4th place at the Global Financial Centers Index in 2020. Shanghai will become a global financial market which is dominated by yuan-denominated products, capable of allocating financial resources and influencing other markets. A lawful, innovative, efficient, transparent and open financial service system will take shape.

## Financial Industry

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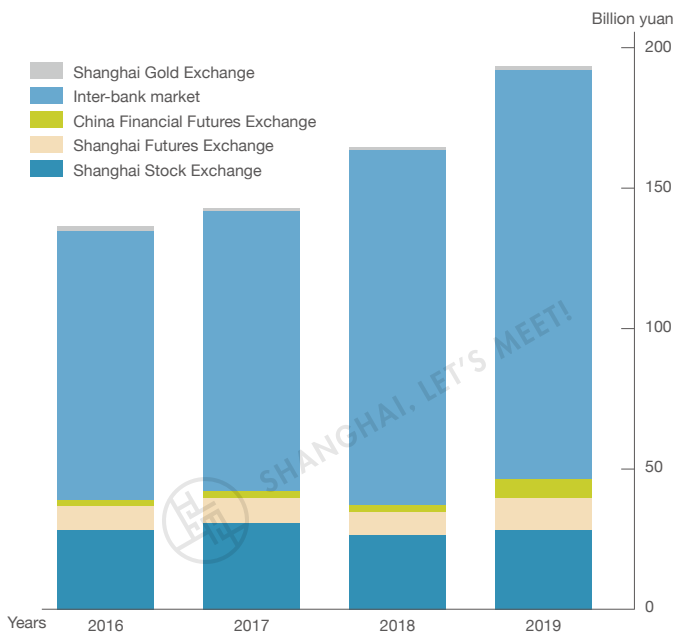
In 2019, the sector realized an added value of 660.060 billion yuan, up 11.6% over the previous year.

The trade value of Shanghai's financial market reached 1934.31 trillion yuan, up 16.6% from a year prior. The total turnover of the Shanghai Stock Exchange amounted to 283.48 trillion yuan, soaring 7.1% from the year before. The turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange was 112.52 trillion yuan, a yearly rise of 19.3%. The trade volume of the China Financial Futures Exchange hit 69.62 trillion yuan, 1.7 times the level a year prior. The inter-bank market's turnover was 1,454.31 trillion yuan, a jump of 15.2% year on year. Shanghai Gold Exchange traded a total of 14.38 trillion yuan, yearly growth of 33.2%. Deposits and loans continued to increase. By the end of 2019, deposits of local and foreign currencies at domestic or foreign financial institutions in Shanghai reached 13.282027 trillion yuan, 1.167994 trillion yuan more compared with the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans amounted to 7.984301 trillion yuan, a yearly increase of 560.984 billion yuan. In 2019, the city's premium revenue totaled 172.001 billion yuan, up 22.4% from the previous year. The total insurance indemnity amounted to 65.490 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 12.6%.

In 2019 Shanghai pushed forward 21 projects which facilitated the opening up of the finance industry. J.P. Morgan Securities (China) Co., Ltd. and Nomura Orient International Securities Co., Ltd. became the first approved foreign-invested securities companies. Bank of Communications has set up a wholly owned wealth management subsidiary in Shanghai. BOC Financial Technology Co., Ltd. also chose Shanghai to start its business. Another 54 licensed financial institutions opened in Shanghai in 2019. A batch of innovative financial products were launched including the Shanghai-London Stock Connect, CSI 300 Index options, an exchange-traded fund of Yangtze River Delta integration and nature rubber options. In order to contain financial risks, Shanghai is steadily regulating peer-to-peer lending.

China issued a guideline to further build Shanghai into an international financial center, support the development of Lingang New Area which was newly added to the free trade zone and boost the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta. The guideline, consisting of 30 measures, was jointly issued by the People's Bank of China, China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission, State Administration of Foreign Exchange and Shanghai municipal government. Efforts will be made to support the growth of key industries of international competitiveness in the Lingang area, facilitate free investment and trade, grant foreign investors wider access to the financial sector, and encourage more cooperation among financial institutions across the Yangtze River Delta region.

### Transaction volume of financial markets in past four years





SHANGHAI, LET'S MEET!



International  
Trade Center

国际贸易中心建设







The target of turning the city to a trade center became a national strategy in 1992. According to guidelines set by the State Council in 2001, Shanghai has upgraded its trade structure and improved its strengths, accelerating the pace of becoming a trade center. It seized the opportunity of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, created a new supervision system, expanded trade functions and moved up in trade business to the higher end of the value chain.

In 2019 Shanghai's total export and import volume hit 8.426790 trillion yuan, and continued to rank first in the world. Total commodity sales reached 12.08 trillion yuan. The city occupied 2nd place in a ranking measuring the concentration of retailers among global cities, and launched an action plan to promote digital trade. A total of 137 regional headquarters were engaged in the trade industry.

By 2020 Shanghai will be a global trade hub, capable of allocating resources in both global and domestic markets, and an international trade center which fits China's economic and trade status. Shanghai will optimize the structure of commodity and service trade, enlarge entrepot trade, offshore trade and digital trade, increase imports and exports and emphasize both domestic and foreign trade. Shanghai will further deepen reform of the trade system, cut red-tape, and form a system which meets the high

standards of international investment and trade. Shanghai is to attract more regional headquarters of trading enterprises and build itself into a metropolis of consumption and convention. A modern market system with free flow of commodities and factors and equal exchange will be formed.

## Commercial Circulation

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In 2019, Shanghai's commodity sales totaled 12.08 trillion yuan, up 1.1% over the previous year. Wholesale sales jumped a yearly 0.5% to 10.85 trillion yuan. Retail sales of consumer products rose by 6.5% to reach 1.349721 trillion yuan, among which 189.651 billion yuan was through online stores, up 15.8% year on year, accounting for 14.1% of the total retail sales of consumer products. Consumption in culture, tourism, health and green industries rose rapidly.



## Port Functions

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Shanghai saw steady development of its imports and exports. In 2019, imports and exports via Shanghai Customs added up to 6.345778 trillion yuan, among which imports hit 2.622124 trillion yuan and exports totaled 3.723654 trillion yuan. Meanwhile, imports and exports of Shanghai companies totaled 3.404682 trillion yuan, standing at 2.032591 trillion yuan and 1.372091 trillion yuan respectively. Among exports, the percentage of high-tech products was 41.2%.

## Structure of Exports

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The structure of exports continued to improve. General trade rose an annual 1.0% while processing trade slid 8.4% from a year ago. Exports of private enterprises rose an annual 10% while those of foreign enterprises lost 3.8% yearly. As for destinations, exports to the European Union amounted to 237.055 billion yuan; to the United States, 279.371 billion yuan; and to ASEAN countries, 180.8 billion yuan.



## China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

The China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Shanghai FTZ) was approved by the State Council in August 2013. It officially went into operation on September 29, 2013. As China's first free trade zone, it is a significant initiative for the country which carries out trials, deepens reform and opening up, follows new global trends, and implements more proactive and open strategies. The initiative, centered on innovation in regulation, explores a new path and model for China's opening-up policy, speeds up the transformation of government functions and reform of the administrative system, facilitates the transform of economic growth and optimizes the economic structure. These trials and experiences can then be duplicated and promoted nationwide and serve the development of the entire country.



The Shanghai FTZ is a regional free trade zone set up by the Chinese government. When it was established on September 29, 2013, it covered four Customs Specially Supervised Areas over 28.78 square kilometers, namely Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park, Yangshan Free Trade Port Area and the Pudong Airport Free Trade Zone. On December 28, 2014, the State Council approved further expansion of the Shanghai FTZ, including Shanghai Lujiazui Financial Area, Jinqiao Development Subzone and Zhangjiang High-Tech Subzone, bringing its total area to 120.72 square kilometers, or 10% of the Pudong New Area and 4.2 times the size of the original Shanghai FTZ. On August 20, 2019, Lingang New Area was added into the Shanghai FTZ. Covering an area of 873 square kilometers, Lingang borders Dazhi River to the south, Jinhui Port to the east, and is at the southern side of Xiaoyangshan Island and Pudong International





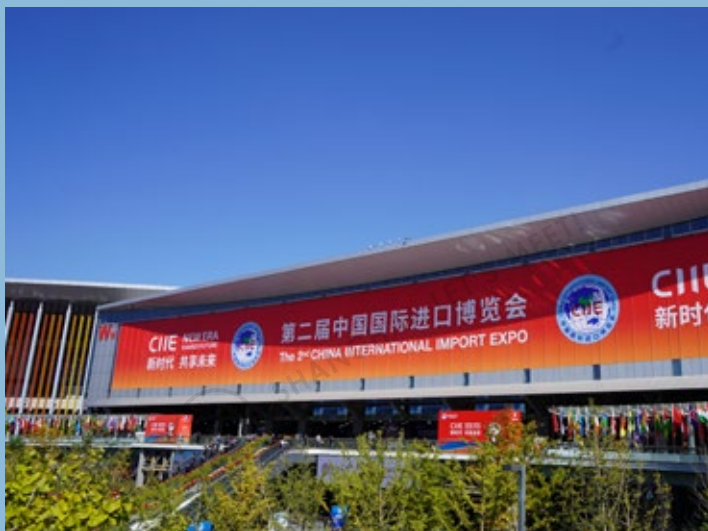
Map of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone





in the Hongqiao area offering the display of bonded products, trade, logistics and warehousing and Customs clearance services.

The second China International Import Expo was successfully held from November 5 to 10, 2019. It made breakthroughs in attracting more exhibitors and a larger audience, and organizing higher-level forums. A total of 126 foreign governments sent delegations to the event and another 64 countries, three international organizations and over 3,800 enterprises participated in the expo. The area of exhibition reached 360,000 square meters, 60,000 more compared to the last event. Total transactions were valued at 71.13 billion yuan, a leap of 23% from a year ago. A total of 391 products, technologies or services made their debut during the event. Hongqiao International Economic Forum and activities promoting the city were organized. Bonded products are on display regularly.





# International Shipping Center

国际航运中心建设









SHANGHAI. LET'S MEET!

Back in the 1990s when Shanghai drafted its development plan toward the 21st century, the idea of building the city into an international air traffic and shipping center was brought up for the first time. In 1996 the State Council officially announced the strategy of turning Shanghai into a global shipping center with Shanghai's deep-water port as the main body and ports in Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces as supporting facilities. The goal was further specified by the State Council in May 2001. The strategic goal and tasks were elaborated in another guideline issued by the central government in April 2009.

The role of Shanghai port as an international shipping hub was enhanced with the most shipping routes and the highest frequency of daily container vessels. The container throughput of 43.3026 million TEUs has remained the largest in the world for 10 years in a row. Shanghai has also become an air transport hub in the Asia-Pacific region with two airports in the city. A large number of international or domestic enterprises engaged in the shipping business were located in Shanghai. Shanghai Shipping Exchange, where freight rates are filed and ship trading information is exchanged, was established in Shanghai. The freight indices which are traced by the exchange are major indicators of the global shipping market. Shanghai's cruise economy has gained momentum with more sophisticated cruise

terminal and supporting facilities. Both numbers of cruise liners and tourists are growing quickly and Shanghai has become the world's fourth-largest cruise home port.

By 2020 Shanghai will become an international shipping center with abundant shipping resources, full services, an excellent business environment and efficient logistics.

## Transport

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Shanghai is one of the country's most important transportation hubs. In 2019, Shanghai handled 1.0960851 billion tons of cargo, up 2.1% from a year earlier. The passenger volume departing from Shanghai totaled 222.3784 million, a yearly increase of 3.4%.

Shanghai further strengthened its status as an international shipping center and improved shipping service. In 2019, Shanghai ports handled 720.3132 million tons of cargo, among the highest in the world. The volume of international containers Shanghai ports handled amounted to 43.3026 million TEUs, ranking top in the world for the tenth consecutive year. About 48.3% of incoming containers were transshipped and around 10.8% were transshipped to overseas ports.

Shanghai has 23 sister ports, including Osaka in Japan, Seattle in the United States, Marseilles in France, Busan in South Korea, Hamburg in Germany, and Melbourne in Australia. The city has opened special cargo routes to major international ports.

By 2025, In order to meet the economic and social development needs of the regions along the Yangtze River and the needs of north-south transportation, China will build 79 cross-river passages, among which two will be constructed in Shanghai: Shanghai-Chongming cross-river passage and Shanghai Yangtze River tunnel bridge cross-river passage (Metro Chongming Line or highway).

In total, around 785,000 flights took off and landed at Shanghai's Pudong and Hongqiao international airports in 2019, a yearly rise of 1.7%. The passenger traffic of the two airports totaled 121.7914 million, up 3.5%, among which 41.9344 million visits were going to or returning from overseas destinations, an increase of 2.3% year on year.

Shanghai's cruise business accelerated in 2019. Throughout the year, cruise ships berthed at Shanghai 259 times, among which 226 were by cruise ships that chose Shanghai as their home port. The passenger traffic at Shanghai cruise terminals dropped by 31.2% to 1.8935 million.

## Shipping Infrastructure

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Shanghai has completed a number of major infrastructure projects including bridges, tunnels, elevated roads, highways, metros, airports and deep-water ports.

### Yangshan Deep-water Port

The Yangshan Deep-water Port is the deep-water container port hub of Shanghai International Shipping Center. The port is located at the northeast



area of 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 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.

### Pudong International Airport

Pudong International Airport, at about the mid-point of the Asia and Europe-America aviation route, is one of the world's major aviation hubs. It is about 30 kilometers away from the city's downtown area. 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 of development started on December 29, 2015. After the new satellite terminal, the world's largest, was put into use on September 16, 2019, 90 boarding bridges were added, which allowed passengers to board over 90% of flights from terminal buildings directly, from only 50% before it was built. In 2019, the airport handled 76.1535 million passenger trips and 3.6342 million tons of cargo and 511,846 flights took off and landed.

### Hongqiao International Airport

Hongqiao International Airport is an important aviation hub in China. The airport is only 13 kilometers away from the downtown area. It has two runways, and the apron covers 486,000 square meters with 66 seats. With a ground area of 82,000 square meters, its terminals have 15 waiting halls. In 2019, 45.6379 million trips were made through the airport, a total of 423,600 tons of cargo was handled and 272,928 flights took off from or landed at the airport.

### Hongqiao Railway Station

Standing at the conjunction of two major railway lines, the Shanghai-Beijing Line and the Shanghai-Kunming Line, Hongqiao Railway Station is a departure and destination station for the Shanghai-Beijing, Shanghai-Nanjing

and Shanghai-Hangzhou high-speed rail lines. 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 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 is home to three large railway stations, namely Shanghai Station, Shanghai South Railway Station and Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station.

### Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge

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

### Cross-river Bridges

Since the 1970s, Shanghai has built 12 bridges including Nanpu, Yangpu, and Lupu bridges, as well as the Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge and the Chongming-Qidong Bridge. Nanpu Bridge is Shanghai's first bridge built across the Huangpu River. The 8,346-meter-long cable-stayed bridge opened to traffic in late 1991. Lupu Bridge created 10 records during its construction. The all-steel structure has a total length of 3.9 kilometers and opened to traffic in 2003. Also known as the Chongming-Qidong Passage, the Chongming-Qidong Bridge connects the Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge at its southern end on Chongming Island with the Qidong-Nanjing Expressway at its northern 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.



### Cross-river Tunnels

Shanghai has built 14 cross-river tunnels. The 2,785-meter-long Fuxing Road E. Tunnel was the world's first double-deck tunnel in operation. The upper deck is for small vehicles, and the lower deck is for larger ones. Shangzhong Road Tunnel is the shield highway tunnel with the widest diameter in the world. The tunnel's southern part extends 2,795 meters and the northern part 2,802 meters. The Changjiang Road W. Tunnel, with a total length of 4,912 meters, has three lanes in each direction in two pipes. Zhoujiazui Road Tunnel spans 4.45 kilometers. The double-deck four-lane tunnel was designed with a speed of 60 kilometers per hour.

### Expressways

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National expressways in Shanghai that are open to traffic are Jing-Hu Expressway G2 (Beijing to Shanghai), Shen-Hai Expressway G15 (Shenyang

to Haikou, via Shanghai), 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 Ring Expressway G1503. Meanwhile, the provincial expressways are Yingbin Expressway S1 (downtown Shanghai to Pudong International Airport), Hu-Lu Expressway S2 (downtown to Luchao Port), Hu-Feng Expressway S3, Hu-Jin Expressway S4, Hu-Jia Expressway S5, Hu-Xiang Expressway S6, Hu-Chong Expressway S7, Xin-Wei Expressway S19, Outer Ring Expressway S20, Hu-Chang Expressway S26 (Shanghai to Changzhou), Shen-Jia-Hu Expressway S32 (Shanghai to Huzhou via Jiaxing) and Ting-Feng Expressway S36.

The expressway traffic volume totaled 467.53 million in 2019, a daily average of 1.2809 million.

## Shanghai Shipping Exchange

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The Shanghai Shipping Exchange, jointly founded by the Ministry of Transport and Shanghai Municipal People's Government on November 28, 1996, under the approval of the State Council, is the only state-level shipping exchange in China. Its founding represents a major step taken by the Chinese government to promote and invigorate China's shipping market and match the construction of Shanghai into an international shipping center.

SSE had the functions of "standardizing transactions, protecting fair shipping market competition and exchanging information of the shipping market." SEE tracks freight rates, shipping information, shipping rate information, and ship trading information, and offers notarization. It is also a center for the shipping operator credit evaluation system and Shanghai port shipping services, producing widespread social and economic benefits.

SHANGHAI. LET'S MEET!





# International Scientific and Innovative Center

全球科创中心建设







While inspecting Shanghai in May 2014, President Xi Jinping pointed out that Shanghai should take the lead in promoting science and technology as the propellers of development. Shanghai needs to speed up its efforts to become a technology and innovation center with global influence.

Following the guideline of the central government, Shanghai implemented reforms in the science and technology sector, pushed forward a “Shanghai Plan” to establish a highland gathering the industries of integrated circuit, artificial intelligence and biomedicine, drafted measures for a smart city and digital economy and set up a platform to speed up innovation and industrialization of scientific results, and invested more effort into key scientific projects.

In 2019, 150 billion yuan was spent on R&D in Shanghai. A total of 3,339 high-tech enterprises received 16.724 billion yuan in tax deductions. Another 169 enterprises with advanced technologies received 660 million yuan in tax deductions. Shanghai made breakthroughs in major technological projects and achieved great results.

Shanghai contributed to the country's six major scientific achievements announced in 2017, namely the Jiaolong submersible, the Tiangong space station, the Beidou navigation satellite system, the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope, the Quantum Science Experiment Satellite

(Micius) and manufacturing of the Comac C919 jumbo jet. In terms of the most cutting-edge technology, the world's largest, most comprehensive and most powerful photon science facility cluster was built in Shanghai. The Shanghai Superintense-Ultrafast Lasers Facility delivered 10-petawatt lasers in 2017, creating a world record. The world's first monkeys cloned from non-productive cells were born in Shanghai in 2018. Shanghai researchers created the world's first eukaryotic cell containing only a single chromosome in August 2018. Production lines were built to manufacture 150,000 300-millimeter silicon wafers each month in 2019. In terms of social and economic impact, C919 passenger jets made successful maiden flights. Strategic products such as etcher semiconductor equipment were sold to overseas markets. Some high-end medical imaging appliances became domestically manufactured, and innovation now plays a bigger role in the overall economy.

In 2020 Shanghai will fully implement the construction of the scientific and innovative center, actively build Zhangjiang into a national science center, and gain the green light for Zhangjiang National Lab as soon as possible. Shanghai will further optimize the financial system featured with the Sci-Tech innovation board and facilitate the commercialization of scientific



results. Shanghai will also promote the coordinated development of scientific innovation in the Yangtze River Delta.

## Innovative Enterprises

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Shanghai is home to a great number of innovative enterprises. The city had 461 foreign invested R&D centers by the end of 2019, plus 2,155 tech startups and 216 high-tech service companies. There were 12,848 enterprises certified as high-tech companies.

## Platforms for Innovation and Startup Business

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Shanghai has cultivated a better environment for innovation and entrepreneurship. In 2019, Shanghai was home to over 500 co-working spaces, among which 49 were certified as national-level incubators for tech startups. There were 13 national-level university science parks, or 11% of the country's total. More than 30,000 tech startups were under incubation, attracting more than 400,000 entrepreneurs. A batch of heavyweight tech incubators including Plug'n Play, the world's second-largest innovation platform, settled down in Shanghai, completing the city's innovation eco system.

## Science and Technology System Innovations

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In 2019 Shanghai implemented a series of supporting policies, enhanced autonomy of science and technology enterprises and launched reforms around the ownership of scientific results. Shanghai spent more efforts in attracting foreign talent, with the number and quality of high-end

foreign professionals ranked the first in the country. The city was named the most attractive to foreigners for seven consecutive years.

## Commercialization of Science and Technology Achievements

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Scientific achievements have been made. A new home-grown drug for Alzheimer's disease and China's first biosimilar Rituximab injection hit pharmacy shelves. Artificial intelligence will be applied in 28 scenarios including in the Pudong New Area, the city's Metro system, and garbage sorting. In 2019, 822 projects were launched to commercialize high-tech research achievements, more than 86% of which were in key sectors such as electronic information, biomedicine and new material. The city certified 36,324 technology trade contracts with a total value of 152.21 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 16.8%.

## Intellectual Property Rights Protection

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2020 is the final year of a 10-year strategic plan to promote intellectual property rights protection in Shanghai. By the end of this year, Shanghai will be built into a center of intellectual property rights in the Asia-Pacific region. The number of patent applications reached 173,600 in 2019, up 15.5% from the year before. The number of patents rose a yearly 8.8% to 100,600, including 22,700 inventions, up 6.6%. By the end of 2019, 80.9% of patents are still valid after five years. Patent ownership per 10,000 people reached 53.5, an increase of 12.8% year on year and the second-highest in the country. Shanghai was listed one of the 10 metropolitan hotspots for innovation in the World Intellectual Property Report 2019 released by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

## STAR Market

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Chinese President Xi Jinping mentioned in his speech at the opening of the first China International Import Expo in November 2018 that a science and technology innovation board would be set up at the Shanghai Stock Exchange and a registration-based initial public offering would be piloted, so as to support Shanghai's construction of an international financial and technology innovation center which will optimize fundamental systems of the capital market. The new science and technology innovation board, named STAR Market, started trading in 2019, accepting IPO applications from 205 enterprises, with 70 of them listed, raising 82.4 billion yuan.

## Science Education Facilities

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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 2019, Shanghai had 344 science promotion education centers, including 55 model science venues, 257 basic science education centers and 32 youth scientific innovation workstations.

## Information Industry

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In 2019, Shanghai's information industry reported total added value of 409.460 billion yuan, up 10.1% from the previous year and accounting for 10.7% of the total. The growth pace is 4.1 percentage points higher than the city average. The information service industry recorded added value of 286.312 billion yuan, a year-on-year rise of 15%.

## Information Infrastructure

By the end of 2019, about 9.59 million households had access to fiber-optic cable with speeds of up to 1,000 megabits per second. The country's first 5G video conversation across provinces was realized. A total of 16,672 5G base stations and 14,614 5G indoor stations were built. Shanghai was among China's first batch of 50 cities with commercial 5G services which has covered key areas in downtown and rural areas. Shanghai pushed forward the development of 5G industry chains, business chains and innovations chains in key sectors, applied 234 5G applications in 10 industries including smart manufacturing, healthcare and education. The total bandwidth of international Internet was 4,777GB, a yearly increase of 1,213GB. Shanghai picked up momentum in building an upgraded inter-city logistics network. By the end of 2019, over 500,000 smart sensors were built.

## Application of Information Technology

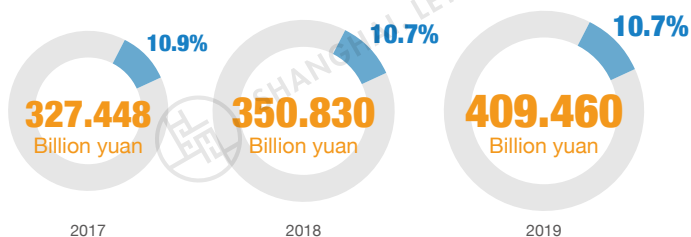
In 2019, the value of e-commerce transactions amounted to 3.31861 trillion yuan, up 14.7% from the previous year. Among the figures, B2B transactions hit 1.99976 trillion yuan, up 7.8% and taking up 60.3% of total e-commerce transactions. Online shopping amounted to 1.31885 trillion yuan, up 27.0% year on year and accounting for 39.7% of the total.

## Post and Telecommunications

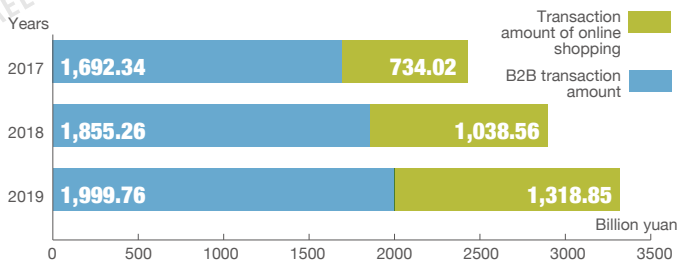
In 2019, the revenue of Shanghai's postal industries was 77.004 billion yuan, down 6.2% from the previous year. The telecoms sector saw its business volume increase 56.7% to 224.405 billion yuan.

By the end of 2019, Shanghai had 9.59 million residential fiber optic users. The average bandwidth was 181MB. 4G users hit 35.83 million. IPTV had 5.57 million users.

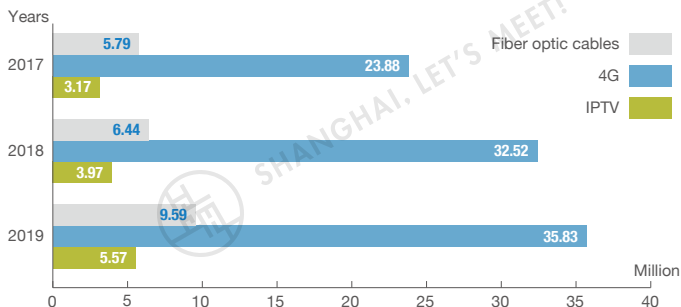
The percentage of added value of information industry to city's GDP in past three years



Volume of electronic transaction in past three years



Users of post and telecommunications service in past three years







Humanistic and  
Ecological City

人文生态之城建设







SHANGHAI. LET'S MEET!

The goal of a humanistic city was first mentioned at the 11th CPC Shanghai Municipal Congress in 2017.

Shanghai promotes the merging of different cultures. It is building a community where basic neighborhood services are available within 15 minutes. Shanghai set up a multi-layered, fair and equal public service system covering both rural and urban areas and increased public service facilities. Shanghai strives to maintain a high-quality neighborhood environment, encourage transport and employment within communities, and elevate the quality of public interaction spaces. Shanghai has sped up the efforts to carry out major infrastructure projects and expand its Metro network. More care facilities for seniors have been built in communities. Shanghai is steadily pushing forward the reform in education.

Shanghai released its masterplan for development from 2017 to 2035 in 2018, setting the goal of building Shanghai into an ecological city. Remarkably improving the environment and pushing forward green development became the city's key tasks.

Shanghai has made steady progress in fighting environmental pollution. Shanghai people have shared the fruits of environmental improvement and grown more satisfied as their living environment keeps getting better. In 2018, Shanghai officially launched a three-year environmental protection

plan which pays special attention to green development in various sectors, in order to form environmentally friendly landscapes, industrial structures, green manufacturing and overall green lifestyle.

Facing an aging society and a future of more diversified population structure, Shanghai is fully committed to raising the city's quality to become a happy, humanistic and ecological city with successful governance, global influence and high recognition from residents.

## Urban Construction

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### Major Construction Projects

In 2019, 141 major construction projects were started, with total investment of 146.23 billion yuan. 13 major projects were completed, such as Zhangjiang technology infrastructure, the Shangyin Opera House, the Laogang Renewable Resource Recycling Center, and Zhoujiazui Road Tunnel.

### Infrastructure

In 2019, the city invested 2.6% less in urban infrastructure construction compared with the previous year. Investment in transportation decreased 13.5% year on year, that in post and telecoms soared an annual 33.9%, utilities investment dropped a yearly 14.6%, while municipal construction investment jumped 23.9%.

### Public Transport

As residents' main transport method, Shanghai's public transport is fast, convenient and economical. In 2019, the total length of the city's Metro system reached 704.91 kilometers, with 415 stations. There were 1,575 bus routes, and bus-only lanes reached 395.8 kilometers. The public transport system handled a total of 16.47 million rides on average each day, among



This information was current as of May 2020. Line 14, 15, 18 and the section from Guofan Rd. Station to Jilong Rd. Station of Line 10 haven't opened yet. Their station names are temporary.

which 10.64 million were made via the Metro and 5.71 million via buses.

### Metro Transport

By the end of 2019, Shanghai had 17 Metro lines, including the Maglev line, with the network growing to 704.91 kilometers and 415 stations from 63 kilometers in 2002.

### Exemplary Maglev Line

Starting operation in December 2002, the line was 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 takes eight minutes with a top speed of 430 kilometers per hour.

## Social Livelihood

### Population and Employment

At the end of 2019 the number of permanent residents reached 24.2814 million, including a household-registered population of 14.5043 million and an external population of 9.7771 million. Based on the annual population change sampling survey, people younger than 14 years old accounted for 10.1%, those between 15-64 made up 73.8%, and those older than 65 came to 16.1%. The average life expectancy of household-registered residents stood at 83.66 years – 81.27 for males and 86.14 for females

Shanghai has become one of the rendezvous points of expatriates in China, attracting a large number of foreigners with its international atmosphere and multi-cultural environment. Since Shanghai issued work permits to foreigners in 2017, the city has issued nearly 190,000, among which over 30,000 were for high-end foreign professionals, or 18% of the total. Shanghai has attracted the most and highest-quality overseas talent.

Shanghai maintains stable employment. The city created 589,100

new jobs in 2019. By the end of 2019, the city had an unemployed level of 193,400 people, with an urban registered unemployment rate of 3.6% and urban survey unemployment rate within 4.3%.

Shanghai continues to support entrepreneurship, providing vocational training and assistance. By the end of 2019, Shanghai successfully helped 11,339 people, 6,966 of whom were college students, to start their own businesses. A total of 8,698 unemployed youth found jobs or started up their own businesses. The city also offered vocational training for 1.0664 million people, including 446,700 migrant workers. Highly skilled workers accounted for 34.18% of the labor force.

Work unions at different levels do a solid job safeguarding workers' rights. In 2019, unions offered legal aid for workers in 28,894 cases and carried out supervision of labor law in over 366 enterprises.

### Personal Income

Shanghai residents' annual disposable income reached 69,442 yuan per capita in 2019, up 8.2% from the previous year. The annual disposable



income of urban residents reached 73,615 yuan per capita, up 8.2%. Rural residents had annual disposable income of 33,195 yuan per capita, up a yearly 9.3%. The annual expenditure per capita on consumer goods and services was 45,605 yuan among Shanghai residents, up 5.2% from the previous year. Per capita consumption spending for urban residents stood at 48,272 yuan, yearly growth of 4.9%, while that of rural residents climbed a yearly 12.4% to 22,449 yuan.

### Housing Conditions

Shanghai people's living condition improved continuously. The per capita gross floor area for urban residents reached 37.2 square meters by the end of 2019. A total of 101,000 apartments were newly built for rent and another 128,000 were converted for rent. A total of 63,000 units of affordable housing were available in 2019. Dilapidated apartments totaling 553,000 square meters in downtown areas were refurbished, benefiting 29,000 households. The drainage systems of 1,434 residential complexes were upgraded and some 21,000 garbage disposal rooms were constructed.

### Social Security

Shanghai paid great attention to ensuring the basic livelihood of residents and made efforts in promoting social welfare covering more people, forming a fairer and more effective social system.

### Medical Insurance

Shanghai has unified the medical insurance systems for both urban and rural residents. By the end of 2019, 15.8957 million people (including the retired) were covered by the urban pension insurance program, and some 771,000 joined the rural pension insurance program. Altogether 15.4069 million people joined the medical insurance program for urban employees and retirees and another 3.4983 million had insurance for unemployed residents, students and pre-school children.



### Senior Care

In 2019 the city added 88 senior service centers, as well as 83 daycare centers and 217 cafeterias for the elderly. It also created 7,202 beds for seniors, converted 1,485 beds for seniors with cognitive disorders, and upgraded 89 seniors' homes in rural areas. Around 493,000 elderly people have benefitted from long-term care insurance. By the end of 2019, Shanghai had 724 nursing institutions for the elderly with 151,600 beds, among which 359 were private with 66,500 beds. There were a total of 720 daycare centers and 1,020 cafeterias for the senior.

### Minimum Living Guarantee

Shanghai's minimum wage was raised from 570 yuan per month in 2003 to 2,480 yuan in 2019. The minimum hourly rate increased to 22 yuan from last year's 21 yuan. The minimum living standard allowance was raised to 1,160 yuan per person per month from 970 yuan the year before, among the highest in the country. Throughout the year, the government spent 1.918 billion yuan on minimum living allowance for urban residents, 330 million yuan for rural residents, 80 million yuan on allowances for poverty-stricken residents, and 81 million yuan on food allowances.

## Social Welfare for the Disabled

The city steadily increased help for the disabled. In 2019, Shanghai distributed 112 million yuan in social security subsidies to 648 enterprises, benefitting 13,000 disabled people. It handed out another 815 million yuan in subsidies to the group, including 519 million yuan to 218,100 severely disabled people.

## Education

By the end of 2019, the city had 64 institutions of higher education which enrolled a total of 526,300 students, from which 131,700 graduated. The city had 49 institutions offering postgraduate programs with 56,000 students enrolled. The total number of full-time graduate students was around 164,900. Some 45,200 students received master or doctoral degrees. The city had 698 primary schools and 929 schools of secondary education. More than 99.9% of school-aged children were enrolled in the nine-year compulsory education system. There were 19 private colleges with a combined total of 116,200 students, 133 private high and middle schools with a total of 86,800 students, and 111 private primary schools with 105,600 students. The city had 24 schools offering degree-equivalent education programs, 726 vocational schools, and 287 education institutions for senior citizens. There were 23 after-school education institutions, including 19 Children's Palaces, three children's technology centers and one children's home.

## Public Health

By the end of 2019, Shanghai had 5,610 medical facilities, including 387 hospitals. The city had some 213,300 medical staff, including 77,700 licensed medical (assistant) practitioners. There were altogether 154,600 hospital beds, up 5% annually. In 2019, medical institutions in Shanghai handled 282 million patient visits. During the fight against the COVID-19 outbreak, 11 medical teams, consisting of 1,649 medical professionals from

89 hospitals, went to Wuhan in nine batches. They were assigned to 17 hospitals and in charge of 28 inpatient wards – three intensive care units, 16 for severe patients, three for stabilized patients and six in makeshift hospitals. As of March 22, 2020, 2,450 COVID-19 patients were treated by Shanghai medics. All of Shanghai medics who went to Wuhan to help fight the novel coronavirus pandemic have returned to Shanghai by April 10, 2020. To better detect coronavirus cases, Shanghai has added another 182 fever clinics at community health centers on top of the existing 117 ones. As of April 6, 2020, Shanghai has 552 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 417 of them have recovered.

Shanghai continued to improve its medical services by encouraging residents, general physicians and hospitals to sign service contracts. Around 7.56 million residents, including more than 30% of permanent residents, signed contracts with general physicians for more individualized medical services. Among those who signed contracts, 70% of their hospital appointments were within their assigned hospitals, 55% at their assigned community health centers and 46% at hospitals where their general physicians were based.



## Urban Environment

Shanghai's environment has improved rapidly. The city invested 107.925 billion yuan in 2019, or 2.8% of the city's GDP, in environmental protection projects. The proportion of the days when air quality was rated good, gauged by the Air Quality Index, reached 84.7% over the year. The average daily density of inhalable particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM2.5) decreased to 35 micrograms per cubic meter. The fourth phase of the program to improve the environment and water quality of the Suzhou Creek has been initiated. Shanghai has launched the "River Chief" system to improve water quality. The sewage systems of 1,434 residential complexes

Recyclable garbage soared an annual



↑ **431.8%**

Dry garbage dropped an annual



↓ **17.5%**

Wet garbage jumped an annual



↑ **88.8%**

Hazardous garbage shot up an annual



↑ **504.1%**

Shanghai has built **15,000** collection points, **201** recycling stations, **10** recycling factories and **8** waste recycling facilities.



The city was able to treat **40,200** tons of garbage each day, among which **19,300** tons were incinerated.



have been upgraded. Waterways rated black and odorous have dropped to 7.8% of the total from 18%. By the end of 2019, the city was capable of treating 8.433 million cubic meters of sewage, 2.6% higher year on year.

The city was able to treat 40,200 tons of garbage each day, among which 19,300 tons were incinerated. All of the garbage was handled in a harmless way. Shanghai has vigorously promoted garbage sorting, and a total of 15,000 collection points, 201 recycling stations, 10 recycling factories and 8 waste recycling facilities were built.

Emphasis continued to be put on resource conservation and environmental protection. In 2019, Shanghai's energy consumption per unit of GDP and major pollutants continued to drop. An action plan to improve air quality has been effectively pushed forward. A total of 3,851 gas- and coal-fired boilers had their burners changed so that nitrogen oxide emissions can be reduced. To regulate heavily-polluting diesel vehicles, higher emission standards were applied. A solid waste pollution prevention plan was drafted and a soil pollution risk prevention and control system for construction land was optimized.

### Garbage Sorting

The Shanghai People's Congress approved the domestic garbage management regulation in January 2019, which took effect from July 1, 2019. It classifies garbage into four categories: recyclable, hazardous, wet and dry, and stipulates how it is handled during the whole process in order to reduce its amount, recycle it and treat it in a harmless way. Local residents actively followed the garbage sorting rules. The disposal capacity for recyclable garbage soared 431.8% compared to a year ago, that for dry garbage dropped 17.5%, wet garbage jumped 88.8%, and hazardous garbage shot up 504.1%.

### "River Chief" System

Shanghai issued a plan to roll out the "River Chief" system in January

2017, and later established a three-tier “River Chief” system covering city, district and township levels, appointing government officials as river chiefs to make strategic plans to improve the environment of the city’s rivers, lakes and micro waterbodies. The river chief is the person responsible for a river’s management, governance and protection. City-level river chiefs are responsible for the protection and management of the Shanghai section of the estuary of the Yangtze River, as well as other main rivers such as the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek. District and township-level river chiefs are in charge of the management of waterways under their jurisdictions, organizing surveys of water pollution and coming up with comprehensive plans to improve water quality. Shanghai further incorporated a four-tier “Lake Chief” into the “River Chief” system, covering lakes at city, district, township and village levels. Officials were appointed to be chiefs of 41 lakes and six reservoirs.

By the end of 2019, Shanghai had improved the water quality of some 7,590 sections of polluted waterways whose quality failed to meet level-5, the lowest in the national water quality standard, reducing the percentage to 7.8% from 18.8% at the beginning of 2018. Waterway coverage has increased from 9.92% to 9.98%.

## Urban Greenery

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In 2019, Shanghai built 1,321.02 hectares of green space, 113,000 mu of forest, 210.14 kilometers of greenbelt and 406,300 square meters of vertical green area. Shanghai has started to build 17 key ecological corridors. The total number of green spaces in Shanghai rose to 352 for parks, and 245 for green paths. By the end of 2019, the city’s green area per capita was 8.4 square meters. The city had 464,600 hectares of wetland. Tourists made 240 million visits to local parks in the year. The forest coverage stood at 17.6%.

## Suburban Parks

Shanghai started to build suburban parks in 2012 so as to improve rural life, raise production, optimize ecological patterns and form an ecological space that suits the development of a metropolis. By the end of 2019, Shanghai has built seven suburban parks: Qingxi Suburban Park, Changxing Island Suburban Park, Langxia Suburban Park, Pujiang Suburban Park, Jiabei Suburban Park, Guangfulin Suburban Park and Songnan Suburban Park.

## Waterfront Improvement

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Since the 45-kilometer open space along the Huangpu River was connected at the end of 2017, the green path continued to stretch along the river with another 5.5 kilometers to be linked by the end of 2020. Shanghai will systematically upgrade the waterfront space, applying the world's highest standards, in order to form green development and a green lifestyle.







## Citizen Service Hotline

Opened for a test run on October 8, 2012 and kicked off officially on January 7, 2013, the Shanghai public service hotline (12345) is a non-emergency government hotline taking locals' consultation on public policies and information 24 hours a day. It also accepts locals' requests for help, complaints and suggestions on public management and services. In 2019, the hotline received 5.063 million requests, a yearly rise of 14.53%. Among them, around 370,000 requests were submitted on the website or via mobile phone, a year-on-year jump of 26.56%. A total of 2.508 million requests were transferred to relevant government departments and later interviews found 80.63% of these requests were solved. The hotline made 200,800









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SHANGHAI



International  
Cultural City

国际文化大都市建设



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Mentioned in Shanghai's 13th Five-year Plan, Shanghai is to be built into an international cultural metropolis with abundant cultural factors, favorable cultural ecology, robust cultural undertakings, developed cultural industries, dynamic cultural innovation, a gathering of cultural professionals, frequent cultural exchanges and colorful cultural life, by 2020. Shanghai strives to push forward cultural heritage and innovation at the same time, with great efforts made to promote traditional Chinese culture.

By the end of 2019, Shanghai has constructed a modern public cultural service system featuring equality, diversified suppliers, professional operation, high efficiency and systematic management. Cultural services are available for the public within 10 minutes in downtown, and 15 minutes in suburban areas. Shanghai initiated 50 measures to cultivate the cultural innovative industry. In 2018, the added value from culture related industries has taken up 6.1% of the total.

Shanghai launched supportive policies during the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 to help cultural enterprises, focusing on small- and mid-sized companies. Priorities have been given to those largely affected by the pandemic, such as performance troupes, tourism agencies, e-Sports and convention organizers, as well as innovative, noteworthy, small- and mid-sized cultural innovation companies. Shanghai encouraged financial

institutions and financing guarantee funds to increase credit and guarantee for cultural enterprises.

## Cultural Events

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In 2019 Shanghai successfully held the 21st China Shanghai International Arts Festival, the 12th China Art Festival, the 22nd Shanghai International Film Festival, the 36th Shanghai Spring International Music Festival, the 25th Shanghai International TV Festival and more. Shanghai has 329 art troupes, 18 of which performed 10,790 times in the year. An audience of over 100,000 enjoyed live shows in theaters, while 114 million watched online.

### The Shanghai International Film and TV Festival

The Shanghai International Film Festival is China's first film festival accorded A-class by the International Federation of Film Producers Associations. Inaugurated in 1993, it is held in June every year. Some 6,590 guests from 62 countries and regions participated in the 22nd Shanghai International Film Festival in 2019, and 3,964 films from 112 countries and regions signed up for the festival. Among the 511 films shown during the festival, 304 made global, Asian or China debuts. A total of 1,745 screenings were held in 47 cinemas across the city's 16 districts, selling 460,184 seats. Another 166 fan meetings were organized.

Shanghai TV Festival is China's first international TV festival as well as one of Asia's most important platforms for TV exchange and cooperation. Initiated in 1986, the festival is held in June every year. Its agenda includes selection of Magnolia Award winners, screening of international TV shows, fairs, forums, an Internet film summit and the award ceremony. The 25th Shanghai TV Festival in 2019 attracted 5,851 guests from 28 countries and regions and 922 entries from 52 countries and regions. Thirty-three overseas

TV shows, documentaries and animated series totaling 84 episodes from 13 countries and regions were aired on TV channels.

### China Shanghai International Arts Festival

Hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of PRC and organized by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, China Shanghai International Arts Festival is one of China's most prestigious cultural events. Started in 1999, the annual event consists of performances, exhibitions, arts education, promotion of young artists, trade fairs, symposiums and others.

In 2019, more than 350 events in seven sectors were organized during the 21st China Shanghai International Arts Festival. Among the 96 performances of 42 shows, seven were world debuts and six were Asian debuts, while eight were created by Shanghai artists. The event attracted more than 10,000 performers from 23 countries and regions. Some 400 groups from 47 countries and regions participated in the trade fair where more than 500 shows were traded, another indicator of the event's increasing influence and reputation.

## Cluster of Theaters near People's Square

Learning from New York and London, Shanghai strives to build a cluster of theaters around People's Square into a diversified performing arts complex, making itself known as Asia's most famous city of performing arts. After a series of historical theaters like Huangpu Theater, the Great Theater of China and Changjiang Theater were refurbished and went back into operation, a performance center of folk opera and drama has been formed and continues to show its vitality. There are 39 theaters and performance spaces in the area, 21 of which were located within 1.5 square kilometers around People's Square, a density of 14 for each square kilometer. The cluster is the nation's biggest, with the highest density, and is one of the



areas boasting the richest performance resources and biggest influence. In 2019, 27,000 shows have been performed in the cluster, which has shown great momentum.

## Competitive Sports

In 2019, Shanghai successfully held 163 major domestic and international sports games, including the 1,000th Grand Prix of the Formula One World Championship, the 2019 FIBA World Cup, and the 15th World Wushu Championships. Nearly 3.3 million residents joined almost 6,000 various sports events. In 2019, Shanghai athletes achieved great results at sports games, receiving twelve golds, nine silvers and six bronzes at the 4th National Mind Sports Games, earning the most golds for the fourth consecutive year. They won 73 golds, 72 silvers and 76 bronzes at the 2nd National Youth Games. The Shanghai men's volleyball team won the champion of China Volleyball Super League for the fifth consecutive time, and Shanghai Greenland Shenhua Football Club claimed the Chinese FA Cup.

## Cultural Facilities

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Since the 1990s, Shanghai has made remarkable progress in building cultural facilities and information infrastructure. Functional cultural entertainment venues like Shanghai Museum were constructed. Shanghai Great World, the World Expo Museum and the Shanghai Symphony Museum opened to the public. Shanghai Grand Opera House, which is under construction in the Houtan area, is named one of the most important cultural landmarks in Shanghai's 13th Five-Year Plan. The Shanghai Planetarium, a branch of Shanghai Science and Technology Museum, will be the world's largest planetarium upon completion. It's expected to be put operation in 2021. Currently the city has 25 cultural centers and mass artistic activity centers, 23 public libraries, 49 archives and 131 museums.

### Shanghai Library

The library boasts a collection of more than 55 million publications. The construction of the east branch in Pudong New Area is expected to be finished in 2020. It will have 4.8 million copies of books and offer digital reading services.

### Shanghai Museum

The Shanghai museum boasts a collection of nearly 1.02 million cultural relics in sectors including bronze, ceramics, calligraphy and painting, sculpture, jade, furniture and textiles. It's especially known for its collection of ancient Chinese bronze. The east branch, which began construction in 2016, will feature ancient Chinese art, culture from Belt and Road countries, as well as culture from Shanghai and regions south of the Yangtze River.

### Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall features a giant, scale model of the city center, covering 800 square meters. It's currently closed for renovation.

### Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

Featuring the theme of “Nature, Human, and Science and Technology,” the museum serves as a center for exhibition, education, scientific study and exchange, and leisure and tourism.

### Shanghai Grand Theater

Shanghai Grand Theater has three theaters, which are able to stage the world’s first-class performances.

### Shanghai Oriental Art Center

Shanghai Oriental Art Center has a 1,953-seat concert hall, a 1,020-seat opera hall and a 333-seat music hall. It boasts world-class acoustic and lighting facilities geared toward symphony, ballet, musicals, opera, drama and other performances.

### Shanghai Culture Square

Shanghai Culture Square boasts the largest underground theater in the world. It is a 2,010-seat multifunctional theater which specializes in the staging of musicals.

### Shanghai International Dance Center

Shanghai International Dance Center is not only the first professional dance center in China, but the first in all of Asia. It boasts a 1,080-seat theater and a 300-seat rehearsal hall.

### China Art Palace

With an exhibition area of 64,000 square meters, the palace consists of 27 exhibition halls and other facilities including an auditorium and public art library. It showcases art treasures that reflect the origins and evolution of China’s contemporary painted art.

### Power Station of Art

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 the exhibition, collection, research, communication and experience of art.

### Liu Haisu Art Museum

It is China's first provincial level museum named after an individual. The museum mainly collects artworks donated by famous painter Liu Haisu.

### Shanghai Film Museum

This museum is the largest of its kind in the country. It is a symbolic cultural facility which showcases the charm of Shanghai's century-old film making history.

### Shanghai History Museum

This museum showcases the history of Shanghai's politics, economy, culture and society.

### Shanghai World Expo Museum

It is a comprehensive museum which vividly showcases the spectacular Shanghai Expo, and introduces the history of the World Expo since 1851 and World Expos after 2010.

### International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) Museum and China Table Tennis Museum

It is the first international sports museum introduced into China. The international section displays over 8,000 exhibits while the Chinese section has more than 3,000 exhibits.

## Sports Facilities

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Since the 1990s, Shanghai has sped up the construction of sports facilities to meet the needs of domestic and international sporting events. The multifunctional sports venues completed in the city include Shanghai Stadium, Shanghai International Circuit, Hongkou Football Stadium, China Sports and Art Training Base for the Disabled, Qizhong Tennis Center and Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. In 2019, Shanghai built the first phase of citizen's sports park, with 112 jogging paths, 76 basketball and football courts and 345 neighborhood fitness centers.

SHANGHAI, LET'S MEET!

  
Shanghai International Circuit  
31.8km from 



  
Shanghai History  
Museum



  
Shanghai  
Grand Theater

  
Liu Haisu Art Museum

  
Shanghai Library

  
Shanghai Culture Square

  
Shanghai International  
Dance Center



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Shanghai Film Museum

  
Shanghai Stadium

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Hongkou Football Stadium



Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall



Shanghai Museum



Oriental Art Center



Shanghai Science and Technology Museum



Power Station of Art



World Expo Museum



China Table Tennis Museum



China Art Museum



Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

10.6km from 



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### Shanghai Stadium

The 80,000-seat Shanghai Stadium is a stadium that meets international standards.

### Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center is mainly designed for aquatics. It successfully held the 14th FINA World Championships and other major events.

### Shanghai International Circuit

The circuit, which can hold around 200,000 spectators, is where major events like the Formula One Chinese Grand Prix are held every year. In the shape of the Chinese character for the first word in Shanghai, the track extends 5.45 kilometers and allows a top speed of 327 kilometers per hour.

### Hongkou Football Stadium

Hongkou Football Stadium boasts 35,000 seats and 47 boxes. The stadium is Asia's first professional football stadium and can hold large scale international and domestic football games.

## Radio, Film and Television

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Shanghai is where China's radio, film and television industry originated. Currently the city has 22 radio channels and 25 TV channels. The number of cable TV subscribers totaled 8.04 million, including 7.36 million subscribers of digital cable TV. The city produced 51 TV dramas, totaling 2,190 episodes, as well as 8,388 minutes of animated TV programs in the year.

## Press and Publication

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In 2019, the city successfully hosted a series of large-scale publication exchange activities, including the 2019 Shanghai Book Fair. During the year,

the city published a total of 784 million copies of newspapers, 74 million magazines, and 533 million books.

## Media Outlets

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### Shanghai United Media Group

Established on December 28, 2013, the Shanghai United Media Group has more than 20 newspapers and magazines, including newspapers such as Jiefang Daily, Wenhui Daily, Xinmin Evening News, Shanghai Morning Post and Shanghai Daily, weekly newspapers such as Baokan Wenzhai, monthly magazines such as Shanghai Zhibushenghuo and Shanghai Journalism Review, two publishing houses, 10 news websites, 18 news apps, such as Shanghai Observer, Wenhui, Xinmin, The Paper and Jiemian, and over 50 WeChat accounts.

### Shanghai Media Group

As China's largest provincial-level radio and TV broadcaster, Shanghai Media Group owns 13 channels, 13 radio frequencies, and 15 digital TV channels. A total of 323 hours of TV and 233 hours of radio programs



are broadcast every day. Its businesses cover media operation, network transmission, content production, copyright management, Internet and new media, live performances, cultural tourism, real estate finance, TV shopping and more.

### Eastday.com

Established on May 28, 2000, and transformed into an enterprise in March 2012, eastday.com is the country's key news website and among Shanghai's official media outlets. With more than 120 channels in three languages – Chinese, English and Japanese – its businesses cover news releases, user interaction, digital governance, digital commerce, advertising, technical operations, investment and more. Promoted via the Internet, newspaper, mobile phones, mobile TVs, interactive TVs, and TVs in official buildings, it has gained increasing influence. It provides interactive functions, multimedia news delivery capability and live streaming services.

## Convention and Exhibition Industry

In 2019, the city hosted 1,043 exhibitions, involving a total exhibition area of 19.4167 million square meters, up 3.3% compared with a year before and the largest in the world. The number of international exhibitions reached 310, with a total exhibition area of 15.0265 million square meters, up 7% year on year.

## Tourism Industry

Shanghai is one of China's major tourism cities as well as an international tourist destination. In 2019, the added value of the city's tourism sector reached 230.943 billion yuan, up 7.6%, and the tourism service level has been further improved. By the end of 2019, the city had 195 star-

rated hotels, including 71 five-star hotels, as well as 1,758 travel agencies, including 297 overseas tour service providers. The city boasted 113 A-level tourist sites, 34 historical sites which bear significance to the history of the country and the Communist Party of China, 63 tourism information centers, and nine tourist dispatch centers.

Throughout the year, the city welcomed 8.9723 million visits from overseas tourists, a year-on-year rise of 0.4%, earning US\$8.376 billion in revenue, representing annual growth of 13.6%. Another 361.4051 million visits were carried out by domestic tourists, up 6.4%, bringing 478.93 billion yuan in revenue, up 7%.

## Tourist Sites

### The Bund

The 4-kilometer-long thoroughfare is one of the signature landmarks of Shanghai. Along the Bund, there are buildings featuring a variety of Chinese and Western architecture styles, earning the Bund fame as the contemporary world expo of architecture.

### People's Square

Located in the city center, People's Square is a garden-type open space surrounded by buildings and facilities for administration, cultural activities, transportation and shopping. The total green area in the square reaches 80,000 square meters.

### Oriental Pearl TV Tower

The 468-meter-tall structure serves as a radio and television broadcasting tower, as well as a site for recreation and sightseeing. At 267 meters' up is a rotating restaurant, while the basement first floor is home to a historical museum featuring the city's history, including life-like scenes of old Shanghai streets.

### Shanghai Tower

The 632-meter-tall Shanghai Tower is the country's tallest and world's

second-highest building. It's also Shanghai's biggest office building. Like a vertical city, Shanghai Tower combines the functions of office and hotel, as well as an exhibition site, business center and site seeing hotspot.

### Shanghai International Resort

The resort has a planned area of 24.7 square kilometers and around 7 square kilometers of core area. Shanghai Disney Resort is situated at the core 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, Shanghai Disneyland Hotel, the Toy Story Hotel, Disney Town and Wishing Star Park.

### Shanghai Xintiandi

Shanghai Xintiandi is an urban tourist attraction imbued with the city's historical and cultural legacies. 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.

### Wukang Road

Wukang Road is known as Shanghai's most elegant road. It has successfully condensed the history of the past century, and has been home to several famous people. The street features 14 pieces of architecture rated as excellent historical buildings, and another 37 have been conserved from the past. These buildings are in various European styles such as Spanish and French Renaissance.

## Creative Industrial Parks

In recent years, Shanghai has boosted the creative industry by incorporating the industry's development, utilization of each region's functions and features, and combining the restructuring of industry layout with the protection of historic buildings. The businesses in these parks cover industrial design, interior design, construction design, ad design, clothing

design, game software, comics and animation, Internet media, fashion, movie-making, brand promotion and handicrafts. Major creative industrial parks include Bridge 8, M50, Yuejie Creative Park 800 show and Tianzifang.

### Yuejie Creative Park

The open ecological park at No. 140 Tianlin Road occupies around 80,000 square meters. Industries including creative studios, ad design, cultural communication and green eateries has taken form in the park, which housed over 200 creative enterprises.

### Bridge 8

The four-phase complex has a floor area of 120,000 square meters and office buildings are joined by bridges. More than 130 companies devoted to creative industries, art and fashion have moved into Bridge 8.

### Tianzifang

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 and has become a creative industry park that blends historic heritage with modern elegance.

### 1933 Old Millfun

1933 Old Millfun was designed by British architect Andrew Balfour in 1933 as a slaughterhouse. The Roman Basilica-style structure has been turned into a creative park, attracting boutique stores, restaurants and studios.

### M50 Park

At No.50 Moganshan Road, the 41,000-square-meter facility is the city's largest and most influential creative industry center. The park features visual art and fashion design, and has attracted 165 enterprises from 20 countries and regions, as well as more than 10 provincial areas in China, to set up their operations there.

### 800Show

At No. 800 Changde Road, the 30,000-square-meter facility has a multifunctional showroom at its center and creative office space and dining

areas at its southern and northern sides. Combining shows, fashion brand releases and industries, it has attracted over 50 companies such as Gap Inc., Frog Design Inc., HMD Architects, from a dozen countries.

#### Columbia Circle

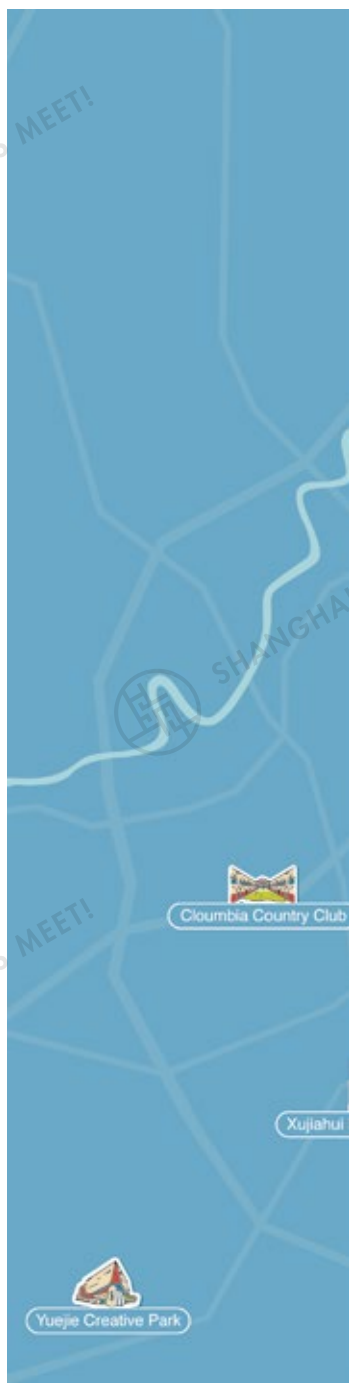
The compound has been transformed from historic buildings and factories into open creative parks and spaces, attracting more than 20 companies so far.

#### High Street Loft

Covering a floor area of 40,000 square meters, the High Street Loft is a trendy lifestyle complex converted from the old warehouses of Three Gun Knitting Garment Co., Ltd.. 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, designers and fashion producers.

#### Shanghai International Industrial Design Center

The center takes up a floor area of 50,000 square meters. Themed with industrial design in mind, it houses a museum of industrial design, a pavilion for creative materials, an innovative center for the manufacturing industry, and a service center for intellectual property, which connect design services with the actual economy.



Shanghai International  
Industrial Design Center

10km from

Wujiaochang Business Circle

MSO Park

1933 Old Millfun

800Show

Nanjing Road

Bund

Oriental Pearl  
Tower

Shanghai Tower

Jing'an Temple

People's Square

Yunnan Road

City God Temple

Huaihai Road

Xintiandi

Wukang Road

Tianzifang

Bridge 8

Highstreet Loft

Business Circle

SHANGHAI, LET'S MEET!

Shanghai International  
Tourism and Resorts Zone

41.8km from

## Food and Shopping

### City God Temple

The City God Temple area features antique shops, restaurants and teahouses in typical Shanghai style. The famous food sold here includes Shanghai's signature Nanxiang xiaolongbao (steamed dumplings), Chinese rice pudding and glutinous rice pudding.

### Yunnan Road Food Street

The food street features restaurants serving typical food from Shanghai, Sichuan, Shandong, Jiangsu and other regions in China. The choice of food includes Beijing roast duck, salty duck, steak and glutinous rice cake, sauce-dipped chicken and hotpot.

### Nanjing Road Pedestrian Street

Known as "China's No.1 Commercial Street," this is Shanghai's busiest shopping street. Gathering a large number of modern shopping malls as well as time-honored brands, it is a shopping paradise for domestic and overseas tourists.

### Jing'an Temple Business Area

Jing'an Temple area has attracted high-end service enterprises and international brands. A large number of regional headquarters of multinational companies and Fortune 500 enterprises are located in the area. It is also a comprehensive business area combining functions including commerce, dining and entertainment, transport and accommodation.

### Huaihai Road Shopping Street

Dubbed the Eastern Champs-Élysées, the road matches the world's famous shopping streets for its elegance and high-end commodities.

### Xujiahui Business Circle

This 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 some famous shopping malls including Grand Gateway Plaza, Orient Shopping Center, Huijin Department Store, and Metro City.

## Wujiaochang Business Area

Situated at the northeast side of the city, Wujiaochang is one of Shanghai's four sub centers. Wujiaochang gathers large-scale shopping centers such as Hopson One, Oriental Department Store, Suning home appliance shopping mall, Bailian New Era Mall and Wanda Plaza.

## Cultural and Ancient Sites

### Yuyuan Garden

The well-preserved Yuyuan Garden in the city center is a famous garden featuring southern China structures, covering 20,000 square meters. Construction of the garden started in 1559, and its layout features the garden styles of south China during the Ming and Qing dynasties, enjoying a lasting reputation as "Wooded Hill in the City."

### Longhua Temple

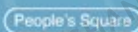
Longhua Temple is the oldest, largest and most magnificent piece of Buddhist architecture in Shanghai. It is said that the temple was built in 977 AD. The temple, the pagoda, the temple fair and the evening bell chiming constitute a religious tourist attraction.

### Jade Buddha Temple

Shanghai's famous Jade Buddha Temple 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 1.9-meter-tall, 3.4-meter-wide jade statue featuring a sitting Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism.

### Confucius Temple

The Confucius Temple was built in 1219, and has since been 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 of education and Confucius. Among the stone tablets there, one is carved with the calligraphy



SHANGHAI, LET'S MEET!

SHANGHAI, LET'S MEET!



by Zhu Xi, a well-known Chinese philosopher and educator of the Song Dynasty.

### [Songjiang Square Pagoda](#)

The Square Pagoda was built in 949 AD. Made of wood and bricks, the nine-story, 42.5-meter-high square pagoda features the architectural style found in brick pagodas of the Tang Dynasty.

### [Zhujiajiao Ancient Watertown](#)

Known as “Shanghai’s Venice,” Zhujiajiao is a well-preserved ancient water town typical south of the Yangtze River. 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 quiet little town where people can find antiquity, leisure and tranquility.

## [Culture Related with the History of the Country and the Communist Party of China](#)

### [Site of the 1st CPC National Congress](#)

The 1st CPC National Congress was convened at No.76 Xingye Road on July 23, 1921.

### [Site of the 2nd CPC National Congress](#)

From July 16 to 23, 1922, the 2nd CPC National Congress convened its first session at No.30, Lane 7 on Chengdu Road N.

### [Memorial of the 4th CPC National Congress](#)

The original house of the fourth congress was damaged by Japanese mortar fire during the January 28 incident in 1932. The memorial was

built at a new place at No. 1468 Sichuan Road N.

#### Former 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. Dr. Sun lived in this house from 1920 to 1924.

#### Former Residence of Mao Zedong

Mao lived in this house at Lane 120 on Maoming Road N. in mid-February 1924, when he was the secretary of the CPC Central Bureau and an official of the Kuomintang Shanghai branch.

#### Former Residence of Zhou Enlai

The building at No.73 and 71 on Sinan Road was the Shanghai representative office of the Communist Party of China from 1946 to 1947. The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai held many important press conferences and met with many famous patriots here.

#### Former 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 “League of Left-Wing Writers.”

#### Songhu Memorial Hall for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression

Located at No.1 Youyi Road, this is China's only memorial to commemorate the two fierce battles against Japanese invaders.

#### Sihang Warehouse Battle Memorial

The warehouse is located at No.1 Guangfu Road. Japanese troops invaded Shanghai in 1937 and the three-month battle started from this warehouse. The museum “restored” the battle.

#### Shanghai Liberation Memorial Hall

Located at the east side of the Baoshan Martyrs Cemetery at No.599 Baoyang Road, the Shanghai Liberation Memorial Hall showcases the battles undertaken in Baoshan area during the Battle of Shanghai.

## Shanghai Basic Facts 2020

Translator: Wang Qingchu

Polisher: Andy Boreham

Contributing Editor: Wu Xiaoyan

Editors: Wang Yin, Guo Jingwen

Book Design: Dong Wei

Illustrators: Dong Wei, Ke Jilai

Photographers:

Chen Yin, Guo Lihong, Hua Jiashun,

Jiang Feng, Li Jun, Liu Chunhua, Liu Sihong,

Lu Suihe, Shen Jianqiu, Shen Zhenyu,

Wang Maohong, Wu Yizhang, Yang Jianzheng,

Zhan Donghua, Zhang Fuping, Zhang Suoqing,

Zheng Xianzhang, Zhou Jun

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## Visions and Goals for 2035

### Visions and Goals

Shanghai strives to become an excellent global city, build up its advantages, 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 modern metropolis with global influence.



### Development Goals

Facing 2035, Shanghai shall take the responsibility to lead the region to participate in global competition, further open up, improve people's livelihoods, set an example as an international metropolis, break through the bottleneck, fix urban problems and transform the development mode.

Face the world while serving the country  
 People-oriented, high-quality development  
 Coordinated governance by multiple parties



Focus on opening-up and meet new targets  
 Focus on innovation and seek a new approach  
 Pay attention to shared development and build a new mechanism  
 Coordination between regions, integration of rural and urban areas  
 Impose limits and restraints, promote low-carbon development and enhance resilience  
 Focus on coordinated development draw up a new pattern  
 Focus on green development and explore a new model

### Smart Development under Strained Resources

Shanghai aims to become an exemplary megacity with high density and consistent development. Shanghai will ban the expansion of land for construction, plus bring the land area for urban construction, population, environment and social security under control, as well as allocate strategic resources reasonably, improve adaptability and vigorously explore a way to transform into a megacity using smart development.



### Network-based and Multi-centered Space System

Shanghai actively responds to the national strategies of the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region. Shanghai will develop a pattern where large, medium and small cities work together to develop along with smaller townships. Shanghai will upgrade the functions of downtown areas, curb further expansion in the city center, encourage newly built towns to attract people and propel regional development, and form a network-based, multi-centered, clustered and intensive space system.

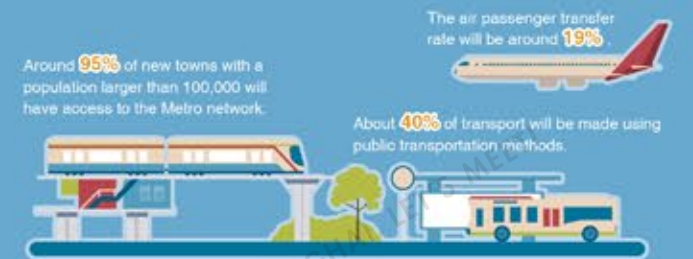


### A Vigorous and Innovative City

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 the lead in the Belt and Road Initiative, helping to form a world class city group in the Yangtze River Delta region and becoming a technological innovation center with global influence.

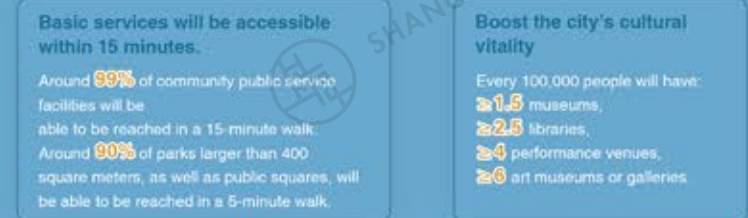


### Build a more open transport hub and step up convenient and efficient transport support.



### An Attractive Cultural City

By 2020, Shanghai will build a well-off society, Shanghai will unswervingly raise the quality of the city, improve its multi-level high-quality public services and social welfare system, meet the growing demands of the people for a better life and become a happy, healthy and humanistic city with complete and refined urban management.



### A Sustainable Ecological City

Shanghai is committed to protecting its ecological safety and becoming an ecological city with stronger adaptability and more resilience by 2040. By enhancing its resource environment and infrastructure, Shanghai will be a benchmark leading the world's green, low-carbon, sustainable development.



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