



SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI BASIC FACTS 2019

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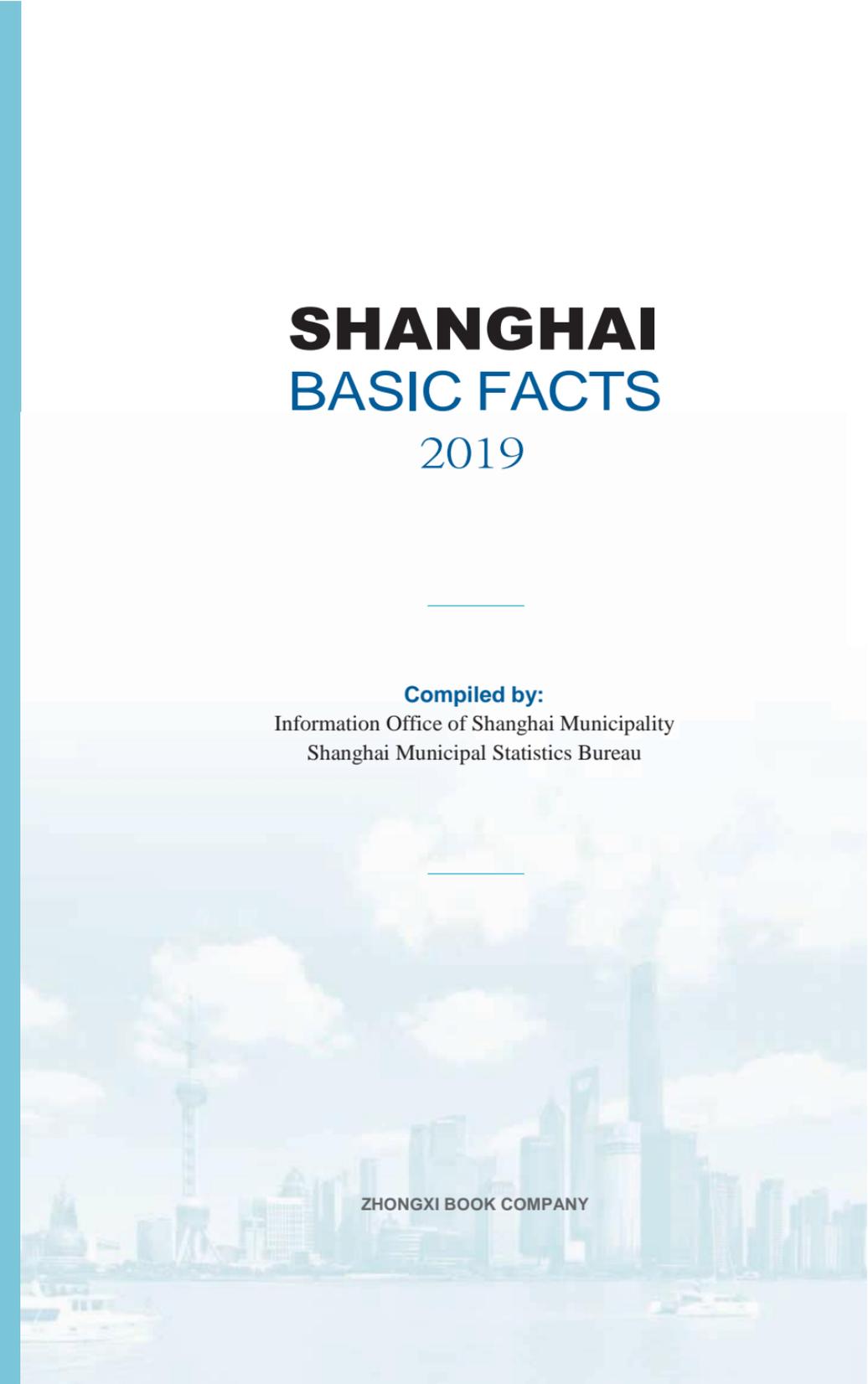
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SHANGHAI

Located at the estuary of the Yangtze River in eastern China and facing the Pacific Ocean, Shanghai sprawls across an area of over 6,340.5 square kilometers with a population of 24.2378 million in 2018.

Shanghai is China's most thriving economic center, with GDP per capita climbing to US\$20,398 by the end of 2018. Shanghai is a pioneer in China's reform and opening-up, as well as innovation. A total of 670 multinational enterprises have set up regional headquarters in the city, and 441 foreign-invested R&D centers have also been established here. Shanghai is one of the world's financial centers with its financial markets generating a total transaction volume of 1,645.78 trillion yuan and trading volumes of several products ranked top among global markets. An RMB products center, which matches the currency's international status, has taken form in the city.

Shanghai is an important shipping center, handling 730.4794 million tons of goods in 2018. On top of that, its international container volume reached 42.0102 million TEUs, the highest in the world for nine straight years. When it comes to the number of cruise ship passengers, the city ranked fourth in the world. Some 771,600 flights were processed at Shanghai

Pudong and Hongqiao international airports, reaching 117.6343 million inbound and outbound trips.

Shanghai is also a world-renowned tourism destination and an international cultural exchange center where a large number of cultural activities are organized. International tourists journeyed here 8.93 million times in 2018. The city boasts a rich and profound culture with 131 museums and 23 public libraries. It also held 175 international and domestic sporting events during the year.

Shanghai strives to become a technology innovation center. To achieve that goal, Shanghai spent heavily on R&D around 4% of its GDP. The Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center plays a key role in China's continued technological innovation. Large-scale scientific equipment, such as the soft X-ray free-electron laser and super intense ultrafast lasers, has been built. In total, 223 tech companies were listed on the Technology and Innovation Board at the Shanghai Equity Exchange.

Following on from the successes reaped as the host city of 2010 World Expo, Shanghai continues to live up to the motto "Better City, Better Life." It remains committed to four target areas – service, manufacturing, shopping and culture. The pilot free trade zone will be expanded and a high-tech board will be set up at the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Shanghai will host the 2nd China International Import Expo in 2019.

By 2035, Shanghai aims to become an excellent global city, a modern metropolis, an economic, financial, trade, shipping and technology innovation center, and a place that is not only innovative and humanistic, but also eco-friendly.

The City Emblem

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



The City Flower —— White Magnolia

In 1986, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress passed a resolution to adopt the white magnolia as the city's flower. The white magnolia is among the few spring heralding flowers in the Shanghai area. It comes into full blossom in the early spring before the Qingming Festival, which usually falls on April 5 every year. With large, white petals, the white magnolia has a delicate fragrance and an eye always looking towards the sky.

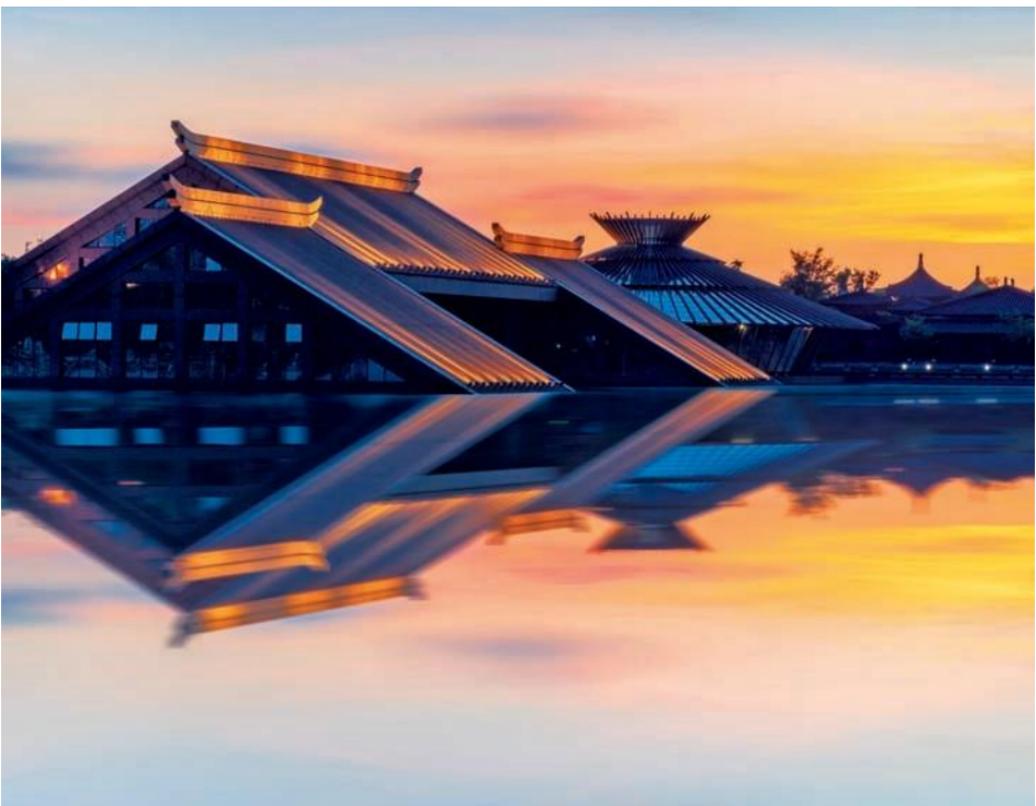






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History of Shanghai

Origins of “Shen” and “Hu”

Founding of the City

Modern History

Today’s Shanghai

Origins of “Shen” and “Hu”

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 – the eastern part followed suit about 4,000 years later. During the Spring-Autumn and Warring States Periods (770-221 BC), this area was at one point the domain of Huang Xie, the Chun Shen Governor of the State of Chu. That’s why “Shen”, the title of the governor, acts as the city’s nickname. During the Jin Dynasty (the 4th-5th centuries) fishermen created a woven-bamboo fishing tool called “Hu”. By combining the name of the fishing tool and the then term for estuary of big rivers, they coined a new Chinese character, “Hu”, as a name for the area since it sits at the mouth of the Yangtze River.

Founding of the City

The Shanghai area was under the administration of Huating County (the Songjiang District of today) in AD 751. The upper stream of the Songjiang River clogged in 991, causing the coastline to move eastward, stranding vessel traffic. In-bound vessels had to anchor at the “river mouth of Shanghai,” a branch of Songjiang River which is now the Bund and the Shiliupu Dock section of the Huangpu River. In 1267,



Shanghai Town was set up on the west bank of the river. 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.

Modern History

In the 16th century (or the middle period of the Ming Dynasty), 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. In the mid-19th century, the city evolved into a major trading port.

Today's Shanghai

A tide of economic and social change swept across Shanghai since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Especially since 1978 when China adopted the reform and opening-up policy, Shanghai has continued to open up, deepen reform and explored scientific development. Entering the 21st century, Shanghai is committed to innovating and transforming its economy and strives to become an international economic, financial, trade, shipping and technology innovation center, as well as a modern metropolis.







Geographic Location and Natural Conditions

Geographic Location

Climate

Land Area

Water Resources

Topographic Features

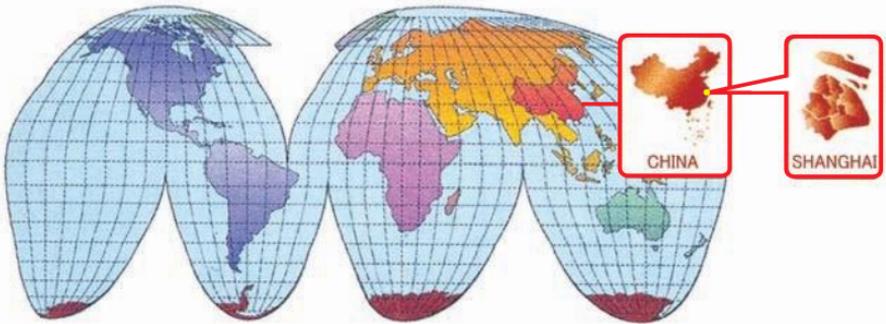
Administrative Divisions

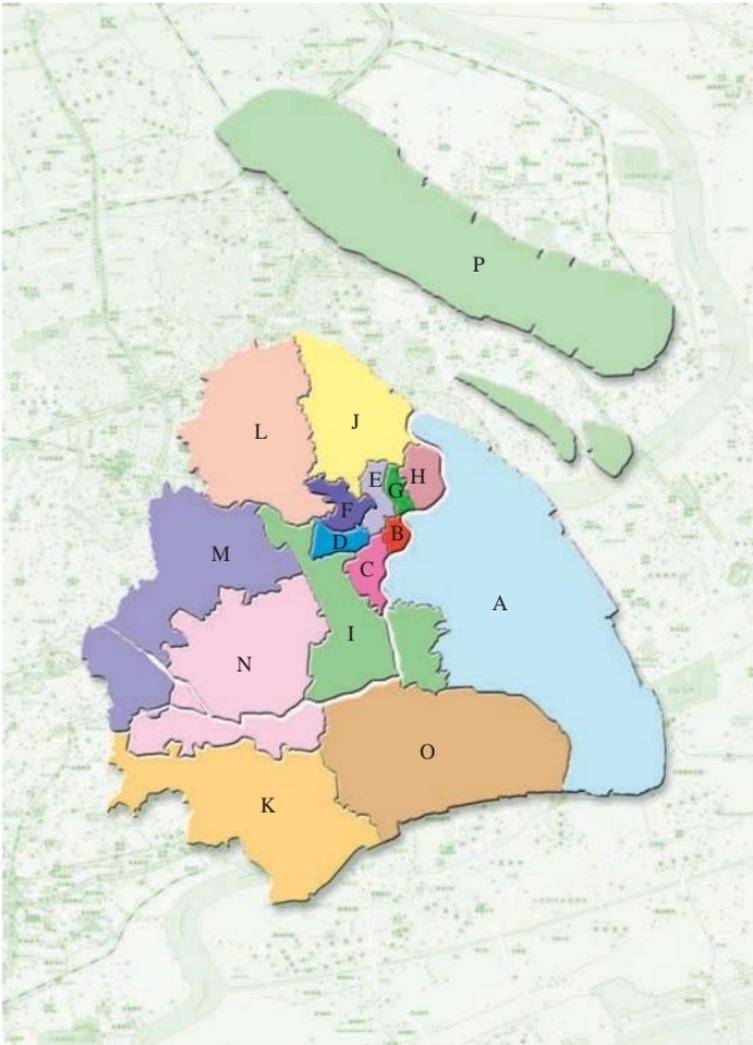
Geographic Location

Shanghai is situated at 31°14' north latitude and 121°29' east longitude, right on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean and holding the eastern coastal line of the Asian Continent. Bordering Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces to the west, Shanghai is washed by the East China Sea to the east and Hangzhou Bay to the south. North of the city, the Yangtze River pours into the East China Sea.

The city assumes a central position along China's coastline. Thanks to this advantageous geographic location, Shanghai has become an excellent port, boasting easy access to a vast hinterland.

Shanghai's Location in the World Map





Map of Shanghai

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

Climate

With a pleasant northern subtropical maritime monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with summer and winter. In 2018, the average annual temperature was 17.7 degrees Celsius. The city had 1,839.1 hours of sunshine and total precipitation of 1,407.9 millimeters. More than 65% of the year's rainfall came between April and October.

Shanghai's weather condition in 2018

| Month | Average temperature () | Precipitation (millimeter) |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| January | 4.3 | 96.3 |
| February | 5.3 | 67.6 |
| March | 12.1 | 75.5 |
| April | 17.5 | 84.4 |
| May | 22.3 | 171.6 |
| June | 25.2 | 57.2 |
| July | 29.3 | 122.8 |
| August | 29.4 | 249.4 |
| September | 25.9 | 193.3 |
| October | 18.8 | 35.5 |
| November | 14.4 | 97.8 |
| December | 8.2 | 156.5 |

Land Area

At the end of 2018 the city had a total area of 6,340.5 square kilometers, 0.06% of China's total territory. The city has three islands — Chongming, Changxing and Hengsha — under its jurisdiction. Chongming Island is the third-largest island in China.

Water Resources

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

Topographic Features

Except for a few hills lying in the southwest corner, most parts of Shanghai belong to the alluvial plain of the Yangtze River Delta region. The average sea-level elevation is about 2.19 meters. The land slopes slightly downward from east to west. The highest point within Shanghai is Dajin Hill Island, with a sea-level elevation of 103.7 meters.

Administrative Divisions

In 1949, Shanghai was divided into 20 urban districts and 10 suburban districts. After several adjustments, Shanghai had 16 districts, 105 sub-district committees, 107 towns, two townships, 4,416 neighborhood committees and 1,572 villagers' committees by the end of 2018, according to civil affairs authorities.





Population and Employment

Population

Population Changes

Life Expectancy

Age Structure

Education Level

Expatriates

Employment

Population

Due to the constant inflow of people from other parts of the country, the population in Shanghai keeps growing. When Shanghai opened its port to foreign trade it had a population of less than 100,000. By the end of 1949, the figure had risen to 5.2 million. At the end of 2018 the number of permanent residents reached 24.2378 million, including a household register population of 14.4757 million and an external population of 9.7621 million.

Population Changes

The city's population of permanent residents saw a birth rate of 6.6‰, a mortality rate of 8.4‰ and a natural growth rate of -1.8‰ in 2018.

Life Expectancy

In 2018, the average life expectancy of local permanent residents stood at 83.63 years – 81.25 for males and 86.08 for



females – which is about the same as developed countries.

Age Structure

According to the sixth national census carried out in 2010, Shanghai was home to a population of 23.0191 million. Among the total, 8.6%, or 1.9856 million, were under 14 years of age; 81.3%, or 18.7037 million, were aged 15 to 64; 10.1%, or 2.3298 million, were 65 and above.

Education Level

According to the sixth national census conducted in 2010, 5.0531 million of the city's permanent residents received education of college level and above. There were 4.8261 million residents with high school education, 8.393 million with middle school education and 3.1156 million with primary school education. In 2018, 99.9% of school-aged children attended the nine-year compulsory education.





Expatriates

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. According to the sixth national census in 2010, the number of expatriates living in Shanghai and registered in the census reached 208,300 in 2010. Among them, foreigners, totaling 143,200 people, accounted for 68.7%, while the remaining 31.3% were Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan residents, totaling 65,100 people. Among the latter group, 19,300 expats in Shanghai were from Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 910 from Macau Special Administrative Region and 44,900 from Taiwan.

Employment

Shanghai maintains stable employment. The city created 581,700 new jobs in 2018. By the end of 2018, the city registered an unemployed population of 194,100 people, with

an urban unemployment rate of 3.57%.

Meanwhile, more high-end talent settled in Shanghai. By the end of 2018, Shanghai successfully helped 11,583 people, 7,029 of whom were college students, to start their own businesses. A total of 8,777 unemployed youth found jobs or started up their own businesses. The city also offered vocational training for 1.0583 million people, including 462,600 migrant workers. Highly skilled workers accounted for 33.03% of the labor force.

Shanghai is the most attractive city for foreigners in China. According to the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, there are 215,000 foreigners working in Shanghai, 23.7% of the nation's total and the highest in the country. Since Shanghai piloted a streamlined foreigners' work permit system in 2016, it had issued over 100,000 work permits for expats by the end of 2018, among which more than 18,000 were for top-notch overseas professionals (A-level work permit), taking up more than 18% of the total.







Economic Strength

Economic Growth

Level of Economic Development

Fiscal Revenue

One Day in Shanghai

Shanghai's Contribution to the Nation

Economic Structure

Service Economy

Industrial Economy

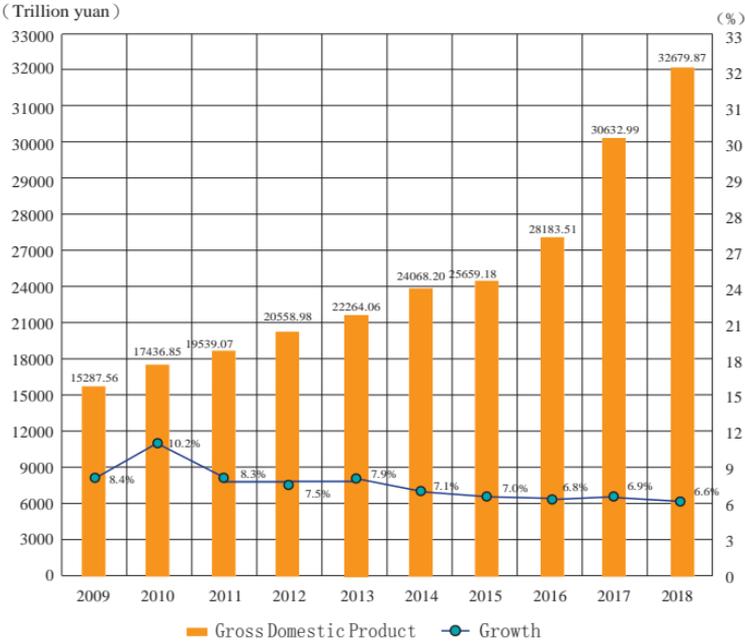
Agricultural Economy

Private Economy

Economic Growth

In 2018, Shanghai continued to improve its capacity and competitiveness to achieve high-quality development. The city's GDP reached 3.267987 trillion yuan, up 6.6% over the previous year in terms of comparable prices.

Shanghai's GDP



Level of Economic Development

The city's GDP per capita, calculated by the long-term resident population and the then exchange rate, jumped over the US\$5,000 mark in 2004, and surged above the US\$10,000 mark in 2009. In 2018, it exceeded US\$20,000 for the first time to reach US\$20,398, up 8.6% compared with the level the previous year.

Fiscal Revenue

The city's fiscal revenue has witnessed constant growth. It stood at only 16.922 billion yuan in 1978 when China initiated the reform and opening-up policy. In 2018, Shanghai's local budget revenue amounted to 710.815 billion yuan, 7% higher than the previous year.

One Day in Shanghai

| Indicator | Unit | Amount |
|--|---------------|---------|
| GDP | billion RMB | 8.953 |
| Local budget revenue | billion RMB | 1.947 |
| Commodity sales volume | billion RMB | 32.729 |
| Retail sales of consumer goods | billion RMB | 3.471 |
| Imports and exports | billion RMB | 17.552 |
| Actual amount of foreign direct investment | million USD | 47.3973 |
| Cargo handled via local ports | million Tons | 2.0013 |
| Inbound visits of overseas tourists | visits | 24,500 |
| Number of passengers departing from and arriving at airports | visits | 322,300 |
| Passenger traffic on public transport | million rides | 16.05 |
| Power consumption | million KWH | 429 |

Shanghai's Contribution to the Nation

Shanghai strives to propel the growth of the Yangtze River Delta region and the Yangtze River Economic Belt, thus it plays an important role in the nation's social and economic development. Taking up less than one-thousandth of the

nation's total land area, Shanghai contributed nearly one-tenth of China's fiscal income. The value of imports and exports via Shanghai Customs accounted for 21% of the nation's total.

Percentage of Shanghai's major economic indices of the country's total (2018)

| Indices | Unit | Nation's total | Shanghai | Shanghai's percentage (%) |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|
| GDP | trillionRMB | 90.0309 | 3.267987 | 3.6 |
| Added value of the service industry | trillionRMB | 46.9575 | 2.284296 | 4.9 |
| Local government's general public budget revenue | trillionRMB | 18.3352 | 0.710815 | 3.9 |
| Retail sales of consumer goods | trillionRMB | 38.0987 | 1.266869 | 3.3 |
| Total volume of imports and exports | trillionRMB | 30.5050 | 6.406429 | 21.0 |
| Actual foreign investment | billionUSD | 134.97 | 17.3 | 12.8 |
| Throughput of international standard containers | million TEU's | 24955 | 4201.02 | 16.8 |
| Technical contract transaction volume | trillionRMB | 1.769742 | 0.130320 | 7.4 |

Shanghai is committed to pushing forward integrated development in the Yangtze River Delta region. Shanghai joined hands with Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces to draft a three-year action plan (2018-2020). A series of key infrastructure projects in industries such as telecom, power grids and transportation have been carried out. Inter-provincial expressways have been connected. A slew of campaigns, such as punishing those with bad credit records in the region and a joint mechanism to protect the environment, have been launched. A number of projects concerning people's livelihoods have been carried forward. Coordination in the supervision of finance has

been promoted in the delta region, and cooperation platforms, including the G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor, have been built.

The first Yangtze River Delta International Cultural Industries Expo was held in Shanghai in November 2018, attracting 330 enterprises from home and abroad, covering areas including publication, TV broadcasting, food and beverage, digital content, online streaming, animation and video games, creative design, art trade and more.

Economic Structure

The added value of the service industry jumped an annual 8.7%, accounting for 69.9% of the city's total added value. The service industry continued to grow steadily, with industries such as information services, business services, research and development, cultural and creative industries leading the pace of the increase. Meanwhile, Shanghai pushed forward the restructure and upgrade of traditional industries and eliminated obsolete ones. It cultivated high-end manufacturing industries. More than 200,000 new energy cars have been sold.

Consumption, investment and export grew steadily, pushing up the economic growth. In 2018, retail sales of social commodities increased an annual 7.9%, with sales in areas related with consumption upgrade leading the growth. Sales of home appliances, cosmetics and clothing of lower-end luxury brands jumped 43.7%, 13.2% and 14.2% respectively. Fixed investment rose 5.2% in 2018. Led by several heavyweight projects of high-end integrated circuitry and wide-body jet manufacture, the growth of industrial investment hit 17.7%. Exports went up 9.7% in 2018 and cross-

border e-commerce transaction volume soared 16.5%.

In terms of ownership structure, the status of the non-public economy steadily rose as the environment for start-up businesses continued to improve. In 2018, the non-public economy realized an added value of 1.67829 trillion yuan, up 6.5% from the previous year, accounting for 51.4% of the city's economy.

Fiscal income, corporate profits and residents' income grew accordingly. In 2018, local government's general public budget revenue hit 710.815 billion yuan, up 7% year on year, among which non-tax revenue accounted for 11.6%. A total of 61.7% of revenue growth came from industries including commerce, finance, leasing and other business services. The contribution of income from the real estate industry dropped to 17.6% in 2018 from 20.2% in 2015. Enterprises' profits keep rising. Profits of major industrial enterprises jumped an annual 4.3%. The growth of residents' income outpaced that of GDP. Per capita disposable income climbed 8.8% year on year, a 7.1% annual increase after deducting the price factor.



Service Economy

The service economy plays a crucial role in Shanghai's economic development. In 2018, led by information services, business services and technology services, the added value of the service industry gained 8.7% compared to the previous year. A major propeller of the economy, the service industry contributed 92.0% to Shanghai's economic growth, driving overall economic growth up by 6.1 percentage points.

Emerging service industries such as information transfer, software and information technology posted a high-speed growth rate. Revenue of enterprises above the designated scale jumped 12.7% year on year. Revenue of leasing and business service rose 9.8% annually. Development of science research and technology service gained momentum with revenue from major enterprises soaring 16%. Traditional service industry seeks new opportunities as revenue from transportation, storage and post service increased 13% year on year.



Transport

Shanghai is one of the country's most important transportation hubs. In 2018, Shanghai handled 1.0738682 billion tons of cargo, up 10.4% from a year earlier. The passenger volume departing from Shanghai totaled 214.9662 million, a yearly increase of 3.1%.

Shanghai further strengthened its status as an international shipping center and improved the shipping service. In 2018, Shanghai ports handled 730.4794 million tons of cargo, among the highest in the world. The volume of containers Shanghai ports handled amounted to 42.0102 million TEUs, ranking top in the world for the ninth consecutive year. About 46.8% of incoming containers were transshipped and around 8.8% were transshipped to overseas ports. As of 2018, Shanghai has 23 sister ports, including Osaka of Japan, Seattle of the United States, Antwerp of Belgium, Marseilles of France, Busan of South Korea, Vancouver of Canada, Auckland of New Zealand, Gothenburg of Sweden, Hamburg of Germany, Rotterdam of The Netherlands, Melbourne of Australia, Valparaiso of Chile and Gdansk of Poland. The city has opened special cargo routes to major international ports.

In total, there were 771,600 flights taking off and landing at Shanghai's Pudong International and Hongqiao International airports in 2018, a yearly rise of 1.5%. The passenger traffic of the two airports totaled 117.6343 million, up 5.1%, among which 40.9843 million visits were going to or returning from overseas destinations, an increase of 8% year on year.

Shanghai's cruise business accelerated in 2018. Throughout the year, cruise ships berthed at Shanghai 406 times, among which 378 were by cruise ships that chose Shanghai as their home port. The passenger traffic at Shanghai cruise terminals dropped by 7.4%

to 2.7529 million.

As residents' main transportation method, Shanghai's public transport is fast, convenient and economical. In 2018, the total length of the city's Metro system reached 704.9 kilometers, with 415 Metro stations. There were 1,543 bus routes. Bus-only lanes reached 363.7 kilometers. The public transportation system handled a total of 16.05 million rides on average each day, among which 10.17 million were made via the Metro and 5.76 million via buses.

Post and Telecommunications

In 2018, the revenue of Shanghai's postal industry's was 82.062 billion yuan, up 15.3% from the previous year. The telecoms sector saw its business volume increase by 1.1 times to 143.2 billion yuan.

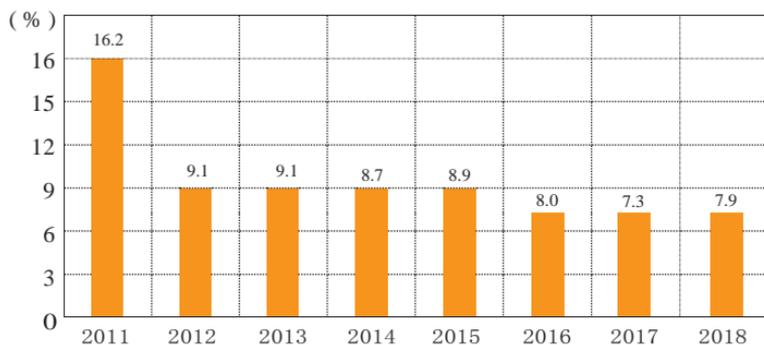
By the end of 2018, Shanghai had 6.44 million residential fiber optic users. The average bandwidth was 139M, and the average download speed reached 28.01Mbps. 4G users hit 32.52 million, 8.63 million more compared to the end of the year before. IPTV had 3.97 million users, up some 800,000 from the end of the previous year.

Commercial Circulation

In 2018, Shanghai's commodity sales totaled 11.95 trillion yuan, up 5.6% over the previous year. Wholesale sales jumped a yearly 5.3% to 10.79 trillion yuan. Retail sales of consumer products rose by 7.9% to reach 1.266869 trillion yuan, among which 150.67 billion yuan was through online stores, up 15.8% year on year, accounting for 11.9% of the total retail sales of

consumer products. Consumption in culture, tourism, health and green industries rose rapidly.

Growth Rate of Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (%)



Finance Industry

Shanghai's global influence continued to grow. In 2018, the sector realized an added value of 578.163 billion yuan, up 5.7% over the previous year. Shanghai Financial Court was established. A crude oil futures contract was launched at Shanghai International Energy Exchange, and copper options were listed at Shanghai Futures Exchange.

In 2018, the trade value of Shanghai's financial market reached 1645.78 trillion yuan, up 15.2% from a year prior. The total turnover of the Shanghai Stock Exchange amounted to 264.62 trillion yuan, down 13.6% from the year before. The turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange was 81.54 trillion yuan, a yearly drop of 9.3%. The inter-bank market's turnover was 1,262.83 trillion yuan, a jump of 26.6% year on year. Shanghai Gold Exchange traded a total of 10.66 trillion yuan, a yearly growth of 9.2%. Deposits and loans continued to increase. By the end of 2018,

deposits of local and foreign currencies at domestic or foreign financial institutions in Shanghai reached 12.111233 trillion yuan, 865.44 billion yuan more compared with the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans amounted to 7.327235 trillion yuan, a yearly increase of 573.667 billion yuan.

In 2018, the city's premium revenue totaled 140.579 billion yuan, down 11.4% from the previous year. The total insurance indemnity amounted to 58.156 billion yuan, an increase of 5.9%.

Real Estate Industry

In 2018, investment in the real estate industry rose a yearly 4.6%. Within the year, 146.7237 million square meters of new houses began construction, down 4.5% annually, and 31.1576 million square meters were completed, 8% lower than the level the year before. Properties with a combined floor area of 17.6701 million square meters were sold, up 4.5%. Among the sold properties, 13.3329 million square meters was residential housing, down 0.6%.

Convention and Exhibition Industry

In 2018, the city hosted 1,032 exhibitions, involving a total exhibition area of 18.7955 million square meters, up 6.2% compared with a year before. The number of international exhibitions reached 300, with a total exhibition area of 14.153 million square meters, up 6.5% year on year.

Industrial Economy

Shanghai's industrial enterprises realized industrial added value of 869.495 billion yuan in 2018, up an annual 1.9% based

on comparable prices. Industrial output from enterprises above designated size reached 3.484184 trillion yuan, up 1.4% from the previous year.

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 2018, the combined output of the six industries hit 2.387077 trillion yuan, up 1.4% from the level a year earlier, accounting for 68.5% of the city's total industrial output from enterprises above the designated size.

Strategic Emerging Industries

In 2018, 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 1.065991 trillion yuan, up a yearly 3.8% and accounting for 30.6% of the city's industrial output from enterprises above designated size. Its growth rate outpaced that of industrial output from enterprises above designated size by 2.4 percentage points. Except for new material, the other six industries registered growth. Biotechnology, information technology and high-end equipment posted stronger increases, at 9.8%, 5.8% and 5.7% respectively.

Industrial Production

In 2018, 99.8% 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 2018

| Products | Unit | Output | Annual Increase (%) |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Smart TVs | million | 1.3766 | 12.7 |
| Mobile phones | million | 47.1144 | 4.5 |
| 3D printing machines | set | 578 | 12.5 |
| Integrated circuit wafers | million | 5.9725 | 2.1 |
| Metal cutting machines | set | 5,990 | 12.4 |
| Power cables | million kilometers | 1.6747 | 8.6 |
| Metal containers | million cubic meters | 8.6424 | 22.4 |
| Steam turbines | million kilowatt hours | 25.3869 | 20.1 |
| Fuel oil | tons | 195,900 | 50.8 |
| Sport utility vehicles | set | 827,700 | 8.5 |

Agricultural Economy

In 2018, Shanghai's agricultural sector recorded added value of 10.437 billion yuan, down an annual 6.9% calculated using comparable prices. The city's total agricultural output value reached 28.248 billion yuan in the year, an annual drop of 4.4%, including 14.754 billion yuan from the crop farming sector, down 2.1%, 1.526 billion yuan from forestry, down 3.6%, 3.634 billion yuan from the



animal husbandry sector, down 17.9%, and 5.59 billion yuan from the fisheries sector, down 4.5%.

Agricultural Products

Shanghai has vigorously developed branded agricultural products. As of the end of 2018, the city had certified 6,396 farm products from 1,701 companies as safe and superior, including 536 products from 350 companies in the green product category, 5,842 products from 1,342 companies in the residue-free product category, and 22 products from nine companies in the organic product category. There were 14 Agro-products Geographical Indications.

Modern Agriculture

Shanghai's agricultural production is becoming more mechanized and better organized. By the end of 2018, the city had 86,530 hectares of cropland and 177 modern vegetable farms. The city also had 378 leading agricultural enterprises, 2,865 agricultural cooperatives and 4,434 certified family farms.



Private Economy

The private sector plays an important role in Shanghai's economy. In 2018 the added value of the private economy hit 863.4 billion yuan, an annual rise of 6.3%, 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous year. The private sector accounted for 26.4% of the city's GDP, 0.2 percentage points higher from a year ago.

The quality and efficiency of the private economy continue to rise. The industrial output from major private enterprises reached 560.79 billion yuan in 2018, up 1.6% year on year. The growth rate was 0.2 percentage points higher than that of the city's total industrial output. The main business income from major private industrial enterprises exceed 600 billion yuan for the first time to hit 606.46 billion yuan, a yearly rise of 4.0%, which was 1.4 percentage points higher than that of the city's total. Industrial profits of major private enterprises was 39.43 billion yuan, up 4.5%, 0.2 percentage points higher than that of the city's total. Revenue of major private service enterprises was 571.019 billion yuan, a 15.1% annual rise. The private fixed assets investment jumped 21.1% from a year ago, 12.9 percentage points higher than the previous year. Retail sales of consumer goods of private enterprises was 292.637 billion yuan, up 5.4% annually. Exports of private enterprises hit 326.32 billion yuan, up 15.9%, 11.7 percentage points higher than the growth pace of the city's total exports. Private enterprises contributed large sums of tax revenues. They created 473.15 billion yuan in tax revenues, a yearly increase of 8.2%, accounting for 35.3% of the city's total. The private sector also led to more entrepreneurship. A total of 383,300 private enterprises were registered, up 12.7% year on year, accounting for 95.9% of the total.





Smart City

Information Industry

IT Infrastructure

IT Application

**Public Credit Information
Service Platform**

**One-stop government
service outlet**

Press Releases

Shanghai Call Center

Information Industry

In 2018, Shanghai's information industry reported total added value of 350.83 billion yuan, up 13.7% from the previous year and accounting for 10.7% of the city's GDP. The pace of growth was 7.1 percentage points higher than that of the economic increase. The information service industry recorded added value of 238.787 billion yuan, a year-on-year rise of 18.5%.

IT Infrastructure

By the end of 2018, more than 9 million users had access to fiber-optic cable with speeds of up to 1,000 megabits per second, 4.95 million more compared with the year prior. Scalable 5G tests have been launched and a 5G development and innovation alliance formed. Shanghai improved the i-Shanghai public WiFi service. Another 600 new hotspots have been added, bringing the total to 2,600. The total bandwidth of the Metropolitan Area Network was 16,092GB, up 4,780GB from a year ago. The total bandwidth of international Internet was 3,565GB, a yearly increase of 1,548GB.



IT Application

In 2018, the value of e-commerce transactions amounted to 2.89382 trillion yuan, up 19.3% from the previous year. Among the figures, B2B transactions hit 1.85526 trillion yuan, up 14.1% and taking up 64.1% of total e-commerce transactions. Online shopping amounted to 1.03856 trillion yuan, up 29.7% year on year and accounting for 35.9% of the total.

Public Credit Information Service Platform

Shanghai's public credit information service platform was officially put into operation in 2015. By the end of 2018, the platform had provided 54.73 million searches, among which 23.10 million related to credit information of legal entities and 31.63 million were for individuals' credit information. The platform collected 39,796 pieces of information from 99 business units, among which 24,798 were regarding legal entities while the remaining 14,998 were about individuals. A total of 320 million pieces of data were available for search on the platform: 11.30 million about legal entities and the other 309 million about individuals. By the end of 2018, the platform had built 24 sub platforms.





One-stop government service outlet

Shanghai has consolidated various government service outlets and built a one-stop service platform. Shanghai has set up a citizen service hotline, regulated and standardized WeChat accounts and mobile phone apps of different government organs. Using technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence and Internet of Things, Shanghai aims to provide more scientific, refined and smarter government management and form a unified, coordinated and comprehensive service system.

Big data center

In 2018, Shanghai established a big data center, launched an online one-stop service platform and built a mechanism to collect, link and share public data. Citizens' identities can be verified at one platform, all inquiries handled by one hotline, all utilities paid via one online payment method, all delivery services provided by one logistic company. The public data are collected in order to

better serve local residents. Shanghai aims to grant all government approvals online. A total of 1,274 items of government affairs can be handled online. Around 90% of government affairs can be processed at one time at one government outlet. More than 99% of services concerning people's livelihood are available at all government outlets citywide.

Suishenban Citizen Cloud

The mobile phone app "Suishenban Citizen Cloud" is Shanghai's one-stop platform for government affairs. By the end of 2018, it became the first government app in China to exceed 10 million users. Serving both enterprises and the general public, it offers unified certification, customer service, online payment, and logistics services. Resident information is shared between government authorities connected with the platform.

Website of Shanghai Municipal Government

The website of Shanghai Municipal Government has seven main channels, namely "Government," "The Encyclopedia of Shanghai," "Visa," "Business," "Study," "Career," and "Interact," plus 77 sub-categories. The homepage of the website had 40.50 million visits in 2018, with a total of 560 million webpage visits throughout the year.

E-Government

An e-government network that covers government at all levels has been established. In 2018, the average daily homepage traffic of government websites reached 2.0723 million, with average daily webpage visits of 38.9396 million.

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 2018, the hotline received 4.42 million requests, a yearly rise of 17.13%. Among them, around 290,000 requests were submitted on the website or via mobile phone, a year-on-year jump of 36.48%. A total of 2.13 million requests were transferred to relevant government departments and later interviews found 84.94% of these requests were solved. The hotline made 176,000 phone interviews to callers to follow up on their issues and found 94.95% of them were satisfied with the service.

Press Releases

In 2018, 53 press events were held by the Shanghai Municipal



Government Information Office. The information office announced and interpreted more than 50 regulations during the year. During the first China International Import Expo, 32 media events were organized, attracting over 4,100 reporters from home and abroad. Abundant and detailed information and thoughtful services won high praise from reporters.

In 2018, the city information office's microblog "Shanghai City" had over 6.57 million followers. The subscribers of its WeChat account exceeded 4.58 million, with posts read over 1.44 million times on average each day. Its influence was placed first among all WeChat accounts of all provincial governments across the country. The WeChat account's webpage "City Hall," which provides civil and inquiry services, was visited 1.2 billion times in 2018. The 22 key inquiry items were visited 1.4 million times on average each day. The information office also opened accounts on the apps of People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency and Toutiao so that major policies can be pushed to the public on multiple social media platforms simultaneously.

Shanghai Call Center

Opened in May 2006, the 0086-21-962288 Shanghai Call Center provides all kinds of information, emergency translations, directions and other services to foreigners 24 hours a day. The service is available in 15 languages including English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Arabic, Malay, Indonesian, Italian and Turkish. By the end of 2018, the hotline had answered more than 10 million calls made by foreigners from 92 countries and regions.





Urban Construction

Infrastructure Construction

**Key Urban Construction
Projects**

Metro Transport

Expressways

Urban Environment

Urban Greenery

Infrastructure Construction

Shanghai is accelerating its construction of a modernized urban infrastructure system. In 2018, the city invested 9.3% more in urban infrastructure construction compared with the previous year. The investment in transportation rose 12.3% year on year, and that in post and telecom dropped an annual 2%, while utilities investment soared a yearly 51.8% and municipal construction investment shrank 3.5%.

Key Urban Construction Projects

Shanghai has already completed a number of landmark projects, including bridges over the Huangpu River, tunnels, elevated roads, expressways, subways, international airports and deep-water ports. In 2018, 133 major construction projects were started, with total investment of 141.89 billion yuan. Nineteen major projects were completed, such as the fourth phase of the Yangshan Deep-water Port, the Hongqiao sewage treatment plant, the southern extension of Metro Line 5 and the upgrade and renovation of Terminal 1 at Hongqiao International Airport. A zone



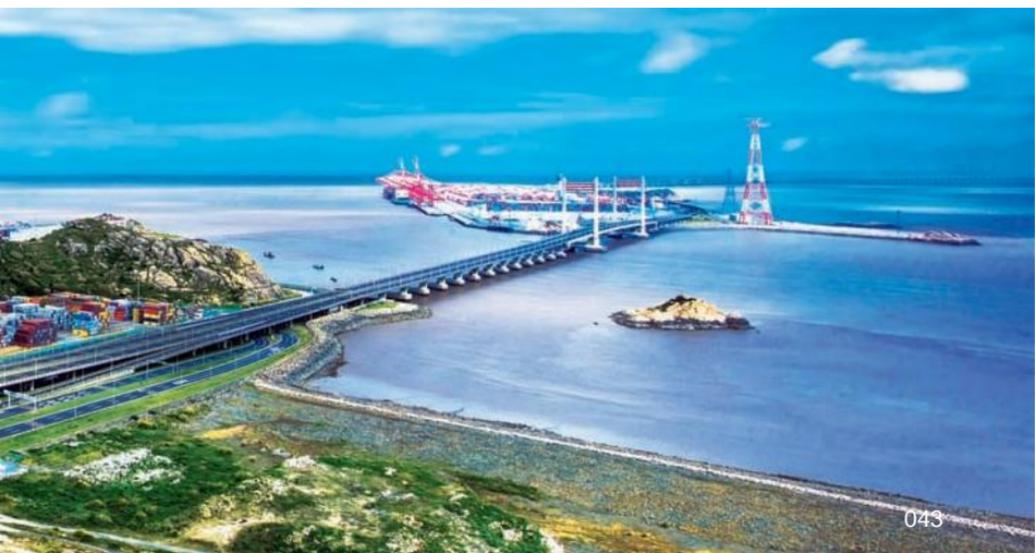
has been built to attract central state-owned enterprises to set up their headquarters at the former 2010 Shanghai World Expo site. Public spaces along the Huangpu River stretching 45 kilometers were connected and opened to the public.

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.

Donghai Bridge

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





Pudong International Airport

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, and will be finished in 2019. Upon completion, the airport will be able to handle 80 million passengers a year.

Hongqiao International Airport

Hongqiao International Airport is an important aviation hub in China. Located at western Shanghai, the airport is only 13 kilometers away from downtown area and occupies 510,000 square meters. It has two runways. 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, 18 VIP rooms and 15 baggage

conveyor systems. In 2018, 43.628 million trips were made through the airport. A total of 407,000 tons of cargos were handled and 266,790 flights took off from or landed at the airport. The airport's terminal 1 was renovated and put into operation in 2017 with upgraded facilities and services.

Shanghai 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.

Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge

Changjiang 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 Changjiang Tunnel connects Pudong New Area and Changxing Island, and the Changjiang Bridge links Changxing Island and Chongming Island. The project opened to traffic in 2009.

Cross-river Bridges

Since the country's reform and opening-up in 1978, Shanghai has built 12 bridges, namely Nanpu, Yangpu, Fengpu, Xupu,

Lupu, Songpu, Songpu No.2, Songpu No.3, Minpu, Minpu No.2, Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge and Chongming-Qidong Bridge.

Nanpu Bridge

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

Yangpu Bridge

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

Lupu Bridge

Lupu Bridge was named "the world's No. 1 arch bridge" for the 10 records the project set. The all-steel structure has a total



length of 3.9 kilometers. Its main arch, spanning 750 meters, flies across the river. The bridge opened to traffic in 2003.

Chongming-Qidong Bridge

Also known as the Chongming-Qidong Passage, the Chongming-Qidong Bridge connects the Changjiang 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, namely the Outer Ring Road, Xiangyin Road, Dalian Road, Yan'an Road E., Fuxing Road E., Dapu Road, Shangzhong Road, Xinjian Road, Renmin Road, Longyao Road, Xizang Road S., Jungong Road, Changjiang Tunnel-Bridge and Changjiang Road W.

Dalian Road Tunnel

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

Fuxing Road E. Tunnel

This 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. The 2,785-meter-long tunnel opened to traffic in 2004.

Xiangyin Road Tunnel

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

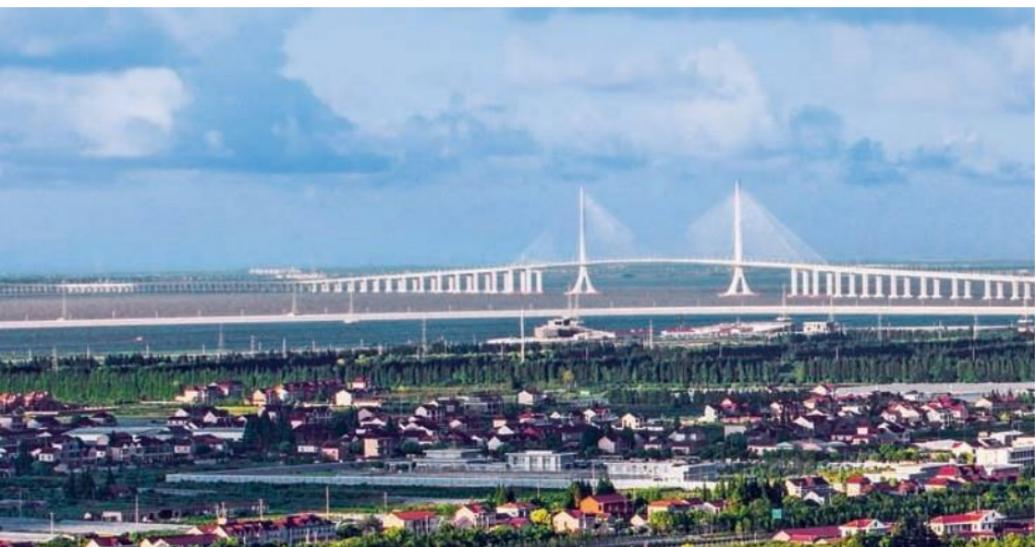
Shangzhong Road Tunnel

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

Changjiang Road W. Tunnel

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





Metro Transport

The city's efforts to develop rail transport since the 1990s have paid off, with its network size becoming the biggest in the country. By the end of 2018, Shanghai had 17 Metro lines with the network growing to 704.90 kilometers from 63 kilometers in 2002.

Metro Lines

Metro Line 1 goes from Xinzhuang Station in the south to Fujin Road Station in the north. Line 2 stretches from East Xujing Station in the west across the Huangpu River to Pudong International Airport. Line 3 extends from Shanghai South Railway Station to Jiangyang Road N. Station. Line 4 is a circle line, with two operation models of inner ring (Yishan Road – Shanghai Railway Station – Century Avenue – Yishan Road) and outer ring (Yishan Road – Century Avenue - Shanghai Railway Station – Yishan Road). Line 5 joins Line 1 at Xinzhuang Station and runs from Fengxian New Town Station to Xinzhuang. Line 6 stretches from Gangchen Road Station to Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. Line 7 goes from Meilan Lake in the north of the city to Huamu Road in Pudong. Line 8 goes from Shiguang Road Station to



Shendu Highway Station. Line 9 starts at Songjiang New Town Station and ends at Caolu. Line 10 starts at New Jiangwan Town Station, with the main line extending to Hongqiao Railway Station and the branch line ending at Hangzhong Road Station. Line 11 goes from Shanghai Disney Land to North Jiading Station for the main line, with a branch line extending to Huaqiao Station. Line 12 runs from Jinhai Road in Pudong to Qixin Road in Minhang. Line 13 runs from Zhangjiang Road to Jinyun Road. Line 16 connects Longyang Road Station and Dishuihui Lake. Line 17 runs from Hongqiao Railway Station to Oriental Land.

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 seven minutes.

Expressways

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

Expressway G15 (Shenyang to Haikou), Hu-Shaan Expressway G40 (Shanghai to Xi'an), Hu-Rong Expressway G42 (Shanghai to Chengdu), Hu-Yu Expressway G50 (Shanghai to Chongqing), Hu-Kun Expressway G60 (Shanghai to Kunming) and Shanghai Urban Expressway G1501.

Meanwhile, 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 (downtown to Fengxian), Hu-Jin Expressway S4 (downtown to Jinshan), Hu-Jia Expressway S5 (downtown to Jiading District), Hu-Xiang Expressway S6 (downtown to Nanxiang), Hu-Chong Expressway S7 (downtown to Chongming), Xin-Wei Expressway S19 (Xinnong to Jinshanwei), Hu-Chang Expressway S26 (Shanghai to Changzhou), Shen-Jia-Hu Expressway S32 (Shanghai to Jiaxing to Huzhou) and Ting-Feng Expressway S36 (Tinglin to Fengjing).

In 2018, Shanghai expressway traffic volume was 44.33 million vehicles, with an average daily load of 1.215 million.

Urban Environment

Shanghai's environment has improved rapidly. Shanghai invested 98.919 billion yuan in 2018, or 3% 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 81.1% over the year, 5.8 percentage points higher than the previous year. The average daily density of inhalable particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}) decreased by 7.7%, compared with the previous year, to 36 micrograms per cubic meter. Shanghai has launched the "River Chief" system to

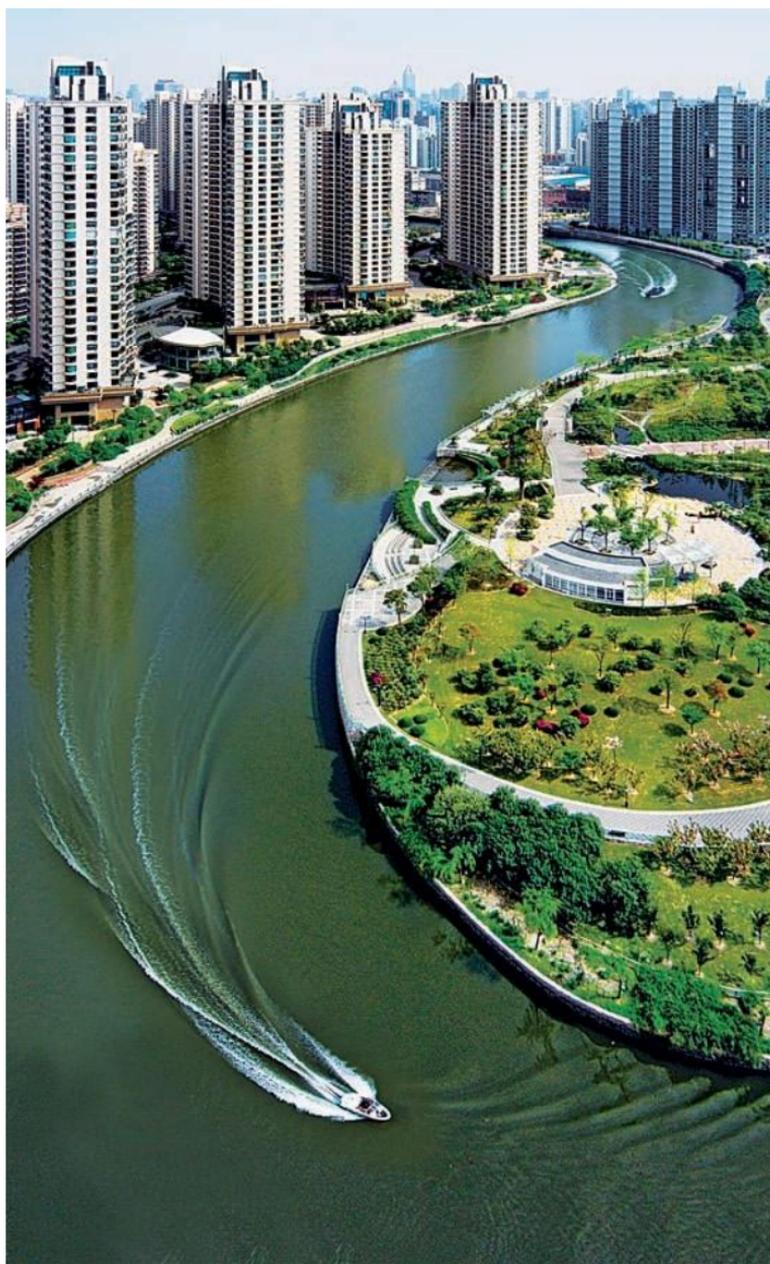
improve water quality. The fourth phase of the program to improve the environment and water quality of the Suzhou Creek has been initiated. The Shanghai section of the Wusong River project has started. The sewage systems of 698 residential complexes have been upgraded. A total of 94.7% of the city's sewage was treated before discharging. Waterways rated black and odorous have dropped to 18% of the total. By the end of 2018, the city was capable of treating 8.177 million cubic meters of sewage, 1% lower year on year.

The city was able to treat 28,650 tons of garbage each day, among which 13,300 tons were incinerated. In 2018, Shanghai cleaned away 9.8431 million tons of garbage, 100% of which was handled in a harmless way. Shanghai has vigorously promoted garbage sorting, and a total of 3,374 recycling stations were built and 15 recycling facilities are under construction.

Emphasis continued to be put on resource conservation and environmental protection. In 2018, 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. Renovations were completed to lower the emissions of coal-fired power plants. Central heating and replacing cogeneration through coal-fired boilers and power with clean energy have basically finished. Shanghai has fully launched a plan to prevent soil pollution. Research into soil pollution has been carried out in soil where major industries and farmland were located. Soil remediation is under way.

Garbage Sorting

The Shanghai People's Congress approved domestic garbage



management regulation in January 2019. The regulation will take effect from July 1, 2019. It classifies garbage into four categories: recyclable, hazardous, wet and dry. It stipulates how garbage is handled the whole process in order to reduce its amount, recycle it and treat it in a harmless way.

In 2019, garbage will be sorted out in at least 70% of residential areas. Shanghai will upgrade 17,000 classified garbage stations, add 900 trucks for wet garbage and 17 trucks for hazardous garbage. The dry garbage will be contained within 21,000 tons each day, while the wet garbage will be higher than 5,520 tons each day and the recyclable one will exceed 3,300 tons each day.

“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 2018, Shanghai had improved the water quality of some 10,200 sections of polluted waterways whose quality failed to meet level-5, the lowest in the national water quality standard, reducing the percentage to 18% from 38.7% at the beginning of 2018. Waterway coverage has increased from 9.79% to 9.92%.

Refined City Management

Shanghai used lawful, socialized, smart and standardized means to manage the city around-the-clock, in all aspects and processes.

In 2018, Shanghai started a three-year action plan to refine its management. A total of 4,275 square meters of illegal constructions was knocked down. As many as 47% of streets and townships were cleared of illegal structures, illegal land use, illegal businesses, illegal waste discharge and illegal housing. Overhead cables along streets stretching 116 kilometers have been relocated underground.



Around 39,000 illegal advertisement billboards, or those with safety hazards, have been taken down.

Urban Greenery

In 2018, Shanghai built 1,307 hectares of green space, 75,500 mu of forest, 224 kilometers of greenbelt and 409,000 square meters of vertical green area. Shanghai has started to build 17 key ecological corridors.

Suburban Parks

By the end of 2018, 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, bringing the total number of parks to 300, among which 281 are free of charge. By the end of 2018, the city's green area per capita was 8.2 square meters. The city had 464,600 hectares of wetland, and its forest coverage stood at 16.9%.







Opening-up

Port Functions

Structure of Exports

Attraction of Foreign Investment

International Sister Cities

Offices of Foreign Media in Shanghai

World Cities Day

China International Import Expo

Port Functions

Shanghai saw steady development of its imports and exports. In 2018, imports and exports via Shanghai Customs added up to 6.406429 trillion yuan, among which imports hit 2.696519 trillion yuan and exports totaled 3.70991 trillion yuan. Meanwhile, imports and exports of Shanghai companies totaled 3.400993 trillion yuan, standing at 2.034308 trillion yuan and 1.366685 trillion yuan respectively. Among exports, the percentage of high-tech products was 42%.

Structure of Exports

The structure of exports continued to improve. The general trade rose an annual 9.7% while the processing trade slid 2.2% from a year ago. The growth pace of private enterprises led foreign enterprises by 14.9 percentage points. As for destinations, exports to the European Union amounted to 243.299 billion yuan; to the United States, 313.444 billion yuan; and to ASEAN countries, 169.606 billion yuan.



Attraction of Foreign Investment

As foreign investment in Shanghai is going through restructuring, 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 2018, Shanghai approved 5,597 foreign invested projects, with total contract value of US\$46.937 billion, among which US\$17.3 billion was realized. As much as 89.3% of foreign investments went to the service industry. By the end of 2018, enterprises from 185 countries and regions had invested in Shanghai. A total of 670 multi-national companies have set up regional headquarters in Shanghai, and 360 investment companies plus 441 overseas-funded R&D centers were established in the city.

International Sister Cities

As of August 2018, Shanghai has established sister-city relationships or friendship ties with 89 cities (provinces, states, regions, prefectures, counties or districts) from 59 countries.





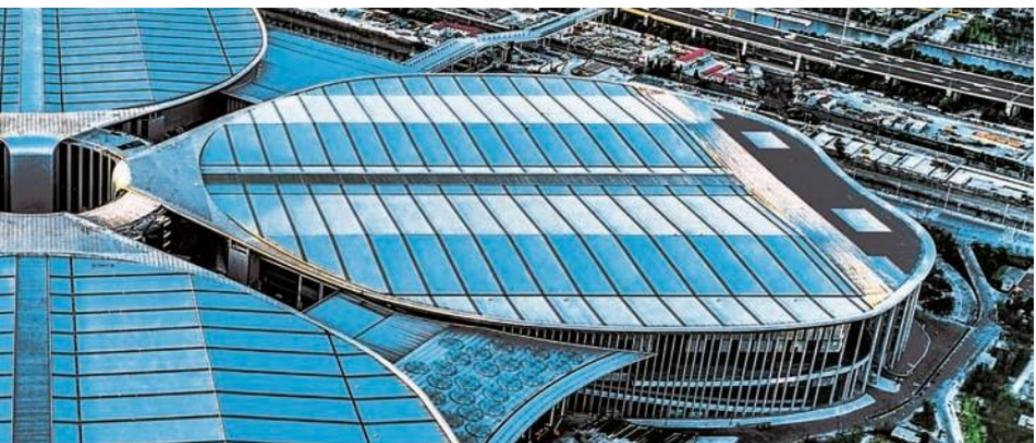
Offices of Foreign Media in Shanghai

As of December 2018, 77 foreign media organizations have set up offices in Shanghai, with 98 reporters from 16 countries: Japan, the United States, France, Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Russia, South Korea, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Singapore, Australia, Italy and Morocco. They included major news agencies and mainstream media such as the Associated Press, Reuters, AFP, ITAR-TASS, Kyoto News, Bloomberg and La Agencia.

World Cities Day

World Cities Day had its origin set in the Shanghai Declaration, published on the Expo 2010 Shanghai China Summit Forum on October 31, 2010. It was proposed that October 31, the closing day of the Shanghai Expo, be set as World Cities Day. The proposal was for the continuation of the hard work of the Shanghai Expo.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese government and various parties, on December 6, 2013, the 68th meeting of the United Nations Second Committee approved the resolution on human residential issues and decided to set October 31 of each year as World Cities Day, starting from 2014. This is the first



international anniversary that China proposed to the United Nations, and it received the support of all members. The global launch ceremony of the first World Cities Day was held on October 31, 2014 in Shanghai, with the theme of “City Transformation and Development,” which fit well with China’s current concept of new urbanization and its sustainable growth strategy.

China International Import Expo

The first China International Import Expo was held from November 5 to 10, 2018, at the National Exhibition and Convention Center (see the picture above). The expo was the world’s first state level expo featuring imports and has set several records. A total of 172 countries, regions and international organizations, including 3,617 overseas enterprises, participated in the event, which occupied 300,000 square meters.

Transactions worth US\$57.83 billion were reached, among which US\$4.72 billion related to countries along the Belt and Road area. Four buyers’ alliances were formed during the event. A one-stop transaction service platform was built. A permanent venue was set up in the Hongqiao area offering the display of bonded products, trade, logistics and warehousing and Customs clearance services.





Deepening Reform

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Reform in Key Areas

Optimizing Business Environment

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

In April 2015, the State Council approved Shanghai's plan to further deepen reform, meaning the Shanghai FTZ has entered a new stage of development. At the opening ceremony of the first China International Import Expo in November 2018, President Xi Jinping announced that new areas will be included in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone.

Scope of the Shanghai FTZ

The China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone is a regional free trade zone set up in Shanghai's Pudong New Area 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 Comprehensive Free Trade Zone. On December 28, 2014, the State Council approved further expansion of the Shanghai FTZ, including Shanghai Lujiazui Financial Area, Jinqiao Development Zone and Zhangjiang High-Tech Park, 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.

Geographic Location



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

Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park, located next to Waigaoqiao port area, covers 1.03 square kilometers and is the first

site in China to integrate the functions of a bonded area and a port.

Yangshan Free Trade Port Area is comprised of Shanghai Luchaogang port, the Donghai Bridge and the Little Yangshan port in Shengsi of Zhejiang Province. When fully developed, it will cover 14.16 square kilometers. So far, 8.14 square kilometers has been put into operation. The zone was created under a joint effort of the Shanghai and Zhejiang governments and was specially supervised by Customs of both Shanghai and Zhejiang governments.

Pudong Airport Free Trade Zone is located to the west of the third runway at Pudong International Airport. It connects with the Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone to the north and the Yangshan Free Trade Port Area to the south. With an operational area of 3.59 square kilometers, the zone sits at the center point of the coastline of the Pudong New Area. The bonded logistics area and west cargo area in the Pudong Airport Free Trade Zone are under unified operation as Pudong International Airport boasts not only the advantage of being an Asia-Pacific aviation hub, but it also plays a pioneering role in developing Shanghai's airport service industry.

Covering 34.26 square kilometers, **Lujiazui Financial Area** connects to Jiyang Road, Pudong Road S., Longyang Road, Jinxiu Road and Luoshan Road to the east, Middle Ring Road to the south, and the Huangpu River to the east and north. It is the core area of Shanghai's drive to become an international financial center, the high-end service area of the global shipping center, and the modern business zone of the world trade center.

Jinqiao Development Subzone, covering 20.48 square kilometers, stretches to the green belt of the Outer Ring Road to the east, Jinxiu Road East to the south, Yanggao Road to the west and

History of Development

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| June 1990: | Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone was approved. |
| December 2003: | Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park was approved. |
| June 2005: | Yangshan Free Trade Port Area was approved. |
| July 2009: | The Pudong Airport Comprehensive Free Trade Zone was approved. |
| November 2009: | The management committee of the Shanghai Comprehensive Free Trade Zone was established. |
| November 2011: | The 11th World Free Zone Convention was successfully held in Shanghai. |
| November 2012: | Shanghai for the first time proposed to “explore the establishment of a free trade zone which complies with international practice.” |
| September 2013: | The Shanghai FTZ was officially unveiled. |
| July 2014: | The 2014 version of the “negative list” in the Shanghai FTZ was published. The “negative list” specifies which commercial activities are off-limits to foreign investors in the FTZ. |
| December 2014: | The State Council decided to set up another three free trade zones in Guangdong and Fujian provinces, as well as Tianjin, utilizing Shanghai’s experience as a basis while incorporating regional characteristics and new content. Meanwhile, an application to expand the Shanghai FTZ was approved. |
| April 2015: | The State Council approved a plan to further deepen reform and opening-up in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. |
| December 2016: | The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress passed an amendment stipulating that regulations concerning the Shanghai FTZ which had been scheduled to expire in 2016 shall continue to be valid. |
| March 2017: | The State Council officially issued a notice to fully deepen the reform and opening-up policy of the Shanghai FTZ, the third version since the free trade zone was set up. It had seven sections and 23 items, making it clear for the first time that Shanghai should establish a free trade port in customs special supervision areas such as Yangshan free trade area and the Pudong International Airport free trade area. |
| May 2018: | The country’s first unified business permit was issued to an enterprise in Pudong New Area. The approval system for manufacturing industries in the Shanghai FTZ has been largely simplified, allowing enterprises to apply for only one permit instead of the several needed in the past. Enterprises are allowed to engage in several types of business activities after acquiring just one permit, which has streamlined the process and improved efficiency. |
| June 2018: | Shanghai FTZ issued a proposal to further open the financial service industry. The proposal had six sections and 25 items that covered six areas. |
| November 2018: | President Xi Jinping announced at the opening ceremony of the first China International Import Expo that new areas will be included in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. |

Jufeng Road to the north. It's Shanghai's important core function zone with an advanced manufacturing industry, a gathering area of the service industry, pioneering zone of strategic emerging industries and a model of ecological industrial development.

Occupying 37.2 square kilometers, Zhangjiang High-Tech Subzone borders the Outer Ring Road and Shenjiang Road to the east, the Outer Ring Road to the south, Luoshan Road to the west and Longdong Avenue to the north. It is the core area implementing the national strategy of innovation, as well as the key carrier of Shanghai's endeavor to become a technology innovation center with global influence. Nine state-level industrial bases have formed in Zhangjiang in areas like integrated circuitry, software, biopharmaceuticals, and information technology. Zhangjiang is also home to various types of incubation and innovation centers.

Milestones

In the past five years since its establishment, Shanghai FTZ has gone through three development plans. Shanghai vigorously encouraged innovation in investment, trade, finance and market supervision. It is committed to building a lawful, international and convenient business environment. It is to speed up development and transform through the launching of reforms. The scale of the regional economy is steadily improving, and regional economic transformation is picking up pace.

The investment environment continues to improve. After several rounds of revision, the items on the negative list which were off-limits to foreign investment have shrunk from 190 to 45. The negative list system has been promoted to other free trade pilot areas and nearly 400 national development zones. Enterprises from

Pudong New Area have invested US\$4.68 billion in around 200 projects across 30 Belt and Road countries, including Singapore and the Czech Republic.

Shanghai continues to optimize its trade service system. By September 2018, the import and export clearance time in the bonded area of Shanghai FTZ has been shorted by 78.5% and 31.7% respectively, and logistics costs have been cut by 10% on average. Around 95.6% of import and export clearances were conducted paperless. A third version of a unified and consolidated service platform for international trade was set up, covering 23 ports and supervision departments. All of the declarations for goods and ships are handled at a unified government outlet. More than 270,000 enterprises have benefited from the streamlined service as they provide 65% and 24% less data when they file ship and goods declaration respectively, saving more than 2 billion yuan in costs.

The financial market is becoming complete. More functions have been enabled in free trade accounts, such as the unified management of RMB and foreign currencies, forming a foundation for important financial reforms, including overseas financing and foreign exchange settlement and sale business. By the end of 2018, over 136,000 free trade accounts have been opened. Total cross-border RMB settlement reached 2.551888 trillion yuan from January to December 2018, a year-on-year jump of 83.9%, accounting for 35.3% of the city's total. Total revenue and expenditure of the cross-border two-way RMB fund pool hit 482.6 billion yuan, 1.8 times the level a year ago.

The government service is more efficient and transparent. The reform of the commercial registration system continued to deepen. Reform has been launched in the registration of enterprises'

names. A library of available names was set up and the process of name registration was created digitally. Around 80% of enterprises registered their names on the Internet, and approval time has been shortened by 40%.

Major Economic Index and Growth Rate in China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone in 2018

| Index | Unit | Value | Year-on-year growth (%) |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Total tax | billionRMB | 268.020 | 12.1 |
| Budgetary revenue | billionRMB | 64.816 | 12.0 |
| Foreign direct investment | billionUSD | 6.770 | -3.5 |
| Total investment in fixed assets | billionRMB | 63.807 | -6.2 |
| Output of major industrial enterprises | billionRMB | 496.500 | -0.7 |
| Retail sales of consumer goods | billionRMB | 151.567 | 1.4 |
| Total sales of goods | trillionRMB | 4.087486 | 7.2 |
| Revenue from service industry | billionRMB | 572.397 | 11.8 |
| Total imports and exports | trillionRMB | 1.460000 | 4.1 |
| Exports | billionRMB | 454.250 | 8.3 |
| Regulatory financial institutions | number | 887 | 4.5 |

Reform in Key Areas

Shanghai pushed reform in key areas and segments. An experimental area for reform of state assets and state-owned enterprises was set up. A total of 282 projects were eliminated after consolidation and liquidation. Shanghai Electric Group underwent

a restructure and was listed as a whole. Shanghai Hengshan Group restructured to become a corporation. Shanghai implemented 27 measures to boost the private economy. The growth rate of private enterprises' industrial output, exports and imports, and total fixed asset investments all outpaced the city's average level. Shanghai pushed forward reform of commercial registration. Each day an average of 1,318 new enterprises were registered, a yearly increase of 11.8%.

Optimizing Business Environment

Shanghai has made notable progress in improving the business environment. Shanghai helped China leap from 78th to 46th place in the World Bank Group's Doing Business 2018 report. Since Shanghai published an action plan aimed at improving the business environment in 2017, the city has significantly raised efficiency in enterprise registration, property registration, application of construction permits, and cross-border trade, among others.

In 2018, Shanghai launched a unified government outlet to process government affairs, a great leap of efficiency with the help of Internet Plus technology. The improvement was especially noticeable in six areas: accessing electricity, setting up enterprises, acquiring construction permits, doing cross-border trade, paying tax and registering property. Processing and approval procedures were shortened by 30.5% and time required was cut by 52.8%.

Shanghai has cut taxes in 18 items across nine areas. More than 50 billion yuan was saved by enterprises due to these measures. Management items whose prices were set by the government were lowered from 53 to 35.





Science and Technology Innovation

**Building of Science and
Technology Innovation
Center**

Innovative Enterprises

**Commercialization of
Science and Technology
Achievements**

**Platforms for Innovation
and Startup Businesses**

**Science and Technology
System Innovations**

**Science Education
Facilities**



Building of Science and Technology Innovation Center

Shanghai made breakthroughs in the construction of a science and technology innovation center. Shanghai's R&D expenditure took up around 4% of the city's GDP in 2018.

The construction of scientific facilities, functional platforms and scientific institutions was pushed forward. National infrastructure for transformational medicine was put into trial operation.

Construction has kicked off for the hard X-ray free-electron laser and the Tsung-Dao Lee Institute. A series of major municipal level scientific projects, including the whole brain mesoscopic neural connection map and smart skynet, were launched. Sixteen platforms for scientific research and commercialization have entered operation. The innovation center for national integrated circuitry and smart sensor manufacturing, Zhangjiang drug laboratory and the Brain Science and Brain-like Research Center were established.

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 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.

While setting up the tech startup board, Shanghai will take full advantage of attracting abundant technology resources, combine the capital market with technological innovation, focus on features of innovation, build a bridge between innovators and investors, and help the capital market better serve technological innovation. Tech companies with great potential, leading roles and high growth will receive a boost from the tech board.

Innovative Enterprises

Shanghai is home to a great number of innovative enterprises. The city had 441 foreign invested R&D centers by the end of 2018, plus 1,798 tech startups and 305 high-tech service companies. There were 9206 enterprises certified as high-tech companies between 2016 and 2018.

Commercialization of Science and Technology Achievements

Scientific achievements have been made. The world's first monkeys cloned from non-reproductive cells were born at the Institute of Neuroscience of Chinese Academy of Sciences in



Shanghai on November 27, 2017. Shanghai researchers created the world's first eukaryotic cell containing only a single chromosome in August, 2018. A new drug for Alzheimer's had its application submitted for sales and marketing in October, 2018. In 2018, 656 projects were launched to commercialize high-tech research achievements, more than 86.3% of which were in key sectors such as digital information, biomedicine and new material. The city certified 21,630 technology trade contracts with a total value of 130.32 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 50.2%.

Platforms for Innovation and Startup Businesses

Shanghai has cultivated a better environment for innovation and entrepreneurship. In 2018, more than 27,000 tech startups were under incubation in over 500 co-working spaces, attracting more than 380,000 tech entrepreneurs. The number of patents reached 92,500, up 27% from the year before, including 21,300 inventions, up 3.1%. Shanghai has been built into a center for intellectual property in the Asia-Pacific region. Patent ownership per 10,000



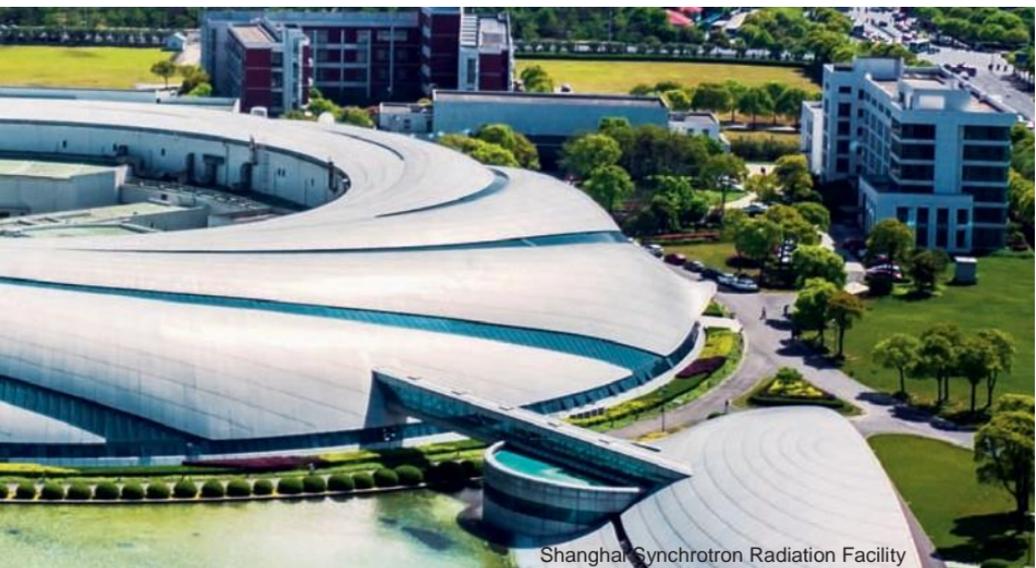
people reached 47.5, an increase of 14.5% year on year.

Science and Technology System Innovations

Shanghai sped up efforts to build the Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center and has lured more high-end professionals. Shanghai promoted more achievements from innovative reforms. Among 36 reform measures the State Council order to promote nationwide, one quarter were created in Shanghai.

Science Education Facilities

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 2018, Shanghai had 331 science promotion education centers, including two comprehensive science venues, 54 theme-based science venues and 275 basic science education centers.



Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility





Social Development

Education

Public Health

Cultural Facilities

Culture and Art

Creative Industrial Parks

Radio, Film and Television

Press and Publications

Competitive Sports

Sports Facilities



Education

Shanghai's education reform has seen positive progress. By the end of 2018, the city had 64 institutions of higher education which enrolled a total of 517,800 students, from which 132,500 graduated. The city had 49 institutions offering postgraduate programs with 52,700 students enrolled. The total number of full-time graduate students was around 158,500. Some 43,100 students received master or doctoral degrees. The city had 721 primary schools and 913 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 110,300 students, 131 private high and middle schools with a total of 83,700 students, and 111 private primary schools with 106,600 students. The city had 26 schools offering degree-equivalent education programs, 631 vocational schools, and 290 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

Shanghai continued to improve its medical services by encouraging residents, general physicians and hospitals to sign service contracts. Around 6.663 million residents, among which 30% were permanent residents and 3.7359 were seniors aged 60 and above, signed contracts with general physicians for more individualized medical services. Around 70.58% of residents visit doctors within their assigned hospitals and 46.51% at their assigned community health centers. About 2.4 million prescriptions were filled at community health centers.

By the end of 2018, Shanghai had 5,298 medical facilities, including 364 hospitals and 4,729 community healthcare service institutions. The city had some 206,500 medical staff, including 74,900 licensed medical (assistant) practitioners. There were altogether 147,200 hospital beds, up 9.4% yearly. In 2018, medical institutions in Shanghai handled 276 million patient visits. The city reported an infant mortality rate of 3.52‰.





Cultural Facilities

Since the 1990s, new facilities including Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Library, Shanghai Grand Theater, Shanghai Cultural Square, Shanghai Book Mall, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall, Shanghai Science and Technology Museum, Oriental Art Center, Oriental Green Land and Shanghai International Dance Center have been built. Shanghai Great World, the World Expo Museum and Shanghai Symphony Museum opened to the public. The under-construction Shanghai Grand Opera House will be built in the Expo site's Houtan neighborhood. It is one of the most important cultural landmarks built during the 13th Five-Year Period. By the end of 2018, the city had 25 cultural centers and mass artistic activities centers, 329 arts troupes, 23 public libraries, 49 archive offices and 131 museums.

Shanghai Library

Located at No.1555 Huaihai Road M. Shanghai Library is a large, modern and multi-functional public library, covering a combined floor space of 127,000 square meters. The library boasts a collection of more than 55 million publications. The library has 32 reading rooms, more than 3,000 seats and 20 research rooms. It also has other facilities, including a lecture hall and an exhibition hall. The construction of the east branch started in 2017 and is expected to be finished in 2020. Located in the Pudong New Area, the east branch covers 115,000 square meters. It will have 6,000 seats, 4.8 million copies of books and can receive 4 million visits each year. It will also introduce digital reading services.

Shanghai Museum

Located at No.201 People's Avenue in Huangpu District, Shanghai museum covers a total floor area of 39,200 square meters. It boasts a collection of nearly 112,000 cultural relics. There are 10 galleries, as well as four rooms for relic donations and three special exhibition halls. The east branch started construction in 2016. At the west side of the Shanghai Science and Technology Museum, the east branch covers around 105,000 square meters. It will feature Chinese ancient art, cultures of Belt and Road countries, local and Jiangnan culture.

Shanghai Culture Square

Covering a total area of 64,900 square meters, Shanghai Culture Square is located at No.597 Fuxing Road M. in Huangpu District. It is a 2,010-seat multifunctional theater which specializes in staging musicals.

Shanghai Grand Theater

Shanghai Grand Theater is located at No.300 People's Avenue in downtown People's Square, next to the municipal government, and occupies an area of 2.1 hectares. It is a world-class arena covering a total ground area of 62,800 square meters. Its three theaters are able to stage the world's first-class performances.

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

Located at No.100 People's Avenue, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall covers a total floor space of 18,400 square meters. It features a giant, scale model of the city center, covering 800 square meters. In the basement is a mock scene of an old Shanghai street.

Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

Shanghai Science and Technology Museum is at No.2000

Century Avenue in the Pudong New Area. Featuring the theme of “Nature, Man, and Science and Technology,” the museum serves as a center for exhibition, education, scientific study and exchange, and leisure and tourism. With a total floor space of 98,000 square meters, the museum receives about 3 million visits a year.

Oriental Art Center

Located at No.425 Dingxiang Road, Oriental Art Center has a total floor area of nearly 40,000 square meters. It has a 1,953-seat concert hall, a 1,020-seat opera hall and a 333-seat music hall. It boasts world-class acoustic and lighting facilities geared toward symphony, ballet, musical, opera, drama and other performances.

China Art Palace

Starting with a soft opening in 2012, China Art Palace was set up in the former China Pavilion of the Shanghai World Expo, with a total construction area of 166,900 square meters and an exhibition area of 64,000 square meters. The palace consists of 27 exhibition halls 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.





Shanghai Contemporary Art Museum

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

Shanghai Film Museum

Shanghai Film Museum is located at the former film studio in the busy Xujiahui area. The four-story building, with a total floor area of over 100,000 square meters, is the country's biggest film museum. The museum has four exhibition areas, one screening room, the No. 5 studio and other facilities. It is a symbolic cultural facility which showcases the charm of Shanghai's century-old film making history and tells the stories behind films and their makers.

Shanghai History Museum

At No.325 Nanjing Road W. in Huangpu District, the former site of Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai History Museum

covers 10,000 square meters and has an exhibition area of 9,800 square meters. It is a museum that showcases local history and development. Opened in March 2018, the east building displays history of ancient and modern Shanghai and the change of Shanghai's politics, economy, culture and society. The west building is for cultural products and provides visitors' service.

Liu Haisu Art Museum

At No.1660 Hongqiao Road in Changning District, Liu Haisu Art Museum is China's first provincial level museum named after an individual. Open on March 16, 1995, the museum was relocated in September 2012. Now relocated to a greenery area at the intersection of Yan'an Road W. and Kaixuan Road, the museum occupies 3,600 square meters and has a floor area of nearly 5,000 square meters.

Shanghai International Dance Center

Located at No.1650 Hongqiao Road in Changning District, Shanghai International Dance Center is the first professional dance



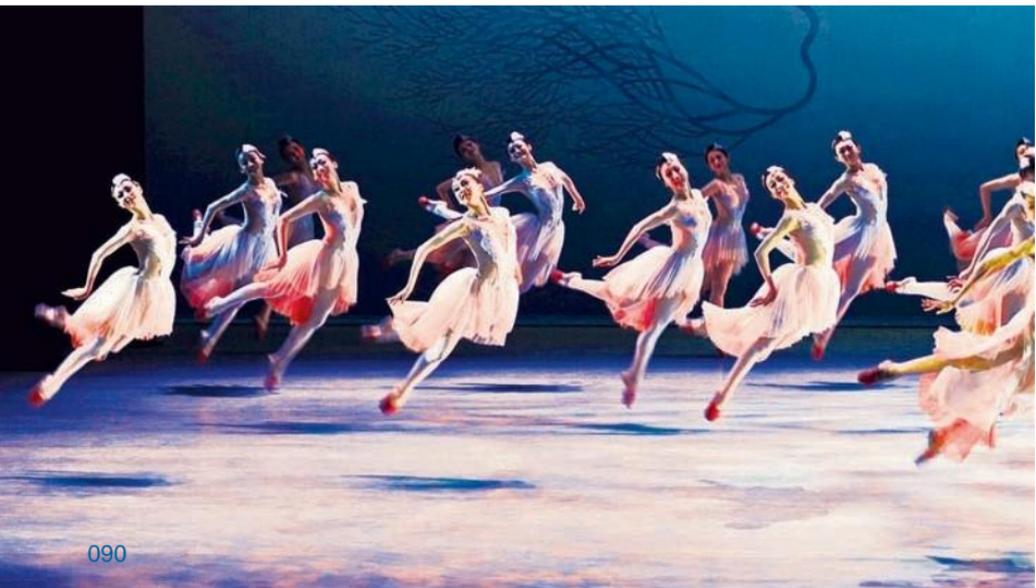
center in China and in all of Asia. With a construction area of 85,000 square meters, the center boasts a 1,080-seat theater and a 300-seat rehearsal hall. It opened to the public in October 2016.

Shanghai Expo Museum

Occupying around 40,000 square meters in the Puxi section of the former site for the 2010 Shanghai World Expo, the Shanghai Expo Museum is a comprehensive museum which vividly showcases the spectacular Shanghai Expo, introduces the history of the World Expo since 1851 and those held after 2010, and provides an exchange platform for cultural activities related with the expo.

International Table Tennis Federation Museum and Chinese Table Tennis Museum

The museum, occupying 5,000 square meters in the former World Expo site in Huangpu District, is an integrated facility combining the former International Table Tennis Federation Museum, that was first constructed in 2003 in Lausanne,



Switzerland, and the Chinese Table Tennis Museum. Its international pavilion boasts more than 8,000 exhibits and six exhibition areas, while the Chinese section has over 3,000 exhibits and four exhibition areas tracking the development of table tennis in China.

Cluster of theaters near People's Square

A great number of theaters, once as many as 80, were once gathered in the area around People's Square. After a series of historical theaters like Huangpu Theater, the Great Theater of China and Changjiang Theater were refurbished and went into operation, a performance center of folk opera and drama has been formed and continues to show its vitality. There are 21 theaters and performance spaces located within 1.5 square kilometers around People's Square, a density of 14 in 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.





Culture and Art

In 2018, Shanghai held a series of large cultural activities, including the 34th Shanghai Spring International Music Festival, the 19th Shanghai International Arts Festival, the Shanghai International Film and TV Festival, and the 5th Citizens' Cultural Festival. Local residents participated in the cultural events throughout the year nearly 30 million times.

Shanghai International Film Festival

Shanghai International Film Festival is China's first, and one of the 15 festivals accorded category "A" status by the International Federation of Film Producers Associations. Inaugurated in 1993, it is held in June every year. Its awards include the Golden Goblet Awards, the Asian New Talent Awards and Mobile SIFF. The festival promotes the exchange and trade of Chinese and foreign movie products, connects funds with movie projects, and serves as a platform for discovering and promoting new talent.



Shanghai TV Festival

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 on December 10, 1986, the festival is held in June every year. Its awards select outstanding TV dramas, documentaries, animated TV series, variety shows and others.

Shanghai International Arts Festival

Hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and organized by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, Shanghai International Arts Festival is one of China's most prestigious cultural events. Started in 1999, the event is held annually. As of 2018, over 40,000 artists and more than 700 art troupes from more than 70 countries and regions have joined the event, staging 1,034 shows and attracting more than 4.65 million views. A total of 302 performances have been staged since a program called "Art Space" was introduced in 2014, benefiting 1.6 million audience members.

Another 315 educational art activities have been organized since 2015.

Creative Industrial Parks

In recent years, Shanghai has seen a boom in its creative industries, thanks to the city's intensifying efforts in preserving and developing old industrial structures. The businesses in these parks feature industrial design, interior design, construction design, ad design, clothing design, game software, comics and animation, Internet media, fashion, studios, brand promotion and handicrafts. Major creative industrial parks include Creativity Warehouse, Zhoujiaqiao Center, E Cang on Yichang Road, M50 Park on Moganshan Road, and Jing'an Creative Art Park on Changhua Road.

Creativity Warehouse

The facility, located at No.181 Guangfu Rd on the north bank of Suzhou Creek, covers a floor area of more than 20,000 square meters. More than 10 creative design companies and over 40 enterprises have moved into the park, most of whom are overseas-related design studios featuring urban planning, construction design and environment art.

M50 Park

At No.50 Moganshan Road, the 41,000-square-meter facility is located in the best-preserved textile industry factory along Suzhou Creek. The park features visual art and fashion design. Its beautiful environment has prompted more than 80 enterprises from 14 countries and regions and more than 10 provincial areas in China to set up their operations there. It is the city's largest and most influential creative industry center.

Total Rich Fun

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

Bridge 8

The complex in Huangpu District has a floor area of 120,000 square meters, 80% of which houses office buildings which are joined by bridges and blend fashion and creative ideas from home and abroad. More than 40 companies devoted to creative industries, art and fashion have moved into Bridge 8, turning it into a source of creative ideas and a showcase of fashion.

Tian Zi Fang

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.

Shanghai Urban Sculpture Art Center

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

Highstreet Loft

Located on Jiashan Road in Xuhi District and covering a floor area of 40,000 square meters, the Highstreet Loft is a trendy life style complex converted from the old warehouses of Three Gun Knitting Garment Co. It houses a number of international clothing R&D institutes, fashion clubs and creative home spaces, and takes in professional teams such as top international fashion buyers, designers and fashion producers, forming a huge creative system.

1933 Old Millfun

At No. 611 Liyang Road, 1933 Old Millfun has a floor area of 32,500 square meters. It 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.

Radio, Film and Television

Shanghai's radio, film and television industry has continued to thrive. By the end of 2018, the city had 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

In 2018, the city successfully hosted a series of large-scale publication exchange activities, including the 2018 Shanghai Book Fair. During the year, the city published a total of 817 million newspapers, 85 million magazines, and 480 million books.

Shanghai pushed forward reform in media, national art troupes and Shanghai Century Publishing Group. The transformation



to new media has been further deepened in Shanghai United Media Group, which was established on December 28, 2013, after merging the former Jiefang Daily Group and Wenhui-Xinmin United Press Group. As China's biggest newspaper group, Shanghai United Media Group optimized its structure, highlighted its strength and vigorously developed its new media platforms. Major newspaper such as Jiefang Daily, Wenhui Daily and Xinmin Evening News were redesigned. A batch of new media projects such as Shanghai Observer, The Paper and Jiemian have been launched, gaining wide attention.

The comprehensive reform has been pushed forward at Shanghai Century Publishing Group. It is striving to incorporate Internet into publishing and promote the group's digital transformation. Another reform was launched at Shanghai Juvenile and Children's Publishing House in July 2018.



Competitive Sports

In 2018, Shanghai successfully held 175 major domestic and international sports games, including the Formula One Chinese Grand Prix, the Shanghai Rolex Masters ATP1000, the Shanghai Longines Global Champions Tour and the Shanghai International Marathon. Nearly 2.5 million residents joined 6,186 various sports activities. Around 2.2 million people participated in the city's 16th Sports Meeting. A total of 76 Shanghai athletes helped win gold 19 times at the 2018 Jakarta Asian Games.

Sports Facilities

Since the 1990s, Shanghai has sped up the construction of sports facilities to meet the need for domestic and international sporting events. The multifunctional sports venues completed in the city include Shanghai Stadium, Shanghai International Circuit,



Shanghai International Circuit



Hongkou Football Stadium, China Disabled People's Sports and Art Training Center, Qizhong Tennis Center and Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. In 2018, Shanghai built 89 jogging paths, and constructed or renovated 72 basketball and football courts and 342 neighborhood fitness centers.

Shanghai Stadium

At No.666 Tianyaoqiao Road in Xuhui District and covering a floor area of 150,000 square meters, Shanghai Stadium seats 80,000 spectators. In September 2017, a renovation project was kicked off to renovate the Xujiahui Sports Park. Shanghai Stadium, along with Shanghai Indoor Stadium, Shanghai Swimming Center and East Asia Sports building, will be turned into an interactive open space.

Shanghai International Circuit

Located in Anting Town of Jiading District, the car racing circuit covers 5.3 square kilometers. The circuit, in the shape of the Chinese character for the first word in Shanghai, extends 5.45 kilometers. Racers can hit a top speed of 327 kilometers per hour, and it can hold nearly 200,000 spectators. Formula One Chinese Grand Prix is held at Shanghai International Circuit each year. It



has also held other major events like A1 Grand Prix, Moto Grand Prix, China Touring Car Championship and China Formula Open.

Hongkou Football Stadium

At No.444 Dongjiangwan Road in Hongkou District, Hongkou Football Stadium boasts a total floor area of 72,900 square meters, with 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.

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

At No.300 Yongyao Road and near the World Expo site, Shanghai Oriental Sports Center is mainly designed for aquatics, covering a gross floor area of 163,800 square meters. The center includes a 12,000-seat comprehensive indoor stadium, a 5,000-seat indoor swimming stadium, a 5,000-seat outdoor diving pool and a separate administrative building. It successfully held the 14th FINA World Championships, Cup of China ISU Grand Prix of Figure Skating, ISU Short Track Speed Skating World Cup and ISU Short Track Speed Skating World Championships and other major events.





Urban Life

Personal Income

Personal Consumption

Housing Conditions

Social Security

Social Welfare



Personal Income

Shanghai residents' annual disposable income reached 64,183 yuan per capita in 2018, up 8.8% from the previous year. The annual disposable income of urban residents reached 68,034 yuan per capita, up 8.7%. Rural residents had annual disposable income of 30,375 yuan per capita, up a yearly 9.2%.

Personal Consumption

In 2018, the annual expenditure per capita on consumer goods and service reached 43,351 yuan among Shanghai residents, up 8.9% from the previous year. The per capita consumption spending for urban residents was 46,015 yuan, a yearly growth of 8.8%. That for rural residents reached 19,965 yuan, a yearly increase of 10.4%.



Housing Conditions

Shanghai people's living condition improved continuously. The per capita gross floor area for urban residents reached 37 square meters by the end of 2018.

Shanghai built more apartments for rental purpose. A total of 212,000 apartments were newly built for rent and another 146,000 ones were converted for rent. A total of 80,000 units of affordable housing were constructed in 2018. Dilapidated apartments totaling 427,000 square meters in downtown area were refurbished, benefiting 22,000 households. Another 10.46 million square meters of old apartments were renovated, benefiting 170,000 households. Houses in longtang, or alleyways, totaling 1.10 million square meters, were repaired and protected.

Social Security

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

Medical Insurance

Shanghai has unified the medical insurance systems for both urban and rural residents. By the end of 2018, 15.7337 million people (including the retired) were covered by the urban pension insurance program, and some 787,000 joined rural pension insurance program. Altogether 15.2482 million people joined the medical insurance program for urban employees and retirees and another 3.4276 million had insurance for unemployed residents, students and pre-school children.

Minimum Living Guarantee

Shanghai's minimum wage was raised from 570 yuan per month in 2003 to 2,420 yuan in 2018. The minimum hourly pay increased to 21 yuan from 20 yuan in the previous year. The minimum living standard allowance was raised to 1,070 yuan per month per person from 970 yuan in the year before, one of the highest across the country. Throughout the year, the government spent 1.823 billion yuan on minimum living allowance for urban residents, 304 million yuan for rural residents, 66 million yuan on allowance for extreme poverty-stricken residents, 83 million yuan on food allowance and 458 million yuan on medical support.

Senior Care

Shanghai is able to provide better senior care services. By the



end of 2018, the city had 147,000 beds for seniors, 7,103 more than the year before. Shanghai had 641 daycare centers for the elderly, a yearly increase of 81, and 815 cafeterias for the old.

Shanghai promoted the trial of senior care insurance. A total of 1,194 beds were converted for seniors with dementia and 44 seniors' homes in rural areas were renovated. Shanghai's civil affairs authorities had 830 social service agencies with 150,800 beds, including 712 seniors' homes with 144,100 beds.

Social Welfare

The city steadily increased help for the disabled. In 2018, Shanghai had 1,071 rehabilitation facilities, and a total of 294,100 people received rehabilitation training. There were 18 certified agencies that provide vocational training for the disabled, benefiting 15,408 disabled people. A total of 83,650 people with severe disabilities received allowances and 51,813 people were covered by medical insurance.





Attractions and Tourist Sites

[Tourism Industry](#)

[Cultural and Ancient Sites](#)

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Tourism Industry

Shanghai is one of China's major tourism cities as well as in international tourist destination. In 2018, the added value of the city's tourism sector reached 207.864 billion yuan, up 8.1%. The tourism service level has been further improved. By the end of 2018, the city had 206 star-rated hotels, including 72 five-star hotels. The city had 1,639 travel agencies, including 292 overseas tour service providers. The city had 113 A-level tourist sites, 34 historical sites which bears significance to the history of the country and the Communist Party of China, 60 tourism information centers and six tourist dispatch centers.

In the year, the city received 8.9371 million visits from overseas tourists, a year-on-year rise of 2.4%, earning US\$7.371 billion in revenue, an annual growth of 8.2%. Another 339.7687 million visits were carried out by domestic tourists, up 6.7%, bringing 447.715 billion yuan in revenue, up 11.2%.



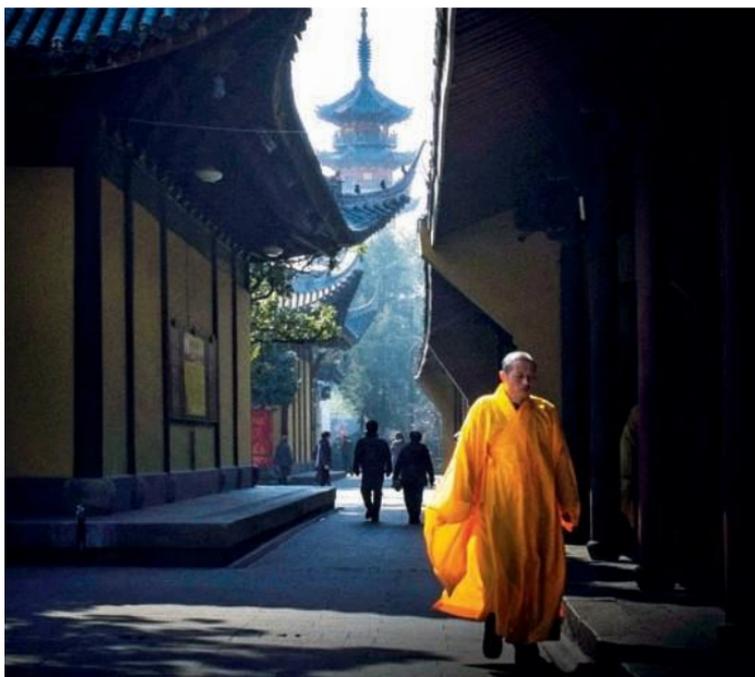
Cultural and Ancient Sites

Shanghai is a cultural city with a long history. Shanghai has 29 cultural and historical sites listed under the state-level protection for relics, 238 under the city-level protection, 402 under district-level protection and 838 registered as unmovable relic sites.

Yuyuan Garden

At No.218 Anren Street, the well-preserved Yuyuan Garden in city center is a famous garden featuring southern China structures, covering 20,000 square meters. Construction of the garden started in 1559. Its layout features the garden styles of south China during the Ming and Qing dynasties, enjoying a lasting reputation as “Wooded Hill in City.” The pavilions, ponds, man-made stone formations have formed 48 scenic spots, including ancient buildings, rare stones and centuries-old trees.





Longhua Temple

At No.2853 Longhua Road in Xuhui District, Longhua Temple is the oldest, largest and most magnificent Buddhist architecture in Shanghai. It is said that the temple was built in 247 AD. The temple, the pagoda, the temple fair and the evening bell chiming constitute a religious tourist attraction.

Jade Buddha Temple

At No.170 Anyuan Road in Putuo District, Shanghai's famous Jade Buddha Temple covers 11.6 mu of land and has a floor area of 8,856 square meters. It 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 and 3.4-meter-wide jade statue featuring a sitting Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism.

Confucius Temple

Located at No.83 Nanda Street in Jiading District, Confucius

Temple was built in 1219, always known as the No. 1 temple in this area of the country. The temple has exhibition halls displaying articles related to the traditional imperial examination system and three high stone tablets, representing people's respect to education and Confucius. Among the stone tablets there, one is carved with the calligraphy by Zhu Xi, a well-known Chinese philosopher and educator of Song Dynasty.

Square Pagoda

At No.174 Zhongshan Road E. in Songjiang District, 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 of brick pagodas of the Tang Dynasty. Many parts of the building are originals created in the Song Dynasty.

Zhujiajiao Ancient Watertown

Known as "Shanghai's Venice," the 49.8-square-kilometer Zhujiajiao is a well-preserved ancient water town typical of the south of the Yangtze River. It first appeared as a village market during the Three Kingdom Period. Later, it became a bustling trade town in the Ming Dynasty. Today, visitors can still see many well-preserved buildings, boats, stone bridges and stone lanes dating back to the Ming and Qing dynasties. This is a little quiet town where people can find antiquity, leisure and tranquility.



Historical Sites

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

Situated at No.76-78 Xingye Road, this is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China and is now under the state protection. The two houses with stone gates are typical Shanghai residences in the 1920s. The first national congress of the Party was convened in the sitting room on the ground floor on July 23, 1921. Now, the furniture in the sitting room is replicas.

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

Located at No.30 Lane 7 on Chengdu Road N. in Jing'an District, the two-story stone-gated building has been placed on the list of relics under city-level protection. From July 16 to 23, 1922, the Second National Congress of the Communist Party of China convened its first session at the living room on the first floor.



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

The Memorial of the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, located in the greenery area on Sichuan Road N. in Hongkou District has exhibition halls totaling 1,500 square meters. The original house of the fourth congress was damaged by Japanese mortar fire during the first Battle of Shanghai in 1932. A museum keeping historical materials of the fourth congress of CPC was built on No. 215 Duolun Road in Hongkou District in 2006. The memorial made up for the fact that the historical materials' museum is relatively small. Its construction also made all six national congresses of CPC held in China have official memorials.

Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

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

Old Residence of Mao Zedong

At No.63 Anyi Road, the old residence of Mao Zedong is two-story, brick and wood structured building facing the south and has a floor area of 83 square meters. Mao stayed here for two months in 1920 when he initiated an association to transform Hunan, participated in the famous Bansongyuan meeting and several times visited Chen Duxiu who was planning to found the Communist Party of China with Communist International members.

Former Residence of Mao Zedong

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

Zhou Residence

The building at No.73 Sinan Road in Huangpu District, where late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai lived, is a French-style garden house. During 1946-47, it was the Shanghai representative office of the Communist Party of China. Zhou held many important press conferences and met with many famous patriotic personages here.

Residence of Lu Xun

The former residence of the great Chinese writer Lu Xun is at No.9, Lane 132 on Shanyin Road in Hongkou District. It was in this building that the writer did a lot of writing, translating, editing and created the "China Freedom Movement Alliance" and the "Leftists' Alliance."

Sihang Warehouse Battle Memorial

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



immortal monument and end. It used various techniques to reconstruct the battle.

Memorial Hall of Battle of Shanghai

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

Shanghai Liberation Memorial Hall

Located at the east side of the Baoshan Martyrs Cemetery at No.599 Baoyang Road in Baoshan District, Shanghai Liberation Memorial Hall opened on May 26, 2006. The Chinese calligraph of the hall was written by General Chi Haotian. With an exhibition area of 1,500 square meters, the hall is composed of preface hall, main exhibition hall and a multimedia theater. The hall showcases the fights in Baoshan area during the Battle of Shanghai.

Tourist Sites

The Bund

The Bund is the “name card” of Shanghai. It lies along the west bank of the Huangpu River between Waibaidu Bridge and Nanpu Bridge. The 4-kilometer-long thoroughfare was listed as one of the top 10 new attractions and tourist sites in the city. Along the Bund, there are buildings featuring a variety of Chinese and Western architecture styles, earning the Bund the fame as the contemporary world expo of architectures. This cultural heritage of mankind has epitomized the modern history of Shanghai. Standing on the Bund, one can enjoy a panoramic view of charming views along both sides of the Huangpu River.

People’s Square

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

Oriental Pearl Broadcasting and Television Tower

It is one of the city’s tourist landmarks. Serving for radio and television broadcasting as well as recreation and sightseeing, the 468-meter-tall tower features broadcasting, entertainment and tourist facilities. Tourists can get a bird’s-eye view of the city at



the 263-meter-high observatory and the 350-meter-high “space cabin.” At 267 meters high is a rotating restaurant. The ground floor of the structure is a historical museum featuring the city’s history, including the life-like scenes of old Shanghai streets.

Jin Mao Tower

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

Shanghai Tower

Located at the core area of Lujiazui area, the 632-meter-tall Shanghai Tower has 127 floors above ground and five floors under the ground with a total construction area of 576,000 square meters. It is the country’s tallest and world’s second-highest building. It’s also Shanghai’s highest and biggest office building. It’s a vertical city combining the functions of office, hotel, exhibition, business and site seeing.

Shanghai Ocean Aquarium

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



undersea tunnel is one of the longest of its kind in the world and a major attraction for visitors.

Shanghai Xintiandi

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

Shanghai International Tourism and Resorts Zone

Shanghai International Tourism and Resorts Zone is located at the center of the Pudong New Area, stretching to S1 Yinbing Expressway to the north, Nanliu Highway to the east, Zhouzhu Highway to the south and S2 Shanghai-Luchaogang Expressway to the west. The zone has a planned area of 24.7 square kilometers



and around 7 square kilometers of core area. Shanghai Disney Resort is situated at the core area of the zone and is the first on China's mainland, the third in Asia and the sixth Disney Resort in the world. Shanghai Disney Resort contains Shanghai Disneyland which is composed of six themed lands including Mickey Avenue, Fantasyland, Treasure Cove and Tomorrowland, two themed hotels: Shanghai Disneyland Hotel and Toy Story Hotel, an international shopping and dining area: Disney Town and Wishing Star Park.

Shanghai-style Old Streets

Shanghai boasts a large number of historical buildings and winding old streets which showcase the classicality and elegance of Jiangnan culture, and modern and fashion of an international metropolis, becoming an open while unique style.

A total of 144 streets or allies were granted protection status



in 2007 and 64 of them were rated the highest level, meaning they could never be expanded in order to retain their original flavor.

Wukang Road

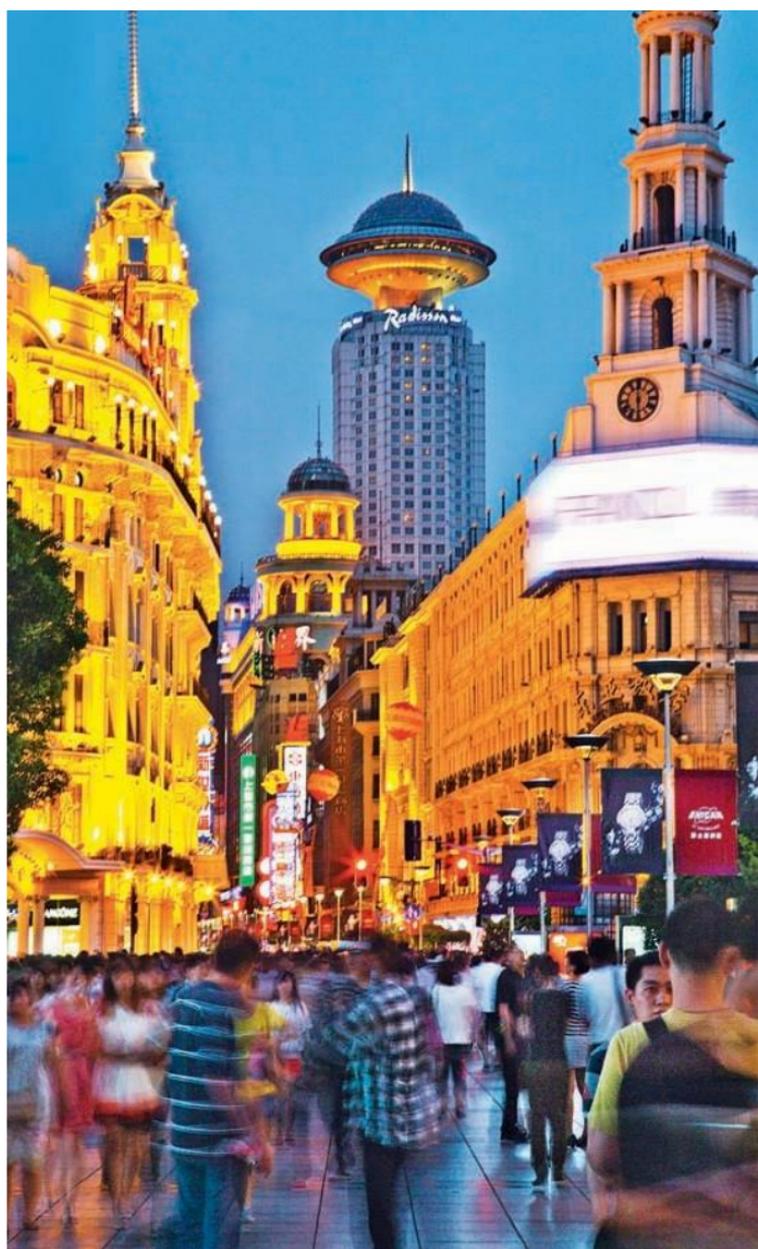
Wukang Road is named Shanghai's most elegant road. It condensed the history of the past century and several famous persons once lived on the street. There are 14 are rated as excellent historical buildings and another 37 were conserved from the past. These buildings are in various European styles such as Spanish or French Renaissance.

Fuxing Road Middle

Fuxing Road Middle runs east-west, connecting Huaihai Road M. in the west and Xizang Road S. in the east. It gathers various European style architectures, such as Sinan Mansions, Garden Apartments, Elizabeth Apartments, Blackstone Apartments, Clement's Apartments, and so on and becomes a rare historical treasure. A series of cultural venues such as Shanghai Symphony Orchestra Hall and Great Theater of China forms a theater belt along the road.

Food and Shopping

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



God Temple area, Yunnan Road, Huanghe Road, Zhapu Road and Xianxia Road.

Shanghai is also a shopping paradise. Nanjing Road, crowned as the No. 1 commercial street in China, and bustling Huaihai Road are commercial areas widely known across the country. Super Brand Mall, the Grand Gateway Plaza and Plaza 66 are the rendezvous for top fashion commodities and luxury brands.

City God Temple

At No.249 Fangbang Road M. in Huangpu District, the City God Temple area features antique shops, restaurants and teahouses in typical Shanghai style. The famous shopping venues in the area include Huabaolou antique market and Cangbaolou antique and souvenir market. The famous food sold here includes Shanghai's signature Nanxiang xiaolongbao (steamed dumplings), Chinese rice pudding and glutinous rice pudding.

Yunnan Road Food Market

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

Nanjing Road Pedestrian Street

The street is known as "China's No.1 Commercial Street." It began to boom in the 19th century and was the busiest shopping area in old Shanghai. In recent years, many time-honored shops have been rejuvenated while modern shopping malls such as the

No.1 Department Store, New World Department Store, Oriental Shopping Center, Yong'an Department Store and Landmark Plaza have sprung up along the street.

Jing'an Temple Business area

The Jing'an Temple market began to take shape in the 1930s. In recent years, Jing'an Temple area has become a heavyweight business zone in downtown. It is home to over 30 commercial buildings, gathering a handful of high-end services and international brands. A large number of multinational enterprises and consulate generals of Canada, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg and other countries, several hundred regional headquarters of multinational companies and Fortune 500 enterprises are located in the area. Top-tier brands have set up their flagship stores and boutique stores in the area. It is also home to 20 star-rated hotels and the Shanghai Exhibition Center. It is a comprehensive business area combining functions including commerce, dining and entertainment, transport and accommodation.

Huaihai Road Shopping Street

Dubbed the Eastern Champs Elysees, the road matches the world's famous shopping streets for its elegance and high-end commodities. Besides shopping malls like Shanghai Times Square, Hong Kong Plaza, iapm, K11, Xin Tian Di Plaza, Printemps-Shanghai and Parkson, flagships and boutique shops of luxuries brands, such as Cartier, Tiffany, Coach and Apple Store, are also opened along the road.



Xujiahui

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

Wujiaochang Business Area

Situated at the northeast side of the city, Wujiaochang is one of four Shanghai's sub centers. The roundabout business area at the southern end of Wujiaochang is one of Shanghai's 10 business 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.





Future Objectives

**Shanghai's Brand-building
Campaign**

**Economic and Social
Development Goals of the
13th Five-Year Period**

**Major Targets of the 13th
Five-Year Period**

Development Tasks for 2035

Visions and Goals for 2035

**Targets for Integrated
Development of the Yangtze
River Delta Region**

**Development Goals of the
Yangtze River Economic
Belt**

Shanghai's Brand-building Campaign

In the process of building Shanghai into an excellent global city, Shanghai is committed to improving in four areas: service, manufacturing, shopping and culture.

Shanghai's service

By 2020, the main goal is that Shanghai will have the ability to allocate resources across the country and the world, realize high-quality development of the service economy and create better lives for its residents. Shanghai will be widely known for its supreme service at home and abroad by developing a handful of famous enterprises, professionals, teachers, schools, doctors, institutions, scenic spots, exhibitions, sports games, festivals and conventions.

Shanghai's manufacturing

Shanghai must hold on tight to three aspects – core technology, aggregation of high-end industries and high quality – in order to further improve the manufacturing industry.

Shanghai will have more advanced manufacturing technology, smarter production, more high-end products and more famous brands.

Shanghai's shopping

Shanghai will take advantage of activities such as Shanghai Shopping Festival and Shanghai Fashion Week, and encourage coordinated development between shopping and dining, tourism, culture, sport and medical services. Shanghai strives to become the place where the latest products are launched first, and to lead the trend of consumption and turn itself into a desirable shopping paradise.

Shanghai's culture

Three major targets are to build brands of Red culture,

Shanghai-style culture and Jiangnan culture. Shanghai is trying to discover the source of Red culture. It is devoted to promoting the city's spirit in order to build "Shanghai-style" culture. Shanghai will build a series of widely known local cultural brands under the guidance of 50 measures it introduced to promote cultural industry. Shanghai will pay great attention to the protection of cultural relics in the Jiangnan region (the south of the Yangtze River). The traditional Jiangnan culture will be endowed with modern features and new expressions.

Economic and Social Development Goals of the 13th Five-Year Period

The main targets are: By 2020, Shanghai will form the basic framework of a technology and innovation center with global influence, make innovation the propelling force that drives growth. Shanghai will build a more mature, international, market-oriented and lawful system. Shanghai will become a modern international metropolis and a global economic, financial, trade and shipping center. Shanghai will become a well-off society, providing a better life for its residents.



Major Targets of the 13th Five-Year Period

Main goals by 2020:

Shanghai's economy will be propelled by innovation. Shanghai will witness development with higher quality and efficiency. The yearly growth of GDP will be above 6.5%. General budget revenue will rise in line with economic growth. By 2020, annual per capita GDP will reach around 150,000 yuan. Labor productivity will hit 245,000 yuan per capita. The proportion of added value from the service industry in total GDP will increase to 70%. The rate of added value from strategic emerging industries to total GDP will be around 20%. The percentage of R&D expenditure to total GDP will remain above 3.5%. The patent ownership rate among every 10,000 people will reach around 40. Forty percent of the working age population will receive higher education.

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

Shanghai will further strengthen its cultural soft power and promote the China Dream and core values of socialism. The general population will become more educated and civilized. Major cultural facilities will be built and public cultural service systems will be

formed. The cultural industry will become a pillar industry, and creativity will be greatly encouraged. Shanghai will be built into a more open, inclusive, international cultural city.

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

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

Development Tasks for 2035

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.

Visions and Goals for 2035

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.

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

Targets for 2035:

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

innovation center with global influence.

An attractive cultural city: By 2020, Shanghai will build a well-off society in an all-round way at a higher level. Besides being an international cultural city, Shanghai will unswervingly raise the quality of the city, build an international cultural city with history and charm, 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.

| Targets for 2035: | |
|---|--|
| Rate of public service facilities within 15-minute walk | around 99% |
| Rate of open public space within 5-minute walk | around 90% |
| Areas with historic and cultural features (square kilometers) | An area's buildings, layout and landscape can fully reflect the regional cultural characteristics of a certain period of time. An area goes through regular assessments, and is preserved with the best efforts and under constantly growing protection. |
| Road network density | 10 kilometers/square kilometer (central area) 8 kilometers/square kilometer (downtown and new towns) |
| Length of greenery path | around 2,000 kilometers |
| Number of cultural facilities per 100,000 people: | 1. (museums) 4.0 (libraries) 2.5 (performance venues) 6.0 (art museums or galleries) |

A resilient ecological city with sustainable development: The ecological environment of the city will be greatly improved in 2020. The city will be more in order, safer and cleaner. Shanghai will stick to the national policy of resource conservation and environmental protection, continue to improve the resource environment and infrastructure, meet the growing demands of the people for a beautiful and eco-friendly environment, make the sky blue, water cleaner and mountains green, and build a lovely city where people and nature coexist in harmony. Shanghai will launch measures to protect the city's ecological safety, improve the city's adaptability and resilience. Shanghai is committed to becoming a resilient ecological city with strong adaptability and leading the world's green, low-carbon and consistent development by improving its resources and infrastructure by 2040.

| Targets for 2035: | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Decrease of carbon emissions compared with peak level | 5% |
| Rate of river surface area to total area | around 10.5% |
| Greenery areas per capita | ≥ 13 square meters per capita |
| Forest coverage rate | around 23% |
| Yearly average density of PM _{2.5} | around 25 micrograms per cubic meter |
| Rate of raw garbage that is buried | 0 |
| Water quality compliance rate | 100% |
| Number of people served by one fire station | 100,000 people |
| Area of emergency shelters per capita | ≥ 2.0 square meters |

Smart development under strained resources: To meet challenges and handle uncertainties in future development, 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.

| Targets for 2035: | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Population | around 25 million |
| Land area for construction | 3,200 square kilometers |
| Area of arable land | 1.8 million mu |
| Area of permanent farmland | 1.5 million mu |
| Area of land per unit of GDP | 4.2 hectares per 100 million yuan GDP |

Network-based and multi-centered space system: Shanghai actively responds to the national strategies of “Road and Belt Initiative,” the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the collaborative development of cities in 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.

| Targets for 2035: | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Rate of downtown area with access to Metro system within 600-meter range | 60% |
| Land area of urban growth boundary | 2,800 square kilometers |
| Land area set aside for strategic development | 200 square kilometers |

Targets for Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta Region

Shanghai is to fully implement the nation's strategy to develop the Yangtze River Delta region as a whole. In order to build a coordinated and trans-regional mechanism, Shanghai is to pilot unified regional systems in areas such as urban planning, land management, investment management, movement of development factors, sharing of taxes and public services. Shanghai will explore the establishment of an investment fund dedicated to the integrated development of the Delta zone, and push forward a series of cooperative projects including the construction of infrastructure, technological innovation, public health, human resources and social security, in a bid to achieve high-quality development of the region.

Development Goals of the Yangtze River Economic Belt

By 2020, the ecological environment will be remarkable improved. Water resources will be effectively protected and used. The ecological



functions of rivers and wetlands will be restored. Water quality of over 75% waterways will achieve good or above. The forest coverage will hit 43%. The mechanism of environment protection will be optimized. An efficient, safe, convenient, green, comprehensive and vertical traffic network will be formed. Great achievements will be achieved in pushing innovation as the propeller of the economy. The expenditure on R&D will take up over 2.5% of GDP. A series of world-class enterprises and clusters of industries with high competitiveness will be established. A new pattern of opening-up which consolidates land and water resources and deeply integrates with the construction of “One Belt and One Road” strategy will be set up. An urbanization strategy which centers on groups of large cities will take form. The urbanization rate will exceed 60%. People’s lives will be significantly improved. Impoverished people in rural areas will be lifted out of poverty. A coordinated and efficient supervision mechanism along the Yangtze River will be formed. A unified and open modern market system will be established. The quality of economic development and efficiency will be raised sharply. A belt of strategic importance will be set up to lead the country’s economic and



social development.

By 2030, the water environment and quality will be greatly improved. The functions of the ecological system will be enhanced. A well-connected, fully functional golden waterway will be constructed. Innovative and modern industries will be formed. An integrated development among the upper, middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River will be achieved. The ecological environment will become better and economic development more dynamic. People will live wealthier lives. The belt will play a more important, exemplary and supportive role in the country's economic and social development.

Appendix

Important Shanghai Websites

- 1 Shanghai Municipal Government www.shanghai.gov.cn
- 2 Shanghai People's Congress www.spesc.sh.cn
- 3 Shanghai Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
www.shsxx.gov.cn
- 4 Shanghai Municipal Information Office www.shio.gov.cn
- 5 Shanghai Observer www.jfdaily.com www.shovserver.com
- 6 Wenhui Daily www.whb.cn
- 7 Xinmin Evening News www.xinmin.cn
- 8 Kankan News www.kankanews.com
- 9 Eastday.com www.eastday.com
- 10 The Paper www.thepaper.cn
- 11 Sixth Tone www.sixthtone.com
- 12 Jiemian www.jiemian.com
- 13 China Business Network www.yicai.com

Featured Shanghai websites

- 1 Shanghai Volunteer www.volunteer.sh.cn
- 2 Ctrip Travel Information www.ctrip.com
- 3 Guancha www.guancha.cn
- 4 Shanghai Hotline www.online.sh.cn
- 5 Eastmoney www.eastmoney.com
- 6 Yhd online shopping website www.yhd.com
- 7 Lvmama Trip www.lvmama.com
- 8 Hujiang Class www.hujiang.com
- 9 Liba Consumers' Guidance www.liba.cn
- 10 Tudou Video-sharing Website www.tudou.com
- 11 Dianping Restaurant review website www.dianping.com
- 12 China Telephone Directory www.118114.cn
- 13 Qidian Reading And Writing www.qidian.com
- 14 PPS Online Television www.pps.tv
- 15 PPLive Online Television www.pptv.com
- 16 Hupu Online Sports Community www.hupu.com
- 17 Jiayuan Matchmaking Website www.jiayuan.com
- 18 51job Job-hunting Website www.51job.com
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- 32 Audio sharing website www.ximalaya.com
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Social Media Accounts of Government Departments (Official Microblog Accounts and WeChat Accounts)

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