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SHANGHAI
BASIC
FACTS

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Shanghai Basic Facts 2021

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SHANGHAI LET'S MEET



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SHANGHAI

Located at the estuary of the Yangtze River in eastern China and facing the Pacific Ocean, Shanghai, along with neighboring Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Anhui provinces, forms one of China's most robust, open and innovative regions: the Yangtze River Delta. Sprawling across an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers and divided into 16 districts, Shanghai had a population of 24.8709 million by the end of 2020, and the average life expectancy was among the world's highest: 83.67 years of age.

By the end of the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai has turned itself into an international economic, finance, trade and shipping center, and an international center for technological innovation has taken form. Shanghai has also made remarkable progress in becoming a modern metropolis with global influence.

Shanghai is not only China's most thriving economic center, but also one of the world's leading financial centers: the city's GDP climbed to 3.87 trillion yuan in 2020, the sixth highest in the world. The funds raised in its stock market, spot gold trading volume and the market size of crude oil futures all ranked among the top three in the world. Local financial markets generated a total transaction volume of 2,274.83 trillion yuan, and the trading volumes of several products took the lead among global markets. Shanghai snagged the third spot on the Global Financial Centers Index in 2020. It will pay great attention to carbon finance and strive to build an international carbon financial center based on the national carbon trading market.

The city is also an emerging international trade center, and an important global shipping hub: Imports and exports totaled 8.74631 trillion yuan in 2020, the highest in the world. Shanghai's retail sales amounted to 1.59325 trillion yuan, the highest in the country for four consecutive years. As an air traffic hub for the Asia-Pacific region, the passenger throughput of the city's airports hit 61.6421 million, while its ranking in the world continued to rise. Shanghai airports' air cargo and mail throughput was the third-highest on the

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planet. A total of 43.5034 million TEUs were processed through Shanghai ports, the highest in the world for 11 consecutive years. Shanghai rose to the third place in the 2020 Xinhua-Baltic International Shipping Center Development (ISCD) Index.

An influential global technological and innovation center is taking form. The city invested about 160 billion yuan in R&D in 2020, or more than 4% of its GDP, a level matching that of developed countries. Shanghai is home to 85 national research institutions and over 500 maker-spaces. A batch of world class, mega-scientific facilities such as the Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility and the National Center for Protein Science Shanghai has been established. A number of scientific breakthroughs, including the world's first monkeys cloned from non-productive cells, a home-grown drug for Alzheimer's disease and a laser amplification system capable of amplifying and outputting 10-petawatt lasers, were made in Shanghai. On top of that, 215 tech enterprises have been listed on the STAR Market by the end of 2020.

Shanghai is the country's most international hub: a total of 65 overseas news agencies, 771 regional headquarters of multinational enterprises, and 481 foreign-invested R&D centers have been established here. Shanghai not only attracted the highest number of overseas professionals, but also the highest calibre, issuing some 260,000 work permits to expatriates, 18% of whom were high-end professionals. It has been credited as the most attractive Chinese city for foreign professionals for eight years running.

Shanghai is a world-renowned cultural metropolis and international travel destination, boasting 149 museums and 23 public libraries. Overseas tourists made 1.2862 million visits to the city in 2020, and the city hosted 40 international and domestic sporting events during the year. A series of major cultural events wowed locals last year, such as the 23rd Shanghai International Film Festival, the 26th Shanghai International TV Festival, and the Shanghai Citizen's Art Festival. Shanghai is vigorously promoting the digitalization of cultural tourism, having organized more than 30,000 various online cultural events in 2020, attracting 200 million views.

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

Shanghai has a complete education and public health system. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 63 higher-education institutions and 1,613 middle and primary schools, as well as 5,905 medical facilities which handled 241 million patient visits. Shanghai pays great attention to environmental protection, investing as much as 108.786 billion yuan, or 2.8% of its GDP, in the cause. The total length of the city's Metro network reached 772 kilometers. Shanghai has the world's largest Metro network and owns the most trains.

The building of a higher-level, open economic mechanism is picking up pace in Shanghai, aimed at improving the city's capacity and core competitiveness. It is actively encouraging system innovation in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone and the Lingang Special Area, and implementing the action plan of integrated development for the Yangtze River Delta region. Some major, trans-regional infrastructure projects in the areas of transport and energy have been completed, while public services such as medical insurance direct billing and Internet hospitals have been promoted across the delta region. Shanghai has hosted three China International Import Expos, setting multiple records in terms of the numbers of exhibitors, visitors and more.

According to the 14th Five-Year Plan, by 2025, Shanghai will make huge progress in digital transformation, raise its core capacity as an international economic, financial, trade, shipping and technological innovation center, and build a more people-oriented city.

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

History of Shanghai

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

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

A tide of economic and social change has swept across Shanghai since the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. Since 1978, when China adopted the reform and opening-up policy, Shanghai has continued to explore scientific development of a megacity. By the end of the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai has become an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center. A scientific and technological innovation center with global influence has taken shape, while the city is striving to be an influential modern metropolis.

Geography

Shanghai is situated at 31°14’ north latitude and 121°29’ east longitude, right on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, holding the eastern coastal line of the Asian Continent, and part of the alluvial plain of the Yangtze River Delta. Shanghai borders Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces to the west. North of the city, the Yangtze River pours into the East China Sea. Thanks to this advantageous geographic location, Shanghai has become a key port, boasting easy access to a vast hinterland. The average sea-level elevation is about 2.19 meters, and the highest point within Shanghai is Dajinshan Island, with a sea-level elevation of 103.7 meters. Most of the rivers in Shanghai, including the Suzhou Creek, the Chuanyang River and the Dianpu River, are tributaries of the Huangpu River. The city’s largest lake is Dianshan Lake, and there are three islands — Chongming, Changxing and Hengsha — under Shanghai’s jurisdiction. Chongming Island is the third-largest island in China.

With a pleasant, northern subtropical monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with summer and winter. In 2020, the average temperature was 17.6 degrees Celsius and the city basked in 1,634 hours of sunshine, while total precipitation was 1,586.5 millimeters, more than 65.6% of which came between June and October.

At the end of 2020, the city had a total area of 6,340.5 square kilometers (0.06% of China’s total territory), comprising 16 districts, 107 sub-district committees, 106 towns, and two townships.

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An aerial night view of a city skyline, likely Shanghai, with numerous skyscrapers and light trails from traffic and buildings. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue circle in the top right corner.

International
Economic Center

国际经济中心建设



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

As China's largest economic city, Shanghai contributed nearly 3.8% of China's GDP despite taking up only 0.06% of the nation's total land area. The value of imports and exports passing through Shanghai customs accounted for 20.1% of the nation's total. The building of Shanghai into an international economic center was announced as a national strategy in 1992, and the 13th Five-Year Plan refined that goal by outlining the transformation of economic development, a bigger role in boosting development, an overall upgrade of capacity, an optimized economic structure and a higher level of development. During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai's GDP has increased from 2.69 trillion yuan to 3.87 trillion yuan, with its economic aggregate ranking the sixth in the world. The city's GDP per capita has exceeded US\$22,583. Shanghai has formed an industry structure with the service sector taking a dominant position, and it has built up its strength as an international economic center. Approaching the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shanghai will further upgrade its capacity and core competitiveness, promoting a modern industrial system which is dominated by the service sector, led by strategic emerging industries and supported by an advanced manufacturing industry. It will spearhead efforts to launch high-quality development and turn itself into an international economic center with strong comprehensive strength, a high energy level, and strong influence.

Level of Economic Development

Economic Aggregate

Shanghai's economy continues to grow quickly and make new records. The city's GDP stood at only 2.028 billion yuan in 1949. As China has launched reform and opening-up, Shanghai's GDP exceeded 1 trillion yuan in 2006. In 2012 that number hit 2 trillion yuan, and then 3 trillion yuan in 2017 as Shanghai's economy steadily improved after the 18th CPC National Congress. Shanghai recorded a GDP of 3.870058 trillion yuan in 2020. The city's GDP per capita, calculated by the long-term resident population and the then-exchange rate, surged above the US\$10,000 mark in 2009. By 2020, it had grown to US\$22,583, the level of a high-income country according to the World Bank's standard.

Economic Growth

In 2020, facing a deep recession of the world economy, the serious impact of the coronavirus pandemic, as well as a plunge of 6.7% in Shanghai's GDP in the first quarter, Shanghai rose to the challenge and spared no effort in improving the city's energy level and core competitiveness. Shanghai's economic recovery accelerated quarter by quarter, with the most practical measures and tremendous effort. The city's economy showed resilience under pandemic control and prevention measures, achieving a regional GDP of 3.870058 trillion yuan, an increase of 1.7% over the previous year at comparable prices.

Fiscal Income

Steady economic growth boosted the city's fiscal revenue. It stood at only 16.922 billion yuan in 1978. In 2019, Shanghai created a better business environment and launched massive tax and spending cuts totaling over 202.2 billion yuan. Shanghai's local budget revenue amounted to 704.630 billion yuan in 2020, 1.7% lower than the previous year.

Percentage of Shanghai's major economic indices
in the country's total (2020)

Indices	Unit	National	Shanghai	Shanghai's percentage (%)
GDP	Trillion yuan	101.5986	3.870058	3.8
Added value of service industry	Trillion yuan	55.3977	2.830754	5.1
Local government's general public budget revenue	Trillion yuan	18.2895	0.704630	3.9
Retail sales of consumer goods	Trillion yuan	39.1981	1.593250	4.1
Imports and exports	Trillion yuan	32.1557	6.460464	20.1
Actual foreign investment	Billion US dollars	144.4	20.233	14.0
Throughput of international standard containers	Million TEUs	264.30	43.5034	16.5
Technical contract transaction volume	Billion yuan	2,825.2	181.527	6.4



One Day in Shanghai

GDP (Billion yuan)

GDP 10.603

1.930

Local budget revenue
(Billion yuan)

38.301

Commodity sales
(Billion yuan)

4.365

Retail sales of consumer
goods (Billion yuan)

17.700

Imports and exports via
Shanghai Customs
(Billion yuan)



55.4329

Actual amount of foreign
direct investment
(Million US dollars)



1.9636

Cargo handled
via local ports
(Million tons)



Inbound visits of overseas
tourists (Passenger trips)

3,524



168,900

Passenger volume at
airports (Passenger trips)



11.6027

Public transport passenger volume
(Million rides)



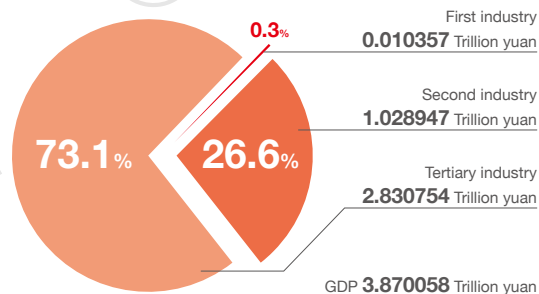
431.7699

Power consumption
(Million kwh)



Economic Structure

The added value of the service industry grew an annual 1.8%, accounting for 73.1% of the city's total added value. The service industry continued to grow steadily, with industries such as information services, business services and professional services leading the pace of increase.



Consumption, investment and exports grew steadily. In 2020, retail sales of social commodities increased by an annual 0.5%. Sales of cosmetics and household products jumped 21.9% and 18.2% respectively, with sales in areas related with consumption upgrade leading the growth. Fixed investment rose 10.3%. Led by several heavyweight projects in automotive, biomedicine, complete sets of large equipment and digital information industries, the growth of industrial investment hit 15.9%. The structure of imports and exports was optimized. Exports of general trade were the same as the previous year. The proportion of exports of state-owned enterprises and private enterprises rose, reaching 11.2% and 27.0% respectively. The export of high-tech products continued to grow steadily.

In terms of ownership structure, the status of the non-public economy steadily rose. In 2020, the non-public economy realized an added value of 2.121901 trillion yuan, up 2% from the previous year, accounting for 54.8% of the city's economy.

Agricultural Economy

In 2020, Shanghai's agricultural sector recorded an added value of 10.357 billion yuan, down an annual 8.2%, calculated in comparable prices. The city's total agricultural output value reached 27.201 billion yuan in the year, an annual drop of 7.1%, including: 13.493 billion yuan from the crop farming sector, down 4.6%; 1.46 billion yuan from forestry, down 5.6%; 5.427 billion yuan from the animal husbandry sector, down 9.6%, and 5.039 billion yuan from the fisheries sector, down 8.4%.

Modern Agriculture

Shanghai's agricultural production is becoming more mechanized and better organized. By the end of 2020, the city had 223 standard city-level vegetable farms, 365 leading agricultural enterprises, 2,506 agricultural cooperatives and 3,965 certified family farms.

Agricultural Products

Shanghai has vigorously developed branded agricultural products. As of the end of 2020, the city had 875 green food enterprises and 1,573 green products, with a total yield of 1.2558 million tons. Around 24% of agricultural output was certified as green food. There were 15 Agro-products Geographical Indications.

Industrial Economy

Shanghai's industrial enterprises realized an industrial added value of 965.651 billion yuan in 2020, up an annual 1.4% based on comparable prices. Industrial output from enterprises above designated size reached 3.483097 trillion yuan, an annual growth of 1.9%.

Output of major industrial products in 2020

Product	Unit	Output
Smart TVs	Million	1.5331
3D printers	Set	961
Industrial robots	Set	53,372
Integrated circuit wafers	Billion	28.867
Laptops	Million	14.3717
Fuel oil	Million tons	1.0437
Multi-purpose vehicles	Unit	136,100
New energy vehicles	Unit	238,600
Lithium-ion batteries	Million	79.6942
Medical equipments and apparatus	Set	113,900

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 2020, the combined output of the six industries hit 2.378422 trillion yuan, up 4.1% from a year earlier, accounting for 68.3% of the city's total industrial output from enterprises above the designated size.

Strategic Emerging Industries

In 2020, the industrial output from emerging strategic industries such as new energy, high-end equipment, biotechnology, new generation information technology, new material, new energy vehicles and energy conservation, totaled 1.393066 trillion yuan, up a yearly 8.9% and accounting for 40% of the city's industrial output from enterprises above designated size. New energy vehicles, new material and green energy were up 170%, 10.8% and 8.5% respectively.

Industrial Production

In 2020, 99.4% of the products made by large-scale industrial enterprises in Shanghai were sold. Production of emerging and high-tech products and products for pandemic prevention saw noticeable increases.

Service Economy

In 2020, led by finance, information services, business services and technology services, the added value of the service industry — the primary driving force of economic growth — gained 1.8% compared to the previous year. Emerging service industries such as information transfer, software and information technology posted high-speed growth. Revenue of enterprises above the designated scale jumped 14.6% year on year. Development of science research and technology services gained momentum, with revenue from major enterprises soaring 10.1%. The traditional service industry sought new opportunities as revenue from transport, storage and post service increased 3.1% year on year.

Private Economy

The private sector continues to be robust and innovative. A handful of innovative achievements made by private enterprises such as United Imaging won awards at the China International Industry Fair. In 2020, the added value of the private economy clocked in at 1.110331 trillion yuan, an annual rise of 1%, or 28.7% of GDP, an increase of 2.3 percentage points.

The quality and efficiency of the private economy continues to rise. Industrial output from major private enterprises reached 732.811 billion yuan in 2020, edging up 0.4% annually. The main business income from major private industrial enterprises hit 823.403 billion yuan, a yearly decrease of

0.4%. Industrial profits of major private enterprises were 64.663 billion yuan, up 17.2%. Revenue of major private service enterprises was 1.435424 trillion yuan, a 2.5% annual rise. Retail sales of consumer goods from private enterprises were 379.813 billion yuan, down 0.1% annually, accounting for 23.8% of the city's total retail sales, 0.5 percentage points higher than a year ago.

Improved Business Environment

In 2020, Shanghai passed a regulation for improvement of the business environment, introducing upgraded measures and matching requirements raised by the World Bank. Processes of business registration, application for construction permits, access to electricity and cross-border transactions have been streamlined. A total of 1,665 new companies were registered each day, an annual rise of 12.8%.

Attract Foreign Investment

Foreign investment in Shanghai has been going through a structural change. 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 2020, Shanghai approved 5,751 foreign invested projects, with a total contract value of US\$51.654 billion, among which US\$20.233 billion was realized. As much as 94.5% of foreign investments went to the service industry. By the end of 2020, enterprises from 189 countries and regions invested in Shanghai. A total of 771 multinational companies set up regional headquarters in Shanghai, and 481 overseas-funded R&D centers were established in the city.

Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta

On November 5, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced at the first China International Import Expo that integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region was a state-level strategy which will refine the landscape of China's reform and opening-up. This would join other major initiatives including "One Belt, One Road", coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Economic Belt, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area. In December 2019, the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued an outline of the integrated regional development of the Yangtze River Delta.

The Yangtze River Delta region is among China's most thriving, open and innovative areas, occupying a significant and strategic position in the country's overall modernization plan. The 358,000-square-kilometer expanse encompasses Shanghai Municipality, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, and Anhui Province, including a 225,000-square-kilometer central area of 27 cities such as Shanghai, Nanjing and Wuxi of Jiangsu, Hangzhou and Ningbo of Zhejiang, as well as Hefei and Wuhu of Anhui. A 2,300-square-kilometer demonstration zone for the eco-friendly and integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta includes Qingpu District of Shanghai; Wujiang District of Suzhou, Jiangsu Province; and Jiashan County of Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province. Lingang Special Area in Shanghai was added into the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, which will be turned into a special economic zone with international rules and global influence and competitiveness.

Targets of Integrated Development

By 2025, integrated development in the Yangtze River Delta will be realized in the sectors of science and technology, infrastructure, environmental protection and public services with solid progress and in a high level.

The pattern of coordinated development will be formed in urban and rural areas. Shanghai will provide service to other areas while Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces will play up their strengths. The integration of rural and urban areas and rural rejuvenation will make notable achievements. By 2025, the income disparity between urban and rural areas will be controlled within 2.2:1 and the gap of GDP per capita between central areas and the entire delta region will be kept within 1.2:1. The urbanization rate will reach 70% among permanent residents.

The integrated development mechanism will also take root in the science and technology industry. The delta region will be a major propeller of the nation's innovation drive. Advantageous industries will further gain an edge on the competition. Several world class industry clusters will form in the area. Innovation and industrialization will be deeply integrated. More mid- and high-end industries will be based in the region. By 2025, investment in R&D will take up more than 3% of GDP, science and technology will contribute



65% of economic growth, and output of high-tech industries will account for 18% of output from major industries.

Well-connected infrastructure will be built. The region will be linked by metro and inter-provincial highways. A world-level cluster of airports will be constructed and cooperation between ports will show benefits. Energy resources will be safely provided across the delta. New generation telecom networks will be set up. A safe waterway will be built with embankments along important rivers up to standard. By 2025, railway density in the delta area will reach 507 kilometers per 10,000 square kilometers, highway density will be 5 kilometers per 100 square kilometers, and the 5G network will cover 80% of the area.

An ecological network across the region will be formed. More high-quality eco-friendly products will be provided. An integrated mechanism to fight environmental pollution will work smoothly in the area with some persisting environmental issues solved effectively. By 2025, the density of fine particles PM2.5 will be lowered. Days with good air quality will top 80% in cities above prefectural level. The compliance rate of water quality in cross-provincial waterways will hit 80%. Energy consumption for every unit of GDP will drop by 10% compared with 2017.

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

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

By 2035, integrated development in the Yangtze River Delta will achieve a higher level with a modern economic system, narrowed gap between urban and rural areas, equal public services, and well connected infrastructure. The

integrated mechanism will take a lead in the country and will exert influence and bring vitality to the country.

Current situation

The region has fully implemented the guideline of integrated development while Shanghai has rolled out an action plan. An office was formed in January 2018 to carry out a three-year action plan specifically focused on infrastructure, science and technology, ecology and environment, market systems, public services and other key sectors. A sharing platform of science and technology resources was built in 2019, gathering 31,165 large scale scientific facilities and 2,422 service institutions. Direct billing covered major medical institutions in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces. All 41 cities in the Delta region can use unified medical insurance cards at over 5,000 medical institutions. A one-stop platform for government affairs in the region has been built, where 51 items of affairs in 41 cities can be handled online. In 2020, the area has made progress in technological innovation, synergy of industries and other aspects. Some major infrastructure projects in transport and energy sectors have been completed. The first phase of the Shanghai-Suzhou-Nantong railway was finished, the Shanghai-Suzhou-Huzhou high-speed railway entered construction, and major highways were connected at border areas. Leading companies in the areas of integrated circuitry, biomedicine and intelligent connected vehicles have set up branches across the Delta region. Key industrial parks such as an industrial cluster zone in Dafeng District, Yancheng, set up jointly by the Shanghai and Jiangsu governments, have been built. Public services such as direct medical billing and Internet hospitals have been improved. A plan has been drafted to build the G60 Science and Innovation Corridor. The demonstration zone for integrated ecological and green development in the Yangtze River Delta region has achieved 32 institutional innovation results and launched 60 projects.



International
Financial Center

国际金融中心建设



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

In recent years Shanghai has made remarkable progress in serving China's economic and social progress, as well as reform and opening-up in the finance industry. Since the 13th Five-Year period, a sophisticated finance market system has taken form in Shanghai, which owns complete financial market categories such as stocks, bonds, currencies, forex, gold, futures, bills and insurance. The values of spot trading of gold and the stock market were among the world's highest. A large number of domestic and overseas financial institutions are located in the city, which is among the most open and innovative domestic financial cities with an exemplary business environment.

Funds raised in the securities market, spot gold trading volume and the market size of crude oil futures were all among the world's top three in 2020. The city rose to the 3rd place at the Global Financial Centers Index in 2020. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shanghai will speed up the globalization of its financial markets, push forward the construction of an

international financial assets trading platform, and build a more competitive financial market system, financial institution system and business innovation system, in an effort to significantly elevate its capacity as an international financial center.

Shanghai has been paying great attention to the development of green finance, making a lot of exploration and innovation in carbon finance. The first batch of products has been launched at the Shanghai Environment and Energy Exchange. A national carbon emission market has started trading.

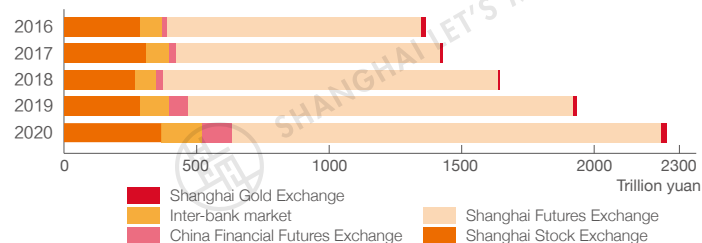
Financial Industry

In 2020, the sector realized an added value of 716.626 billion yuan, up 8.4% over the previous year.

Shanghai continued to push forward reforms in financial markets. China's major financial authorities, together with the Shanghai government, issued 30 opinions regarding ways the city can become an international financial center. The National Green Development Foundation and the first batch of wholly foreign-owned public funds were set up in Shanghai. The financial markets were further opened to overseas players, with a number of iconic foreign-invested financial institutions or joint ventures established in the city. Some important financial products and services, including LPR-pegged options, low-sulfur fuel oil futures and international copper futures, were introduced. The 12th Lujiazui Forum was successfully held.

The trade value of Shanghai's financial market reached 2,274.83 trillion yuan, up 17.6% from a year prior. The total turnover of the Shanghai Stock Exchange amounted to 366.70 trillion yuan, soaring 29.4% from the year before. The turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange was 152.80 trillion yuan, a yearly jump of 35.8%. The trade volume of the China Financial Futures Exchange hit 115.44 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 65.8%. The inter-bank market's turnover was 1,618.23 trillion yuan, a jump of 11.2%

Transaction volume of financial markets in the 13th Five-Year period



year on year. Shanghai Gold Exchange traded a total of 21.66 trillion yuan, a yearly growth of 50.7%. Deposits and loans continued to increase. By the end of 2020, deposits of local and foreign currencies at domestic or foreign financial institutions in Shanghai reached 15.586506 trillion yuan, 2.301875 trillion yuan more when compared with the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans amounted to 8.464304 trillion yuan, a yearly increase of 674.157 billion yuan. In 2020, the city's premium revenue totaled 186.499 billion yuan, up 8.4% from the previous year. The total insurance indemnity amounted to 63.070 billion yuan, a yearly drop of 3.7%.

Carbon Finance

Carbon finance is a significant part of Shanghai's move toward becoming an international finance center. Shanghai will build an international carbon finance center based on the national carbon emission trading market. The city will push forward innovation in carbon finance business, study the possibilities of spot trading and futures of carbon finance, and support innovations in carbon funds, bonds and trusts. Shanghai will work out investment and fund-raising mechanisms of carbon peak and neutrality, and direct financial resources toward green development. Meanwhile, it will manage the risks and better serve companies' green transitions.

International
Trade Center

国际贸易中心建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Shanghai is speeding up the construction of an international trade center. The target of turning the city into a trade center became a national strategy in 1992, with the State Council setting up guidelines in 2001. During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai has consolidated its status as a hub of global trade, exerted further influence, expanded trade functions and moved the trade business to the higher end of the value chain.

In 2020, Shanghai's total export and import volume hit 8.74631 trillion yuan, and continued to rank first in the world. The import and export volume of service trade reached US\$153.027 billion, among the world's highest. Shanghai is picking up pace to become an international consumer city, where total commodity sales hit 13.98 trillion yuan. The city moved from the 5th place to the 2nd in a ranking measuring the concentration of retailers among global cities, introduced a plan to promote innovation in service trade, and continued to build an allocation center targeting the Asia-Pacific and the globe. A total of 302 enterprises which use free trade accounts to conduct offshore trade have enjoyed convenience in cross-border trading. The trade environment has continued to improve. Shanghai took the lead in piloting simplified customs clearance processes which cut time by more than half.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shanghai is committed to improving the convenience of trade investment and upgrading its function

as a trade hub. Shanghai will build a demonstration zone of international trade, develop digital trade and knowledge-intensive service trade, make breakthroughs in offshore trade, coordinate onshore and offshore business, build an international consumption city, and turn itself into a world exhibition center.

Commercial Circulation

In 2020, Shanghai's commodity sales totaled 13.98 trillion yuan, down 2.6% over the previous year. Wholesale sales lost a yearly 3.1% to 12.51 trillion yuan. Retail sales of consumer products rose by 0.5% to reach 1.593250 trillion yuan, among which 260.639 billion yuan was through online stores, up 10.2% year on year, accounting for 16.4% of the total retail sales of consumer products. Consumption in culture, tourism, health and green industries rose rapidly.

Port Functions

Shanghai saw steady development of its imports and exports. In 2020, Shanghai Port's total import and export volume continued to rank first among global cities. Total imports and exports via Shanghai Customs added up to 6.460464 trillion yuan, among which imports hit 2.702482 trillion yuan and exports totaled 3.757982 trillion yuan. Meanwhile, imports and exports of Shanghai companies totaled 3.482847 trillion yuan, standing at 2.110311 trillion yuan and 1.372536 trillion yuan respectively. Among exports, the percentage of high-tech products was 42.1%.

Structure of Exports

The structure of exports continued to improve. General trade remained at the same level as the previous year, while processing trade slid 2.1% from a year ago. Exports of private enterprises rose an annual 6.6%, while those of foreign enterprises lost 3.2% yearly. As for destinations, exports to the European Union amounted to 208.171 billion yuan; to the United States, 298.031 billion yuan; and to ASEAN countries, 169.070 billion yuan.



China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

The Shanghai FTZ covered four Customs Specially Supervised Areas of over 28.78 square kilometers, namely Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Logistics Park, Yangshan Free Trade Port Area and the Pudong Airport Free Trade Zone. On December 28, 2014, the State Council approved further expansion of the Shanghai FTZ, including Shanghai Lujiazui Financial Area, Jinqiao Development Subzone and Zhangjiang High-Tech Subzone, bringing its total area to 120.72 square kilometers, or 10% of the Pudong New Area and 4.2 times the size of the original Shanghai FTZ. On August 20, 2019, Lingang Special Area was added into the Shanghai FTZ. Covering an area of 873 square kilometers, Lingang borders Dazhi River to the south, Jinhui Port to the east and is at the southern side of Xiaoyangshan Island and Pudong International Airport. A startup area of 119.5 square kilometers includes Nanhui New Town, Lingang industrial area, Xiaoyangshan Island and the southern side of the Pudong International Airport.

In August 2019, the Shanghai FTZ expanded its area to include the Lingang Special Area, initiating a new round of all-around opening-up at a higher level, including broader industries with greater effort. The Lingang

Special Area strives to attract domestic and overseas talent to closely collaborate, become a hub for on-shore and off-shore businesses, serve as a springboard for domestic companies to develop overseas, better utilize both domestic and foreign markets and resources, and become a trial base for economic governance. In 2020, Shanghai introduced a new action plan to significantly develop the Lingang Special Area by 2022. It also drafted a master plan for the use of Lingang's land, water and airspace over the next 15 years. The first phase of the Yangshan Special Comprehensive Bonded Zone was put into operation. Goods were unloaded from ships and transported to designated places through unmanned systems, using 5G and artificial intelligence, at the Yangshan Deep-Water Port. An international transshipment consolidation service was launched for the first time in Lingang. By 2025, a mature mechanism for free and convenient investment and trade will be formed, a group of open functional platforms will be built, world-class enterprises will be set up in the new area, its creativity and competitiveness will be remarkably improved, and its economic strength and total volume will increase sharply. By 2035, Lingang will become a special functional economic zone with global influence, competitiveness, and sophisticated regulations and results. Its core functions will include allocating high-end resources in the global market, and it will be an important means for China to merge even deeper into the economic globalization.

In 2020, the business environment further improved. The reform of approval for bookkeeping permits has made great progress. A supervisory plan of the bookkeeping industry in the Pudong New Area was completed. A visualized, smart, coordinated and accurate closed-loop supervision system was built on the supervisory platform. The duration required to gain approval has been shortened from three working days to half a day, with some procedures handled and accepted right away.

The financial market is more open to foreign countries. Free trade accounts continued to play an important role. A first batch of insurance companies were allowed to set up split accounting units to provide FTZ

entities with innovative financial services, becoming the latest financial institutions after banks and securities to attain such approvals. The total cross-border RMB settlement of the Shanghai FTZ was 3.8112 trillion yuan, accounting for 49.3% of the city's total. Shanghai Land Group Co Ltd. issued the first RMB bonds in the free trade zone, a new way to raise funds.

The trade service system improved continuously. Shanghai FTZ International Culture Investment and Development Co. initiated several measures to cut red tape in art imports and exports, which has seen the number of imported and exported works of art jump from 61 to 2,234, accounting for 90% of the country's total. The value of art import and export in the bonded zone tallied nearly 48 billion yuan.

Major economic index and growth rate in China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone in 2020

Index	Unit	Value	Year-on-year growth (%)
Budgetary revenue	Billion yuan	60.825	-1.8
Actual foreign direct investment	Billion US dollars	8.438	10.5
Total investment in fixed assets	Billion yuan	152.488	44.8
Output of major industrial enterprises	Billion yuan	544.656	13.9
Retail sales of consumer goods	Billion yuan	209.417	1.5
Total sales of goods	Trillion yuan	4.581017	-3.3
Revenue of service industry	Billion yuan	503.318	-0.4
Regulatory financial institutions	number	997	2.8

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. 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 reached US\$57.83 billion, among which US\$4.72 billion was 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.

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

The third China International Import Expo was held from November 5 to 10, 2020, attracting enterprises from 124 countries and regions, including those from G20, BRICS and SCO countries. Dozens of leading companies have signed up for the next three expos. Transactions worth reached US\$72.62 billion, a 2.1% increase from the previous year.



International
Shipping Center

国际航运中心建设



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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

The role of Shanghai port as an international shipping hub was enhanced with the most shipping routes and the highest frequency of daily container vessels. The container throughput of 43.5034 million TEUs has remained the largest in the world for 11 years in a row. Shanghai has also become an air transport hub in the Asia-Pacific region with two airports in the city. A large number of international and domestic enterprises engaged in the shipping business were located in Shanghai. Shanghai Shipping Exchange, where freight rates are filed and ship trading information is exchanged, was established in Shanghai. The freight indices which are traced by the exchange are major indicators of the global shipping market. Shanghai rose to the third place in the 2020 Xinhua-Baltic International Shipping

Centre Development (ISCD) Index. Shanghai's cruise economy has gained momentum with more sophisticated cruise terminal and supporting facilities. Both numbers of cruise liners and tourists are growing quickly and Shanghai has become Asia's largest and the world's fourth-largest cruise home port.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shanghai will continue to build the leading international shipping center, improve port and air services, integrate various sections along the industry chain, raise the ratio of inter-modality, improve the quality of the air cargo service, optimize the entrepreneurial environment, raise the level of intelligence and low carbon development, actively engage in international shipping governance, speed up cooperation with other provinces in the Yangtze River Delta region, lead the coordinated development of the Yangtze River Delta world-class port cluster, increase the energy level and serve the country's strategy of being a maritime power.

Transport

Shanghai is one of the country's most important transportation hubs. Due to the pandemic in 2020, Shanghai handled 1.3922601 billion tons of cargo, down 7.2% from a year earlier. The passenger volume departing from Shanghai totaled 119.7318 million, a yearly drop of 46.2%.

Shanghai improved its shipping service and strengthened its position as an international air and sea hub. In 2020, Shanghai ports handled 716.6995 million tons of cargo, among the highest in the world. The volume of international containers Shanghai ports handled amounted to 43.5034 million TEUs, ranking top in the world for the 11th consecutive year. About 51.6% of incoming containers were transshipped, around 12.3% of which were to overseas ports.

By 2025, in order to meet the economic and social development needs of the regions along the Yangtze River and the needs of north-south transportation, China will build 79 cross-river passages, among which

two will be constructed in Shanghai: the Shanghai-Chongming cross-river passage and Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge cross-river passage (Metro Chongming Line or highway).

In total, around 545,100 flights took off and landed at Shanghai's Pudong and Hongqiao international airports in 2020, a yearly slump of 30.5%. The passenger traffic of the two airports totaled 61.6421 million, down 49.4%, among which 5.1997 million visits were going to or returning from overseas destinations, a drop of 87.6% year on year. The cargo and mail throughput of Shanghai airports remained the third highest in the world. The passenger throughput has risen from the fourth place before.

Shanghai's cruise business adjusted to these changes. Throughout the year, cruise ships berthed at Shanghai 26 times. The passenger traffic at Shanghai cruise terminals dropped by 93.9% to 115,900.

Shipping Infrastructure

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

Yangshan Deep-Water Port

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

Pudong International Airport

Pudong International Airport, at about the mid-point of the Asia and

Europe-America aviation route, is one of the world's major aviation hubs. It is about 30 kilometers away from the city's downtown area. The airport's first two phases have been completed. There are two terminals, four runways and three cargo areas in the airport. The third phase of development started on December 29, 2015. After the new satellite terminal, the world's largest, was put into use on September 16, 2019, 90 boarding bridges were added, which allowed passengers to board over 90% of flights from terminal buildings directly, up from only 50% before it was built. In 2020, the airport handled 30.476 million passenger trips and 3.687 million tons of cargo. A total of 325,678 flights took off or landed at the airport.

Hongqiao International Airport

Hongqiao International Airport is an important aviation hub in China. The airport is only 13 kilometers away from the downtown area, occupying an area of 510,000 square meters. In 2017 the transformation project of Terminal 1 of Hongqiao Airport was completed and put into use, improving the hardware and service quality in this area. It has two runways, and the apron covers 486,000 square meters with 66 seats. With a ground area of 82,000 square meters, its terminals have 15 waiting halls. In 2020, 31.166 million trips were made through the airport, a total of 338,000 tons of cargo were handled and 219,404 flights took off from or landed at the airport.

Hongqiao Railway Station

Standing at the conjunction of two major railway lines, the Shanghai-Beijing Line and the Shanghai-Kunming Line, Hongqiao Railway Station is a departure and destination station for the Shanghai-Beijing, Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai-Hangzhou high-speed rail lines. It is also a major component of the Hongqiao Integrated Transport Hub. Covering a floor area of 440,000 square meters, the station was put into use in 2010. The station's main structure connects with Hongqiao International Airport's Terminal 2, Metro line stations and ground transport center, forming an integrated transport



hub with easy transfer between railway, air, Metro lines and urban transit. To date, Shanghai is home to three large railway stations, namely Shanghai Railway Station, Shanghai South Railway Station and Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station. In 2020, Hongqiao Railway Station handled 82.4261 million travelers.

Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge

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

Cross-river Bridges

Since the 1970s, Shanghai has built 12 bridges including the Nanpu,

Yangpu, and Lupu Bridges, as well as the Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge and the Chongming-Qidong Bridge. Nanpu Bridge is Shanghai's first bridge built across the Huangpu River. The 8,346-meter-long cable-stayed bridge opened to traffic in late 1991. Lupu Bridge created 10 records during its construction. The all-steel structure has a total length of 3.9 kilometers and opened to traffic in 2003. Also known as the Chongming-Qidong Passage, the Chongming-Qidong Bridge connects the Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge at its southern end on Chongming Island with the Qidong-Nanjing Expressway at its northern end in Qidong city of Jiangsu Province. With a total length of 52 kilometers, the bridge is designed with three lanes in each direction. It opened to traffic in 2011.

Cross-river Tunnels

Shanghai has built 14 cross-river tunnels, among which the main line of Longyao Road Tunnel (Jiyang Road to Changqing Road) was newly opened to traffic on August 30, 2020. The 2,785-meter-long Fuxing Road E. Tunnel was the world's first double-deck tunnel in operation. The upper deck is for small vehicles, and the lower deck is for larger ones. Shanzhong Road Tunnel is the shield highway tunnel with the widest diameter in the world. The tunnel's southern part extends 2,795 meters and the northern part 2,802 meters. The Changjiang Road W. Tunnel, with a total length of 4,912 meters, has three lanes in each direction in two pipes. Zhoujiazui Road Tunnel spans 4.45 kilometers. The double-deck four-lane tunnel was designed for a speed of 60 kilometers per hour.

Expressways

National expressways in Shanghai open to traffic are: Jing-Hu Expressway G2 (Beijing to Shanghai); Shen-Hai Expressway G15 (Shenyang to Haikou, via Shanghai); Hu-Shaan Expressway G40 (Shanghai to Xi'an);

Hu-Rong Expressway G42 (Shanghai to Chengdu); Hu-Yu Expressway G50 (Shanghai to Chongqing); Hu-Kun Expressway G60 (Shanghai to Kunming); and Shanghai Ring Expressway G1503. Meanwhile, the provincial expressways are: Yingbin Expressway S1 (downtown Shanghai to Pudong International Airport); Hu-Lu Expressway S2 (downtown to Luchao Port); Hu-Feng Expressway S3 (Pudong New Area to Fengxian District, under construction); Hu-Jin Expressway S4 (downtown Shanghai to Jinshan District); Hu-Jia Expressway S5; Hu-Xiang Expressway S6; Hu-Chong Expressway S7; Xin-Wei Expressway S19; Hu-Chang Expressway S26 (Shanghai to Changzhou); Shen-Jia-Hu Expressway S32 (Shanghai to Huzhou via Jiaying); and Ting-Feng Expressway S36.

In 2020, the total amount of traffic on Shanghai expressways was 431.91 million vehicles, a daily average of 1.18 million vehicles.

Shanghai Shipping Exchange

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

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



International Scientific
and Innovative Center

全球科创中心建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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

Shanghai has pushed forward the construction of a scientific and innovative center, and strengthened central planning and institutional supply. Shanghai initiated a “Shanghai Plan” to establish a highland gathering the industries of integrated circuitry, artificial intelligence and biomedicine, drafted measures for a smart city and digital economy, sped up building the platform of the innovation and the industrialization of scientific results, and invested more effort into key scientific projects while improving its capacity to drive more innovation.

In 2020, Shanghai passed a local law to speed up the construction of a science and innovation center. It built up its strategic strength, such as the establishment of a national lab and a group of high-level scientific research institutions, including the Shanghai Qi Zhi Institute. In 2020, 160 billion yuan was spent on R&D in Shanghai, which has exceeded 4% of the city's GDP, the level of developed nations. A total of 2,918 high-tech enterprises received 16.623 billion yuan in tax deductions. Another 131 enterprises with advanced technologies received 685 million yuan in tax deductions. Shanghai made

breakthroughs in major technological projects and achieved great results.

Shanghai contributed to the country's six major scientific achievements announced in 2017, namely the Jiaolong submersible, the Tiangong space station, the Beidou navigation satellite system, the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope, the Quantum Science Experiment satellite (Micius), and the manufacture of the Comac C919 passenger jet. In terms of the most cutting-edge technology, the world's largest, most comprehensive and most powerful photon science facility cluster was built in Shanghai. The Shanghai Superintense Ultrafast Lasers Facility delivered 10-petawatt lasers in 2017, creating a world record. The world's first monkeys cloned from non-productive cells were born in Shanghai in 2018. Shanghai researchers created the world's first eukaryotic cell containing only a single chromosome in 2018. Production lines were built to manufacture 150,000 300-millimeter silicon wafers each month in 2019. In terms of social and economic impact, C919 passenger jets made successful maiden flights. Strategic products, such as etcher semiconductor equipment, were sold to overseas markets. Some high-end medical imaging appliances became domestically manufactured, and innovation now plays a bigger role in the overall economy.



In 2020, a batch of major national scientific infrastructure projects, such as soft X-rays and ultra-intense ultra-short laser pulse, as well as 15 functional platforms for R&D transformation, were built.

Shanghai will strive to make new scientific findings, technologies, industries and ideas. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shanghai will concentrate more resources on the Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center, build a more efficient R&D transformation system, establish a series of market-oriented R&D institutions, better allocate scientific resources, diversify investments in the basic research field and promote the spirit of science and craftsmanship, in order to form a more inclusive, appealing and competitive innovation and entrepreneurship ecology.

Innovative Enterprises

Shanghai is home to a great number of innovative enterprises. The city had 481 foreign invested R&D centers by the end of 2020, plus 2,300 tech startups and 235 high-tech service companies. There were 17,012 enterprises certified as high-tech companies, up 32.3% year on year.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship Environment

Shanghai has cultivated a better environment for innovation and entrepreneurship. In 2020, Shanghai introduced 16 measures to help tech companies survive through the pandemic. Rent reductions or exemptions for innovative companies amounted to about 400 million yuan, 22.39 million yuan of social insurance allowances were issued, and the government helped companies obtain 112 million yuan in bank loans. A total of 1,283 tech companies were considered to have the potential to go public, while eight were listed on the STAR Market. Shanghai continued to strengthen

the science and technology policy system and legal protection mechanism, which complies with the laws of scientific research, as well as talent development and R&D results transformation. A global high-level scientific and technological expert information platform has attracted over 570,000 people. Shanghai has issued more than 260,000 work permits to foreign talents, including nearly 50,000 for top-level professionals, or around 18% of the total. The city was named the most attractive to foreigners for eight consecutive years.

Commercialization of Science and Technology Achievements

Scientific achievements have been made. Shanghai won 52 National Science and Technology Awards in 2020, or 16.9% of the nation's total, the 18th year when its share has surpassed 10%. Local scientists published 124 papers in the three major journals — *Science*, *Nature* and *Cell*, taking up 32% of the country's total.



Major scientific breakthroughs have been made. The soft X-ray free electron laser test facility passed national assessment. The Superintense Ultrafast laser testing facility was completed and passed expert examination. An 8-inch "More than Moore" R&D pilot line, the first of its kind in China, was built. A 100Gbps silicon photonics transmitter was mass produced and put into the market. The world's first 75cm-ultra-wide bore 3.0T MRI was successfully developed. Surufatinib is the first self-developed oncology drug which has won approval for marketing. Shanghai's first batch of national "Internet + Smart Energy" demonstration projects was successfully accepted. The world's first demonstration operation in which goods are unloaded from ships and transported to designated places through unmanned systems using 5G and artificial intelligence was launched at Yangshan Deep-Water Port. In 2020, 845 projects were launched to commercialize high-tech research achievements, more than 83.55% of which were in key sectors such as electronic information, biomedicine, new material, advanced manufacturing and automation. The city certified 26,811 technology trade contracts with a total value of 181.527 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 19.3%.



Intellectual Property Rights Protection

Shanghai is committed to becoming a center of intellectual property rights in the Asia-Pacific region. The number of patent applications reached 214,600 in 2020, up 23.63% from the year before. The number of patents rose a yearly 38.96% to 139,800, including 24,200 inventions, up 6.48%. Patent ownership per 10,000 people reached 60.2, an increase of 12.5% year on year.

STAR Market

Chinese President Xi Jinping mentioned in his speech at the opening of the first China International Import Expo in November 2018 that a science and technology innovation board would be set up at the Shanghai Stock

Exchange and a registration-based initial public offering would be piloted, so as to support Shanghai's construction of an international financial and technology innovation center, which will optimize fundamental systems of the capital market. The new science and technology innovation board, named STAR Market, started trading in 2019, accepting IPO applications from 205 enterprises, with 70 of them listed, raising 82.4 billion yuan. In 2020, STAR Market received 327 IPO applications and approved 145, raising a total of 222.6 billion yuan. Meanwhile, the supporting rules have been improved, with the STAR Market 50 Constituent Index launched. The first batch of four 50 ETFs was approved.

Science Education Facilities

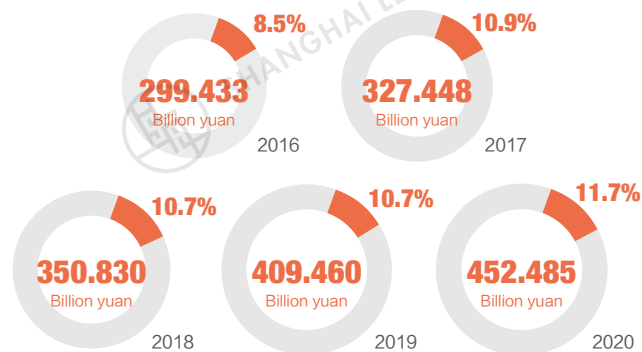
The city sped up the construction of science education centers. It has established a multi-level network of science promotion facilities that is spearheaded by the Shanghai Science and Technology Museum and supplemented by many specialized and basic science education centers. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 347 science promotion education centers, including 56 model science venues, 262 basic science education centers and 29 youth scientific innovation workstations.

Information Industry

In 2020, Shanghai's information industry reported total added value of 452.485 billion yuan, up 10.5% from the previous year and accounting for 11.7% of the total. The growth pace is 8.8 percentage points higher than the city average. The information service industry recorded an added value of 325.074 billion yuan, a year-on-year rise of 13.5%.



The added value of the information industry and its percentage of the city's GDP during the 13th Five-Year period



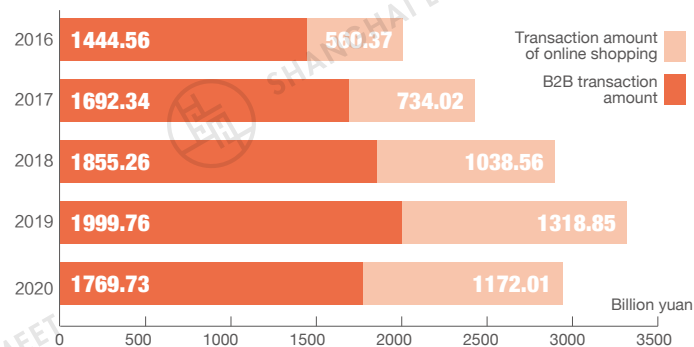
Information Infrastructure

By the end of 2020, about 9.6 million households had access to fiber-optic cable with speeds of up to 1,000 megabits per second. A total of 15,837 5G base stations and 37,648 5G indoor stations were built in the year. Shanghai was among China's first batch of 50 cities with commercial 5G services covering key downtown and rural areas. Shanghai boasts not only the most 5G stations, but also the highest density. Shanghai is committed to promoting the intergration of 5G business, service and innovation development with 5G application in demonstration industries. Shanghai has pushed forward over 400 5G applications in 10 major areas including smart manufacturing, health care and smart education. The total bandwidth of international Internet was 6,941.9GB, a yearly increase of 1,865.5GB.

Application of Information Technology

The construction of the new-generation of information infrastructure and applications has picked up pace. In 2020, Shanghai won the first World Smart City Awards, beating 349 cities from across the world. Applications of

Shanghai's e-commerce transaction volume during the 13th Five-Year period



5G, cloud computing, AI and other information technologies have become the new propellers of Shanghai's transformation into a digital city.

In 2020, the value of e-commerce transactions amounted to 2.94174 trillion yuan, down 11.4% from the previous year. Among the figures, B2B transactions hit 1.76973 trillion yuan, down 11.5% and taking up 60.2% of total e-commerce transactions. Online shopping amounted to 1.17201 trillion yuan, down 11.1% year on year and accounting for 39.8% of the total.

Post and Telecommunications

In 2020, the revenue of Shanghai's postal industries was 84.814 billion yuan, up 10.4% from the previous year. The telecoms sector saw its business volume increase 25.8% to 282.291 billion yuan. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 9.6 million residential fiber optic users, 10,000 more compared to the year before. The average bandwidth was 209.9 Mbps. The number of 4G users hit 32.462 million, 3.534 million less compared to the end of the year before. 5G users reached 6.127 million, a yearly rise of 5.912 million. IPTV had 5.648 million users, up some 79,000 from the end of the previous year.



Humanistic and
Ecological City

人文生态之城建设



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

The goal of a humanistic city was first mentioned at the 11th CPC Shanghai Municipal Congress in 2017. Shanghai promotes the merging of different cultures, building a community where basic neighborhood services are available within 15 minutes. Shanghai set up a multi-layered, fair and equal public service system covering both rural and urban areas with increased public service facilities. Shanghai strives to maintain a high-quality neighborhood environment, encourage transport and employment within communities, and elevate the quality of public interaction spaces. Shanghai has sped up efforts to carry out major infrastructure projects and expand its Metro network. More care facilities for seniors have been built in communities. Shanghai is steadily pushing forward reform of education.

Shanghai released its master plan for development from 2017 to 2035 in 2018, setting the goal of building Shanghai into an ecological city. Remarkably improving the environment and pushing forward green development became the city's key tasks. In recent years, Shanghai has made the improvement of the ecological environment a key method of enhancing people's livelihoods. The living environment has continued to be optimized and local residents' satisfaction has risen steadily.

During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai continues to strengthen the protection of people's livelihoods, the people's quality of life has steadily

improved, the employment and social security system has been continuously strengthened, and the modernization of urban governance has been continuously improved. Facing an aging society and a future with a more diversified population structure, Shanghai will further adjust the layout of the city, continue to improve the quality of the ecological environment, build an ecological and livable city, elevate life quality, refine the city's management and fulfill people's desire for a better life during the 14th Five-Year Plan period.



Construction of the Five New Cities

According to Shanghai's 14th Five-Year Plan, following the requirements of integrated industries, complete functions, a balance of life and work, an ecological habitat and convenient transportation, the five new cities, namely Jiading, Songjiang, Qingpu, Fengxian and Nanhui the five districts in Shanghai, are treated as independent and comprehensive node cities with the most advanced ideas and high-quality resources in education, healthcare and culture. They will become the important drivers of Shanghai's future development and play bigger roles among cities in the Yangtze River Delta region. At the beginning of 2021, the five new cities were for the first time mentioned in the government report.

Shanghai will speed up the construction of the five new cities in two aspects. The first is the swift rollout of supporting policies which will be focused on six key sectors, namely: special functions, comprehensive traffic, industry development, public spaces, public services, the environment and infrastructure. Shanghai will launch a number of feasible and groundbreaking policies and projects. The second is the rapid construction of major projects. A batch of infrastructure projects should be carried out as soon as possible. Comprehensive transport hubs should be built and high-quality public services including education, healthcare and leisure should be provided in the areas. Moreover, Shanghai will issue guidelines of the planning of the five new cities in order to prioritize the development of advanced manufacturing and strategic, new emerging industries. It will also research and formulate policies and mechanisms for attracting talents and in land planning, so as to enhance their functions and qualities.

In March 2021, Shanghai issued a guideline on accelerating the urban planning and construction of these new cities for the 14th Five-Year Plan period. According to the guideline, the combined population of the five new cities should grow to 3.6 million by 2025, and the GDP of the five new cities should hit 1.1 trillion yuan. Each city is to have independent urban functions

and basically become comprehensive node cities in the Yangtze River Delta area. Each city should have 1 million permanent residents by 2035 and will exert more influence in the Delta region. The guideline proposed differentiated population and talent policies, intensified efforts to recruit urgently needed and outstanding young talents, different property-buying and rental policies, and the attractiveness of the new cities due to efforts in industry layout, public services, transport and environment. High-quality public services will be evenly accessed in the five new cities. Complete functions of life will be available within 15 minutes around the neighborhood. In terms of transport, people will be able to reach surrounding center towns within 30 minutes, bordering cities, downtown areas and neighboring new cities within 45 minutes, and international transport hubs within 60 minutes. The five new cities will be home to a large number of high-end professionals as advanced manufacturing and modern services industries will be planned there, and more innovation will be encouraged in order to form a cluster of valuable industries.



Urban Construction

Major Construction Projects

In 2020, 167 major construction projects were started, with a total investment of 170.8 billion yuan. 19 major projects were completed, such as the second phase of Metro Line 10, Metro Line 15, the Longyao Road Tunnel, the comprehensive utilization of renewable building materials and bio-energy in Laogang, and the Shanghai Solid Waste Disposal Center.

Infrastructure

In 2020, the city invested 3.6% less in urban infrastructure construction compared with the previous year. Investment in power construction edged down 0.4% year on year, while that of transportation fell 0.4%, post and telecoms decreased 12.7%, utilities investment dropped 8.6%, and municipal construction investment jumped 33.9%.



Public Transport

As residents' main transport method, Shanghai's public transport is fast, convenient and economical. In 2020, there were 1,585 bus routes with a total length of 9,116 kilometers. The public transport system handled a total of 11.571 million rides on average each day, among which 7.7589 million were made via the Metro and 3.7397 million via buses.

Metro Transport

By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 18 Metro lines, including the Maglev line, and 430 stations. The network grew to 772 kilometers. Shanghai has the largest Metro network and the most trains in the world.

Exemplary Maglev Line

Starting operation in December 2002, the line was the first commercial maglev line put into use in the world. It is also the first maglev line in China designed for transportation, sightseeing and tour trips. The 30-kilometer trip takes eight minutes, with a top speed of 430 kilometers per hour.

Social Livelihood

Population and Employment

At the end of 2020, the number of permanent residents reached 24.8709 million, including a household-registered population of 14.3912 million and an external population of 10.4797 million. Based on the seventh National Census, people younger than 14 years of age accounted for 9.8%, those between 15 to 59 made up 66.8%, and those older than 60 came to 23.4%. The average life expectancy of household-registered residents stood at 83.67 years – 81.27 for males and 86.14 for females.

Shanghai has become one of the rendezvous points of expatriates in China, attracting a large number of foreigners with its international



atmosphere and multi-cultural environment. According to the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, around 215,000 foreign experts currently work in Shanghai, or 23.7% of the country's total, the highest among all Chinese cities. Since the country reformed its system for issuing work permits to foreigners in 2017, the city has issued over 260,000 by the end of 2020, among which nearly 50,000 were for high-end foreign professionals, or 18% of the total. Shanghai has issued nearly 800 Confirmation Letter for Foreign High-end Talents. It has attracted the most and highest-quality overseas talents.

Shanghai maintains stable employment. The city created 570,400 new jobs in 2020. By the end of the year, the city had an unemployed population of 135,400, with an urban registered unemployment rate of 3.67% and urban survey unemployment rate within 4.3%.

Shanghai continues to improve citizen's employment by supporting entrepreneurship as well as providing vocational training and assistance. By the end of 2020, Shanghai successfully helped 12,546 people, 9,414 of whom were college students, to start their own businesses. A total of 9,956



unemployed youth found jobs or started up their own businesses. The city also offered vocational training for 1.7625 million people, including 957,000 migrant workers. Highly skilled workers accounted for 35.03% of the labor force.

Personal Income

Shanghai residents' annual disposable income reached 72,232 yuan per capita in 2020, up 4% from the previous year. The annual disposable income of urban residents reached 76,437 yuan per capita, up 3.8%. Rural residents had an annual disposable income of 34,911 yuan per capita, up a yearly 5.2%. The annual expenditure per capita on consumer goods and services was 42,536 yuan among Shanghai residents, down 6.7% from the previous year. Per capita consumption spending for urban residents stood at 44,839 yuan, a yearly drop of 7.1%, while that of rural residents fell a yearly 1.6% to 22,095 yuan.

Housing Conditions

Shanghai people's living conditions improved continuously. Shanghai vigorously upgraded old communities. A total of 100,000 apartments were newly built for rent and another 99,000 were converted for rent. A total of 61,000 units of affordable housing were available in 2020. Dilapidated apartments totaling 753,000 square meters in downtown areas were refurbished, benefiting 36,000 households. Apartments in old alleyways covering 558,000 square meters were renovated. A total of 751 multi-floor residential buildings applied to install elevators and 294 elevators have entered operation. Gas pipelines stretching 103.3 kilometers were upgraded and 113,000 households had their obsolete gas risers replaced.

Social Security

Shanghai paid great attention to ensuring the basic livelihood of residents and made efforts in promoting social welfare that covered more

people, forming a fairer and more effective social system. By the end of 2020, 16.1667 million people (including the retired) were covered by the urban pension insurance program, and some 761,900 joined the rural pension insurance program.

Medical Insurance

Shanghai has unified the medical insurance systems for both urban and rural residents. By the end of 2020, altogether 15.8841 million people joined the medical insurance program for urban employees and retirees, and another 3.5599 million had insurance for unemployed residents, students and pre-school children.

Senior Care

In 2020, the city added 52 senior service centers, as well as 212 senior cafeterias and 7,646 beds. It upgraded 2,320 beds for seniors with dementia and constructed 50 communities which are friendly to the elderly who suffer cognitive impairment. Shanghai further promoted long-term care insurance for seniors, benefiting 417,000 people. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 320 senior service centers and 1,232 cafeterias for the elderly. It had 729 nursing institutions with 161,200 beds, among which 356 were private ones, with a total of 66,700 beds.

Minimum Living Guarantee

The minimum living standard allowance was raised to 1,240 yuan per person per month from 1,160 yuan the year before. Other social assistance standards were also raised, placing Shanghai among the cities with the highest level of social assistance. Throughout the year, the government spent 2.317 billion yuan on minimum living allowances, 92 million yuan on allowances for poverty-stricken residents, 8 million yuan on residents stricken by out-of-pocket expenditure, 19 million yuan on temporary relief and 80 million yuan on food allowances.

Social Welfare for the Disabled

The city steadily increased help for the disabled. In 2020, Shanghai distributed 105 million yuan in social security subsidies to 620 enterprises, benefiting 16,000 disabled people. It handed out another 821 million yuan in subsidies to the group, including 295 million yuan in life allowance to 90,200 disabled people and 526 million yuan in care allowance to 221,100 severely disabled.

Education

By the end of 2020, the city had 63 institutions of higher education which enrolled a total of 540,700 students, from which 135,600 have already graduated. The city had 49 institutions offering postgraduate programs with 63,300 students enrolled. The total number of full-time graduate students was around 178,100. Some 45,800 students received master or doctoral degrees. The city had 684 primary schools and 929 schools of secondary education. There were 19 private colleges with a combined total of 125,900 students, 131 private high and middle schools with a total of 88,700 students, and 78 private primary schools with 105,600 students. The city had 24 schools offering degree-equivalent education programs, 807 vocational schools, and 286 education institutions for senior citizens.



Public Health

By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 5,905 medical facilities, including 405 hospitals. The city had some 226,400 medical staff, including 82,300 licensed medical (assistant) practitioners. There were altogether 154,600 hospital beds, up 5% annually. In 2020, medical institutions in Shanghai handled 241 million patient visits.

Shanghai continued to improve its medical services by encouraging residents, general physicians and hospitals to sign service contracts. Over 8 million residents, including more than 30% of permanent residents, signed contracts with general physicians for more individualized medical services. Among those who signed contracts, 71% of their hospital appointments were within their assigned hospitals and 58% at their assigned community health centers.

Shanghai has enhanced its pediatric services. By the end of 2020, there were 313 medical institutions with pediatric departments, including 162 community health centers. A total of 325 medical institutions, or 99.4% of the total, have signed up to share resources and provide different levels of medical services. Shanghai had 26 neonatal ambulances. The success rate of emergency rescue of critically ill pregnant and parturient women and critically ill newborns stood at 98.3% and 91.8% respectively.

Shanghai has improved its medical services. In 2020, it added 11 emergency rescue stations, bringing the total to 187, shortening the radius covered by any emergency rescue station to 3.5 km from 4 km in 2015. On average, every 30,000 people had one ambulance. The response time of ambulance callouts was reduced to 12 minutes. Shanghai has 219 health self-check stations, allowing residents to conduct self-examination at their door steps.

Shanghai has approved 50 Internet hospitals which allow follow-up medical appointments of some common and chronic diseases, significantly lowering the risk of cross infection during the pandemic. They have completed 104,100 medical visits and given 63,300 prescriptions.

Pandemic Control

In 2020, facing the COVID-19 outbreak, Shanghai followed the guidelines of the central government and quickly activated first-level public health emergency response by setting up a work group and sending an early medical team to Wuhan. In total Shanghai sent 1,649 medical professionals in nine groups to Wuhan where they treated 2,549 COVID-19 patients. Shanghai paid great attention to and strictly implemented pandemic control at six sorts of key locations namely city entrances, residence, public transports, workplaces, schools and fever clinics, vigorously preventing the spread of the virus from overseas and at the same time curbed the resurgence of local cases, successfully containing the pandemic in a short time and keeping people safe and healthy.

Shanghai has emphasized the early detection, reporting, isolation and treatment of COVID-19 patients and strictly keeps patients in designated hospitals, and gathered together medical experts, resources and treatment plans. Shanghai has intensified efforts in detecting patients by setting up 112 fever clinics and 224 fever consulting rooms, which handled a combined 1.11 million patient visits in the year. Shanghai has set aside designated hospitals to treat COVID-19 patients with customized treatment plans combining western and traditional Chinese medicine. The city has beefed up testing capabilities, with testing facilities increasing to 134. At the beginning of the outbreak, Shanghai set up checkpoints at nine entrances on expressways, 20 on national highways, 63 on suburban roads, 9 at bus terminals and 10 at waterway entrances. Some 13,000 residential compounds and 25,000 villages were under closed management. Shanghai also worked hard to stop the virus from spreading via imported patients. A list of high-risk countries and regions were adjusted in a timely manner. Customs officials and medical professionals boarded planes to check passengers, examined their health cards, measured temperatures, conducted epidemiological investigation and administered nucleic acid testing. Some 47,000 planes with 1.9 million

passengers were carefully examined in the year. It also formed a coordinated prevention mechanism in the Yangtze River Delta region where information was shared, medical equipment mutually provided, commuting workers given travel passes after production resumed, and major pandemic prevention measures mutually notified around the region.

Shanghai has optimized its epidemic prevention and control system. It published guidelines regarding epidemic prevention systems and public health emergency management, and came up with supporting policies in five areas: modernization of the disease control system, a three-year action plan to build a sound public health system, talent recruitment, emergency scientific research, and emergency supplies. Shanghai intensified efforts to ensure the supply of medical materials, producing over 60 million masks and 16,000 sets of protective clothing each day. A total of 19 scientific research projects were underway in the areas of medicine, vaccines, medical equipment and testing reagents. Several biological antibody drugs and vaccines against COVID-19 have entered clinical trials. An expansion of the disease control and prevention center has kicked off and a city-level infectious disease and biological research institution has been set up.



Urban Environment

Shanghai's environment has improved rapidly. The city invested 108.786 billion yuan in 2020, or 2.8% of the city's GDP, in environmental protection projects. The proportion of days when the air quality was rated good, gauged by the Air Quality Index, reached 87.2% over the year. The average daily density of inhalable particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM2.5) decreased to 32 micrograms per cubic meter. The sewage systems of 2,001 residential complexes have been upgraded. Waterways rated black and odorous have basically been eliminated. By the end of 2020, the city was capable of treating 8.403 million cubic meters of sewage, 0.7% higher year on year.

The city cleared 8.6734 million tons of domestic garbage during the year, or a daily average of 23,700 tons. Among the total, 5.1949 million tons was residual waste, or 14,193.82 tons every day, while the remaining 3.4785 million tons was household food waste, or 9,504.01 tons every day. On a daily basis, 18,337 tons of domestic garbage was incinerated, 3,463 tons of household food waste was handled with biochemical treatment, and



Shanghai has built **12** incineration plants which can burn **21,300** tons of garbage each day. It has **10** household food waste processing facilities which can handle **5,530** tons.



1,810 tons was buried. The city was able to handle a combined 28,095 tons of domestic and kitchen garbage and bury another 5,000 tons each day. Shanghai has built 12 incineration plants which can burn 21,300 tons of garbage each day. It has 10 household food waste processing facilities which can handle 5,530 tons, and some smaller biochemical treatment devices can process another 1,265 tons each day, bringing the total capacity to 6,795 tons every day. Shanghai collected 2.3334 million tons of recyclable waste, or 6,375.42 tons each day, and 940.62 tons of hazardous waste, or 2.57 tons each day.

Emphasis continued to be put on resource conservation and environmental protection. In 2020, Shanghai's energy consumption per unit of GDP and major pollutants continued to drop. Shanghai has made remarkable achievements in pollution prevention. All small and medium gas- and coal-fired boilers had their burners changed so that nitrogen oxide emissions could be reduced. Some 67,000 diesel cars with high emissions were taken off the road. A soil pollution risk prevention and control system for construction land was optimized.

Garbage Sorting

The Shanghai People's Congress approved the domestic garbage management regulation in January 2019, which took effect from July 1, 2019. It classifies garbage into four categories: recyclable, hazardous, wet (household food waste), and dry (residual waste), and stipulates how it is to be handled during the whole process in order to reduce the amount, recycle it and treat it in a harmless way. Local residents actively followed the garbage sorting rules. In 2020, a system to transport and handle garbage separately according to different categories has taken form. The amount of dry garbage rose an annual 27.5%, that of recyclable garbage soared 57.3%, that of hazardous garbage was 3.3 times the 2019 level, while that of wet garbage dropped 20%.

“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 major 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.

In 2020, Shanghai had significantly improved the water quality. The compliance rate of water quality in major waterways hit 95%. Polluted waterways whose quality failed to meet level-5, the lowest in the national water quality standard, were eliminated.

Urban Greenery

In 2020, Shanghai built 1,202.1 hectares of green space, 90,000 mu of forest, 212 kilometers of greenbelt and 431,000 square meters of vertical green area. Shanghai has started to build 17 key ecological corridors, among which 10 have been completed, covering an area of 103,000 mu.

Suburban Parks

Shanghai started to build suburban parks in 2012 so as to improve rural life, raise production, optimize ecological patterns and form an ecological space that suits the development of a metropolis. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 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. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 406 parks and the city’s green area per capita was 8.6 square meters. The city had 465,500 hectares of wetland, while forest coverage stood at 18.5%.

Waterfront Improvement

At the end of 2017, the 45-kilometer open space along the Huangpu River was connected. As Shanghai’s No.1 green path, the riverfront space continues to expand and will become a brand new iconic place in the city. Stretching 45 kilometers and covering Pudong, Yangpu, Hongkou, Huangpu and Xuhui districts, the public space can be divided into three types: one featuring natural scenery, one featuring cultural and recreational facilities, and one featuring industrial relics. Shanghai will match the world’s highest standards to promote green development and a green lifestyle.

Shanghai has built diversified green ecological spaces. By the end of 2020, a 42-kilometer long path along the Suzhou Creek was opened to the public, except for several spots. More functions which are closely related to people’s daily lives will be added in the public space based on its specific environment and geographic features.

One River One Creek

According to guidelines, the riverfront areas of the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek will be turned into demonstration areas of international metropolis capacity development and exemplary areas of a livable life in a megacity. Shanghai will take the completion of the two riverside public spaces as a new starting point and follow targets set in the 14th Five-Year Plan to carry forward the projects concerning people's livelihoods. It will carefully plan the riverside spaces and facilities, constantly upgrade their functions, elevate quality, add more features, build more popular scenic areas, and make the banks of the Huangpu River and the Suzhou Creek city landmarks.

The Huangpu River is Shanghai's landmark river and an important waterway. Originating from Dianshan Lake in Dianfeng of Zhujiajiao, Qingpu District, the Huangpu River takes in Wusong River (Suzhou Creek) at



Waibaidu Bridge in the downtown area, before it drains into the Yangtze River. It spans 113 kilometers, with a width of 300 to 770 meters. Winding through Shanghai, the river separates the city from Puxi, to the west of the river, and Pudong, to the east of the river. It is the last tributary of the Yangtze River before it pours into the East Sea.

Since Shanghai opened its port, the section of Wusong River in Shanghai was renamed Suzhou Creek, which starts from Baihe Town in Qingpu District and flows into the Huangpu River at the east side of the Waibaidu Bridge. The Shanghai part of the river is 53.1 kilometers, with the widest part at 600-700 meters and the narrowest at 40-50 meters.

The following areas are included in One River One Creek: 61 kilometers of the Huangpu River, from Minpu No.2 Bridge to Wusongkou port, covering an area of 201 square kilometers, and 50 kilometers of the Suzhou Creek, covering an area of 139 square kilometers. With a general target of becoming world-class riverfront areas, the banks along the Huangpu River will be international metropolis capacity development demonstration zones, while those of Suzhou Creek will be exemplary areas showcasing livability in a megacity.

According to the development needs of the core functions of the city and development trends of various districts along the river, the riverfront area of the Huangpu River will be divided into three sections with two centers. The part from Yangpu Bridge to Xupu Bridge is the core section with functions such as finance, culture, innovation and leisure. The part from Xupu Bridge to Minpu No.2 Bridge is the upper section, which focuses on functions of ecological life and innovation incubation. The part from Wusongkou Port to Yangpu Bridge is the lower section, which is transformed from the port area, promoting innovation and emphasizing the merging of ecology and public functions. The two centers are the area covering the Bund, Lujiazui and North Bund, and the area covering the Expo site, Qiantan, and Xuhui Riverfront where global metropolis functions such as finance, trade, shipping, innovation, creative ideas, culture and headquarters are based.

Based on the functions, development stages and the construction situation, the riverfront area along the Suzhou Creek is divided into three sections. The area to the east of Hengfeng Road is the central activity area, providing high-quality public activities. The remaining part within the Inner Ring Road showcases the city's suitability to life and work, while the area outside the Outer Ring Road is designed as an ecological path with the functions of ecological protection and recreation.

Using world-class standards, the master plan is aimed at elevating functions along the banks of the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek, opening the space to local residents, connecting the banks and providing more public leisure spaces. Historic sites and cultural and industrial legacies along the rivers were preserved and reinvigorated. Resting stops, bookstores, vendors, sports and cultural facilities were added, which has turned the industrial rustbelt into a showroom of modern-day life.

Refined City Management

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

Construction of Two Networks

Shanghai's one-stop government service outlet and an online system for urban management have become the two essential tools in the city's management. Utilizing artificial intelligence, cloud computing, big data and other advanced technologies, Shanghai has transformed urban management from labor-intensive to human-computer interactive, from experiences-based to data-analyzed, from passive to active, so that issues can be handled highly efficiently.

Aimed at improving efficiency, the one-stop government service outlet took two years to construct and has become one of Shanghai's proudest

government service brands, gaining increasing popularity. By the end of 2020, all administrative approvals could be handled on the online platform. A total of 3,071 items of government affairs can be handled online, 83% of which can be processed completely online. The platform's individual users rose from 10.24 million to 44.159 million, up 3.3 times, while users of legal persons surpassed 2.14 million. Some 173,000 items were handled online each day. Among all government affairs handled in 2020, 57.96% were processed online, 51.9% of which were handled completely online, a rise of 30.3 and 41 percentage points respectively compared with the level a year ago. A total of 321 items of government affairs can be completed in one step. The platform also allows payment for 55 items of government affairs. More than 44.44 million payments have been made, with a combined total of 5.1 billion yuan. It also provides 2,017 items of logistic services, delivering 2.76 million parcels. The platform also launched an overseas version, providing more efficient, convenient and accurate service. Applications for electronic permits have been expanded. The platform has stored 590 city-level and 698 district-level electronic permits, with the total number topping 100 million, and these electronic permits have been used over 300 million times.

More places accept Health Codes as entry passes. The Health Codes have been used more than 2.1 billion times by nearly 44 million users with a daily peak of 13.6 million visits. The one-stop government online platform issued special topics relating to epidemic prevention and control, and enterprises' efforts to control the pandemic, publishing content related to disease control, resumption of production, public notices and tax benefits. Over 1.448 billion pieces of data concerning pandemic prevention were uploaded on the platform which shared its information with other agencies for 1.833 million times. It also promoted mutual recognition of Health Codes from different regions and data exchange among provinces.

The urban management system has the functions of data collection, information coordination and trend analysis, to ensure efficient, safe and

orderly management. Currently the system is used in flood prevention and road management, raising the efficiency of grid-based management. A three-year action plan has been drafted to promote the sharing of data across departments, levels and regions, in order to further raise the ability of urban management and emergency response.

In the future, the one-stop government service outlet will be more efficient, convenient and accurate, while the urban management system will continue to expand its coverage. Shanghai will speed up the construction of two systems to make greater contributions to the enhancement of management level of the mega city.

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 on one platform, all inquiries handled by one hotline, all utilities paid via one online payment method, and all delivery services provided by one logistics company. The public data is collected in order to better serve local residents.

Suishenban Citizen Cloud

The mobile phone app "Suishenban Citizen Cloud" is Shanghai's one-stop platform for government affairs. It was 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. Information is shared between government authorities connected with the platform.

Website of the Shanghai Municipal Government (www.shanghai.gov.cn)

The website of the Shanghai Municipal Government has five main channels, namely "Home," "News," "Government," "Business," and "Encyclopedia," plus 62 sub-categories. The homepage of the website had 57.242 million visits in 2020, with a total of 730 million page views throughout the year.

E-government

An e-government network that covers government at all levels has been established. In 2019, the average daily homepage traffic of government



websites reached 1.3916 million, with average daily page views of 41.8039 million.

Citizen Service Hotline

Opened for a test run on October 8, 2012 and kicking off officially on January 7, 2013, the Shanghai public service hotline (12345) is a non-emergency government hotline taking locals' consultations 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 2020, the hotline received 6.0175 million calls, a yearly rise of 35.29%, and 92.47% were answered. Another 6.927 million requests were submitted, a year-on-year jump of 36.8% (among which 738,000 were submitted via the website, mobile phone app, and WeChat mini program, a yearly rise of 99.26%). A total of 3.087 million requests were transferred to relevant government departments, and later interviews found 80.29% of these requests were solved. Among consultation calls, 95.71% of callers were satisfied, while among those forwarded to other government agencies, 85.14% people were satisfied with the responses.

Public Credit Information Service Platform

Shanghai's public credit information service platform was officially put into operation in 2015. By the end of 2019, the platform has collected around 14,000 pieces of information from 90 business units. A total of 500 million pieces of data were available for search on the platform, which has provided 22.57 million searches, among which 16.29 million were for corporate credit information and 6.28 million for natural persons' credit information.

Government Press Releases Service

Media Releases

In 2020, 140 media events were held by the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government (<http://www.shio.gov.cn>). The information

office announced more than 20 major policies and regulations during the year, with reporters attending media events over 5,600 times. During the third China International Import Expo, 21 media events were organized, attracting over 700 reporters from home and abroad.

Since January 26, 2020, together with the Shanghai Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government has organized media conferences regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 89 such conferences were organized in the year. Reporters from more than 70 domestic and overseas media outlets attended the events nearly 3,900 times, raising over 500 questions. The Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government, together with the Foreign Affairs Office, organized 13 group interviews about the resumption of work and production as the coronavirus outbreak was contained. The events were attended by reporters 546 times, among which 305 were from foreign reporters.

In 2020, the Information Office of Shanghai Municipality opened accounts on 10 online platforms, drawing over 19.70 million followers, becoming the most influential government new media brand. Its WeChat account released 7,663 posts in the year with a total of 1.22 billion views, or a daily average of over 3.34 million. Among the posts, those with more than 1 million views reached 2,599. Its Weibo account posted nearly 8,000 times, generating nearly 1.8 billion views. Major policies and regulations were released on multiple social media platforms simultaneously.

In 2020, the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal released more than 6,500 media pieces regarding the COVID-19 pandemic via multiple social media platforms, drawing more than 3 billion views, with 286 receiving more than 1 million views. Its WeChat account set up a special column called "Keep it up, Shanghai" to collate all media releases about the COVID-19 outbreak, attracting 1.2 billion views.



International
Cultural City

国际文化大都市建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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

During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai has made new progress in the construction of an international cultural city with a series of cultural facilities completed. In 2021, Shanghai will continue to provide high-quality cultural content and enhance its cultural soft power. Shanghai will stick to innovation, push forward the prosperous development of cultural industries, pass on the legacy of being a revolutionary city, and showcase its local characteristics and charms. Shanghai is to promote cultural content related with the history of the CPC and the country. The Memorial of the First National Congress of CPC has been built. Shanghai is to launch a trial reform of the management of cultural relics and turn itself into a demonstration zone for the protection and utilization of cultural relics. In 2021, the construction of the east branch of Shanghai Library, a new branch of the Children's

Library and other public cultural facilities will be finished. The development of key industries including film, art performance, eSports and artwork will be strengthened. Cultural works about major historic and contemporary events will be created. Top-notch cultural talents will be introduced while young artists are cultivated. Shanghai will build a modern public cultural service system. People will have access to cultural facilities within 10 minutes downtown and 15 minutes in the suburbs. The cultural creative industry will play a bigger role. The construction of the cluster of performing arts venues surrounding People's Square will be further carried out. The eSports industry will gain momentum in development.

Shanghai's 14th Five-Year Plan required a more complete public cultural service system and major recreational and sports facilities. The modern cultural creative industry and cultural innovation development will continue to improve. Cultural brands will gain even bigger influence. People's spiritual lives will be fulfilled. Shanghai is to make breakthroughs in building an influential international cultural metropolis with enhanced creativity, communication and impact.

Cultural Events

In 2020, Shanghai successfully held the 23rd Shanghai International Film Festival, the 26th Shanghai TV Festival, Shanghai Citizens Art Festival and other large-scale cultural events. The Shanghai TV Festival for the first time launched an online marketplace for international TV trade, with over 50% of participants coming from overseas. The Show Life Online Performance Alliance has been set up. Performance venues rose to 66. Some 13,000 shows performed by domestic troupes were held in the theater cluster.

The Shanghai International Film and TV Festival

Inaugurated in 1993, the Shanghai International Film Festival is China's

first and only film festival accorded with A-class status by the International Federation of Film Producers Association. The 23rd Shanghai International Film Festival in 2020 was the first major international movie festival held after the pandemic, and the first international A-class film festival combining online and offline events in the world. A total of 3,693 films from 108 countries and regions signed up for the festival. A cloud market of both films and TV dramas attracted 727 exhibitors, among which 378 were international, taking up more than half of the total for the first time, from 92 countries and regions. Online business meetings were held 1,233 times, drawing some 240,000 visits.

Founded in 1986, the Shanghai TV Festival is China's first international TV festival and has become one of the most important international TV exchange platforms in Asia. In 2020, the 26th Shanghai TV Festival attracted more than 800 entries from 48 countries and regions.

China Shanghai International Arts Festival

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

Under the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, the 22nd China Shanghai International Art Festival, which had been scheduled from October 16 to November 15, 2020, was postponed and will be held together with the 2021 event.

Cluster of Theaters near People's Square

Learning from New York and London, Shanghai strives to build a cluster of theaters around People's Square into a diversified performing

arts complex, making itself known as Asia's most famous city of performing arts. After a series of historical theaters like Huangpu Theater, the Great Theater of China and Changjiang Theater were refurbished and went back into operation, a performance center of folk opera and drama, comprised of Shanghai Tianchan Yifu Theater and the Great World as well as a stage show and rehearsal center like Magnolia Theater, has been formed and continues to show its vitality. There are 38 theaters and performance spaces in the area, 22 of which are in normal operation. 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. The cluster has developed to be Shanghai's cultural icon, meanwhile tried new path of online performance with the establishment of "Clusters of Theaters' Online Performing Arts Alliance". After the outbreak in 2020, the theater group quickly adjusted to the new situation. After performances were allowed to resume in May, some 8,707 shows were organized in the following four months, attracting around 250,000 viewers. The cluster has applied to stage 13,000 shows in the year.

Competitive Sports

In 2020, Shanghai successfully held 40 major domestic and international sports games, including the 2020 Shanghai Marathon and MAGIC 3 Shanghai 2nd 3-on-3 Basketball Youth Tournament. The 3rd Shanghai Citizen's Sports Meeting was creatively held with 6,300 offline games and 800 online games, attracting 10.93 million people. In 2020 Shanghai athletes won 24 golds, 19 silvers and 30 bronzes at the highest national level games. The Shanghai Women's Hockey Team became the national champion. The Shanghai men's volleyball team became the champion of the China Volleyball Super League for the sixth consecutive time, while the women's volleyball team won second place. The Shanghai women's football team won third place in the league.

Cultural Facilities

Since the 1990s, Shanghai has made remarkable progress in building cultural facilities and information infrastructure. Functional cultural entertainment venues like Shanghai Museum were constructed. Shanghai Great World, the World Expo Museum and the Shanghai Symphony Museum opened to the public. Shanghai Grand Opera House, which is under construction in the Houtan area, is named one of the most important cultural landmarks in Shanghai's 13th Five-Year Plan. By the end of 2020, Shanghai had 24 cultural centers and mass artistic activity centers, 23 public libraries, 49 archives and 149 museums.

Shanghai Library

Covering a floor area of 12,700 square meters, Shanghai Library boasts 36 reading rooms, 24 departments, and a collection of more than 55 million publications. It's among the country's first organizations dedicated to the protection of ancient classics.

Shanghai Museum

With a total area of 39,200 square meters, Shanghai Museum is an important museum principally of ancient Chinese arts. It boasts a collection of nearly 102,000 cultural relics in sectors including bronze, ceramics, calligraphy and painting, sculpture, jade, furniture and textiles. It's especially known for its collection of ancient Chinese bronze.

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

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

Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

It has a floor area of 98,000 square meters. Featuring the theme of "Nature, Human, and Science and Technology," the museum serves as a center for exhibition, education, scientific study and exchange, and leisure

and tourism.

Shanghai Grand Theater

With a total floor area of 62,800 square meters, Shanghai Grand Theater has three theaters, which are able to stage the world's first-class performances.

Shanghai Grand Opera House

Its motif of spiraling staircases suggests an unfolding Chinese fan. Being more than an opera house, it will open to tourists and art lovers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The main hall has 2,000 seats, and two smaller ones with 1,200 and 1,000 seats respectively will stage smaller works. The building is expected to be completed in 2023.

Shanghai Astronomy Museum (a branch of Shanghai Science and Technology Museum)

Shanghai Astronomy Museum which opened to the public in July 2021 is located in Lingang Special Area in Pudong New Area. Occupying an area of 38,000 square meters, it is the world's largest astronomy museum. The 15,000-square-meter exhibition area is mainly divided into three zones — "Home," "Cosmos" and "Odyssey." The museum aims at helping people to get a comprehensive view of the universe and arousing people's curiosity. People can enjoy the beautiful views of the universe, learn astronomy knowledge and experience a variety of observation instruments.

East Branch of Shanghai Library

To cover a floor area of 115,000 square meters upon completion at the end of 2021, the library is a comprehensive one with two functions: one for exhibition, activities and a 1,000-seat performance venue, and the other for children's books.

East Branch of Shanghai Museum

The branch under construction has a total floor area of 113,000 square meters. Its main focus will be ancient Chinese art, and its secondary focus will be One Belt One Road and culture from south of the Yangtze River. With the capping of the main steel structure, it will become a cultural landmark in

Pudong after opening.

Shanghai Oriental Art Center

With a total floor area of 40,000 square meters, Shanghai Oriental Art Center has a 1,953-seat concert hall, a 1,020-seat opera hall and a 333-seat music hall. It boasts world-class acoustic and lighting facilities geared toward symphony, ballet, musicals, opera, drama and other performances.

Shanghai Culture Square

With a total floor area of 64,900 square meters, Shanghai Culture Square boasts the largest underground theater in the world. It is a 2,010-seat multifunctional theater which specializes in the staging of musicals.

Shanghai International Dance Center

With a total floor area of 85,000 square meters, Shanghai International Dance Center is not only the first professional dance center in China, but the first in all of Asia. It boasts a 1,080-seat theater and a 300-seat rehearsal hall.

China Art Palace

With a total floor 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.

Power Station of Art

With a total floor area of 41,000 square meters, It is the first public museum of contemporary art in Chinese mainland. The museum is a symbolic urban cultural and activity center with multiple functions, such as the exhibition, collection, research, communication and experience of art.

Liu Haisu Art Museum

It is China's first provincial-leveled museum named after an individual. It covers 3,600 square meters and has a floor area of 5,000 square meters.

Shanghai Film Museum

With a total floor area of 100,000 square meters, this museum is the largest of its kind in the country. It is a symbolic cultural facility which



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Shanghai International Circuit
31.8km from

Hongkou Football Stadium

Shanghai History Museum

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

Shanghai Pudong Football Stadium
11.8km from

Shanghai Grand Theater

Shanghai Museum

Shanghai Oriental Art Center

East Branch of Shanghai Library

East Branch of Shanghai Museum

Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

Liu Haisu Art Museum

Shanghai Library

Shanghai Culture Square

Power Station of Art

Shanghai International Dance Center

World Expo Museum

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Shanghai Film Museum

China Table Tennis Museum

China Art Museum

Shanghai Stadium

Shanghai Opera House

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center
10.6km from

Shanghai Astronomy Museum
48km from

showcases the charm of Shanghai's century-old film making history.

Shanghai History Museum

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

Shanghai World Expo Museum

With a total floor area of 40,000 square meters, it is a comprehensive museum which vividly showcases the spectacular Shanghai Expo, and introduces the history of the World Expo since 1851 and World Expos after 2010.

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

The museum occupies a floor area of 5,000 square meters, in which the international section has more than 8,000 exhibits, while the Chinese section has over 3,000 exhibits. It has in total four exhibition areas tracking the development of table tennis in China.

Sports Facilities

Since the 1990s, Shanghai has sped up the construction of sports facilities to meet the needs of domestic and international sporting events. The multifunctional sports venues completed in the city include Shanghai Stadium, Shanghai International Circuit, Hongkou Football Stadium, China Sports and Art Training Base for the Disabled, Qizhong Tennis Center and Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. In 2020, the first phase of citizen's sports park opened to the public. The renovation of the venue for the World Rowing Championships will be completed in 2021. The city built 112 jogging paths, 585 neighborhood fitness centers and 96 basketball and football courts. By the end of 2020, Shanghai has 364 football fields, as well as 58.5051 million square meters of sports venues, or 2.409 square meters per capita (based on the permanent population in 2019).

Shanghai Stadium

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

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

With a total floor area of 163,800 square meters, Shanghai Oriental Sports Center is mainly designed for aquatics. It successfully held the 14th FINA World Championships and other major events.

Shanghai International Circuit

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

Hongkou Football Stadium

With a total area of 72,900 square meters, Hongkou Football Stadium boasts 35,000 seats and 47 boxes. The stadium is Asia's first professional football stadium and can hold large scale international and domestic football games.

Shanghai Pudong Football Stadium

With a total area of 139,800 square meters, the stadium meets the requirements of international A-level professional football games set by FIFA. Construction started in 2018 and will be finished in 2021. It will be the home court of Shanghai Port FC.

Radio, Film and Television

Shanghai is where China's radio, film and television industry originated. By the end of 2020, the city has 21 TV channels. The number of cable TV subscribers totaled 8.724 million, including 7.511 million subscribers of digital cable TV. The city produced 26 TV dramas, totaling 931 episodes, as well as 9,356 minutes of animated TV programs in the year. Public radio programs broadcast 151,400 hours in 2020.

Press and Publication

In 2020, the city successfully hosted the 2020 Shanghai Book Fair. During the year, the city published a total of 694 million copies of newspapers, 62 million magazines, and 495 million books.

Shanghai Century Publishing Group

Shanghai Century Publishing Group is the country's first publishing group approved by the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and the former National Press and Publication Administration. It's also among the first batch of cultural enterprises to start reforms. It is a major comprehensive publishing group with four main businesses in publishing, printing, bookstores and artwork sale. It's one of the most influential content manufacturers and providers. The seventh edition of *Cihai*, a semi-encyclopedia dictionary, which is a major cultural achievement, was published in August 2020. It also published a series of books chronicling the 100-year development of the Party. The group has been listed in "Cultural Enterprises Top 30" for three consecutive years and won other great achievements.

Media Outlets

Shanghai United Media Group (SUMG)

Established on December 28, 2013, the Shanghai United Media Group is China's largest media group merged by the former Jiefang Daily Group and Wenhui-Xinmin United Press Group. In May 2020, Shanghai United Media Group and Shanghai Orient Webcasting Co. Ltd. reorganized to become a mainstream media group.

Shanghai United Media Group employs nearly 10,000 people and owns 22 newspapers and magazines, including the historical Jiefang Daily,

Wenhui Daily, Xinmin Evening News, Shanghai Daily and Shanghai Morning Post. It has several famous new media outlets such as Shanghai Observer, The Paper and Jiemian, Sanlian Bookstore Publishing House and Wenhui Publishing House. Since its establishment, SUMG has rigorously explored and pushed forward the transformation of traditional media, and moved its main newspapers to the Internet. It studies the possibility of launching new media products with private enterprises. It also actively built new media products, such as Sixth Tone and SHINE, targeting foreign readers. It also has new media products focusing on specific audiences.

By the end of 2020, SUMG has 269 outlets in the forms of websites, mobile phone apps, and Weibo and WeChat accounts, covering 496 million people. Eastday.com, which is also in the group, has 44 outlets covering 228 million people. SUMG has developed from a traditional newspaper group to an all-media group.

SUMG actively explores the development of the cultural industry. It owns Shanghai Xinhua Distribution Group and publicly traded Xinhua Media, with businesses in exhibition planning, eSports, animation publication, new-concept bookstores, art galleries, design and cultural finance services. It established the 825 New Media Industrial Fund, Real Power Capital and United Media FOFs, managing funds totaling 10 billion yuan. It is also facilitating cooperation between new media outlets with the capital market.

Shanghai Media Group

Shanghai Media Group is one of the new-type media and comprehensive cultural groups with the most business types and largest scale. It owns 12 channels, 12 radio frequencies, 17 paid national digital TV channels and 6 newspapers and magazines. Its businesses cover media operation, network transmission, content production, copyright management, Internet and new media, live performances, cultural tourism, real estate, cultural finance and investment, TV shopping, children's education and more. It has extensive and deep cooperation with media in dozens of countries and regions in the Asia-

Pacific, and is also a member of the United Nations Global Media Compact, the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union and the European Broadcasting Union.

Eastday.com

Established on May 28, 2000, eastday.com is the country's key news website. It has more than 120 channels in three languages – Chinese, English and Japanese. Its contents were distributed through websites, mobile phone apps, newspapers, Weibo, WeChat and other third-party platforms. Its main business is media, while government and community services play supporting roles. The website is striving to become a new type mainstream media driven by technological innovation.

Convention and Exhibition Industry

In 2020, the city hosted 550 exhibitions, involving a total exhibition area of 11.078 million square meters, down 43% compared with a year before. The number of international exhibitions reached 181, with a total exhibition area of 8.737 million square meters, sliding 41.9% year on year.



Tourism Industry

Shanghai is one of China's major tourism cities as well as an international tourist destination. In 2020, the added value of the city's tourism sector reached 131.411 billion yuan, and the tourism service level has been further improved. By the end of 2020, the city had 193 star-rated hotels, including 71 five-star hotels, as well as 1,790 travel agencies, including 298 overseas tour service providers. The city boasted 130 A-level tourist sites, 34 historical sites which bear significance to the history of the country and the Communist Party of China and 63 tourism information centers.

Throughout the year, the city welcomed 1.2862 million visits from overseas tourists, a year-on-year plunge of 85.7%, earning US\$3.774 billion in revenue, representing an annual decrease of 55.0%. Another 236.0571 million visits were carried out by domestic tourists, down 34.7%, bringing 280.950 billion yuan in revenue, down 41.3%.

Tourist Sites

The Bund

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

People's Square

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

Oriental Pearl TV Tower

The 468-meter-tall structure serves as a radio and television

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

Shanghai Tower

The 632-meter-tall Shanghai Tower is the country's tallest and world's second-highest building. It's also Shanghai's biggest office building. Like a vertical city, Shanghai Tower combines the functions of office and hotel, as well as an exhibition site, business center and site seeing hotspot.

Shanghai International Resort

The resort has a planned area of 24.7 square kilometers and around 7 square kilometers of core area. Shanghai Disney Resort is situated at the core of the zone and is the first Disney Resort on China's mainland, the third in Asia and the sixth in the world. Shanghai Disney Resort contains Shanghai Disneyland, Shanghai Disneyland Hotel, the Toy Story Hotel, Disney Town and Wishing Star Park.

Shanghai Xintiandi

Shanghai Xintiandi is an urban tourist attraction imbued with the city's historical and cultural legacies. It showcases the perfect blending of Shanghai's traditional shikumen houses and state-of-the-art buildings. It features a multitude of restaurants and cafes, retail, entertainment, cultural, recreational, commercial and residential facilities.

Wukang Road

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

Creative Industrial Parks

In recent years, Shanghai has boosted the creative industry by incorporating the industry's development, utilization of each region's functions and features, and combining the restructuring of industry layout with the protection of historic buildings. The businesses in these parks cover industrial design, interior design, construction design, ad design, clothing design, game software, comics and animation, Internet media, fashion, movie-making, brand promotion and handicrafts. Major creative industrial parks include Bridge 8, M50, Yuejie Creative Park, 800 Shows and Tianzifang.

Yuejie Creative Park

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

M50 Park

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

800Show

At No. 800 Changde Road, the 30,000-square-meter facility has a multifunctional showroom at its center and creative office space and dining areas at its southern and northern sides. Combining shows, fashion brand releases and industries, it has attracted over 50 companies such as Gap Inc., FROG Design Inc., HMD Architects, from a dozen countries.

Bridge 8

The four-phase complex has a floor area of 120,000 square meters and office buildings are joined by bridges. More than 130 companies devoted

to creative industries, art and fashion have moved into Bridge 8.

Tianzifang

The complex at Lane 210 Taikang Road has a floor area of more than 70,000 square meters. It was refurbished from old factory buildings and residences built in the 1950s and has become a creative industry park that blends historic heritage with modern elegance.

Columbia Circle

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

Highstreet Loft

Covering a floor area of 40,000 square meters, the Highstreet Loft is a trendy lifestyle complex converted from the old warehouses of Three Gun Knitting Garment Co. Ltd.. It houses a number of international clothing R&D institutes, fashion clubs and creative home spaces, and takes in professional teams such as top international fashion buyers, designers and fashion producers.

1933 Old Millfun

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



Shanghai International Industrial Design Center

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

Food and Shopping

City God Temple

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

Yunnan Road Food Street

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

Nanjing Road Pedestrian Street

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

Jing'an Temple Business Area

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

Huaihai Road Shopping Street

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

Xujiahui Business Circle

This is the largest shopping and public activity venue in the city's southwest. Covering 1.2 square kilometers, the very center of the area is home to some famous shopping malls including Grand Gateway Plaza, Orient shopping centers, Huijin Department Store, and Metro City.

Wujiaochang Business Area

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

Historic landmarks

Memorial of the First National Congress of the CPC

Located at No. 1 Xingye Road, the Memorial of the First National Congress of the CPC officially opened on June 3, 2021, consisting of the former site of the First National Congress of the CPC, an oath hall and new exhibition halls. On July 23, 1921, the First National Congress of the CPC was held at No. 76 Xingye Road.

Site of the Second National Congress of the CPC

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

Memorial of the Fourth National Congress of the CPC

Located at No. 1468 Sichuan Road N., the memorial completely recreates the history of the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in Shanghai in 1925. The original house of the fourth congress was damaged by Japanese mortar fire during the January 28 incident in 1932. The memorial was built at a new place.



Former Residence of Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai

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

Former Residence of Chairman Mao Zedong on Maoming Road

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

Former Residence of Zhou Enlai

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

Memorial Residence of Soong Ching Ling

Located at No. 1943 on Huaihai Road M., the residence is a villa with red tiles and white walls. Soong Ching Ling lived and worked here for 15 years from 1949 to 1963.

Former Residence of Lu Xun

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

Songhu Memorial Hall for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression

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

Sihang Warehouse Battle Memorial

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

Yuyuan Garden

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

Longhua Temple

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

Jade Buddha Temple

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

Confucius Temple

The Confucius Temple was built in 1219, and has since been known as the No. 1 temple in Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces. The temple has exhibition halls displaying articles related to the traditional imperial examination system and three high stone tablets, representing people's respect of education and Confucius. Among the stone tablets there, one is

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

Songjiang Square Pagoda

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

Zhujiajiao Ancient Watertown

Known as "Shanghai's Venice," Zhujiajiao is a well-preserved ancient water town of typical style in south of the Yangtze River. Today, visitors can still see many well-preserved buildings, boats, stone bridges and stone lanes dating back to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. This is a quiet little town where people can find antiquity, leisure and tranquility.

Excursus
附录





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Building Pudong Into a Pioneer Area for Socialist Modernization

On November 12, 2020, President Xi Jinping attended a grand gathering to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Pudong's development and opening-up and delivered an important speech, saying that the central government is drafting a guideline to make Pudong a pioneer of higher-level reform and opening-up and a vanguard in China's socialist modernization. On July 15, 2021, the guideline was officially announced, drawing the blueprint of Pudong's future development, pointing out the way forward, and sounding the horn of charge.

Shanghai quickly drafted and released measures to implement the guideline. Some projects have been launched and others have already achieved positive results. The reforms have been deepened with "one integrated license" program expanded to all 31 industries, intelligent platforms of economic, societal and urban management consolidated and 57 intelligent applications applied.

On July 19, Shanghai Municipal Government held a meeting to implement the guideline, followed by another meeting of the Pudong New Area Committee of the CPC on July 21, meaning a bevy of measures will be

launched to push forward the drive, mainly from three aspects:

First, Pudong will spend efforts to make accurate positioning. The guideline requires Pudong to become a pioneer of higher-level reform and opening-up, a benchmark of independent innovation and development, a highland of global resource allocation, a leader in expanding domestic demand and a model of modern urban governance.

Efforts will be made in the above-mentioned five aspects of strategic positioning with the highest standards and levels to speed up the cause. Firstly, Pudong is to cling on to its lead in higher-level reform and opening-up. It will pay more attention to the reform of system integration and institutional opening and draft reform plans after studying the whole process of things' development, the entire chain of industrial development and the full circle of enterprises' development. It will deepen exploration in order to solve problems and strengthen a certain industry. More intensive stress tests will be carried out in the free trade zone and Lingang Special Area.

Secondly, Pudong is to speed up in independent innovation and development. The Zhangjiang Science City will be expanded and its quality elevated. More national scientific innovation bases will be planned and constructed. Pudong is to attract more national research and development institutions, high-level research universities, and leading tech companies. Innovative incubation, scientific public service, intellectual property rights protection, talent service and other comprehensive environment will be optimized.

Thirdly, Pudong is to exert more influence on global resource allocation. Pudong is to improve its financial market systems, product systems, institution systems and infrastructure systems by making them more open and internationally competitive. It is to develop a higher-level headquarters economy, build an international data hub and a data exchange center, provide a green channel to lure top talent from across the world, and increase its global influence on the allocation of capital, information, technology, talent, goods and other elements.

Fourthly, Pudong will enhance its identity of being an international consumption center. Efforts will be spent in three key factors: high quality, new fashion and novel experience. Pudong will vigorously attract well-known international and domestic commercial entities and consumer brands, and will greatly encourage new shops, products, shows and performances to make their debuts in the area. Pudong will support all kinds of new consumption and businesses which are expected to be conceived, grow, and mature in Pudong before expanding to the entire country. Lujiazui area will be built into a world-class business landmark.

Fifthly, Pudong will become more efficient in the innovation of urban management. It will use digital technologies to increase efficiency, consolidate management platforms, continue to explore in digital transformation and turn it into a livable and workable urban governance model.

Second, Pudong is to strengthen its core functions. Pudong will work hard to build a larger platform, a wider channel and a stronger springboard, so as to enhance its key functions. It will introduce six action plans. The first is the Global Operation Program, which helps multinational companies in Pudong to expand their operations from China to the Asia-Pacific region and the world, thus cultivating a batch of leading companies with global operations. The program was launched at the end of 2020, and the first batch of 41 companies saw their business scale increase over 40% in the first half of year. The name list of the second batch of 52 companies has already formed.

The second is a plan to open innovation centers among large enterprises. This is aimed at giving full play to the advantages of large enterprises' internal innovation resources and global innovation networks, in order to gather, cultivate and incubate small and medium-sized tech enterprises.

The third is to gather global institutional investors. By seizing the opportunities that come from the opening of financial markets and product innovation, Pudong is to attract world renowned institutional investor capital

and projects, as well as supporting the upgrade of existing investors.

The fourth is to push forward industrial digitalization. It is to use modern information technology to upgrade the manufacturing and service industries from all perspectives, driving enterprises to accelerate digital and intelligent transformation.

The fifth is to attract world famous consumer brands. Pudong is to lure well-known international and domestic commercial entities and consumer brands so that people can buy anything from all over the world in Pudong, while selling their goods overseas.

The sixth is to gather international economic organizations. Pudong is to attract and cultivate international commerce, industry associations, trade associations and other high-level international economic organizations related with Pudong's functional advantages and industrial characteristics, actively participate in global economic governance and expand international economic cooperation.

Third, Pudong is to provide solid legal support. The guideline requests Pudong to have a legal system which is compatible to its highly trial-based and autonomous nature. The standing committee of the National People's Congress has authorized the Shanghai People's Congress and its standing committee to tailor-make laws for Pudong. Based on its actual needs for reform and innovation, Pudong will actively cooperate with the standing committee of the SPC to make flexible provisions to laws, regulations and rules. In legislation areas where no national laws are applicable, administrative measures for the Pudong New Area can be drafted to make sure pilot programs can be carried out.

Pudong's development in the past 30 years was realized during China's historical process of achieving the first centennial goal, while its development in the next 30 years fits into China's second centennial endeavor. From an openly development to a higher-level reform and opening-up, from a pioneer to a leader, Pudong is facing new missions and higher expectations. It will seize the opportunity and forge ahead with the goal of becoming a model of

socialist modernization.

A major task for Pudong in the foreseeable future is to implement the spirit of the speech by Xi and the central government's guideline. Pudong has released implementation measures to carry out the task from four aspects.

First, Pudong will push forward a series of major reform and opening-up projects. It will work out detailed plans with related departments, clarify the reform path and ensure these projects can be carried out as soon as possible. Take the "one integrated license" program as an example. After the program is expanded to all 31 sectors, more measures aimed at cutting red tape will be launched. Pudong will combine the application processes of business licenses and industry licenses into one. Enterprises can submit their applications and other materials at one government outlet, and finish matters related to enterprise registration and operation at one time, which will facilitate easier business registration.

Second, Pudong will work out major supporting policies. The central government has tailor-made policies specifically for Pudong in tax, finance, talent recruitment and other areas. Pudong will study and release implementational measures and supporting regulations so that these preferential policies can be implemented and the markets and companies can benefit as soon as possible. For example, in regards to talent attraction, key efforts will be made in facilitating the relocation of personnel to the city, as well as entrepreneurship. A handful of innovative measures will be taken in areas including further preferential permanent residency, gradually loosening restrictions on the employment of foreign talents in professional fields and strengthening the function of the city as an international talent hub.

Third, Pudong will build large functional platforms. In the area of technological innovation, the key task is to push forward the operation of high-level research institutions such as the Tsung-Dao Lee Institute and the Zhangjiang Institute for Advanced Study. The construction of scientific innovation bases, including the Yangtze River Delta National Technology Innovation Center and Shanghai Clinical Research Center, is underway. In

terms of finance, the major task is to promote heavyweight projects such as the international financial asset trading platform, the national commodity warehouse receipt registration center and the private equity and venture capital equity share transfer platform. In terms of data, the focus is to actively promote the establishment of a data exchange and explore the establishment of a classified, comprehensive big data transaction mechanism.

Fourth, Pudong will launch dozens of key construction projects. Pudong will increase its investment in building high-quality, green and smart communities, enhance its soft power and focus on being people-oriented. Pudong will speed up constructions in Zhangjiang Science City, the Inner Ring Road, waterfront areas and the transport hub to showcase the features of a modern city. In Zhangjiang Science City, half of the second-round projects will complete construction in 2021, while two-thirds of third-round projects will kick off. In 2021, 164 projects began along the Middle Ring Road in Pudong, with overall total investment of 246 billion yuan — 28 billion yuan of that was utilized in the year. The southern extension of the riverfront area will be sped up. A transport hub in Pudong will see integrated development with nearby regions to provide complex and comprehensive urban functions. In 2021, the construction of the hub's core area will begin. More financial resources will be used to increase the protection of people's livelihoods. The community-based service system which allows access to basic services within 15 minutes' walk will be strengthened in 2021. Eighteen projects and 35 items in 10 categories related to people's daily lives will be carried forward. Twenty-five new schools and a batch of city-level comprehensive hospitals will be built. The construction of four out of seven large nursing homes will be completed. The east branch of Shanghai Library, Pudong Football Stadium and Pudong Youth Activity Center will open to the public. The landscape construction along waterways in Lujiazui and former Expo site will be strengthened. The northern section of Expo Culture Park and the second phase of Binjiang Forest Park will open at the end of the year. Through these projects, people's lives will be significantly improved.

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