

2023

SHANGHAI
BASIC
FACTS

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



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SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Shanghai Basic Facts 2023

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SHANGHAI LET'S MEET



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

SHANGHAI

Located at the estuary of the Yangtze River in eastern China and facing the Pacific Ocean, Shanghai - along with neighboring Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Anhui provinces - forms one of China's most robust, open and innovative regions: the Yangtze River Delta. Sprawling across an area of over 6,340.5 square kilometers and divided into 16 districts, Shanghai had a population of 24.7589 million by the end of 2022, with a GDP per capita of 179,900 yuan. The average life expectancy was among the world's highest: 83.18 years of age.

Shanghai is China's largest international economic center and an important international financial center. During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai has essentially completed the construction of an international economic center, and the real economy has continuously improved. Shanghai's GDP has crossed two major milestones of 3 trillion yuan and 4 trillion yuan, reaching 4.47 trillion yuan in 2022, with the total scale at sixth place globally among cities. The total trading volume in Shanghai's financial market reached 2,932.98 trillion yuan in 2022. The Shanghai Futures Exchange has become one of the world's three major copper pricing centers. After the successful listing of crude oil futures, Shanghai has become the third-largest crude oil futures market in the world after New York and London. The trading volume of gold spot contracts on the Shanghai Gold Exchange has consistently ranked first in the world for many years, and the exchange has launched the world's first renminbi-denominated Shanghai Gold Benchmark Price. Key projects such as the International Financial Asset Trading Platform and the state-level precious metal trading vault are steadily moving forward. Preparations have been made for the construction of the National Green Finance Reform and Innovation Pilot Zone and the National Financial Technology Development Research Center. The effects of the Shanghai Stock Exchange's Science and Technology Innovation Board (STAR Market) and the registration-based IPO system are continuously

enhanced. Shanghai companies that are listed on the STAR Market ranked first in terms of the amount of funds raised and total market capitalization.

The capacity and core competitiveness of Shanghai's role as an international trade and consumption center are being elevated continuously. Shanghai is picking up speed in building a more open-economic mechanism. In 2022, Shanghai ports' total trading volume maintained the highest in the world. Import and export and actual utilization of foreign investment have set historic records. Shanghai has successfully held the China International Import Expo for five consecutive years, with exhibitors from 145 countries, regions and international organizations participating in the fifth Expo. Shanghai introduced a slew of measures to boost and attract foreign investment in order to further promote the high-quality development of foreign trade and foreign investment. China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone completed the construction of the Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility Phase II beamline station and launched a number of key projects such as the Jiao Tong University Zhangjiang Science Park and Zhangjiang Institute of Mathematics in 2022, the 10th anniversary of the FTZ. Since Lingang Special Area was added into the FTZ, the industrial added values of large-scale enterprises and the overall fixed asset investment have increased annually by an average of 40.2% and 43%, respectively. Shanghai has taken the lead to become an international consumption center, building two international consumption clusters in the east and west. 2022 also saw overall growth in foreign trade and investment. A total of 1,073 "first stores" opened in the city, including 133 first China or mainland ones. Shanghai's retail sales amounted to 1.64 trillion yuan, ranking first in the country for six consecutive years. As of May 2023, Shanghai has over 8,530 coffee shops, the top among cities worldwide.

Shanghai is an important global shipping center and its function as an open hub is continuously improving. Shanghai has implemented the RECP agreement and accelerated the construction of the Waigaoqiao and Hongqiao national import trade promotion and innovation demonstration

zones. Shanghai has actively promoted the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative. The service center for the Belt and Road Initiative operates efficiently. The frequency of "Shanghai Express," Shanghai's first China-Europe freight train, continues to increase. The Asia-Pacific Model E-Port Network has been expanded to 24 member ports. In 2022, the total import and export value of goods in Shanghai Customs District reached 7.715232 trillion yuan, while the container throughput of Shanghai Port reached 47.303 million TEUs, ranking first in the world for 13 consecutive years.

Significant progress has been made in the construction of Shanghai's international science and technology innovation center, with major achievements constantly emerging. The proportion of R&D expenditure to the GDP has increased from 3.19% in 2012 to around 4.2% in 2022, reaching the level of developed countries. In the Global Innovation Index 2022, Shanghai and Suzhou were merged for first time into a technology cluster, and the overall ranking rose to sixth place. World Laureates Forum, which has been held in Shanghai for five years in a row, initiated WLA Prize, the first international science and technology award presented globally.

Shanghai is developing to be an internationally influential digital city, strengthening the foundational support for urban digital transformation. At present, the proportion of the added value of Shanghai's core digital economy industries to the city's GDP leads the country, and its digital life service index ranks first in the country. In August 2022, the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Informatization officially published *Shanghai: The Global Digital Metropolis 2035*, proposing that by 2035, Shanghai will become the world's most attractive, influential, and competitive gathering place for digital talent, data elements, and innovative technologies.

Shanghai is one of the country's most international hubs: A total of 902 regional headquarters of multinational enterprises and 536 foreign-invested R&D centers had been established here as of February 2023. There were 71 overseas news agencies by the end of 2022. Shanghai not only attracted

the highest number of overseas professionals, but also the highest caliber. Shanghai has issued some 380,000 work permits to foreigners, 19% of whom were high-end professionals. It has been credited as one of the most attractive Chinese cities for foreign professionals for 12 years running.

Shanghai is also a world-renowned cultural metropolis and international travel destination. The city had 20 public libraries and 159 museums by the end of 2022. In 2022, Shanghai hosted a total of 46 major international and domestic sports events, as well as successfully organized significant cultural activities such as the 33rd Shanghai Tourism Festival and the 10th Citizens Art Festival.

The World Expo was held in Shanghai in 2010 and released the “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. The UN-Habitat announced the establishment of the “Shanghai Global Award for Sustainable Development in Cities” on March 30, 2022.

Shanghai is exploring ways to better manage the megacity and increasingly digitizing government affairs, with 3,600 service items available in 2022 and a daily average of over 290,000 cases processed online. The city’s transport system is getting more efficient, and the total length of the Metro network has reached 831 kilometers, the longest in the world. Shanghai has a complete education and public health system. By the end of 2022, Shanghai had 64 higher-education institutions, 888 secondary schools and 671 primary schools, as well as 6,421 medical facilities which handled 232 million patient visits. Shanghai pays great attention to environmental protection, investing as much as 2.3% of its GDP in the cause. Shanghai has formulated carbon neutrality and carbon peaking plans, and a national carbon emissions trading market has started online trading in Shanghai.

Shanghai has drafted and put into action measures to build Pudong New Area into a vanguard of China’s socialist modernization to promote higher-level reform and opening-up in the area. Furthermore, Shanghai is

also driving the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region to a new level, promoting collaborative innovation in science and industry throughout the region, strengthening R&D capabilities, optimizing the distribution of innovative industries, and working together to create a world-class industry cluster. In February 2023, *the Overall Plan for the Land Use and Spatial Development of the Yangtze River Delta Integrated Ecological and Green Development Demonstration Zone (2021-2035)* was approved by the State Council, aiming to jointly build a beautiful and green Yangtze River Delta, and promote the protection of the water, air, and soil environment while putting great efforts into the protection of the Yangtze River.

Shanghai is to enhance its urban soft power to match its ambition to become a socialistic metropolis with global influence. In the future, Shanghai will promote its spirit of “Collective Wisdom, Lofty Aspirations, Far-seeing Intelligence, and Modesty and Harmony,” showcase its character of “Open, Innovation and Tolerance,” focus on high-quality development, accelerate the construction of Chinese-style modernization, and turn itself into an international economic, financial, trade, shipping, and science and technology innovation center, as well as a global digital city with great influence. The goal is for Shanghai to become an innovative, humanistic and eco-friendly modern socialist metropolis with global influence.

History

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 is widely considered 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 the scientific development of a megacity. In 2022, with the basic establishment of an international hub of economy, finance, trade, and shipping, Shanghai has built a framework for a globally influential science and technology innovation center. The city is now resolutely advancing toward becoming a modern socialist megalopolis with a worldwide impact.

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. Shanghai has a mild and humid climate. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with its summer and winter. In 2022, the total precipitation was 1,071.9 millimeters.

At the end of 2022, the city had a total area of 6,340.5 square kilometers (0.06% of China’s total territory), comprising 16 districts, 107 sub-district committees, 106 towns, and two townships.



Shanghai’s City Emblem



The City Flower — White Magnolia

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International
Economic Center

国际经济中心





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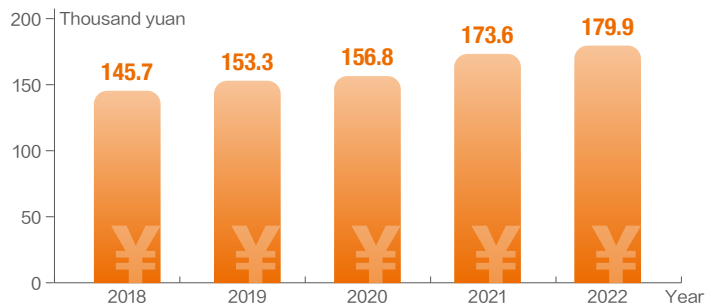
As China's largest economic center, Shanghai contributed nearly 3.7% of China's overall GDP despite taking up only 0.06% of the nation's total land area. The value of imports and exports passing through the Shanghai Customs District accounted for 18.3% of the nation's total. During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai was almost turned into an international economic center, with its capacity for the real economy rising continuously. Shanghai's GDP surpassed two major milestones of 3 trillion yuan and 4 trillion yuan, reaching 4.47 trillion yuan in 2022, with the total scale ranking sixth place among cities globally. Aiming to achieve high-quality development, high-quality life and governance efficiency, Shanghai will strengthen its core functions, actively cultivate new industries, businesses and modes, integrate industries, optimize the entrepreneurial environment, stimulate the vitality of market players and accelerate the pace of building an updated version of an international economic center.

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 launched reform and opening up, Shanghai's GDP exceeded 1 trillion yuan in 2006. Shanghai has transformed and developed, with its comprehensive economic strength continuing to improve. In 2012, Shanghai's GDP hit 2 trillion yuan, and then 3 trillion yuan in 2017. Shanghai recorded a GDP of over 4 trillion yuan in 2021. 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 2022, it had grown to around US\$26,700, the level of a high-income country according to the World Bank's standard.

Shanghai's GDP per capita in the past 5 years



Economic Development

In 2022, despite facing multiple unprecedented challenges including the complex domestic and international economic environment, and the impact of the pandemic, Shanghai's new economic drivers continued to strengthen. It achieved a regional GDP of 4.46528 trillion yuan.

One Day in Shanghai

GDP (Billion yuan)

GDP 12.234

2.084

Local budget revenue
(Billion yuan)

45.074

Commodity sales
(Billion yuan)

4.505

Retail sales of consumer goods
(Billion yuan)

21.138

Imports and exports via
Shanghai Customs
(Billion yuan)



65.6329

Actual amount of foreign
direct investment
(Million US dollars)



2.0062

Cargo handled
via local ports
(Million tons)



79,200

Passenger volume at airports
(passenger trips)



8.5296

Public transport passenger volume
(Million rides)



478.2329

Power consumption
(Million kwh)



Percentage of Shanghai's major economic indices in the country's total (2022)

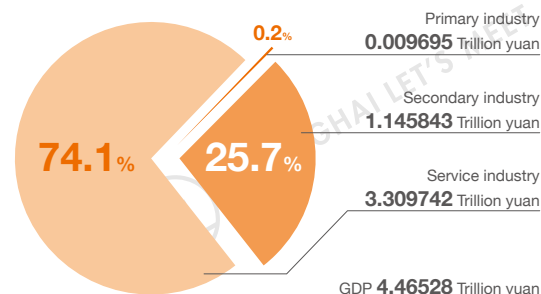
Indices	Unit	National	Shanghai	Shanghai's percentage (%)
GDP	Trillion yuan	121.0207	4.46528	3.7
Added value of service industry	Trillion yuan	63.8698	3.309742	5.2
Local government's general public budget revenue	Trillion yuan	20.3703	0.760819	3.7
Retail sales of consumer goods	Trillion yuan	43.9733	1.644214	3.7
Imports and exports	Trillion yuan	42.0678	7.715232	18.3
Actual foreign investment	Billion US dollars	189.1	23.956	12.7
Throughput of international standard containers	Million TEUs	295.87	47.303	16.0
Technical contract transaction volume	Billion yuan	4,779.1	400.351	8.4

Fiscal Income

Shanghai's steady economic growth boosted the city's fiscal revenue. It stood at only 16.922 billion yuan in 1978. In 2022, Shanghai's local budget revenue amounted to 760.819 billion yuan, almost 45 times that of 1978.

Economic Structure

In terms of demand structure, consumption showed an increase, while investment and exports logged decreases. In 2022, the total retail sales of consumer goods dropped 9.1% compared to the previous year, with sports/entertainment and grain/oil/food retail sales increasing by 4.7% and 3.2%, respectively. Fixed asset investment went down by 1%, with investment in information transmission, software and information technology services climbing by 22.7%. The total export volume rose by 9%, with the proportion



of high-tech products reaching 36.4%, and the proportion of exports from private enterprises growing to 36.1%.

Rural Reforms

In 2022, Shanghai's agricultural sector recorded an added value of 10.489 billion yuan, going down by an annual 4.7%, calculated in comparable prices. The city's total agricultural output value reached 26.593 billion yuan in the year with an annual drop of 5.0%, including 14.469 billion yuan from the crop farming sector, down 4.7%; 687 million yuan from forestry, down 26.1%; 4.511 billion yuan from the animal husbandry sector, up 1.0%; and 5.125 billion yuan from the fisheries sector, up 2.0%.

Deepen Rural Reforms

Aiming to achieve the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, Shanghai has comprehensively deepened rural reform. By implementing the strictest farmland protection system, deepening the reform of rural collective property rights system, broadening rural employment channels, increasing farmers' income, and optimizing the urban-rural spatial system, Shanghai is to promote the establishment of a work mechanism for rural revitalization in the Yangtze River Delta region and accelerating the digital transformation of rural areas.

In 2022, the city increased the area of high-standard farmland by 2,200 hectares, had 2,538 specialized farmers' cooperatives, 190 leading agricultural enterprises and 3,781 household farms recognized by the agricultural and rural authorities. Shanghai has vigorously developed branded agricultural products. As of the end of 2022, the city had 987 green food enterprises and 1,902 green products, with a total yield of 1.2483 million tons. A total of 30.9% of agricultural output was certified as green food. There were 16 agricultural products with Geographical Indications.

Rural Revitalization Strategy

In recent years, Shanghai has actively implemented the rural revitalization strategy, promoted comprehensive agriculture upgrades, achieved overall progress in rural areas, promoted the full development of farmers, accelerated the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and achieved results in the construction of "Beautiful Homes," "Green Countryside," and "Happy Parks." Shanghai has built 112 demonstration villages for rural revitalization and improved the living environment for all 1,500 administrative



villages. The task of maintaining 300,000 mu of standardized vegetable fields has been finished. It has built a core base for 50,000 mu of green leafy vegetables, and is fully committed to building 13 leading areas of green countryside. Assistance was provided to 559 economically weak villages, as well as 65,000 households and 102,000 people living in difficult conditions, and over 2,500 model rural neighborhoods were established.

Industrial Economy

Shanghai's industrial enterprises realized an industrial added value of 1.079454 trillion yuan in 2022, down by an annual 1.5% based on comparable prices. Industrial output from major enterprises reached 4.047368 trillion yuan, down 1.1% on year.

Strategic Emerging Industries

In 2022, the industrial output from emerging strategic industries such as new energy, high-end equipment, biotechnology, new-generation information technology, new material, new energy vehicles, energy conservation and digital innovation totaled 1.740686 trillion yuan, up a yearly 5.8% and accounting for 43% of the city's industrial output from major enterprises. New energy vehicles and biotechnology were up 56.9% and 5.9%, respectively.

In 2022, 99.6% of the products made by large-scale industrial enterprises in Shanghai were sold. Production of energy-related, some emerging and high-tech products has grown relatively rapidly. The production capacity of power generators (power equipment) has reached 26.1808 million kilowatts, up 70.3% from the previous year. New energy vehicles reached 988,600 units, up 56.5%. Power plant turbines reached 17.356 million kilowatts, up 40.6%. There were 32.0399 million smartphones produced, up 10.8%. In addition, 76,700 industrial robots were produced, up 7.1%.

Digital Economy

In July 2022, Shanghai released its “14th Five-Year Plan” for the development of its digital economy. The plan demands the deep integration of digital technology and the real economy. To achieve this, work methods include the scientific analysis of technology prospects, entrepreneurial discovery of market demand, validation of value through the market, and government creation of a development environment. The plan requires accelerating the digitization of industries and the industrialization of digital technologies, fostering new technologies, new business models, and new formats, elevating the digital consumption level and building a world-class digital industry cluster, in order to provide essential support for Shanghai’s comprehensive promotion of urban digital transformation, efficient coordination of epidemic prevention and control, and economic and social development, therefore turning the city into an international digital metropolis with global influence.

The added value of the core industry of Shanghai’s digital economy exceeded 550 billion yuan in 2022. The output of the electronic information manufacturing industry hit 574.6 billion yuan, a yearly rise of 1.7%. The revenue of the software and information technology services reached 1,423.8 billion yuan, up 8.7% year on year. Shanghai has carried out a plan of promoting industrial Internet innovation and upgrading to boost its economy and has nurtured the first batch of 10 manufacturing companies that lead in digital transformation. Shanghai has also paid attention to the construction of smart factories, building 100 city-level smart factories, three state-level benchmark factories and eight state-level model factories, in industries such as automobile manufacturing, high-end equipment and biomedicine. Shanghai has also rolled out pilot programs of fin-tech innovation in capital market. It took a leading position in the application of digital yuan. More than 1,000 data items have been available online as Shanghai increasingly applied big data technology in financial management and credit disbursement

surpassed 380 billion yuan.

Service Economy

In 2022, driven by fast growth in information transmission, software and information technology and finance industry, the added value of the service industry — the primary driving force of economic stability — gained 0.3% compared to the previous year. Emerging service industries developed swiftly. Revenues of major companies in the areas of information transmission, software and information technology services, as well as scientific research and technological services, gained 7.9% and 5.9%, respectively.

Private Economy

In 2022, the added value of Shanghai’s private economy was 1.208282 trillion yuan, down 4.7% compared to the previous year. The proportion of the added value of the private economy to the city’s GDP was 27.1%.

Industrial output from major private enterprises reached 916.55 billion yuan in 2022. The business income from major private industrial enterprises hit 1.062775 trillion yuan with a yearly increase of 0.8%. Industrial profits of major private enterprises were 71.865 billion yuan, down 5.0%. The fixed-asset investment by the private sector dropped by 5.9% year on year. Retail sales of consumer goods from private enterprises were 473.992 billion yuan, sliding 10.0% annually, and accounting for 28.8% of the city’s total retail sales, 1.5 percentage points lower than that of a year ago.

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 2022, a total of 4,352 foreign-invested companies were set up, with a total contract value of US\$40.226 billion, among which US\$23.956 billion was realized. As of February 2023, enterprises from 192 countries and regions had invested in Shanghai. A total of 902 multinational companies had set up regional headquarters in Shanghai, and 536 overseas-funded R&D centers had been established in the city. During the year, 60 regional headquarters of multinational companies and 25 foreign R&D centers have been newly established.

Improved Business Environment

Since 2018, Shanghai has implemented six rounds of action plans to improve the business environment, forming a number of innovative experiences in areas such as license processing, project approval, and enterprise deregistration, which have been replicated and promoted throughout the country, helping China's business environment to rise significantly in international standings. At the beginning of 2023, Shanghai introduced version 6.0 of its business environment reform plan, actively launching a reform to align with the World Bank's new assessment system for the business environment. The vitality of market entities has continued to be stimulated, with the number of newly established market entities in the past five years increasing by 50% compared to the previous five years. The number of enterprises per thousand people ranks first in the country.

Shanghai has optimized approval, management, and service processes for the entire spectrum of fields, further cut red tape in land use, streamlined surveying and mapping for engineering and construction projects, simplified the completion acceptance procedures of construction projects, and enhanced the transparency of intermediate service management. Some 414,600 new business entities were set up in 2022, bringing the total to 3.2839 million with a yearly rise of 2.8%.

Special Topic International Digital City

In October 2021, Shanghai announced the 14th Five-Year Plan of its digital transformation. One overall goal is to achieve significant results in promoting the digital transformation of the city by 2025, making Shanghai a top domestic and internationally leading digital benchmark city and forming the basic framework for the construction of the world's leading digital city by 2035.

Shanghai will strengthen the foundation for transformation, improve the urban AIoT (Artificial Intelligence of Things) infrastructure, build a city data hub system, create a city-based technology empowerment platform, and accelerate the construction of "digital twins" of physical objects and systems. The city will leverage the digital transformation of the economy to facilitate high-quality development, achieving high-efficiency governance by digitizing management, and creating high-quality lifestyles through digital transformation. In July 2022, Shanghai announced its "14th Five-Year Plan" for digital economic development, setting the target for Shanghai to maintain



a leading position in China's digital economic development by the end of 2025, with an added value of 3 trillion yuan, accounting for over 60% of the city's GDP, and the added value of core digital economic sectors contributing to around 15% of the city's GDP. The proportion of digital transformation in major manufacturing enterprises is expected to reach around 80%. Shanghai aims to attract and cultivate over 100 leading and high-growth digital economy enterprises and to have more than 10,000 new emerging digital economy enterprises established each year.

In the past few years, Shanghai's urban digital transformation work has yielded a number of important achievements. Shanghai has built a gigabit 5G network and offered an optical fiber service. It has constructed online new economy ecological parks and cultivated four national benchmark intelligent factories, eight national intelligent manufacturing demonstration factories, and 30 industrial Internet platforms. It is steadily advancing pilot



programs such as the digital yuan and financial technology innovation in the capital market. Since its establishment on November 25, 2021, the Shanghai Data Exchange has witnessed increasingly active trading days, continuous innovation in its data infrastructure system, and the accelerated development of the data-driven business ecosystem. As of the end of May 2023, a total of 1,245 data products have been listed, with a transaction volume exceeding 340 million yuan. Among them, the transaction volume for the period from January to May reached 230 million yuan, surpassing that for the entire year of 2022 and showing a continued accelerating trend. In the digital transformation of daily life, Shanghai has developed 25 key scenarios in various aspects of life, including convenient medical services, one-stop services for the elderly, and Mobility as a Service (MaaS) for transportation. These digital life scenarios have made Shanghai the first Chinese city to win the World Smart City Award.

Shanghai is accelerating breakthroughs in "hardcore" digital technology. This includes empowering key areas such as cross-border trade, industrial Internet, supply chain finance, and regional credit reporting through the application of advanced digital technologies. Shanghai is also promoting the innovation and development of general artificial intelligence (AI) models. Local AI companies have released language models and AIGC product-level applications, the open-source conversational language model MOSS has been launched, and enterprises have been encouraged to actively pursue large model research and development as well as vertical application deployment. Furthermore, Shanghai is fostering the growth of its core digital economy industry and optimizing the development environment for AI. The city has introduced regulations to promote the development of the AI industry to support its growth. Shanghai AI Laboratory released an open-source platform system called OpenXLab. In 2022, the AI industry in Shanghai achieved a scale exceeding 380 billion yuan.

Deepen the construction of two networks

Shanghai's one-stop government service outlet has been widely promoted. A total of 3,600 items of government affairs can be handled online, including 2,934 items whose whole process can be handled online. The outlet had 78.84 million real-name users and over 3.01 million corporate users. It handled some 290,000 items of affairs daily. Among all government affairs handled in 2022, 84% were processed online. A total of 30 electronic licenses are shared online and recognized among the three provinces and a municipality in the Yangtze River Delta region and 140 items of government affairs can be processed across different regions. A digital platform managing the city's daily operation has been built.

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. In 2022, the "Suishenban Citizen Cloud" continuously underwent age-friendly (elderly-specific) and accessibility service transformations, creating a new medical service system in Shanghai. The platform has been integrated with 25 hospitals, launched the application service of "Internet Hospitals," and introduced online application for guaranteed rental housing, among other initiatives.

E-government

An e-government network that covers government at all levels has been established. In 2022, the average daily homepage traffic of all government websites reached 1.186 million. The website of the Shanghai Municipal Government (www.shanghai.gov.cn) has five main areas, namely "Home," "News," "Government," "Business," and "Encyclopedia," plus 107 sub-categories. The homepage of the website had 19.061 million visits in 2022, with a total of 275 million page views throughout the year.

Citizen Service Hotline

Kicking off on October 8, 2012, the Shanghai public service hotline (12345) is a non-emergency 24-hour government hotline that takes requests from citizens via telephone calls, mobile phone apps and WeChat mini program. In 2022, the hotline continued to merge into the city's digital governance network, serving as the chief customer service staffer of the government, offering consultation service, taking citizens' complaints, helping to fight the pandemic and improve the city's business environment. In 2022, the hotline received 11.44 million requests with a yearly rise of 43.62%. Of 10.066 million calls, 90.45% were answered. Some 1.987 million requests were submitted through multimedia channels. A total of 4.695 million requests were transferred to relevant government departments, 87.3% of which have been solved. Some 97.4% of the service's users were satisfied with the answers they received right away, while 85.89% were pleased with the outcome after their requests were forwarded to other government departments.



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SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Shanghai is the birthplace of China's modern finance industry. The goal of becoming an international financial center was set as a national strategy in 1992. In 2020, Shanghai basically has built an international financial center that is in line with China's economic strength and the international status of the RMB. In recent years, Shanghai's role as an international financial center has made significant progress in serving the country's economic and social development, as well as the financial reform and opening-up process, and its level of internationalization continues to improve. The 14th Five-Year Plan proposes that "by 2025, Shanghai will significantly improve its standatd of international financial center, further highlight its role in serving the high-quality development of the national economy, consolidate its position as a center for RMB financial asset allocation and risk management, significantly enhance its global resource allocation function, and lay a solid foundation for the construction of a globally influential international financial center by 2035."

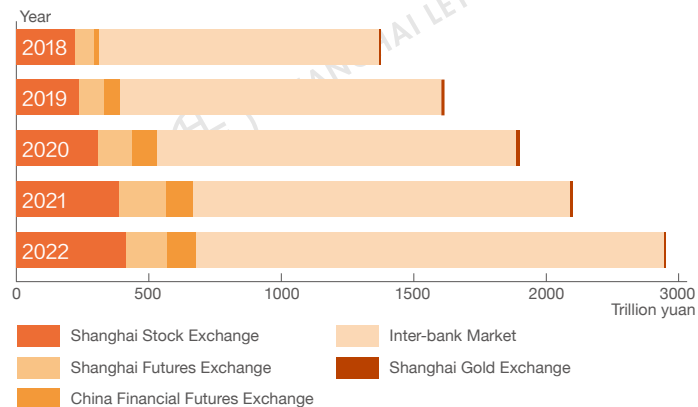
The total trade volume in Shanghai's financial market reached 2,932.98 trillion yuan in 2022, among which the Shanghai Futures Exchange has become one of the world's three major copper pricing centers. After the successful listing of crude oil futures, Shanghai has become the third-largest market of that kind in the world following New York and London. The

trading volume of gold spot contracts on the Shanghai Gold Exchange has consistently ranked first in the world for many years, and the Exchange has launched the world's first renminbi-denominated Shanghai Gold Benchmark Price. Shanghai continues to promote the high-quality development of the international financial center. Key projects such as the International Financial Asset Trading Platform and the state-level precious metal trading vault are steadily moving forward. Preparations have been made for the construction of the National Green Finance Reform and Innovation Pilot Zone and the National Financial Technology Development Research Center. The effects of the Shanghai Stock Exchange's Science and Technology Innovation Board (the STAR Market) and the registration-based IPO system are continuously expanding. Shanghai companies that are listed on the STAR Market ranked first in terms of the amount of funds raised and total market capitalization.

Financial Industry

In 2022, the sector realized an added value of 862.631 billion yuan, up 5.2% over the previous year. The trade value of Shanghai's financial market reached 2,932.98 trillion yuan, up 16.8% from the previous years. The total turnover of the Shanghai Stock Exchange amounted to 496.09 trillion yuan, rising 7.6% from the year before. The turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange was 181.30 trillion yuan, a yearly slump of 15.5%. The trade volume of the China Financial Futures Exchange hit 133.04 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 12.6%. The inter-bank market's turnover was 2,114.04 trillion yuan, a gain of 23.8% year on year. Shanghai Gold Exchange traded a total of 8.52 trillion yuan, down 17.0%. Deposits and loans continued to increase. By the end of 2022, deposits of local and foreign currencies at domestic or foreign financial institutions in Shanghai reached 19.229306 trillion yuan, 1.646321 trillion yuan more compared with the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans amounted to 10.313891 trillion yuan, a yearly increase of 710.678 billion yuan. In 2022, the city's premium

Trading volume of Shanghai's financial markets over the past 5 years



revenue totaled 209.501 billion yuan, up 6.3% from the previous year. The total insurance indemnity amounted to 65.455 billion yuan, down 11.3%.

Green Finance

Green finance refers to economic activities that support environmental improvement, address climate change, and promote the efficient use of resources. Shanghai regards green finance as an important component in the construction of an international financial center. It is vigorously developing carbon finance, actively promoting the pilot of digital RMB, and formulating implementation plans and guidelines to achieve peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. By 2025, the city aims to establish a carbon trading, pricing, and innovation center with international influence, and essentially establish its position as an international hub for green finance.

In July 2021, after 10 years of piloting, the national carbon emissions trading market went online and started operation, with the trading center located in Shanghai. In 2022, the national carbon market's total volume of

spot trading transactions amounted to 50.8895 million tons, with a turnover of 2.814 billion yuan. The cumulative volume of Carbon Emission Allowances (CEA) transactions in the national carbon market exceeded 230 million tons, with a turnover surpassing 10 billion yuan.

In October 2020, Shanghai was included among digital RMB pilot regions. On January 5, 2021, the first balance-showing wallet card payment mode detached from cell phones was realized in the staff cafeteria of Tongren Hospital affiliated with the Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine. In June 2021, Shanghai launched a new round of digital RMB pilot activities, issuing 350,000 digital RMB red packets, each worth 55 yuan. At the same time, Nanjing Road was set as a key pilot block for digital RMB with all key merchants accepting digital RMB payment. By January 5, 2022, Shanghai residents had been able to choose digital RMB payment when ordering take-out, expanding the scope of digital RMB daily scenarios.

Shanghai is actively implementing its “Dual Carbon” goals: Peak Carbon Emission refers to the point where carbon dioxide emissions reach their maximum, after which they will gradually decrease. Carbon Neutrality means that companies, groups, or individuals calculate the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced directly or indirectly within a certain



time period, and use tree planting, energy saving, and emission reduction efforts to offset their own carbon dioxide emissions, achieving zero emissions of carbon dioxide. In 2022, Shanghai actively promoted action plans for achieving peak carbon emissions in key areas and industries. It accelerated the construction of offshore wind power and added 300,000 kW of new photovoltaic installed capacity. Additionally, it eliminated 500 backward production projects, promoted energy-saving technology improvement for 500 key energy-consuming enterprises, and added 50 green manufacturing companies. The city also developed energy-saving and low-carbon buildings, implemented energy-saving renovations for 4 million square meters of public buildings, and added 3,000 new energy buses.

Pilot Zones for Sci-Tech Finance Reforms

In November 2022, China announced a framework plan to build more pilot zones for sci-tech finance reforms in Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Hefei and Jiaxing, advancing reforms in sci-tech finance in these areas while increasing financial support for innovation. The overall plan focuses on financial support to build a collaborative innovation system in the Yangtze River Delta, and accelerate the construction of a wide-ranging, multi-level, fully-covered, and sustainable service system for sci-tech finance. The plan proposes 19 specific measures in seven aspects, including improving the organizational system of financial institutions for innovation, promoting financial products innovation, and utilizing the multi-level capital market system.

The plan proposes turning the pilot areas for sci-tech finance reforms in Shanghai and four other cities into a demonstrative zone for cooperation, an innovation hub for financial products and services, a leading area for piloting reforms and policies, a model area for financial ecological construction, and a leading area for the deep integration of industry and city within about five years.



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SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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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 consolidated its status as a hub of global trade, exerted further influence, expanded trade functions and moved trade business to ascend the value chain. Trade center capacity has significantly increased.

In 2022, Shanghai's total export and import volume hit 7.715232 trillion yuan, up a yearly 1.9%, and continued to rank first in the world. The import and export volume of service trade reached US\$241.04 billion, among the world's highest. The total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to 1.64 trillion yuan, ranking first among major cities. There were an additional 1,073 new stores opened, maintaining the leading position in terms of quality and quantity among domestic cities.

In recent years, Shanghai has promoted the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative. It has established friendly relations with 91 provinces, states, and cities from 59 countries. The service center for the Belt and Road Initiative operates efficiently. The frequency of the China-Europe freight train continues to increase. Leveraging its advantage as a hub for seaports, airports, and digital infrastructure, Shanghai has

promoted the construction of the maritime, air and digital Silk Road. It has also continuously increased the scales of two-way investment and trade. The number of the city's overseas investment projects and the investment amount from Chinese companies have ranked among the top in the country. Utilizing its advantages as an international financial center, Shanghai has increased funding and financing services and attracted dozens of foreign-funded banks, branches, and representative offices from foreign countries to establish their presence in the city. The cross-border payment system for renminbi (CIPS) covers nearly 50 countries.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-2025), 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.

International Consumption Center

In 2022, Shanghai's total retail sales of consumer goods continued to rank first among major cities in China. As a benchmark city for the "first store economy," Shanghai introduced a total of 1,073 first stores (including flagship stores and concept stores) throughout the year, maintaining its leading position in terms of both quantity and quality among cities in China. Among them were 12 global or Asian first stores, 133 first stores in China, and 915 first stores in Shanghai. According to a wide-ranging evaluation by a third party, Shanghai's comprehensive strength in the nighttime economy ranks first in the country. A guideline for Shanghai's nighttime economy (2022-2025) has been officially issued.

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

In 2022, the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Shanghai FTZ) implemented the central government's guideline to build Pudong into a pioneer of higher-level reform and opening-up and a vanguard in China's socialist modernization, and made progress in pioneering reforms, leading openness, and integrated innovation efforts, further exerting the zone's leading role in Shanghai and the country.

Technological innovation has become a major propeller boosting the FTZ's development. The Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility Phase II beamline station has almost been completed, and the soft X-ray free-electron laser user facility has opened. A number of key projects such as the Shanghai Jiao Tong University Zhangjiang Science Park and the Zhangjiang Institute of Mathematics have been launched and put into operation. The C919 jetliner was delivered. It began commercial operations on May 28, 2023. China's only domestically developed and approved four-armed laparoscopic surgical robot was developed in the FTZ, and China's first – and the world's largest – 24,000 TEU ultra-large container ship has been delivered.

Systematic reforms have been carried out with various trials implemented to ease market access. Over 3,200 "one integrated licenses" have been issued to enterprises in 31 industries. More than 10,000 companies have registered their establishment through a registration-based system. Enterprises made over 25,000 registration changes, filings, and voluntary disclosures. Shanghai FTZ pioneered a new mechanism that uses corporate credit information reports instead of administrative compliance certificates, with 291 business credit report applications already processed. The legal framework continues to improve, with nine new regulations issued in fields such as green finance, new R&D institutions, and intelligent connected vehicles, bringing the total to 15 in Pudong New Area. In addition, 12 new management measures have been issued in areas such as

commercial mediation, industrial parks, and existing industrial land, bringing the total to 13.

The new system for an open economy has been further improved. Efforts have been made to encourage foreign investment to set up financial institutions such as wealth management subsidiaries, securities, and futures, and a number of landmark projects such as SPDB Wealth Management, Goldman Sachs ICBC Wealth and others. The Waigaoqiao RCEP Enterprise Service Consulting Station has been officially launched. The Southeast Asia and East Asia branches of the Shanghai Free Trade Zone's "Belt and Road Initiative" Technology Exchange International Cooperation Center have been unveiled. The Shanghai technical barriers to trade public service platform has been launched and started operation. China (Shanghai) International Trade Single Window, an electronic trade clearance system, introduced new functions: the RCEP optimal tariff query system, the online submission system for telex release ocean bill of lading, and the hazardous material importation information filing system.

The global resource allocation function continues to be strengthened. The Shanghai Equity Trusteeship and Exchange Center launched a pilot project for the transfer of private equity and venture investment shares with a total transaction amount of approximately 1.311 billion yuan. The Shanghai Stock Exchange has launched market-making services for the Science and Technology Innovation Board (the STAR Market), with the number of underlying assets rapidly expanding to 83. As of the end of 2022, the number of regulated financial institutions has reached 1,008 with a 2.6% increase from the previous year.

Commercial Circulation

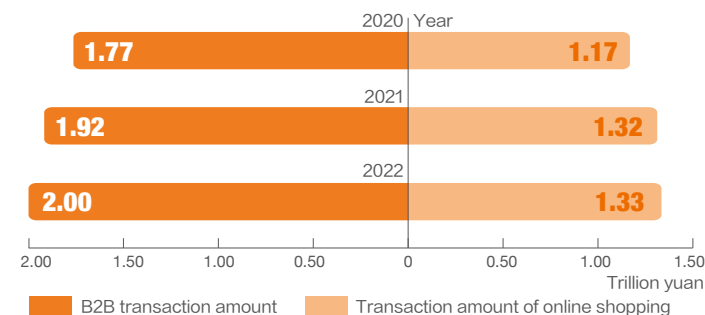
In 2022, Shanghai's commodity sales totaled 16.45 trillion yuan, down 7.1% compared with the previous year. Retail sales revenue slid a yearly 6.8% to 1.26 trillion yuan. Retail sales of consumer products dropped by

9.1% to reach 1.644214 trillion yuan, among which 346.14 billion yuan was through online stores, down 3.9% year on year and accounting for 21.1% of the total.

E-commerce

In 2022, the value of e-commerce transactions amounted to 3.33 trillion yuan, rising 2.7% from the previous year. Among the figures, B2B transactions hit 2 trillion yuan, up 3.7%. Online shopping amounted to 1.33 trillion yuan, climbing 1.3% year on year. Among the online shopping transactions, sales of goods reached 835.98 billion yuan, up 6.8% while that of services hit 497.18 billion yuan, a retreat of 6.8%.

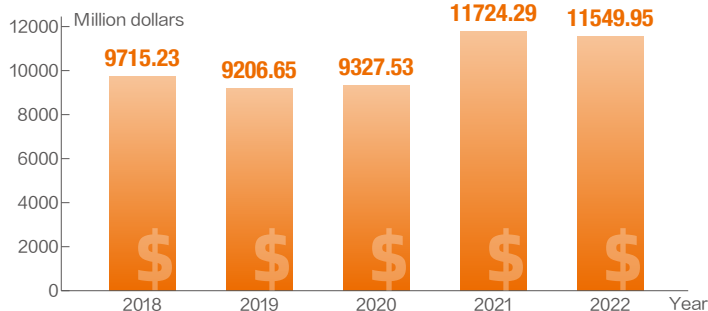
Comparisons of E-commerce transactions in Shanghai in the past 3 years



Port Functions

Shanghai saw a steady rise in its imports and exports. In 2022, Shanghai Port's total import and export volume continued to rank first among global cities, when the total import and export through Shanghai Customs reached 7.715232 trillion yuan, up 1.9% year on year. Among them, imports were 3.162505 trillion yuan, down 1.4% annually while exports rose 4.3% to

Total imports and exports through Shanghai Customs District in the past 5 years



4.552727 trillion yuan. The total import and export of Shanghai companies advanced 3.2% to 4.190275 trillion yuan. Among them, imports were 2.476853 trillion yuan, down 0.5% while exports jumped 9.0% to 1.713421 trillion yuan. Among exports, the percentage of high-tech products was 36.4%.

China-Europe Railway Express “Shanghai Express”

The China-Europe Railway Express, running between China, Europe, and countries along the Belt and Road Initiative countries, is a regular and scheduled international container railway transportation service that operates on a fixed train number, route, schedule, and full journey time. Shanghai launched its first China-Europe freight train on September 28, 2021, from the Minhang Railway Freight Station that fully covered the outbound and inbound routes of the China-Europe, China-Russia, and China-Central Asia lines. The goods were shipped to 14 cities in six countries including Germany, Poland, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. As of July 2022, the China-Europe Railway Express had nine international operation routes. Shanghai has handled 35 China-Europe cargo trains, loaded with 3,438 TEUs of goods with a total weight of 23,600 tons, worth 1.024 billion yuan.

Export Structure

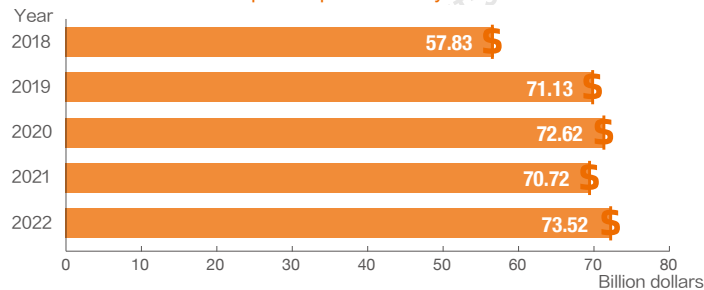
The structure of foreign trade in Shanghai has further improved. In 2022, Shanghai’s general trade exports performed better than processing trade ones, with general trade exports increasing by 17.4% over the previous year while processing trade dropped by 3.0%. Exports of private enterprises outperformed those of foreign companies, rising an annual 29.3% and 3.0%, respectively. As for destinations, exports to the European Union, United States and ASEAN countries stood at the top 3, amounting to 314.668 billion yuan, 314.515 billion yuan, and 211.893 billion yuan, respectively.

China International Import Expo

The China International Import Expo is the world’s first state-level expo featuring imports and has set several records. The first China International Import Expo was held from November 5 to 10, 2018, at the National Exhibition and Convention Center.

The 5th China International Import Expo was held in Shanghai from November 5 to 10, 2022, attracting exhibitors from 145 countries, regions and international organizations. On a one-year basis, intentional transactions were valued to be US\$73.52 billion, rising 3.9% year on year.

Intended transaction volume at the China International Import Expo over the years





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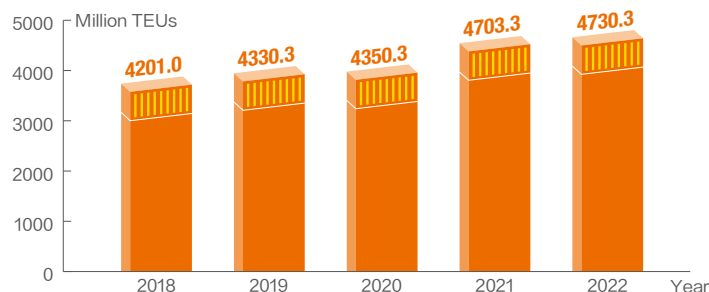
SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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. In July 2021, the Shanghai government announced the 14th Five-Year Plan for the construction of the international shipping center, aiming to form a new development paradigm with improved services, more influence, stronger technological innovation, and higher competitiveness by 2025. The city is to become a convenient, efficient, fully functional, open, green and smart world-class international shipping center.

The role of Shanghai port as an international shipping hub was enhanced with the most shipping routes, most destinations and the highest frequency of daily container vessels among mainland cities. Its container throughput of 47.303 million TEUs has remained the largest in the world for 13 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 in the shipping business are located in Shanghai. The Shanghai Shipping Exchange, where freight rates are filed and ship trading information is exchanged, became the center of global shipping and global indices. The freight indices traced by the exchange became the major indicators of the global shipping market. Shanghai remains at third place in the 2022 Xinhua-Baltic International Shipping Center Development (ISCD) Index, narrowing its gap with Singapore and London.

Shanghai Port's container throughput in the past 5 years



Major Maritime Engineering Projects

Shanghai has successively built a number of iconic and significant urban construction projects such as large bridges, tunnels, elevated roads, expressways, rail transit, international airports, deep-water ports and so on. In 2022, projects including the East-West Passage, the Wuning Road expressway project, the Puxi section of the Yanjiang Expressway, and Anyuan Road Bridge across the Suzhou Creek have been completed. In 2023, the construction of the Xiaoyangshan North operating area will kick off, and the renovation of the container terminal at the Luojing Port and the Phase IV expansion of the Pudong International Airport will be orderly progressed. In addition, projects such as the Shanghai-Suzhou-Huzhou

Railway, the Shanghai-Chongqing-Chengdu High-speed Railway, and the Shanghai-Yangtze River Demonstration Zone Railway will be pushed forward. The planning and construction of medium-transport projects, such as the Beiheng Passage and the North-South Elevated Road, will also be promoted along with the optimization of the bus network.

The 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 in 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. Currently, there are a total of 67 berths. In 2022, the Yangshan Port area achieved a container throughput of 23.912 million TEUs, a year-on-year growth of 4.8%.



Xiaoyangshan North Operating Area

In July 2022, the planning of Xiaoyangshan North operating area in the Shanghai International Shipping Center Yangshan Deep-water Port was officially approved. The Xiaoyangshan North Operating Area will have a container terminal area, a supporting system terminal area, and a comprehensive service area. The container terminal area will have 15 20,000-ton container berths and seven 70,000-ton container berths, with a total shoreline of 5,500 meters and an area of 572 hectares; the supporting system terminal area is located to the west of the container terminal area, with berths for workboats and a total shoreline length of 600 meters; the comprehensive service area is located behind the container terminal area, covering 762 hectares.

Phase I of the Luojing Port Area Container Terminal Renovation Project

Phase I of the Luojing Port Area Container Terminal renovation project began in December 2022. The project is located on the south bank of the southern branch of the Yangtze River Estuary, within the Luojing area of Baoshan District, and is about 38 kilometers away from the city center. Two 100,000-ton berths will be constructed, and its annual throughput capacity is expected to reach 2.6 million TEUs by the end of 2023 upon completion. In the future plan of the Luojing Port Area, a total of five to seven 100,000-ton and 13 10,000-ton container berths are expected to be constructed, with a designed annual container throughput of 6 million TEUs, and an automated terminal intelligent operation and control system will be deployed, further enhancing the overall transportation capacity of the Shanghai Port Area.

The Dalu Channel Eastern Extension Improvement Project

The Dalu Channel eastern extension improvement project is located in Pudong New Area and Lingang Special Area of Shanghai. It runs from the endpoint of the Dalu Channel phase II improvement project, the Qingyun River, to the southern branch of the Yangtze River Estuary. The project

includes dredging and widening the channel by 19.6 kilometers, constructing a new 11.7-kilometer-long tide control embankment, 3.7 kilometers of riverbank protection, and 14 kilometers of bank protection, a new double-line ship lock and a regulating lock, a bridge over the lock, another bridge, as well as supporting navigation facilities and other related facilities.

Pudong International Airport

Pudong International Airport 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. 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. In 2022, the airport handled 14.178 million passenger trips and 3.117 million tons of cargo. A total of 204,000 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. It has two runways, and 15 waiting halls. In 2022, 14.711 million trips were made through the airport, some 185,000 tons of cargo were handled and 123,000 flights took off from or landed at the airport.

Hongqiao Railway Station

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 the largest passenger railway station in Shanghai. 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 lines 2 and 10 and the ground transport center, forming an integrated transport hub with easy transfer among railway, air, Metro lines and urban transit.

Shanghai East Railway Station

Shanghai East Railway Station is in Zhuqiao Town, Pudong New Area, adjacent to Shanghai Pudong International Airport. The construction of Shanghai East Railway Station commenced on March 25, 2023. After completion, it will become the second-largest railway passenger station in Shanghai, second only to Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station. It will also be one of the four main railway passenger stations in Shanghai (i.e. Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station, Shanghai Railway Station, Shanghai South Railway Station, Shanghai East Railway Station) and an important hub for the urban railway network.

Shanghai Shipping Exchange

The Shanghai Shipping Exchange (SSE), jointly founded by the Ministry of Transport and the 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 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.



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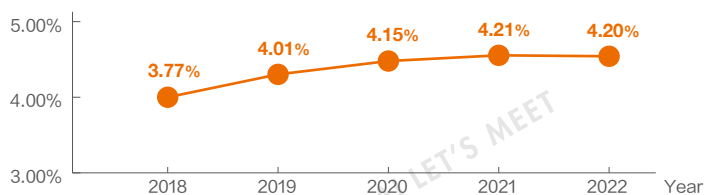
While inspecting Shanghai in May 2014, President Xi Jinping pointed out that Shanghai will strive to take the lead in promoting science and technology innovation, implementing the innovation-driven development strategy, accelerate toward a globally influential science and technology innovation center, and become a top-runner domestically and even worldwide. Shanghai is committed to carrying out national strategic science and technology tasks as a driving force to promote high-level self-reliance in science and technology, strengthen a systematic approach, and enhance synergy between science and technology, education, and personnel. It has drafted measures for a smart city and digital economy, sped up building the platform of innovation and the industrialization of scientific results, and invested more effort into key scientific projects while improving its capacity to drive more innovation.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-2025), the construction of the science and technology innovation center entered a key stage in which it was transitioning from establishing a basic framework to achieving comprehensive and functional upgrades. Shanghai has won all three major national science and technology awards. Shanghai has contributed to space projects including Tianzhou, Shenzhou, Xihe and Zhurong. Shanghai built the Siyuan, an all-depth unmanned sea submersible. The country's first

8-inch silicon photonic pilot line was built in Shanghai. The first open-source platform for decision intelligence that meets the needs of academic research and industrial applications was launched internationally. Shanghai has implemented a “Shanghai Plan” to boost integrated circuits, biomedicine and artificial intelligence. The scale of Shanghai’s integrated circuit industry took up more than one-fifth of the country’s total, and Shanghai gathers one-third of all the AI industry’s professionals. High-tech enterprises exceeded 20,000 with a jump of 17.6%. Eight new Shanghai-produced drugs were given the green light, a new record. The number of COVID-19 detection reagents approved for marketing is the second highest in the country. In the Global Innovation Index released in September 2022, Shanghai and Suzhou were merged for the first time into a technology cluster, and the overall ranking rose to sixth place.

The city invested about 4.2% of its GDP in R&D in 2022, matching the level of developed nations. A total of 3,221 high-tech enterprises received 24.3 billion yuan in tax deductions. Another 143 enterprises with advanced technologies received 1.019 billion yuan in tax deductions.

The ratio of R&D expenditures to GDP in the past 5 years



Scientific and Technological Innovation as a Driving Force

Shanghai’s plan focuses on strengthening its role as a source of innovation and enhancing the city’s core competitiveness. Through five areas of reinforcement, the city aims to shape five major advantages, thus providing solid support for China’s entry into the ranks of innovation-driven countries.

Shanghai has introduced 20 measures to boost the high-quality development of basic research. In 2022, three national laboratories were established and put into operation, 17 new type R&D institutions and 15 R&D and transformation functional platforms were set up. Construction commenced for four major national science and technology infrastructure facilities, while five facilities were completed and put into use. Areas with clusters of startups and tech companies, such as Zhangjiang Science City, Lingang Special Area and neoBay in Minhang, gained momentum for further development. The advantages of industrial areas, including the China-Israel Innovation Hub, the 5G International Innovation Harbor in the North Bund, the Suzhou Creek financial technology cluster, and Oriental Beauty Valley were further highlighted. Other areas like the Huawei R&D Base in Qingpu, JSW Innopark, Xuhui national innovation and entrepreneurship demonstration zone, plus innovative zones surrounding Tongji University and Shanghai University and other university science parks, showed their respective characteristics.

World Laureates Forum

The forum, initiated by the World Laureates Association, invites top global scientific award-winners such as Nobel Prize, Wolf Prize, Lasker Prize, Turing Award, MacArthur Genius Grant recipients, plus the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering scientists, as well as top young scientists from around the world, to discuss the technological

challenges humanity currently faces, the sustainable development of human destiny and other related topics late October each year in Shanghai. The forum focuses on fundamental science and original innovation, releases the most advanced scientific achievements and ideas, and has become the origin and the source of innovative ideas, creating an internationally influential platform for scientific exchanges.

The 5th World Laureates Forum was held from November 3 to 7, 2022, when 60 top scientists from over 20 countries and regions across 12 time zones attended the forum either in-person or online, including 27 Nobel Prize winners. At the opening ceremony, the inaugural World Laureates Association Prize was awarded. This is the first international science and technology award initiated by Shanghai, and is aimed at selecting outstanding scientists from around the world and benchmarking against the world's highest academic standards.



Optimizing the Environment for Innovation

Shanghai is home to a great number of innovative enterprises. By the end of 2022, the city had 531 foreign-invested R&D centers, 61 nation-level incubators, 69 maker-spaces certified by the country, 14 national university science parks, 10 national innovation and entrepreneurship demonstration zones and over 2,600 tech startups. A total of 9,956 companies were newly certified as high-tech in the year, which brings the total to more than 22,000. Throughout the year, a total of 35,686 enterprises enjoyed the policy of additional tax deductions for research and development expenses, which resulted in tax reductions totaling 262.214 billion yuan.

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 2022, Shanghai had 52 model science venues, 221 basic science education centers and 29 scientific innovation workstations for the youth. Thirteen online science museums, such as the Dongtan Wetland Park, the Aviation Science Museum, and the Film Science Museum, have been completed. People can virtually visit these educational and informative venues.

In recent years, Shanghai has sped up drafting plans for a new round of reforms in innovation, deepened reform in scientific innovation management, improved government services, project management, fiscal investment and scientific research integrity system construction, and upgraded the approval process of foreign professionals. 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, stimulating the vitality of various innovative entities. A pilot project for the reform of the evaluation of scientific and technological talents in Shanghai has been fully launched.

Shanghai has made efforts to attract skilled professionals. It has optimized the application process for high-end professionals, and improved services such as visa applications of their family members and enrollment of their children in schools. By the end of 2022, Shanghai had issued more than 380,000 work permits to foreign talents, including nearly 70,000 for top-level professionals which was around 19% of the total. A total of 1,420 foreign talents were issued with the “Confirmation Letter of High-level Foreign Talents.” The city has been named one of the most attractive cities to foreigners for 12 consecutive years.

Scientific and Technological Achievements

In 2022, a series of major innovations took place, such as the world's first monkey cloned from non-productive cells and kilometer-scale high-temperature superconducting cables. A total of 751 projects were launched to commercialize high-tech research achievements, more than 84.3% of which were in key sectors such as electronic information, biomedicine,



Major scientific and technological achievements over past years

2018	In 2018, a series of significant original achievements have been introduced in Shanghai, including the world's first cloned monkeys from somatic cells, the world-class new drug for Alzheimer's disease "GV-971" (or sodium oligomannate), and the world's first artificial single-chromosome eukaryotic cell.
2019	In 2019, Shanghai saw the emergence of several significant achievements, including the world's first monkeys cloned from a gene-edited macaque with circadian rhythm disorders, experiments on gravity-induced quantum entanglement decoherence, and the development of stable perovskite semiconductors.
2020	In 2020, Shanghai further enhanced its foundational capabilities in the integrated circuit industry, making positive progress in the development of core equipment and its components. The innovation layout and application of artificial intelligence (AI) accelerated, effectively empowering medical assistance, autonomous driving, pandemic prevention and control and other scenarios. Numerous innovative achievements emerged in the field of biopharmaceuticals, with a total of 177 drug approvals granted by the National Medical Products Administration, including 18 production licenses. The core component of 5MHU medical X-ray tubes for CT scanners has been domestically produced, and the world's first 75cm-ultra-wide bore 3.0T MRI equipment has been developed.
2021	In 2021, Shanghai achieved breakthroughs in key technologies such as advanced chip manufacturing processes and photoresist in the field of integrated circuits. Several important pieces of equipment also achieved mass sales. Shanghai issued guidelines to promote high-quality development in biopharmaceuticals. Among the 42 Class 1 innovative drugs approved for market launch within the year, eight of them originated from Shanghai, accounting for approximately 1/5 of the national total. In the field of artificial intelligence, Shanghai has made significant contributions. The city has released the world's first open-source decision intelligence platform called OpenDILab, which covers a comprehensive range of academic algorithms and industrial-scale applications. Additionally, Shanghai has proposed the world's first adversarial attack model for video recognition in black-box scenarios.
2022	In 2022, Shanghai witnessed a continuous emergence of innovative achievements in the fields of artificial intelligence and new materials technology. Notably, the Toumai [®] endoscopic surgical robot by TMIRob was approved for market launch, becoming the first domestically approved four-arm endoscopic surgical robot available on the market. The world's first anti-fibrotic drug, INS018_055, discovered by AI, has received approval to conduct Phase 1 clinical trials. The fracture intelligent analysis system developed by United Imaging Intelligence has obtained the world's first Class III medical AI certification for CT fractures. It has entered clinical applications. The first domestic production line for a 48K large tow carbon fiber project, with a capacity of 10,000 tons, has been successfully put into operation. Shanghai has taken the lead internationally in developing a new type of fiber polymer lithium-ion battery that has been selected as one of the top 10 emerging technologies in the field of chemistry worldwide in 2022. A new type of solid-state electrolyte of $\text{Li}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_{12}$ (LZSP) has been developed. The heterogeneous integration of water-level gallium oxide single-crystal thin films with high thermal conductivity substrates was achieved. In the field of biopharmaceuticals, a total of four Class 1 innovative drugs have been approved for market launch, while 178 Class 1 innovative drugs have been approved to enter clinical trials. Hua Medicine has launched a globally pioneering new drug for diabetes. Fifteen innovative medical device products have entered the special approval pathway for innovative medical devices at the national and Shanghai levels. Additionally, Shanghai has released an action plan for promoting cell therapy technological innovation and industry development (2022-2024). The open-source platform for large-scale visual models and algorithms in AI has reached a world-leading level.

new materials, advanced manufacturing and automation. By the end of 2022, a total of 15,092 projects which commercialize high-tech research achievements had been launched. The city certified 38,265 technology trade contracts with a yearly rise of 3.4% and the amount of the contract reached 400.351 billion yuan, up 45.0%.

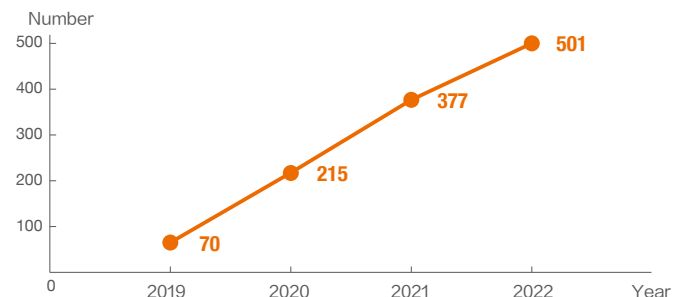
Intellectual Property Rights Protection

Shanghai is committed to becoming a center of intellectual property rights in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2022, the number of patent applications reached 178,300. Among them were 36,800 invention patents, up 12.0%; 118,500 utility model patents, down 2.0%; 23,100 design patents, down 9.9%. The annual number of PCT international patent applications was 5,591, a yearly rise of 15.8%. By the end of the year, the city's valid patents had reached 801,100, among which 202,000 were invention patents, up 17.4%, 493,700 were utility model patents, up 19.9%, and 105,500 were design ones, up 13.5%. High-value patent ownership per 10,000 people reached 40.9, an increase of 6.7 year on year.

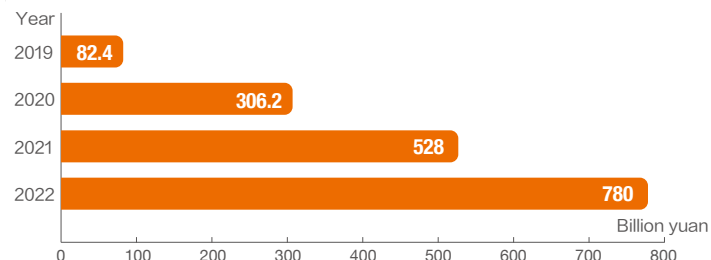
STAR Market

The new science and technology innovation board, named STAR Market, started trading in 2019, and accepted IPO applications from 205 enterprises, with 70 of them listed, raising 82.4 billion yuan. In 2022, the pilot of launching a registration-based IPO system continued. By the end of 2022, 501 companies had been listed on the market, raising 780 billion yuan in IPO. A total of 78 Shanghai companies are traded on the STAR Market, raising 203.34 billion yuan and generating a market value of 1.42 trillion yuan.

Number of companies listed on STAR Market in the past 4 years



Capital raised on STAR Market in the past 4 years





Humanistic and
Ecological City

人文生态之城





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

The goal of a humanistic city was first mentioned at the 11th CPC Shanghai Municipal Congress in 2017. Shanghai has promoted the merging of different cultures and building a community where basic neighborhood services are available within 15 minutes. Shanghai has 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 the 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 14th Five-Year period (2021-2025), 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.

Urban Construction

Major Construction Projects

In 2022, Shanghai invested 209.9 billion yuan in major construction projects, a rise of 7.2%. A total of 33 projects kicked off, including 19 that were carried out ahead of schedule. Another 16 projects were finished, including six that were finished beyond the original plan. The expansion of Shanghai's LNG storage tank, the Pinghu-Shanghai Channel improvement project, the reconstruction of Yangshupu Road, the Wuning Road Expressway and other projects were going according to plan. The COMAC Flight Test Center, Xujiahui Sports Park, and the Taopu central green land



were finished ahead of schedule. The Shanghai hard X-ray free electron laser device, Phase 4 of Zhuyuan wastewater processing plant, the Shanghai section of the Nantong-Shanghai railway, the Shanghai Rail Transit which links two airports, the western extension of Metro Line 2, the western extension of Line 13, Phase 2 of Line 18, Phase 1 of Line 21, Chongming Metro Line, Beiheng Passage, the reconstruction of Yanggao Road, and the reconstruction of Hunan Highway were progressing smoothly. Another 14 projects, including the Phase I Duplex Converging Sewage Line, the Shanghai section of the Shanghai-Chongqing-Chengdu Railway and the expansion of Phase 4 of Pudong International Airport all commenced. 19 projects, including the Shanghai-Yangtze River Demonstration Zone Railway, the western extension of Metro Line 12 and the western section of Phase 1 of Metro Line 19, started ahead of schedule.

Infrastructure

In 2022, the city invested 7.9% less in urban infrastructure construction compared with the previous year. Investment in power construction dropped 9.7% year on year, while that of transportation remained unchanged, utility investment lost 3.0%, post and telecoms rose 4.2% and municipal construction investment plunged 17.3%.

Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge

The 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 15 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 was 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 17 cross-river tunnels. The 17th tunnel, Jiangpu Road Tunnel, opened to traffic on September 30, 2021. The four-lane tunnel starts from Jiangpu Road, Longjiang Road in Yangpu District and ends at Minsheng Road, Shangcheng Road in Pudong New Area. The 2,785-meter-long Fuxing Road E. Tunnel was the world's first double-deck tunnel in operation. The upper deck is for small vehicles, and the lower deck is for larger ones. Shangzhong Road Tunnel is the shield highway tunnel with the widest diameter in the world. The tunnel's southern part extends 2,795 meters and the northern part 2,802 meters.

Railway Network

By far, Shanghai has a railway length of 490.9 kilometers, with six passages along three directions — the Beijing-Shanghai, Shanghai-Kunming and Shanghai-Suzhou-Nantong high-speed rail routes. Additionally, it encompasses a network of regional rail lines to Pudong, Jinshan, Huchun, Nanhe, Heyang, Songhu, Xinmin, Wujing, Beiyuan, Huangfeng, and Luchao Port.

Expressways

As of the end of 2022, Shanghai's expressways had exceeded 850 kilometers. The following are open to traffic: 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 G1501. Meanwhile, the provincial expressways are Yingbin Expressway S1 (downtown Shanghai to Pudong International Airport); Hu-Lu Expressway S2 (downtown to Luchao Port); Hu-Feng Expressway S3 (Pudong New Area to Fengxian District, under construction); Hu-Jin Expressway S4 (downtown to Jinshan District); Hu-Jia Expressway S5 (downtown to Jiading District); Hu-Xiang Expressway S6 (downtown to Nanxiang); Hu-Chong Expressway S7 (downtown to Chongming District); Xin-Wei Expressway S19 (Xinnong District to Jinshanwei); Outer Ring Expressway S20, Hu-Chang Expressway S26 (Shanghai to Changzhou); Shen-Jia-Hu Expressway S32 (Shanghai to Huzhou via Jiaying); and Ting-Feng Expressway S36 (Tinglin to Fengjing).

Public Transport

In 2022, projects including the East-West Passage, the Wuning Road expressway project, the Puxi section of Yanjiang Expressway, and Anyuan Road Bridge across the Suzhou Creek were completed. By the end of 2022, Shanghai had 17,300 buses and 1,589 bus routes, with a total length of 24,886 kilometers. There were 27,500 taxis which handled 111 million rides. The public transport system handled a total of 3.113 billion rides, 8.5296million on average each day. Among them, 2.279 billion annually were made via the Metro system, 819 million via buses, and 15.244 million via ferries.



Metro Transport

The southern section of Metro Line 1 started operation on May 28, 1993. After decades of construction, Shanghai now has 20 Metro lines, 508 stations (including 83 interchanges), a total length of 831 kilometers and more than 7,300 carriages, with the latter two items ranking the most in the world. Lines 10, 14, 15, 18 and the Pujiang Line boast the highest level of automated driving, spanning 167 kilometers, also the longest in the world.

Shanghai Metro lines cover most of the city's 14 districts, except for Chongming and Jinshan districts, and Line 11 has been extended to Kunshan, Suzhou, connecting the Yangtze River Delta. Shanghai Metro handled 2.279 billion rides throughout the year, accounting for over 70% of the city's public transport trips.

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.

The concept of the 15-minute community life circle was proposed at the first World Cities Forum held in Shanghai in October 2014. In 2016, the concept was included in Shanghai's general roadmap by 2035 with a detailed guideline. Since 2019, 15 sub-districts have started to build 15-minute life circles on a trial basis. They have tried to overcome low-standard living spaces and inefficient community governance, focused on re-planning and providing more resources, utilized digital means to improve services and functions in education, culture, health care, senior care, sports, leisure and employment. In 2021, a guidebook on community life circle planning was written by the Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Research Institute under the direction of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Over the past seven years, the practice has been widely promoted in Shanghai with considerable experiences gained.



What is a community life circle? It is the idea of a convenient, safe, green, healthy, comfortable, and friendly life circle within 15 minutes' walk.

More than 180 such life circles have been built in Shanghai, including those in Xinhua Road Sub-district in Changning District and Caoyang New Village in Putuo District. A number of community canteens, senior care centers and nurseries have been built to provide care and convenience, raising people's awareness of contributing to their common communities. These practices also provide useful insights into Shanghai's transformation to manage the urban space digitally.

Shanghai has explored ways to take advantage of existing public telephone booths, upgrading them to become part of the digital infrastructure and a basic component of the 15-minute life circle. While retaining emergency call functions, telephone booths have become more digital, serving the senior, vulnerable and the wider public as its core function. By pushing just one button, citizens can enjoy 24-hour services provided by customer service staff: doctor appointments for those who don't know how to make appointments with mobile phones, taxi booking, searching for nearby hospitals, telecom carriers' outlets and other facilities, free 3-minute phone calls, mobile phone charging, looking for relatives if someone is lost and a 12345 sign language service.

In 2023, Shanghai will strive to build a "15-minute community living circle" centered around the people. The sense of citizen fulfillment is the highest standard of measurement. According to the characteristics and resources of each community, Shanghai will tailor its approach to create a low-carbon and healthy lifestyle, convenient and shared spaces, and an open and intensive spatial pattern. This will be implemented through 10 major special action plans:

Full Coverage

Life circles will cover all the urban and rural areas, providing more convenient and richer public services and creating a safer and more pleasant community environment. This will be implemented according to a comprehensive blueprint and carried out continuously on an annual basis.

Function-Led

Shanghai will establish a spatial model of "1+N" and improve the functional layout of community living circles. "1" refers to a one-stop comprehensive service center that integrates functions and spaces, while "N" refers to small-scale, multi-functional service facilities or venues with flexible and scattered layouts.

Shaping Unique Characteristics

The function and form of service facilities should meet demand and showcase local cultural charm. The "Bai Le Fang" should be centrally located in the living circle and offer multifunctional, easily accessible services in three different scales (large, medium, and small). These service facilities include different types, such as an ideal shared space for all ages, a basic type for older and younger people, and those catering to white-collar and industrial talent. Additionally, the "Six Arts Pavilion" will serve as a flexible open space for the street, square, or park and provide the functions of education and performance while also enhancing public arts and serving as emergency support during unexpected situations.

Project Coordination

An annual project list will be formulated through systematic integration. This will result in a coordinated implementation plan, with clear tasks, responsibilities, timelines, and budgeting.

Professional Support

Professional teams will be formed to fully ensure the quality of the action. Firstly, a comprehensive system for community planners will be established. They will participate in the review of relevant community planning and design. Secondly, a team of experts and lecturers will be assembled to provide

training and guidance. Finally, the "People's City Lecture Hall" initiative will be launched to attract experts from various fields for public lectures and discussions.

Plan Innovation

Shanghai will adhere to high-quality space creation to further enhance the city's charm and fine governance capabilities. Firstly, a design alliance will be established to provide the community with design teams from various professional fields, including building landscapes and public art. These teams will be available to sub-districts as per their needs and will help to excavate resources and improve the quality of the space. Secondly, "People's City Designers" will be selected annually, with each district awarding excellent planners or outstanding building and landscape designers at the end of the year to motivate more people to participate in urban planning and design.

Integrated Action

All parties need to work collaboratively to fulfill the comprehensive plan. For instance, the initiative to open up the premises of various government departments to the public is a special action aimed at creating more leisure and recreational spaces for citizens.

Urban Government

A full-process people's democracy must be carried out during the process. Channels should be open to receive public opinion. At the sub-district and village levels, the community self-governance and co-governance model will be implemented from the bottom up. This will guide citizens to participate throughout the entire process of community governance.

Support Mechanism

A working mechanism utilizing various parties should be formed.

Platform Construction

Platforms to solicit suggestions and assess outstanding projects will be built. Efforts will be made to continue to digitize services in the 15-minute life circle.

Social Livelihood

Population and Employment

At the end of 2022, the number of permanent residents reached 24.7589 million, including a household-registered population of 14.6963 million and an external population of 10.0626 million. Some 108,000 people were born, a birth rate of 4.35‰; 148,000 people died, a mortality rate of 5.96‰; the natural growth rate was -1.61‰; the population was born with a gender ratio of 107.81. The average life expectancy of household-registered residents stood at 83.18 years, 80.84 for males and 85.66 for females, higher than that in developed countries like US and the UK.

Shanghai maintains stable employment. The city created 563,500 new jobs in 2022. By the end of 2022, the city had an unemployed population of 145,600. Shanghai continues to improve citizens' employment by supporting entrepreneurship as well as providing vocational training and assistance. By the end of 2022, Shanghai successfully helped 66,425 people find jobs and helped people from 57 out-of-work families gain employment. The city also helped 12,963 people, 10,167 of whom were young people who had been unemployed for a long time, to start their own businesses. The city also offered vocational training for 1.6213 million people. A total of 14,769 individuals have been supported by enterprises to undergo apprenticeship training, and 31,190 individuals have obtained senior worker-level vocational qualification certificates and skill-level certificates.

Personal Income

Shanghai residents' annual disposable income reached 79,610 yuan per capita in 2022, up 2.0% from the previous year. The annual disposable income of urban residents reached 84,034 yuan per capita, up 1.9%. Rural residents had an annual disposable income of 39,729 yuan per capita, up a yearly 3.1%. The annual expenditure per capita on consumption expenditure was 46,045 yuan among Shanghai residents, down 5.8% from the previous

year. Per capita consumption spending of urban residents stood at 48,111 yuan, a yearly drop of 6.2%, while that of rural residents rose a yearly 0.8% to 27,430 yuan.

Housing Conditions

By the end of July 2022, the central urban areas of Shanghai fully completed the task of renovating old neighborhoods. Dilapidated apartments totaling 200,000 square meters in downtown areas were refurbished, benefiting 11,000 households. By the end of 2022, the renovation of 12.95 million square meters of old apartments had started, benefiting about 200,000 households. A total of 2,303 multi-floor residential buildings installed elevators. A total of 180,000 units of affordable housing were newly added in the year.

Social Security

By the end of 2022, 16.5938 million people (including the retired) were covered by the urban pension insurance program, and some 731,400 joined the rural pension insurance program.

Medical Insurance

By the end of 2022, altogether 16.2475 million people joined the medical insurance program for urban employees and retirees, and another 3.6581 million had insurance for unemployed residents, students and pre-school children.

Senior Care

In 2022, the city added 57 senior service centers, as well as 200 senior cafeterias and 5,781 nursing beds. It also upgraded 2,136 nursing beds for seniors with dementia. By the end of 2022, Shanghai had 428 senior service centers and 1,608 cafeterias for the elderly. It had 729 nursing institutions with 163,600 beds, among which 348 were privately funded, with a total of

68,300 beds.

Minimum Living Guarantee

The minimum living standard allowance was raised to 1,420 yuan per person per month in 2022 from 1,330 yuan in the year before. Other social assistance standards were also raised. Throughout the year, the government spent 2.456 billion yuan on minimum living allowances, 135 million yuan on allowances for poverty-stricken residents, 6 million yuan on residents hit by out-of-pocket expenditure, 14 million yuan on temporary relief and 82 million yuan on food allowances.

Social Welfare for the Disabled

In 2022, Shanghai handed out 922 million yuan in subsidies to the disabled, including 394 million yuan in life allowances to 91,900 disabled people and 528 million yuan in care allowances to 224,900 severely disabled. It offered subsidies to companies that hired disabled people, giving out 97.7252 million yuan to 562 companies, benefiting 10,865 disabled employees.

Education

By the end of 2022, the city had 64 institutions of higher education which enrolled a total of 554,800 students, from which 147,300 have already graduated. The city had 888 secondary schools with 717,300 students, and another 162,400 graduated from these schools. There were 671 primary schools with 917,000 students and another 154,700 graduated. Shanghai had 31 schools for special education. There were 49 institutions offering postgraduate education, with 244,900 postgraduate students and another 62,700 graduated.

By year-end, Shanghai had 19 private universities with 134,800 students, 131 private secondary schools with 94,900 students and 57 private primary schools with 97,700 students. The city had 12 adult colleges

with 135,100 students. A total of 144,700 undergraduate and graduate students attended online (open) programs. A total of 426 institutions provided adult vocational and technical training for 625,400 graduates. Additionally, there were 289 institutions offering elderly education.

Public Health

By the end of 2022, Shanghai had 6,421 medical facilities, including 455 hospitals. The city had some 246,200 medical staff, including 85,100 licensed medical (assistant) practitioners. Medical institutions in Shanghai handled 232 million patient visits. By the end of the year, over 9.2 million residents signed contracts with general physicians for more individualized medical services. Community healthcare centers have added 1,905 infusion locations, 1,416 oxygen inhalation locations, and 217 ECG monitoring machines. All 145 secondary and above hospitals in the city have set up fever clinics, and all 2,594 community healthcare centers have put fever clinics into operation. The success rates for saving critically ill pregnant women and critically ill newborns were 99.1% and 93.0%, respectively.

Based on three years of anti-epidemic experience and practices, Shanghai will strengthen the construction of the megacity's public health system, improve the monitoring and early warning network, and perfect emergency response plans. The ultimate goal is to shift the focus to people's well-being by providing comprehensive and lifelong health protection. Community healthcare centers serve as the "first line of defense" in safeguarding the health of citizens. Empowering and upgrading community health service centers will allow them to provide professional and standardized services by guiding residents to seek medical assistance at an early stage. Measures include optimized planning, rational allocation of medical equipment and medication, and expansion of general practitioner training.

Urban Environment

Garbage Sorting

The Shanghai People's Congress approved the domestic garbage management regulation in January 2019, which took effect on July 1 of that year. 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. In 2022, the city handled 8.9013 million tons of garbage, among which there were 5.9857 million tons of dry garbage, 2.9156 million tons of wet garbage, 2.1942 million tons of recyclable garbage, and 561.2 tons of hazardous garbage.



"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, creeks 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 the 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 in April 2018.

As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 46,771 rivers with a length of 30,397.66 kilometers and a total area of 577.438 square kilometers in Shanghai. The river network density was 4.79 kilometers per square kilometer. There were 51 lakes in Shanghai with a total area of 75.4975 square kilometers. Compared to six years ago, the number of rivers and lakes in Shanghai increased by 7.7% and 27.5% respectively, with an increase of 5.5% in river network density.

“Forest Chief” System

Shanghai started to pilot the “Forest Chief” system in September 2021 in a bid to optimize regulations, strengthen supervision, and form a long-term development and protection mechanism in order to achieve carbon neutrality. The three-tier “Forest Chief” system is aimed at protecting green resources at municipality, district and sub-district levels. During the 14th Five-Year period (2021-2025), a number of parks will be built in the Five New Cities and a national forest park in Chongming District. Applications will be filed to list the Yellow Sea (Bohai Sea) migratory birds’ habitat in Dongtan on Chongming Island as a World Nature Heritage site.

In 2022, Shanghai added 1,055.3 hectares of green space, including 512.8 hectares of parks, 51,000 mu of forest, 232 kilometers of greenways, and 446,000 square meters of vertical green space. The city had 138 parks newly built in the year. It had a forest coverage rate of 18.51%, and a per capita park green space of 9.0 square meters.



Urban Parks

In 2022 Shanghai had 670 parks: 438 urban parks, 172 mini parks, 59 suburban parks and one theme park.

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. So far Shanghai has built eight suburban parks: Qingxi Suburban Park, Changxing Island Suburban Park, Langxia Suburban Park, Pujiang Suburban Park, Jiabei Suburban Park, Guangfulin Suburban Park, Heqing Suburban Park and Songnan Suburban Park, which become great choices for weekend getaways. The multi-dimensional Baixi Park in Putuo District and Starry Sky High Line Park in Baoshan, which were transformed from abandoned rail lines and elevated roads, have been built, offering leisure space in the unused area.

Special Topic One River One Creek One Belt

The term "One River, One Creek" refers to the areas on both sides of the Huangpu River and the Suzhou Creek in Shanghai while "One Belt" refers to the belt of ecological parks around the city. In August 2020, Shanghai released the Huangpu River and the Suzhou Creek waterfront development plan (2018-2035).

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 (the Suzhou Creek) at Waibaidu Bridge in the downtown area, before it drains into the Yangtze River. It spans 113 kilometers, with a varying width between 300 and 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. The following areas are included in the planning: 61 kilometers of the Huangpu River, from Minpu No.2 Bridge to Wusongkou port, covering an area of 201 square kilometers. The 55-kilometer-long waterfront covering 300 square meters from Minpu No.2 Bridge to the Dianshan Lake and the Taipu River is also included in the central planning. The riverfront area of the Huangpu River will be divided into "two cores and multiple nodes." The section from Yangpu Bridge to Xupu Bridge forms the core section, with functions such as finance, business, culture, innovation and leisure, creating an influential public space. The lower part from Wusongkou Port to Yangpu Bridge, which is transformed from the port area, promotes innovation and emphasizes the merging of ecology and public functions. The core area covers the Bund - Lujiazui - North Bund and former Expo site - Qiantan - Xuhui riverside area, aggregating functions such as finance, trade, shipping, innovation, creative industry, culture and HQ commerce.

By the end of 2017, the riverside area from Yangpu Bridge to Xupu Bridge along the Huangpu River has been connected and opened to the public, upgrading the industrial waterfront to a leisure space. 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.

Since Shanghai opened its port, the section of the Wusong River in Shanghai was renamed the Suzhou Creek, which starts from Baihe Town in Qingpu District and flows into the Huangpu River on the east side of the Waibaidu Bridge. The Shanghai part of the river is 53.1 kilometers long, with the widest part at 600-700 meters and the narrowest at 40-50 meters. The waterfront of the Suzhou Creek is from the confluence of the creek and the Huangpu River to the Outer Ring Road, spanning 21 kilometers and occupying 27 square kilometers. An extended area from the Outer Ring Road to the borders of the city, covering 111 square kilometers and





stretching 29 kilometers, is also included in central urban planning. 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 for 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.

In 2020, a 42-kilometer-long path along the Suzhou Creek was opened to the public. More functions that are closely related to people's daily lives will be added to the public space based on its specific environment and geographic features.

In June 2021, Shanghai introduced a guideline to speed up the planning and construction of ecological parks surrounding the city, stating that an ecological park belt which comprises of one big ring and five small rings will be finished by 2025, and the One River One Creek and One Belt



public space be formed. By 2035, the Outer Ring green belt will connect 10 wedged-shaped green spaces internally and 17 ecological corridors externally. A livable, business-friendly and tourist-friendly large ecological circle, which is tightly integrated with the forest ecological park of the "Five New Cities," will take shape.

In 2023, Shanghai will continue to advance the construction of the "One River, One Creek and One Belt" initiative, promoting the connectivity and opening of waterfront public spaces such as the Gongqing Forest Park section of the Huangpu River and accelerating the construction of the green belt for the ecological park surrounding the city. Efforts will be made to build a park city, speed up the construction of the southern region of the Expo Cultural Park, and build 120 new parks and add 40,000 mu of forest. The fifth three-year action plan for the world-class ecological Chongming Island will be fully implemented. Efforts will be made to refine and implement the 10-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River.



International
Cultural City

国际文化大都市建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Shanghai is accelerating the construction of an international cultural metropolis, with continuous improvement of the modern public cultural service system and cultural and creative industry system. Shanghai's urban spirit and character are constantly highlighted, and important functional cultural facilities are being completed one after another. The memorial of the first national congress of the CPC, Shanghai Astronomy Museum, the east branch of Shanghai Library, a new branch of the Children's Library and other facilities have been completed and opened to the public. Cultural services including the history of historic buildings, new performing spaces and the micro citywalk have gained popularity. Shanghai's development level in national fitness is among the highest in the country, and local sports athletes have achieved outstanding results in major events such as the Olympic Games and the National Games. In 2022, Shanghai ranked third in the comprehensive ranking of globally renowned e-sports cities. In 2022, Shanghai successfully held the 33rd Shanghai Tourism Festival and the 4th Shanghai International Artwork Trade Week. Over 10 Shanghai-originated literary and artistic works have won national-level cultural and artistic awards.

Shanghai has sped up the construction of public cultural facilities to promote high-quality development. Shanghai has carried forward the construction of the eastern branch of Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Grand

Theater and the WorldSkills Museum, and is planning the construction of Shanghai industrial museum, promoting the upgrade and functional improvement of grass-roots cultural facilities and building a series of performing venues, cultural sites and entertainment venues. Shanghai has strengthened its international communication capabilities and carried out in-depth implementation of the support plan for high-quality, excellent, and new literary and artistic works. Shanghai has promoted the archaeological excavation project of ancient ships in the Yangtze River estuary, and completed the pilot of a comprehensive reform of national social cultural relic management. Shanghai has implemented a strategy to drive major cultural industry projects, constantly building famous cultural and creative brands such as the “Cluster of Theaters near People’s Square” and international art trading, promoting the upgrading of the network audio-visual industry, and accelerating the construction of a world design capital with international influence.

World’s “City of Design”

Since joining the United Nations Creative Cities Network in 2010, Shanghai’s creative and design industries have flourished, and the construction of the city of design has achieved remarkable results. In February 2022, Shanghai released an overall plan to build Shanghai into a world-class “City of Design,” proposing to focus on building a design ecological system, making every effort to promote the brand of the “World Design Capital Congress,” promoting the gathering of high-quality global design elements, creating a source of new formats and models for “design+” industries at home and abroad, and promoting development in five major creative areas, namely industry, architecture, fashion, digital, and service. By 2025, Shanghai will be built into a city of design that is prosperous in the design industry, characterized by excellent brands, vibrant ecological creativity, and a strong design atmosphere. Shanghai will showcase its

concepts in the United Nations Creative Cities Network, and expand its influence. By 2030, Shanghai will further enhance its international competitiveness and reputation, comprehensively building a world-class city of design.

Shanghai successfully held the first World Design Cities Conference themed on “Vision in Perspective.” The event was a combination of online and offline activities with domestic and international collaboration. One opening ceremony, two summits, two exhibitions in both Shanghai and Paris, and more than 50 forums and design activities were organized, with nearly 500 domestic and foreign guests delivering speeches. The Paris exhibition showcased Shanghai’s design concepts and fashionable consumer products. The “Shanghai International Design Think Tank” was established, the first “Cutting-Edge Design Innovation Award” was announced, a number of creative design industry projects were released, over 50 new designs were launched, and a selection of more than 20 featured design activities were held across the city.



Cultural Events

In 2022, Shanghai successfully held the 33rd Shanghai Tourism Festival. During the festival, 170 scenic spots in Shanghai received a total of 10.67 million visitors. The related media coverage of the event amounted to 28,000 reports, and the total transaction amount of cultural and tourism consumption reached 74.342 billion yuan. Shanghai also held the 4th Shanghai International Artwork Trade Week, attracting over 100 domestic and overseas art galleries, with artworks worth more than 10 billion yuan. A series of large-scale exhibitions of cultural relics and fine arts made debuts and the first Shanghai art season was launched.

A number of cultural and artistic products were created in Shanghai. Over 10 Shanghai-originated literary and artistic works received national-level cultural awards.



Competitive Sports

In 2022, Shanghai successfully held Shanghai Marathon, Shanghai River Regatta, Chess Masters Tournament for the “Shanghai Cup,” the 4th MAGIC3 Shanghai Youth 3-on-3 Basketball Tournament, as well as the Shanghai Tomorrow Star Champions Cup Football Tournament and other competitions. Three athletes were selected for the Beijing Winter Olympics. Twelve individuals won championships in three major world competitions. Shanghai athletes won 28 gold medals in the highest level national competitions. Shanghai won the right to host several world-class events including the 2024 Four Continents Figure Skating Championships, the 2025 World Rowing Championships, and the 2026 UCI Track Cycling World Championships. The Shanghai City Amateur League organized a total of 6,320 online and offline events, with 8.3 million participants.



Cultural Facilities

Since the 1990s, Shanghai made remarkable progress in building cultural facilities and information infrastructure. The memorial of the first national congress of the CPC, Shanghai Astronomy Museum, the east branch of Shanghai Library, a new branch of the Children's Library and other facilities have been completed and opened to the public. Shanghai is carrying out the construction of the east branch of Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Grand Opera House and the WorldSkills Museum. By the end of 2022, Shanghai had 20 public libraries, 159 museums and 19 cultural centers.

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.

East Branch of Shanghai Library



Covering a floor area of 115,000 square meters, the library is the largest in China. Its main building has two functions: one for exhibition, activities and a 1,000-seat performance venue, and the other for children's books. It opened to the public in September 2022.

Shanghai Museum

With a floor area of 39,200 square meters, Shanghai Museum is an important museum principally of ancient Chinese arts. It boasts a collection of nearly 1.02 million cultural relics including bronze, ceramics, calligraphy and painting, sculpture, jade, furniture and textiles. It's especially known for its collection of ancient Chinese bronze.

East Branch of Shanghai Museum

The branch under construction has a floor area of 113,000 square meters. Its main focus will be ancient Chinese art, and its secondary focus will be the history of the Belt and Road Initiative and culture from south of the Yangtze River.

Yangtze River Estuary No.2 Ancient Vessel Museum

The museum under construction is situated at the former site of Shanghai Shipyard in Yangpu District. The Yangtze River No. 2 ancient ship was discovered in 2015. It is a valuable witness to Shanghai's history as a world trade and shipping center and has filled the research gap of late Qing Dynasty wooden sailing ships. In November 2022, the ancient ship was salvaged and underwent restoration. The museum is poised to be dynamic and interactive, as well as a significant project in Shanghai's major public cultural project for the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

Covering a floor area of 18,400 square meters, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall is the first venue in China dedicated to showcasing urban planning and development as its main theme. The venue underwent renovation after closing on October 1, 2019, and officially reopened to the public on August 9, 2022.

Shanghai History Museum (Shanghai Revolutionary History Museum)



Located at No. 325 Nanjing Road W., the former site of the Shanghai Race Club, the museum is the only museum in Shanghai that comprehensively reflects the history of urban development and revolutionary struggle, and is also a multi-functional, modern museum that integrates collection, research, display, education and leisure. It has two branches: the Yuan Dynasty Sluice Site Museum and the Songze Archaeological Site Museum.

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. It closed on March 31, 2023 for upgrades and is expected to open again in 2025.

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 shape a complete 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.

Shanghai Grand Theater

Located on People's Avenue and Huangpi Road N., Shanghai Grand Theatre has a floor area of 62,800 square meters. It is the first modern theater on Chinese mainland built according to international first-class standards.

Shanghai Grand Opera House

Shanghai Grand Opera House which is under construction has an area of 146,300 square meters. It has 2,000 seats, and two smaller halls with

1,200 and 1,000 seats, respectively.

Shanghai Oriental Art Center

With a 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 various performances.

Shanghai Culture Square

With a 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 that specializes in the staging of musicals.

Shanghai International Dance Center

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

China Art Palace

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

Liu Haisu Art Museum

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

Shanghai Film Museum

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

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

Shanghai World Expo Museum

With a floor area of 46,500 square meters, it is the only official museum and official documentation research center of the International Exhibitions Bureau (BIE).

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

The museum occupies a floor area of 10,000 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 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 2022, Shanghai added 1.493 million square meters of sports venues, with a per capita area of 2.5 square meters. The city built 92 jogging paths, 612 neighborhood fitness centers, 77 multi-purpose courts and 92 citizen sports centers during the year. There were 17 comprehensive sports service centers.

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

With a 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

With a floor area of 5,300,000 square meters, the circuit 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 an 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 Hongkou Football Stadium is the home stadium of Shanghai Shenhua Football Club.

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 was finished in October 2021. The stadium is the home court of Shanghai Port FC.

Xujiahui Sports Park

The park occupies 356,000 square meters and has a floor area of 250,000 square meters. It encompasses the existing stadium, gymnasium, swimming pool and Wantihui, a comprehensive sports complex that has already opened to the public. Part of the sports park started operation on February 1, 2022. Upon completion, it will become one of the best-equipped sports clusters in Shanghai.

Radio, Film and Television

Shanghai is where China's radio, film and television industry originated. By the end of 2022, the city has 21 TV channels. The number of cable TV subscribers totaled 9.1103 million, including 7.5807 million subscribers of digital cable TV. The city produced 20 TV dramas, totaling 709 episodes, as well as 7,426 minutes of animated TV programs in the year. Public radio programs broadcast 142,600 hours in 2022. The city published a total of 628 million copies of newspapers, 57 million magazines, and 461 million

books in the year. Shanghai set up channels to release official information, such as Shanghai Fabu, the social media account of the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government, IP Shanghai, the Shanghai city image resource sharing platform, and CNS.

Media Releases

In 2022, 41 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 5,300 times.

Throughout 2022, the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government organized 137 media conferences regarding the COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control. Reporters from more than 40 domestic and overseas media outlets attended the events over 3,500 times. These press conferences were a major source for residents to get pandemic prevention information. The information office published around 4,500 media releases regarding the COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control on WeChat, Weibo and Douyin, garnering over 3.2 billion views and the number of video livestream views exceeded 46 million.

In November 2022, the official English-language account “Shanghai Let’s meet” for the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government was launched on the two mainstream international social media platforms, Twitter and Facebook. It serves as an authority for releasing official policies, service information, and telling Shanghai stories. As of June 2023, it has published over 6,500 tweets, reached 180 million views and accumulated 250,000 followers. With this move, the information office now has a presence on 11 online new media platforms, including overseas platforms, with a total of over 27 million followers, becoming one of China’s most influential government new media brands. Its WeChat platform published a total of 6,540 articles in 2022, with nearly 2 billion views throughout the year, averaging nearly 5.48 million views per day. Among them, there were five articles with more than 10

million reads and 739 articles with over 1 million reads.

IP SHANGHAI

IP SHANGHAI, the Shanghai city image resources sharing platform, was created by the Publicity Department of CPC Shanghai Committee and the Information Office of Shanghai Municipality in November 2021 and operated by The Paper. It is the country’s first resource library incorporating functions such as the collection of audiovisual material, communication and incubation. It is a platform of digital resources for international communication. It utilizes citywide resources and collaborates with mainstream media and commercial platforms in order to collect pictures, videos, audio, stories, publications, design materials, communication projects, activities and cases of international communication from home and abroad. By the end of 2022, IP SHANGHAI had established overseas accounts on social media platforms such as Instagram and Facebook. By June 2023, the platform has over 27,800 professional creators, more than 820 key institutions, and a collection of over 651,100 types of materials in various fields. In 2022, IP SHANGHAI released the inaugural Global Digital IP for Urban Identity, published the “Global Digital Communication Research Report for Urban Identity,” and released the first ranking of corporate cases of global communication. It also initiated a series of promotional activities. Its mobile phone app was launched on January 9, 2023.

CNS

City News Service (CNS) is an online platform initiated by the Information Office of Shanghai Municipality to launch an extensive, continuous and inclusive promotion of the city among foreign readers. City News Service is aimed to provide better services for foreigners who are interested in China or residing in Shanghai. The platform focuses on foreign individuals from various social strata, industries, and age groups in Shanghai, accentuating the theme of “Coming to Shanghai, Being in Shanghai, and Contributing to Shanghai.” It

consistently delivers valuable, user-friendly news and informational products. Shanghai Daily is authorized to construct and operate the platform, primarily through its official website and WeChat account. The platform emphasizes significant city news, practical information on government policies, and integrated cultural and lifestyle content. It also features dedicated sections for policy consultation and interpretation, cultural and lifestyle experiences, as well as specialized columns. Through interactive engagement, the platform promptly addresses the concerns of foreigners and fulfills their personalized information service needs.

Shanghai Century Publishing Group

Established in February 1999, 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. It has made remarkable progress in finishing major publishing projects and publishing high-quality books such as *Cihai*, a semi-encyclopedic dictionary, *Dacihai*, *Chinese Dictionary*, and *One Hundred Thousand Whys*. It has taken the lead in winning heavyweight national awards among Chinese publishers. A total of 211 projects were included in the national key publication plan while 118 projects were selected in the first batch of the 14th Five-Year Plan national key publication plan. It ranks first place nationwide in terms of the number of projects selected in the National Long-term Publication Plan. In addition, the group also ranks top among the national publishing groups in undertaking major national projects such as the National Publication Fund Project, National Ancient Literature Editing and Publication Assistance Project, National Ancient Literature Work Plan Project, and National Dictionary Plan Project.

Media Outlets

Shanghai United Media Group (SUMG)

Established in October 2013, Shanghai United Media Group ranks first in the country in terms of economic scale and is also a pioneer of new-type mainstream media group.

SUMG has vigorously promoted the integration of different media outlets and their transition since its establishment. It has taken the lead in the shift of traditional mainstream media to the Internet. It owns famous newspapers, including the historical *Jiefang Daily*, *Wenhui Daily*, *Xinmin Evening News* and *Shanghai Daily*, and several popular new media outlets such as Shanghai Observer, The Paper and Jiemin-Cailian Press, national key news website Eastday.com, Sanlian Bookstore Publishing House and Wenhui Publishing House. Targeting foreign readers, it has international communication platforms such as Sixth Tone, SHINE, IP SHANGHAI and City News Service.

By the end of 2022, SUMG had 332 outlets in the forms of websites, mobile phone apps, Weibo and WeChat accounts, covering 955 million people. SUMG has developed from a traditional newspaper group to an all-media group whose income from new media accounts for nearly 70% of the total.

SUMG has started a batch of digital transformation projects and deepened the content supply-side reform. The group adheres to a deep and all-encompassing connection with various industries, strengthens its integration with urban digital transformation services, and explores new solutions for citizen services and social governance in the megacity.

SUMG is actively exploring the new development path of the cultural industry. Its businesses cover exhibition planning, eSport, animation publications, new-concept bookstores, art galleries, cultural design, cultural financial services and more. It established the 825 New Media Industrial Fund, Real Power Capital, and United Media FOF, managing funds totaling 20 billion yuan.

Shanghai Media Group

Shanghai Media Group is a leading state-owned cultural and media enterprise in China, specializing in broadcasting, television, Internet media, and large-scale integrated traditional and new media. 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, and more, forming a complete cultural industry chain. It manages a diversified portfolio that includes 12 television channels (including one international channel) such as Dragon TV and Yicai, 12 radio frequency channels, 13 national digital pay TV channels, five newspapers and magazines, 1 listed company (Oriental Pearl New Media Co Ltd.), eight artistic troupes, various famous performance venues and cultural facilities, as well as 196 holding companies of various levels.

Tourism Industry

Shanghai is one of China's major tourist cities as well as an international tourist destination. In 2022, the added value of the city's tourism sector reached 87.402 billion yuan. By the end of 2022, the city had 165 star-rated hotels, including 61 five-star hotels, as well as 1,885 travel agencies, including 294 overseas tour service providers. The city boasted 134 A-level tourist sites, 34 historical sites which bear significance to the history of the country and the Communist Party of China and 61 tourism information centers.

In 2022, the city welcomed 631,800 visits from overseas tourists, earning US\$1.722 billion in revenue. Another 188.1617 million visits were carried out by domestic tourists, bringing 208.014 billion yuan in revenue.

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 Radio & TV Tower

Located at Lujiazui, the tower integrates radio and television broadcasting, entertainment, and sightseeing. With a height of 468 meters, there is a revolving restaurant open at 267 meters. The base of the tower houses the Shanghai City Historical Development Exhibition Hall, which presents a condensed history of Shanghai since its opening.

Shanghai Tower

Located at Lujiazui, the 632-meter-tall Shanghai Tower is the country's tallest and the 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 sightseeing 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.

Wukang Road

Located in Hengshan-Fuxing Road Historic Reservation Area, Wukang Road 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 was included in the third batch of Chinese Famous Historic and Cultural Street in 2011.

Zhang Yuan

Zhang Yuan, or Zhang's Garden, known as the "No.1 Garden in Shanghai," was located at the core site of Nanjing Road W. cityscape prevention area and first built in 1882, covering an area of approximately 56,000 square meters. As a witness to the modern history and culture of Shanghai and a jewel of Shanghai's local culture, the original Zhang's Garden area was developed into 170 unique lanes in different styles, forming the largest and most well-preserved cluster of shikumen-style buildings in Shanghai. It is often referred to as a living museum of shikumen.



The INLET

Located on Sichuan Road N., Hongkou District, The INLET covers 15,000 square meters with a total of eight lanes, 60 shikumen-style buildings, and several historically significant structures such as the exquisitely designed "Yingchuan Jilu," a century-old mansion, the "Gongyi Fang," a shikumen community that has witnessed the changes of time, and the "Yihongyuan" a fusion of Western and Chinese architectural styles.

Creative Industrial Parks

In recent years, Shanghai has boosted the creative industry by incorporating the industry's development, utilizing each region's functions and features, and combining the restructuring of industry layout with the protection of historic buildings. Since 2000, the businesses in these parks have covered industrial design, interior design, construction design, advertisement 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, Surpass Space Creativity Park, 800 Shows and Music Valley.

Bridge 8

Located at the area near Jianguo Road M. and Jumen Road, 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.

800 Shows

Located at No. 800 Changde Road, 800 Shows encompasses approximately 30,000 square meters. With a multifunctional exhibition hall as its centerpiece, creative offices and restaurants are distributed in the north and south wings, providing an organic combination of fashion shows, trend-setting releases and industrial integration. More than 50 high-quality enterprises from over 10 countries and regions such as Gap Clothing, FROG

Industrial Design and HMD Architectural Design have settled there.

Surpass Space Creativity Park

The open ecological park at No. 130 Tianlin Road occupies around 44,000 square meters. It is the former site of the 803rd Institute of the Shanghai Academy of Spaceflight Technology. Preserving its original ecosystems, the industrial park is a large, open park in the Caohejing Area.

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.

Shanghai Music Valley

Located in the middle of Hongkou District, Shanghai Music Valley forms a 280,000-square-meter core area centered around the National Music Industry Base. Eight century-old bridges have been preserved in the area, making it the city's only historic place with its complete and original waterway. It is also Shanghai's only industrial park focusing on the music industry.

Shanghai International Fashion Center

Situated at No. 2866 Yangshupu Road,



the center is the former site of a textile company and the Shanghai No.17 Cotton Mill. Its multi-functional runway is credited as Asia's best. Each year Shanghai Fashion Week, music festivals and all sorts of cultural and fashion activities are organized here.

Columbia Circle

Located at No.1262 Yan'an Road W., the compound has been transformed from historic buildings and factories into open creative parks and spaces, attracting more than 20 companies so far.

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 include Shanghai's signature Nanxiang xiaolongbao (steamed dumplings), Chinese rice pudding and glutinous rice pudding.

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 M. - Xintiandi

Dubbed the Eastern Champs-Élysées, Huaihai Road M. boasts not only shopping malls offering high-end designer brand clothing, but also exclusive stores and flagship stores. 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.

Tianzifang

The complex was refurbished from old factory buildings and shikumen buildings. There are many stores in the alley, selling handicrafts of local culture, such as cream, cheongsam, silverware and paper-cutting crafts.

Xujiahui Business Circle

As the largest shopping and public activity venue in the southwest of the city. Xujiahui Business Circle is home to some famous shopping malls including Grand Gateway Plaza, Orient Shopping Center, Huijin Department Store, and Metro City.

Core part of Lujiazui

The core part of the Lujiazui will be turned into a world-renowned shopping landmark, encompassing Super Brand Mall, Shanghai IFC, Jinmao Tower and Shanghai World Financial Center.

North Bund Business Circle

The business circle includes the North Bund, Hongkou Football Stadium and Xintiandi Ruihong in Hongkou District. Its landmark structure, Sinar Mas Plaza, boasts a floor area of 420,000 square meters, housing the highest office building in Puxi, the W Hotel, the world's largest LED screen on a building, and Shanghai's highest air-side apron. It has attracted a number of "first stores" and time-honored brands.

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. 106 Wangzhi Road (the current No. 76 Xingye Road).

Site of the Second National Congress of the CPC

From July 16 to 23, 1922, the Second National Congress of the CPC 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 CPC 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 CPC 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.”

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

Located at No.1 Youyi Road, it is the only memorial hall dedicated to the two battles of Shanghai in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. It's an integral part of Shanghai Songhu Memorial Park for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Together, they form a combination of culture and green space, history and art.

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 more than 20,000 square meters. Construction of the garden started in 1559, and its layout features the garden styles of southern China during the Ming Dynasty, 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

The famous temple is named after the installation of two jade Buddha statues brought from Myanmar by a monk named Huigeng in the eighth year of Emperor Guangxu's reign in 1882. The core attraction of the temple, housed in the Jade Buddha Tower, is a 1.9-meter-high and 3.4-meter-wide statue of the Buddha made of white jade.

Confucius Temple in Jiading

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 for 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 the 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.

1933 Old Millfun

Designed as a slaughterhouse, the Roman Basilica-style structure has been turned into a creative park, attracting boutique stores, restaurants and studios.



Appendixes

附录



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Promote the Construction of Pudong into a Pioneer Area for Socialist Modernization

On July 15, 2021, the central government issued a guideline to make Pudong a pioneer of higher-level reform and opening-up as well as a vanguard in China's socialist modernization, clarifying the goal of promoting high-level reform and opening up in Pudong, providing an important gateway for both domestic and international markets and resources, building a central node for the domestic circular economy and a strategic link for both domestic and international dual circular economies, better driving the



integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region and becoming an example of a socialist modernized nation. By 2035, the construction of a modernized economic system, a modernized urban area and modernized governance shall be achieved in Pudong, and its development level and international competitiveness shall leap to the forefront of the world. By 2050, Pudong will become an important and attractive urban center globally, with strong creativity, competitiveness and influence, a global benchmark for urban governance capacity and effectiveness, and a shining jewel as a strong socialist modernized country. The release of this proposal signifies Pudong embarking on a new journey of reform and opening-up at a higher level. To achieve these goals, Pudong quickly drafted and released 450 detailed items in 100 measures to implement the guideline.

Major progress has been made in the past year with a series of reforms launched: Over 3,200 “one integrated licenses” have been issued to enterprises in 31 industries. More than 10,000 companies have registered their establishment through a registration-based system. A series of innovative policy achievements have been made. China’s first wholly foreign-owned securities firm, foreign-owned public funds, and other innovative foreign investment projects settled in Pudong. The first foreign-owned shipping company conducted the “pilot coastal shipping” business in Yangshan Deep-water Port. Over 200 first stores opened in Pudong throughout the year. Pudong has enhanced its global resource allocation capability and built a series of high-energy and functional platforms. China’s first option on crude oil, priced in RMB and fully open to overseas investors, has been listed for trading. The National Bulk Commodity Warehouse Receipt Registration Center has been officially established. Over 800 data products have been listed in the Shanghai Data Exchange. Over 90% of the 450 tasks in the implementation plan have been completely or basically

finished. In 2022, Pudong's GDP grew 1.1%, generating 1/75 of the country's GDP in an area taking up only 1/8,000 of the country. Fixed asset investment rose 11.4%, the total export of goods grew 8.8% and general public budget revenue increased by 1.6%.

In 2021, the Lingang Special Area of Shanghai FTZ was approved to start the trial operation of domestic transport of foreign trade containers between China's coastal ports. In Lingang, international container liners of foreign countries, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR were allowed to use their fully owned or controlled non-Chinese international container ships to transport goods between Dalian, Tianjin, Qingdao ports to Shanghai Yangshan port that functions as an international transit port. The initiative promoted the transshipment consolidation business of Yangshan port, attracted foreign shipping companies to make transits at Yangshan port, increased the container throughput, and enhanced the capacity of Yangshan port, further strengthening Shanghai port's role as an international shipping center.

Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta

The Yangtze River Delta region (the 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. On November 5, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced at the first China International Import Expo that the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region was a state-level strategy. 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 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 consists of 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.

Over the years, the Delta region has made progress in building well-connected, functional and Internet-based infrastructure. A regional cluster of industries driven by innovation and a coordinated innovation system have taken shape. The ecology and environment in the region have improved

constantly. Its ability to provide high-quality public services has improved greatly. The proportion of the total regional economy in the country rose from 23.5% in 2018 to 24.1% in 2021, making a more substantial contribution to the national economy.

As of the first half of 2021, Shanghai had 14 major science and technology infrastructure projects built and under construction, with many breakthroughs in key areas such as integrated circuits and biomedicine. The national technology transfer center's east branch has set up 19 sub-centers in the Delta region, facilitating technological transactions worth 2.25 billion yuan. The sharing platform of science and technology resources has gathered 36,959 sets of large-scale scientific instruments since its opening in 2019. The Shanghai Stock Exchange has opened 32 work stations in the Delta region. By the end of September 2021, 160 enterprises from the three provinces and Shanghai Municipality have been listed on the STAR Market, accounting for 47% of the total number in China.

In terms of transport, the first phase of the Shanghai-Suzhou-Nantong railway was finished and put into operation. The construction of the Shanghai-Suzhou-Huzhou high-speed railway is going forward quickly. The total length of high-speed rail has topped 6,000 kilometers within the Delta region. Shanghai has opened 29 bus lines linking to bordering areas. Eight inter-provincial highways have opened to traffic. Major ports such as those in Wuhu, Nanjing, Jiangyin and Suzhou have direct shipping to the Yangshan Deep-Water Port. A unified system managing this group of world-class ports is under construction.

In the aspect of energy, the first phase of the Zhejiang-Shanghai natural gas pipeline, the Rudong-Chongming natural gas pipeline, the expansion of the storage tanks of Shanghai Yangshan LNG Terminal and other key natural gas projects have been finished. The Huainan-Nanjing-Shanghai 1,000kv

extra-high voltage cross-river alternating current transmission project has been completed and started operation.

In the area of information technology, the 5G network has covered more places in the region, where some 221,000 5G stations have been built, or 26.9% of the country's total. Innovations have been applied to over 1,000 scenarios in key sectors such as industrial Internet, Internet of vehicles, smart manufacturing and smart cities.

In the field of public service, the Delta region took the lead in launching direct billing covering major medical institutions in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces. A total of 120 service items across provinces and cities could be handled online. By the end of September 2021, direct medical billing has been used over 5.93 million times, involving more than 1.55 billion yuan. A total of 119 items of affairs in 41 cities can be handled online or at 567 government outlets. 30 electronic documents such as IDs, driver's licenses and driving permits can be recognized and shared across the region. 71 nursing facilities offered services for seniors in the Delta



region. 40 tourism products including caravanning, health care, sports, and conventions have been launched in the region, as well as 66 high-speed railway tourism routes. An integrated mechanism related with pandemic control and work resumption has been established, promoting normalized cooperation in public health.

In February 2023, the State Council approved a land use and spatial layout plan for the demonstration zone for the eco-friendly and integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta (2021-2035). The plan proposes a spatial strategy that prioritizes ecological conservation, green and low-carbon development, and high-quality growth driven by innovation. This strategy will be characterized by the development of a network of multiple centers, the integration of different functional zones, and the pursuit of cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration. The aim is to build a modern, Chinese-style demonstration zone that embodies harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. The plan emphasizes the need to strictly control the bottom line of land-use management and environmental protection, as well as the protection of natural and cultural heritage. By 2035, the total planned construction land should be controlled within 803.6 square kilometers, which is 15.7 square kilometers less than the current level. The plan specifies that the demonstration zone will optimize the national land use pattern, taking into account the resource endowment of the region and the unique features of the Jiangnan water towns. This will involve expanding the ecological space, preserving the agricultural land space, and optimizing urban and town space. The plan proposes that the demonstration zone will promote green and low-carbon development. Efforts will focus on expanding green spaces and waterways, ensuring that by 2035, the coverage of rivers and lakes will not be less than 20.6% and forest coverage will be higher

than 12% of the zone land. The development of a spatial pattern that conserves resources and protects the environment, as well as a green lifestyle and green production, will be accelerated. The proportion of green transportation will be increased to 80%. The plan emphasizes the need to focus on the shared protection and governance of the ecological environment, by constructing a clear water corridor along the Taipu River and the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. It also aims to unify the environmental protection standards of the demo zone, to ensure 100% collection and treatment of urban sewage, 100% compliance of water quality for water functional areas, and 100% of Class 3 and higher quality of the sample sections. The zone will also integrate the three historic and cultural belts, namely the Jiangnan Canal, the Taihu Lake-Huangpu River and the Jiaying-Wusong River. A Metro network will be planned across the demo zone and dead-end roads at border areas will be linked. The development of high-level public service facilities will be promoted through joint construction and sharing.

Shanghai will fully implement the 14th Five-Year Plan for the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region and the new three-year action plan, pushing forward 24 key tasks in the areas of technology, industry integration, port cluster construction, sharing of public services and coordinated management of ecology and the environment. Shanghai will continue to innovate, apply and extend practices in the building of the demonstration zone for the eco-friendly and integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, speeding up 82 major projects such as the Dianshanhu lakeside improvement and Xicen Science and Technology Innovation Center.

Five New Cities

According to Shanghai's 14th Five-Year Plan, Shanghai is to follow the requirements for the integration of industries, complete functions, work-life balance, an ecological and livable city and convenient transport, and aims to turn the Five New Cities into independent and comprehensive node cities. Adopting the most advanced ideas and gathering high-quality resources in education, healthcare and culture, Shanghai will build the Five New Cities utilizing the new growth force of Shanghai's future development to provide greater influence in the development of the Yangtze River Delta region. At the beginning of 2021, the Five New Cities, namely Jiading, Songjiang, Qingpu, Fengxian and Nanhui, were included in the city's government report for the first time. At the end of the year, the overall blueprint was formulated. 50 company headquarters and 62 R&D centers have signed up to be established in the Five New Cities. A total of 91 major projects concerning people's livelihoods and 25 traffic projects have begun construction, with a total investment topping 100 billion yuan. Major traffic projects, such as the Lianggang Expressway and the western extension of Songze Highway, have been finished.

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 total population of the Five New Cities should grow to 3.6 million by 2025, and their GDP should hit 1.1 trillion yuan. Each city is to have independent urban functions and basically become a comprehensive node city in the Yangtze River Delta region. Each should have 1 million permanent residents by 2035 and 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, as well as different property-buying and rental policies. The attractiveness of the new cities through efforts in industry layout, public services, transport and environment are also important. High-quality public services will be evenly accessed in the new cities. Complete functions of life will be available within 15 minutes' walk around the neighborhood. In terms of transport, people will be able to reach the center of surrounding 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 service industries will be planned there, and more innovation will be encouraged in order to form a cluster of valuable industries.

In 2020, efforts have been made on the construction of the Five New Cities, optimizing their layout, planning their different functions, spaces and industries, implementing planning, policies and projects and promoting scientific allocation and rational flow of resources and factors. Each new city should have its respective centers and characteristics, prompting the reshaping and overall optimization of the urban development pattern.

Industry capacities should be elevated with the planning of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries be given priority. The construction of Jiading Smart Auto Hub, Qingpu Yangtze River Digital Trunk, Songjiang G60 S&T Innovation Valley, Fengxian Oriental Beauty Valley and Nanhui Digital and Intelligent Manufacturing will continue to be pushed forward. Ten demonstration zones will be built.

Comprehensive traffic networks will be built, with a multi-layer transport hub in each new city. The connections with the Yangtze River Delta cities, nearby traffic hubs and neighboring new cities will be strengthened. The

construction of the Shanghai-Suzhou-Huzhou high-speed railway, Metro Nanhui branch line, the Jiading-Minhang Metro Line and the western extension of Metro Line 13 will be accelerated. Internal transport systems in each new city will be optimized with projects such as medium-volume bus lines and smart traffic.

Public services will be improved, all-age friendly life circles and public facilities will be built, and high-quality resources in education, health care and senior care will be allocated in the new cities. A total of 17 elementary and primary schools, 13 kindergartens and city-level hospitals will be built. Preferential housing policies will be introduced to attract talent. More parks and green, low-carbon pilot zones will be constructed.

Jiading New City

Urban planning: The Jiading New City will serve as a connecting gateway linking the Yangtze River Delta region with the Hongqiao International Open Hub. It will expand northward to the northern area of Jiading Industrial Zone, with the planned area increasing to 159.5 square



kilometers. It will also expand westward to the Anting hub, forming a transportation hub spanning 2.2 square kilometers. It will form a new layout featuring one core area (Yuanxiang Lake central activity area), one hub (Anting hub), two axis (Shanghai-Nanjing development axis and riverside development axis) and four zones.

Industry positioning: Jiading New City aims to establish the brand of an International Smart Auto Hub, leveraging the core area as a world-class automotive industry center. It will develop a distinctive industrial system focusing on smart auto manufacturing, intelligent sensing, and precision medicine. This endeavor aims to create a significant growth pole with robust developmental momentum.

Songjiang New City

Urban planning: Songjiang New City will be developed around the concept of one corridor, one axis, two cores to create a strategic space for future development and an important growth pole. The one corridor refers to the G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor in the Yangtze River

Delta region. The one axis represents the coordinated development axis between urban and rural areas, spanning north and south in Songjiang and connecting urban and rural areas. The two cores refer to the core functional areas of the Songjiang Hub. The dual-city integration core functional area focuses on promoting the deep integration of Songjiang New Urban Area and Songjiang University Town.

Industry positioning: Songjiang New City will strive to establish the brand of the G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor. Efforts will be focused on creating an advanced corridor that transitions "Made in China" to "Created in China," a pioneer driven by both technological and institutional innovation, and a leader for integrated development of industry and cities.

Qingpu New Area

Urban planning: Qingpu New Area will focus on one center and three areas. The one center refers to the central business area. The three areas represent the urban renewal practice area, the future new city model area, and the industrial innovation park area. It symbolizes new explorations in



construction, advancement, and urban operational mechanisms, among other aspects. "Water" is the most prominent cultural symbol of Qingpu New City. The construction of a water axis, which has the Dongdaying Port, the Dianpu River, and the Shangda River as its backbone, forms the ecological, functional, transportation, and vibrant urban framework of Qingpu New City.

Industry positioning: Qingpu New City is to feature the Yangtze River Delta Digital Trunk. Its key functions include the construction of the demonstration zone for the eco friendly and integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta and hosting the China International Import Expo. It will better connect with the Hongqiao Business Area, the Xicen Science and Technology Innovation Center and Shixi Software Park, and speed up the integration of new generation information technology so as to form the most dynamic digital economy development belt.

Fengxian New City

Urban planning: Fengxian New City will focus on five key areas, including the New City Center that leverages the Shanghai Fish, a nickname for

Jinghai Lake, and the central forestland to create a harmonious blend of blue and green, a digitized international industrial district, the International Youth Community that connects to the Lingang New Area, the Origin of Nanqiao Urban Renewal Area and the Oriental Beauty Valley.

Industry positioning: Fengxian New City is to feature the Oriental Beauty Valley which gathers health care and beauty industries including R&D, smart manufacturing, quality inspection, exhibition and experience, and trade. It will become an innovation source of beauty industries, the first choice of international enterprises and a highland of global fashion.

Nanhui New City

Urban planning: Nanhui New City will form a structure of one core, one belt and four districts, benchmarking the highest international standards. With a focus on high-quality planning and construction, the new city will develop four key areas: the international innovation collaboration zone, the modern service industry open zone, the Yangshan special comprehensive bonded zone (Luchaogang Area), and the cutting-edge science and



technology industrial zone.

Industry positioning: Nanhui New City is to feature digital and intelligent manufacturing. Guided by digital technologies and highlighting smart manufacturing, the new city will facilitate digital connections, focus on science industries, build highly advanced industries and vigorously promote integrated circuits, artificial intelligence, bio-medicine, aerospace and other key industries, so as to form a gathering place for high-end industries facing the future.

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