



2022

SHANGHAI
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FACTS

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



上海人民出版社

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Shanghai Basic Facts 2022

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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 24.8943 million by the end of 2021, and the average life expectancy was among the world's highest: 84.11 years of age.

Shanghai is not only China's most thriving economic center, but also one of the world's leading financial centers: The city's GDP climbed to 4.32 trillion yuan in 2021, rising to become the fourth highest in the world. Shanghai carried out measures to expand domestic demand and boost the economy, introduced policies to support the construction of an international assets management center, an international green financial hub and an international reinsurance center, launched innovative financial products and businesses such as crude oil futures and carbon neutrality bonds, and built the country's first unified medical payment platform covering digital RMB. Local financial markets generated a total transaction volume exceeding 2,500 trillion yuan, up 10.4% year on year. By the end of 2021, 377 companies have been listed on the STAR Market, raising nearly 500 billion yuan in IPO and generating a combined market value close to 5.6 trillion yuan. KraneShares SSE STAR Market 50 Index ETF became the first STAR Market-based ETF traded in overseas markets after being listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Eleven shares from the STAR Market were added to the FTSE Russell's Global Equity Index Series while nine were included in the MSCI equity indexes.

The capacity and core competitiveness of Shanghai's role as an international trade and consumption center is being elevated continuously. Shanghai is picking up speed in building a more open-economic mechanism. In 2021, total trade through Shanghai port exceeded 10 trillion yuan, maintaining the first place in the world. Shanghai has successfully held

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four China International Import Expos (CIIE) in the past four years. The exhibition area hit 366,000 square meters at the fourth CIIE, which attracted 281 Fortune 500 and heavyweight companies, both record numbers. Shanghai has deepened reforms to make investment easier in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, launching China's first offshore trading service platform, "Offshore Link," and implementing 78 innovative measures in the Lingang Special Area. Shanghai has taken the lead to become an international consumption center and organized the May 5 shopping festival and other major activities to boost consumption. A total of 1,078 brands opened their first Chinese stores in the city, the highest across the country. Shanghai's retail sales amounted to 1.8079 trillion yuan, ranking first in the country for five consecutive years.

Shanghai is an important global shipping center. As an air traffic hub for the Asia-Pacific region, Shanghai remains at third place in the 2021 Xinhua-Baltic International Shipping Center Development (ISCD) Index. The passenger throughput of the city's airports hit 65.4141 million in 2021. The air cargo and mail throughput of Shanghai airports was the third-highest on the planet. A total of 47.033 million TEUs were processed through Shanghai ports, the highest in the world for 12 consecutive years.

An influential, global technological and innovation center is taking form. The city invested about 170 billion yuan in R&D in 2021, or around 4.1% of its GDP. In 2021, the construction of national laboratories in Shanghai progressed smoothly, the construction of the world's top scientist community started, and the expansion of Zhangjiang Science City was completed. Shanghai has carried out measures to boost the industries of integrated circuits, biomedicine, and artificial intelligence. Several technological breakthroughs have been made: Namely the ultra-intense and ultra-short laser started operation; High-end and general-purpose graphics chips achieved mass production; A high-capacity superconducting power line was

put into use; Eight new medicines were given the green light. Shanghai also provided support to the country's key projects including the Shenzhou-12 spacecraft, the Tianhe space station core module and the Tianwen-1 Mars probe. In 2021, the number of high-value patents per 10,000 people in Shanghai reached 34.2, and the number of high-tech enterprises exceeded 20,000.

Shanghai is one of the country's most international hubs: A total of 68 overseas news agencies, 831 regional headquarters of multinational enterprises, and 506 foreign-invested R&D centers had been established here by the end of 2021. Shanghai issued some 330,000 work permits to expatriates, 18% of whom were high-end professionals. Shanghai not only attracted the highest number of overseas professionals, but also the highest caliber. It has been credited as the most attractive Chinese city for foreign professionals for nine years running.

Shanghai is a world-renowned cultural metropolis and international travel destination. The city boasts 23 public libraries and 158 museums which recorded 12.93 million and 16.46 million visits respectively, in 2021. Overseas tourists made 1.0329 million visits to the city in 2021, and the city hosted 46 international and domestic sporting events during the year. A series of major cultural events wowed locals last year, such as the 24th Shanghai International Film Festival, the 27th Shanghai International TV Festival, the Shanghai Tourism Festival and the Shanghai 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 20, 2022. The first Shanghai Award, a global initiative, will be presented on World Cities Day on October 31, 2022.

Shanghai has a complete education and public health system. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had 64 higher-education institutions, 867 secondary schools and 680 primary schools, as well as 6,317 medical facilities which handled 272 million patient visits. Shanghai pays great attention to environmental protection, investing as much as 112 billion yuan, or 2.6% 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 is exploring ways to better manage the megacity and increasingly digitalizing government affairs. In 2021, 3,458 items of government affairs could be processed online. On average over 280,000 items were handled online each day. Public transportation is getting more convenient, with the city's Metro network reaching 831 kilometers, staying the longest in the world.

Shanghai has drafted and put into action measures to build Pudong New Area into a vanguard of China's socialist modernization and promoted higher-level reform and opening-up in the area. Shanghai will soon finish the first three-year action plan for the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region. The Yangtze River Delta National Technological Innovation Center was completed and put into operation. Shanghai has also picked up momentum in the construction of the Hongqiao International Hub for Opening-up, finishing up 83 key tasks. The city has further promoted digitalization and built a world-class cluster of innovative industries, an exemplary area for the integration of digital and real economies, and a pilot zone of digital transformation. The city is en route to becoming a global leader in international innovation and cooperation of the digital economy. Shanghai has strived to be a testing ground of new digital life technologies, a pilot in carrying out new trials and a future city of smart experiences.

Shanghai is to enhance its urban soft power to match its ambition to become a socialistic metropolis with global influence by 2035, according to

a meeting by the Shanghai Committee of the Communist Party of China in June 2021. Facing the future, Shanghai will promote its spirit of “Collective Wisdom, Lofty Aspiration, Far-seeing Intelligence and Modesty and Harmony,” and its character of “Open, Innovation and Tolerance,” elevate the city’s reputation in four target areas – services, manufacturing, shopping and culture – and turn itself into an international economic, financial, trade, shipping, and technological innovation center, to become an innovative, humanistic and eco-friendly modern socialist metropolis with global influence.

History of Shanghai

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

14th Five-Year period, Shanghai has become an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center. A scientific and technological innovation center with global influence has taken shape, while the city is striving to be an influential modern metropolis.

Geography

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

With a pleasant, northern subtropical monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Shanghai has a mild and humid climate. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with its summer and winter. In 2021, the average temperature was 17.9 degrees Celsius, while total precipitation was 1,474.5 millimeters, more than 66.1% of which came between June and September.

At the end of 2021, the city had a total area of 6,340.5 square kilometers (0.06% of China’s total territory), comprising 16 districts, 107 sub-district committees, 106 towns, and two townships.

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International
Economic Center

国际经济中心建设



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As China's largest economic city, Shanghai contributed nearly 3.8% of China's GDP despite taking up only 0.06% of the nation's total land area. The value of imports and exports passing through Shanghai customs accounted for 19.4% of the nation's total. During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai had basically been turned into an international economic center with its capacity for the real economy rising continuously. In 2021, Shanghai sped up its efforts to become a hub of the domestic economic cycle and a strategic link for domestic and global dual cycles. Shanghai's GDP has topped 4 trillion yuan, ranking fourth in the world. The city's GDP per capita has exceeded US\$26,900. The added value of the service industry accounted for more than 73% of regional GDP, getting off to a good start of the 14th Five-Year Plan. Aiming to have high-quality development, create high-quality life and raise 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. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 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 2021, it had grown to around US\$26,900, the level of a high-income country according to the World Bank's standard.

Economic Growth

In 2021, the city progressed healthily and steadily. Its economy rebounded constantly at a pace that took the lead among the world's major cities. It achieved a regional GDP of 4.321485 trillion yuan, an increase of 8.1% over the previous year at comparable prices.

Fiscal Income

Steady economic growth boosted the city's fiscal revenue. It stood at only 16.922 billion yuan in 1978. By 2021, Shanghai's local budget revenue amounted to 777.180 billion yuan, 10.3% higher than the previous year, and almost 45 times that of 1978.

One Day in Shanghai

GDP (Billion yuan)

GDP 11.840

2.129

Local budget revenue
(Billion yuan)

44.613

Commodity sales
(Billion yuan)

4.953

Retail sales of consumer goods
(Billion yuan)

20.751

Imports and exports via
Shanghai Customs
(Billion yuan)



61.7836

Actual amount of foreign
direct investment
(Million US dollars)



2.1270

Cargo handled
via local ports
(Million tons)



Overseas tourists
(Passenger trips)

2,830



0.1792

Passenger volume at airports
(Million passenger trips)



13.9879

Public transport passenger volume
(Million rides)



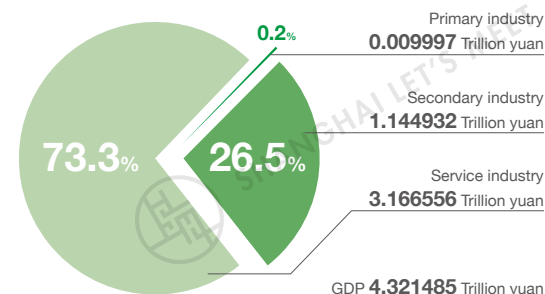
479.3479

Power consumption
(Million kwh)



Percentage of Shanghai's major economic indices in the country's total (2021)

Indices	Unit	National	Shanghai	Shanghai's percentage (%)
GDP	Trillion yuan	114.3670	4.321485	3.8
Added value of service industry	Trillion yuan	60.9680	3.166556	5.2
Local government's general public budget revenue	Trillion yuan	20.2539	0.777180	3.8
Retail sales of consumer goods	Trillion yuan	44.0823	1.807925	4.1
Imports and exports	Trillion yuan	39.1009	7.574270	19.4
Actual foreign investment	Billion US dollars	173.5	22.551	13.0
Throughput of international standard containers	Million TEUs	282.72	47.0333	16.6
Technical contract transaction volume	Billion yuan	3,729.4	276.125	7.4



imports and exports was optimized. Total exports of goods surged by 14.6% over the previous year. High-tech products exports accounted for 38.5% of the city's share. The proportion of exports of private enterprises rose to 30.4%.

In terms of ownership structure, the status of the non-public economy steadily rose. In 2021, the non-public economy realized an added value of 2.377433 trillion yuan, up 8.6% from the previous year, accounting for 55% of the city's economy.

Economic Structure

The added value of the service industry grew an annual 7.6%, accounting for 73.3% of the city's total added value. The service industry continued to grow steadily, with industries such as information transmission, software and information technology services, leasing and business services, and research and technology services leading the pace of increase.

Consumption, investment and exports grew steadily. In 2021, retail sales of social commodities jumped by an annual 13.5%. Sales of cosmetics and household products jumped 21.9% and 18.2% respectively, with sales in areas related with consumption upgrade leading the growth. Fixed investment rose 8.1%. Led by several heavyweight projects in automotive, biomedicine, complete sets of large equipment and digital information industries, the growth of industrial investment hit 8.2%. The structure of

Agricultural Economy

In 2021, Shanghai's agricultural sector recorded an added value of 10.818 billion yuan, down an annual 5.7%, calculated in comparable prices. The city's total agricultural output value reached 25.721 billion yuan in the year, an annual drop of 8.0%, including: 13.978 billion yuan from the crop farming sector, down 4.3%; 729 million yuan from forestry, down 40.9%; 4.526 billion yuan from the animal husbandry sector, down 2.1%; and 4.623 billion yuan from the fisheries sector, down 13.5%.

Modern Agriculture

Shanghai's agricultural production is becoming more mechanized and



better organized. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had some 115,000 hectares of high-standard farmland, 2,538 professional farmers' cooperatives, 201 major agricultural companies and 3,813 certified family farms.

Agricultural Products

Shanghai has vigorously developed branded agricultural products. As of the end of 2021, the city had 943 green food enterprises and 1,769 green products, with a total yield of 1.2373 million tons. Around 27% of agricultural output was certified as green food. There were 16 Agro-products Geographical Indications.

Industrial Economy

Shanghai's industrial enterprises realized an industrial added value of 1.073880 trillion yuan in 2021, up an annual 9.5% based on comparable prices. Industrial output from enterprises above the designated size reached 3.949854 trillion yuan, an annual growth of 10.3%.

Strategic Emerging Industries

In 2021, 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 1.605582 trillion yuan, up a yearly 14.6% and accounting for 40.6% of the city's industrial output from enterprises above the designated size. New energy vehicles and green energy were up 190% and 16.1% respectively.

Industrial Production

In 2021, 99.4% of the products made by large-scale industrial enterprises in Shanghai were sold. Production of emerging and high-tech products and products related with transport and storage saw noticeable increases.

Output of major industrial products in 2021

Product	Unit	Output	Growth over the previous year (%)
Steel	Million tons	19.4143	-0.2
Vehicles	Million	2.8332	7.0
New energy vehicles	Million	0.6319	160
Multi-purpose vehicles (SUV)	Million	1.1137	15.0
Industrial robots	Set	71,700	34.6
Metal containers	Million cubic meters	23.3715	220
Integrated circuits	Billion	36.495	19.8
Integrated circuit wafers	Million	11.1730	23.2
Laptops	Million	19.4996	31.9
Smart phones	Million	28.9224	-24.1
Servers	Unit	349,900	27.7
Smart TVs	Million	1.5350	0.1

Service Economy

In 2021, driven by fast growth in transportation, warehousing and postal services, information transmission, computer services and software, accommodation and catering industries, the added value of the service industry — the primary driving force of economic growth — gained 7.6% compared to the previous year. Emerging service industries developed swiftly. Revenue of major companies in the areas of information transmission, software and information technology services, as well as scientific research and technological services, gained 20.2% and 17.0% respectively. The traditional service industry bounced back significantly as revenue of companies in transport, storage and postal services soared 49.4% year on year.

Private Economy

The private sector environment continues to be optimized with buoying confidence. In 2021, the added value of the private economy clocked in at 1.229765 trillion yuan, an annual rise of 7.4%, or 28.5% of GDP.

The quality and efficiency of the private economy continue to rise. Industrial output from major private enterprises reached 917.178 billion yuan in 2021, edging up 14% annually. The main business income from major private industrial enterprises hit 1028.96 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 18.3%. Industrial profits of major private enterprises were 74.197 billion yuan, up 7.6%. The fixed-asset investment by the private sector rose 10.3% year on year. Retail sales of consumer goods from private enterprises were 547.171 billion yuan, up 8.1% annually, accounting for 30.3% of the city's total retail sales, 6.5 percentage points higher than 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 2021, Shanghai approved 6,708 foreign invested projects, with a total contract value of US\$60.391 billion, among which US\$22.551 billion was realized. By the end of 2021, enterprises from 190 countries and regions had invested in Shanghai. A total of 831 multinational companies set up regional headquarters in Shanghai, and 506 overseas-funded R&D centers were 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

In 2021, Shanghai continued to improve its business environment, finishing key reform tasks, piloting the “one integrated license” program, expanding the reform that streamlines the approval procedures of business licenses and permits to all applicable industries, making a list of services that the government is not allowed to buy, and optimizing the public credit information repair mechanism. Some 527,300 new business entities were set up in the year, a yearly rise of 10.5%.

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 past three 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.

A total of 78 achievements in innovative governance have been made in the demonstration zone for the eco-friendly and integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, with several key projects already having kicked off. At the beginning of 2022, a guideline encouraging insurance agencies to underwrite in a co-insurance model was initiated in the zone and an agreement was signed in order to share public data across the zone.

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.

Building Pudong into a Pioneer Area for Socialist Modernization

On November 12, 2020, President Xi Jinping attended a grand gathering to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Pudong's development and opening-up and delivered an important speech, saying that the central government was drafting a guideline to make Pudong a pioneer of higher-level reform and

opening-up as well as a vanguard in China's socialist modernization. On July 15, 2021, the guideline was officially announced. Pudong quickly drafted and released measures to implement the guideline.

Some projects have already achieved positive results. The reforms have been deepened with the "one integrated license" program expanded to all 31 industries, intelligent platforms of economic, societal and urban management consolidated, and 57 intelligent applications applied. The Soft X-ray Free-Electron Laser realized the amplification of light at wavelengths of 2.0 nanometers. Crude oil futures were listed on the market. The designated delivery warehouse for Shanghai copper of the Shanghai Futures Exchange and the designated delivery warehouse for international copper of the Shanghai International Energy Exchange opened on July 8. The international and domestic copper can be in circulation in four markets: domestic futures, international futures, domestic spot and international spot in the same warehouse. The goods don't need to be delivered and there is no logistics cost. China's first foreign-owned joint venture business assets management company and the first wholly foreign-owned financial technology company opened in Shanghai. Trial practices such as the cancellation of the special

RMB account for foreign direct investment and the cross-border transfer of domestic trade financing assets were launched. Yangshan Special Comprehensive Bonded Area, the only one of its kind in China, was set up. A series of innovative measures were initiated in the area. Companies can pick up goods or place delivery orders without approval from Customs if the goods are not required to go through inspection. In 2021, Pudong's GDP grew 10%, generating 1/75 of the country's GDP in an area taking up only 1/8000 of the country. Fixed asset investment rose 10.8%, total retail sales of consumer goods climbed 20.4%, and total exports of goods exceeded 820 billion yuan.

More reforms such as those in the process of business registration will be carried out in Pudong in the future. More measures will be introduced to relax market access. Policies formulated in the Yangshan Special Comprehensive Bonded Area will be applied to other areas in Pudong. A dozen functional industry innovation and service platforms will be launched. More RMB products will be introduced to the global market. Major platforms, such as the national commodity warehouse registration center, will be built. Efforts will be made to speed up the construction of the international transshipment consolidation center. New laws and regulations specifically serving Pudong will be made in cooperation with the Shanghai municipal legislature.

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





International
Financial Center

国际金融中心建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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

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

In 2021, Shanghai implemented "30 measures" which were aimed at supporting the financial industry and boosting steady and quick economic growth. It drafted supporting policies for the construction of the international assets management center, the international green financial hub, and the international reinsurance center. A series of financial opening projects,

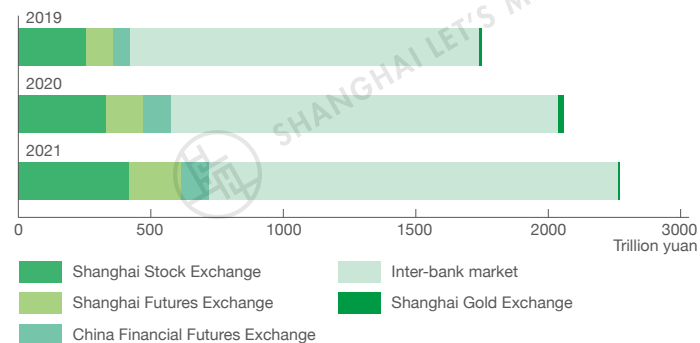
including the first batch of wholly foreign-owned brokerage firms, were kicked off. Innovative financial products such as crude oil futures, southbound trading, Yulan Bond, carbon-neutral bonds, and public real estate investment trusts were introduced. Capital market fintech innovations were encouraged. Throughout the year, 58 new licensed financial institutions were added, and total financial market transactions exceeded 2,500 trillion yuan, an increase of 10.4% over the previous year.

Financial Industry

In 2021, the sector realized an added value of 797.325 billion yuan, up 7.5% over the previous year.

In 2021, the trade value of Shanghai's financial market reached 2,511.07 trillion yuan, up 10.4% from a year prior. The total turnover of the Shanghai Stock Exchange amounted to 461.13 trillion yuan, soaring 25.7% from the year before. The turnover of the Shanghai Futures Exchange was 214.58 trillion yuan, a yearly jump of 40.4%. The trade volume of the China Financial Futures Exchange hit 118.17 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 2.4%. The inter-bank market's turnover was 1,706.93 trillion yuan, a gain of 5.4% year on year. Shanghai Gold Exchange traded a total of 10.26 trillion yuan, down 52.6%. Deposits and loans continued to increase. By the end of 2021, deposits of local and foreign currencies at domestic or foreign financial institutions in Shanghai reached 17.583108 trillion yuan, 1.996651 trillion yuan more compared with that at the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans amounted to 9.603213 trillion yuan, a yearly increase of 1.139073 trillion yuan. In 2021, the city's premium revenue totaled 197.090 billion yuan, up 10.3% from the previous year. The total insurance indemnity amounted to 73.795 billion yuan, up 18.5%.

Financial market turnover in the last 3 years



Carbon Finance

Carbon finance refers to the use of financial instruments to trade or circulate relevant carbon financial products and their derivatives on a market-based platform with the support of laws and regulations, so as to ultimately achieve the purpose of low-carbon development, green development and sustainable development.

Carbon finance is a significant part of Shanghai's move toward becoming an international finance center. Shanghai will formulate carbon neutral implementation opinions and a carbon peak implementation plan, and propose to basically build a carbon trading, pricing and innovation center with international influence by 2025, and basically establish its status as an international green financial hub. Shanghai will enhance the scale of the market as soon as possible, gradually expand the industry, liberalize trading entities, expand the market, strive to build the world's largest carbon spot market, and build a global carbon trading center. Shanghai will actively develop a multi-level carbon market, gradually introduce derivatives such as swaps, forwards, options and carbon indices, and form a carbon pricing

center with global influence. It will also accelerate the innovation of carbon finance, actively develop low-carbon green finance and climate investment and financing, and build an international carbon finance center.

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. At the end of the year, the trading scale was leading in the global spot trading market.



Digital RMB

Digital RMB is a digital form of legal tender issued by the People's Bank of China that is equivalent to banknotes and coins. It adopts a two-tier operation system, based on a broad account system, supports loose coupling of bank accounts, and features dual offline payment, multi-terminal options, and high traceability. Digital RMB will co-exist with physical RMB in the long term, mainly for meeting the public demand for cash in digital form and helping financial inclusion.

In October 2020, Shanghai was included in the pilot. On January 5, 2021, the first balance-showed wallet card payment mode detached from cell phones was realized in the staff cafeteria of Tongren Hospital affiliated with 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 have been able to choose digital RMB payment when ordering take-out, expanding the scope of digital RMB daily scenarios.



International
Trade Center

国际贸易中心建设



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET



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 the higher end of the value chain. Trade center capacities have been significantly increased.

In 2021, Shanghai's total export and import volume hit 10.08599 trillion yuan, and continued to rank first in the world. The import and export volume of service trade reached US\$229.38 billion, among the world's highest. The Asia-Pacific electronic port network has expanded to 24 member ports. There are seven large-scale commodity trading platforms. Shanghai is picking up pace to become an international consumer city, where total commodity sales hit 16.28 trillion yuan. A total of 1,078 brands opened their first China stores in the city, the largest number across the country. Total retail sales of consumer goods rose a yearly 13.5%.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Shanghai is committed to improving the convenience of trade investment and upgrading its function as a trade hub. Shanghai will build a demonstration zone of international trade, develop digital trade and knowledge-intensive service trade, make

breakthroughs in offshore trade, coordinate onshore and offshore business, build an international consumption city, and turn itself into a world exhibition center.

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

In 2021, 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, carried out the new development philosophy, created the new development dynamic, further deepened reform in system innovation, strengthened its core functions, elevated service levels, pushed for higher-level system opening-up, increased international cooperation and competition, and played a bigger role in turning Shanghai into a hub of domestic economic flow and a strategic link of domestic flow and international engagement.

Breakthroughs have been made in the legal protection. Six regulations specifically serving Pudong, two municipal laws including specific chapters for Pudong and the first management measures of Pudong New Area were passed by the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and took effect in the FTZ.

The investment environment has been further improved. The "one integrated license" program has been widely promoted. A comprehensive industry licensing system has been launched, as well as an efficient industry supervision system. The FTZ has continuously improved the level of approval services, and significantly reduced the cost of industry access. A simplified business approval process has been launched on a trial basis. A quick review of tax exemptions for imported raw materials of the integrated circuits industry has been adopted by the Customs authorities, shortening the process time from three or four days to just one. Zero import tariffs and tax reductions have been offered to the biomedicines industry for certain raw materials and accessories. The FTZ has also helped in the development and marketing of new CAR-T cell immunotherapy drugs.

The financial market was further opened up. By the end of 2021, total annual cross-border RMB settlements amounted to 8.1230 trillion yuan, an increase of 49.6% over the previous year and accounting for 45.2% of the city's share; total cross-border RMB offshore borrowing amounted to 4.24 billion yuan, an increase of 5.3 times over the previous year. Major foreign-owned financial institutions, including the first life insurance company that turned from a JV to wholly foreign-owned, as well as the country's top 3 wholly foreign-owned public funds have settled in the FTZ. By the end of 2021, there were 982 financial regulators.

Commercial Circulation

In 2021, Shanghai's commodity sales totaled 16.28 trillion yuan, up 16.5% over the previous year. Wholesale sales jumped a yearly 16.9% to 14.62 trillion yuan. Retail sales of consumer products rose by 13.5% to reach 1.807925 trillion yuan, among which 336.578 billion yuan was through online stores, up 20.8% year on year and accounting for 18.6% of the total. Consumption in culture, tourism, health and green industries rose rapidly.

E-commerce

In 2021, the value of e-commerce transactions amounted to 3.24036 trillion yuan, rising 10.2% from the previous year. Among the figures, B2B transactions hit 1.92406 trillion yuan, up 8.7%. Online shopping amounted to 1.31630 trillion yuan, surging 12.3% year on year. Among the online shopping transactions, sales of goods reached 782.97 billion yuan, up 13.8% while that of services hit 533.33 billion yuan, an increase of 10.1%.

Port Functions

Shanghai saw a steady rise of its imports and exports. In 2021,

Shanghai Port's total import and export volume continued to rank first among global cities with an annual increase of 15.4% to 10.08599 trillion yuan. Total imports and exports via Shanghai Customs increased an annual 17.3% to 7.574270 trillion yuan, among which imports hit 3.205973 trillion yuan and exports totaled 4.368296 trillion yuan, rising 18.6% and 16.3% respectively. Meanwhile, imports and exports of Shanghai companies grew 16.5% to 4.061035 trillion yuan, among which imports stood at 2.489168 trillion yuan and exports tallied 1.571867 trillion yuan, soaring 17.7% and 14.6% respectively. Among exports, the percentage of high-tech products was 38.5%.

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 port 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.

Structure of Exports

The structure of foreign trade in Shanghai has further improved. In 2021, Shanghai general trade exports performed better than processing trade, with general trade exports increasing by 23.7% over the previous year while processing trade edged up by 2.6%. Exports of private enterprises and foreign companies rose an annual 29.4% and 10.4% respectively. As for destinations, exports to the United States amounted to 308.789 billion yuan; to the European Union, 260.566 billion yuan; and to ASEAN countries, 189.655 billion yuan.

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 4th China International Import Expo was held in Shanghai from November 5 to 10, 2021. A total of 640 exhibitors and 766 buyers from 55 countries participated online and offline. On a one-year basis, intentional transactions were valued at US\$70.72 billion. The exhibition area reached 366,000 square kilometers and the exhibitors included 281 Fortune Global 500 companies and industry heavyweights, both numbers hitting new records.

International Consumption Center

In July 2021, the State Council named five cities to pilot the practice of building themselves into international consumption centers. As one of the five cities, Shanghai swiftly put the guideline into action. In 2021, Shanghai ranked first in China in terms of total annual retail sales of consumer goods. A total of 1,078 brands opened their first China stores in Shanghai, ranking first nationwide. Among the first stores, 14 were the first global or Asian outlets and 167 were the first domestic or mainland stores. More than 3,000 international or domestic brands organized product debuts in Shanghai. In 2021, Shanghai was among the first cities to introduce a blueprint to develop the nighttime economy from 2021 to 2030, and its nighttime economy index was the highest in the country. Shanghai added 55 new duty-free stores, with the per customer transaction reaching some 400,000 yuan. Throughout the year, duty-free shops at airports recorded 250 million yuan in sales, a yearly rise of 25%, the largest in China. In 2021, 121 local brands were introduced. Among Tmall's top 500 new brands, 90 were from Shanghai, taking top place in the country.



International
Shipping Center

国际航运中心建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Back in the 1990s, when Shanghai drafted its development plan “Toward the 21st Century”, the idea of building the city into an international air traffic and shipping center was brought up for the first time. In 1996, the State Council officially announced the strategy of turning Shanghai into a global shipping center, with Shanghai’s deep-water port as the main body and ports in Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces as supporting facilities. The goal was further specified by the State Council in May 2001. The strategic goal and tasks were elaborated in another guideline issued by the central government in April 2009. 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 dynamic 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 and the highest frequency of daily container vessels. Its container throughput of 47.0333 million TEUs has remained the largest in the world for 12 years in a row. Shanghai has also become an air transport hub in the Asia-Pacific region, with two airports in the city. A large number of international and domestic enterprises engaged

in the shipping business were located in Shanghai. Shanghai Shipping Exchange, where freight rates are filed and ship trading information is exchanged, was established in Shanghai. The freight indices traced by the exchange are major indicators of the global shipping market. Shanghai took third place in the 2021 Xinhua-Baltic International Shipping Centre Development (ISCD) Index, trailing only Singapore and London.

Facing the current turbulent international situation and a once-a-century pandemic, Shanghai has made great progress in constructing the international shipping center and improved its hub capacities, found new motivation and contained the pandemic, further consolidating its role as the world's largest port and elevating its competitiveness as Asia-Pacific's aviation hub, thus playing a positive role in restoring and securing the smooth operation of the global supply chain.

Transport

Shanghai is one of the country's most important transportation hubs. Even with the pandemic in 2021, Shanghai handled 1.5521194 billion tons of cargo, up 11.5% from a year earlier. The passenger volume departing from Shanghai totaled 140.4706 million, a yearly rise of 17.3%.

Shanghai improved its shipping service and strengthened its position as an international air and sea hub. In 2021, Shanghai ports handled 776.3543 million tons of cargo, among the highest in the world. The volume of international containers Shanghai ports handled amounted to 47.0333 million TEUs, ranking top in the world for the 12th consecutive year. About 49.6% of incoming containers were transshipped, around 13.0% of which were to overseas ports.

By 2025, in order to meet the economic and social development needs of the regions along the Yangtze River, as well as the needs of north-south transportation, China will build 79 cross-river passages, among which two will be constructed in Shanghai: the Shanghai-Chongming cross-river

passage and the Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge cross-river passage (Metro Chongming Line or highway).

In total, around 574,700 flights took off and landed at Shanghai's Pudong and Hongqiao international airports in 2021, a yearly increase of 5.4%. The passenger traffic of the two airports totaled 65.4141 million, up 6.1%, among which 63.7362 million visits were going to or returning from domestic destinations, up 12.9% year on year, while 1.6779 million were to or from overseas destinations, plunging 67.7%. The cargo and mail throughput of Shanghai airports hit 4.366 million tons, soaring an annual 8.5%. That set a new all-time high by surpassing the previous record of 4.23 million tons logged in 2017.

Shipping

Infrastructure

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

Yangshan Deep-Water Port

The Yangshan Deep-Water Port is the deep-water container port hub of Shanghai International Shipping Center. The port is located 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. The port now has 5.6 kilometers of coastline and 16 container berths built up, capable of handling 9.3 million TEUs annually.

Pudong International Airport

Pudong International Airport 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 one, was put into use on September 16, 2019, 90 boarding bridges were added, which allowed passengers to board over 90% of flights from terminal buildings directly, up from only 50% before it was built. In 2021, the airport handled 32.207 million passenger trips and 3.983 million tons of cargo. A total of 349,524 flights took off or landed at the airport. As one of the top three international air cargo hubs in the world and the top one in China, Pudong airport's cargo route network covers 251 destinations in 48 countries and regions around the world. So far, 59 overseas airlines and 10 domestic airlines operate international cargo business at the airport. The inbound and outbound cargo volume of the airport accounted for 93.7% of the total, guaranteeing over 40% of the inbound and outbound cargo volume of domestic airports.

Hongqiao International Airport

Hongqiao International Airport is an important aviation hub in China. Located in the western suburb of Shanghai, the airport is only 13 kilometers away from the downtown area, occupying an area of 510,000 square meters. It has two runways, and the apron covers 486,000 square meters with 66 seats. With a ground area of 82,000 square meters, its terminals have 15 waiting halls. In 2021, 33.207 million trips were made through the airport, some 383,000 tons of cargo were handled and 231,261 flights took off from or landed at the airport.

Hongqiao Railway Station

Standing at the conjunction of two major railway lines, the Shanghai-Beijing Line and the Shanghai-Kunming Line, Hongqiao Railway Station is a departure and destination station for the Shanghai-Beijing, Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai-Hangzhou high-speed rail lines. It is also a major component of the Hongqiao Integrated Transport Hub. Covering a floor area of 440,000 square meters, the station was put into use in 2010. The station's

main structure connects with Hongqiao International Airport's Terminal 2, Metro lines 2 and 10 and the ground transport center, forming an integrated transport hub with easy transfer between railway, air, Metro lines and urban transit. In 2021, Hongqiao Railway Station handled 51.076 million travelers.

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 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. The Changjiang Road W. Tunnel, with a total length of 4,912 meters, has three lanes in each direction in two pipes. Zhoujiazui Road Tunnel spans 4.45 kilometers. The double-deck, four-lane tunnel was designed for a speed of 60 kilometers per hour.

Expressways

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



Hu-Rong Expressway G42 (Shanghai to Chengdu); Hu-Yu Expressway G50 (Shanghai to Chongqing); Hu-Kun Expressway G60 (Shanghai to Kunming); and Shanghai Ring Expressway 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 Shanghai to Jinshan District); Hu-Jia Expressway S5; Hu-Xiang Expressway S6; Hu-Chong Expressway S7; Xin-Wei Expressway S19; Hu-Chang Expressway S26 (Shanghai to Changzhou); Shen-Jia-Hu Expressway S32 (Shanghai to Huzhou via Jiaying); and Ting-Feng Expressway S36.

The daily traffic of Shanghai's highway network was 135 million vehicles in 2021.

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 into an international shipping center.

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



International Scientific
and Innovative Center

全球科创中心建设





SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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

Shanghai has pushed forward with the construction of the city as a scientific and innovative center, and strengthened central planning and institutional supply. Shanghai initiated a “Shanghai Plan” to establish a highland gathering the industries of integrated circuit, artificial intelligence and biomedicine; 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 efforts into key scientific projects while improving its capacity to drive more innovation.

The international scientific and innovative center has taken form in Shanghai with a series of steps having been made in 2021. Shanghai has won all three major national science and technology awards. Shanghai has contributed to space projects including Tianzhou, Shenzhou, Xihe and Zhurong. 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 built the Siyuan, an all-depth unmanned sea

submersible. Shanghai has implemented its own plans to boost integrated circuit, 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, a jump of 17.6%. Eight new Shanghai-produced drugs were given the green light, an annual record. The number of COVID-19 detection reagents approved for marketing is the second highest in the country. Shanghai ranked eighth in terms of innovation clusters in the Global Innovation Index released in September 2021. The core functions of the international scientific and innovation center have been enhanced.

The city invested about 170 billion yuan in R&D in 2021, or around 4.1% of its GDP, the level of developed nations. A total of 3,127 high-tech enterprises received 20.126 billion yuan in tax deductions. Another 135 enterprises with advanced technologies received 760 million yuan in tax deductions.

The 14th Five-Year period is an important stage during which the scientific and innovative center transforms from its initial stage to the enhancement of its core functions. Key tasks include the reinforcement of basic research, focus on making new breakthroughs, the attraction of talent, deepened reforms and coordinated opening-up.

Platforms for Innovation and Startup Business

Shanghai is home to a great number of innovative enterprises. By the end of 2021, the city had 506 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, nearly 2,500 tech startups, 250 technologically advanced service enterprises and over 20,000 enterprises certified as high-tech companies.

Areas with clusters of startups and tech companies, such as Zhangjiang

Science City, Lingang New 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 the 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, innovative zones surrounding Tongji University and Shanghai University and other university science parks, showed their respective characteristics.

Science and Technology System Innovations

In 2020, Shanghai sped up the drafting of 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 and expanding ways to attract high-end professionals.

A global, high-level scientific and technological expert information platform has attracted over 570,000 people. Shanghai has issued more than 330,000 work permits to foreign talents, including nearly 60,000 for top-level professionals, or around 18% of the total. The city has been named the most attractive to foreigners for nine consecutive years. To facilitate communication and help foreigners develop their careers in Shanghai, a club called "Shanghai through our eyes" was set up in June 2021, attracting foreigners from Europe, the United States, Japan, South Korea and One Belt One Road

countries and regions. Twelve activities were organized in the year, attracting 250 club members. A total of 180 media outlets reported on these events, releasing nearly 400 stories. The club will invite more foreign members and promote their understanding of Shanghai's politics, economy, culture and communities through dialogue, salons and tours.

Commercialization of Science and Technology Achievements

Scientific achievements have been made. In 2021, Shanghai won 48 National Science and Technology Awards, which equaled 17.5% of the nation's total. Its share surpassed 15% for the fifth year. Local scientists published 107 papers in the three major journals, *Science*, *Nature* and *Cell*, taking up 29.8% of the country's total.

Major scientific breakthroughs have been made. Shanghai contributed to the country's six major scientific achievements announced in 2017, namely the Jiaolong submersible, the Tiangong space station, the Beidou Navigation Satellite System, the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope, the Quantum Science Experiment Satellite (Micius), and the manufacturing of the Comac C919 passenger jet. In terms of the most cutting-edge technology, the world's largest, most comprehensive and most powerful photon science facility cluster was built in Shanghai. The Shanghai Super-intense Ultra-fast Lasers Facility delivered 10-petawatt lasers in 2017, creating a world record. The world's first monkey cloned from non-productive cells was born in Shanghai in 2018. Shanghai researchers created the world's first eukaryotic cell containing only a single chromosome in 2018. Production lines were built to manufacture 150,000 silicon wafers measuring just 300 millimeters each month in 2019. In 2020, several national science and technology infrastructure projects, including the soft X-ray free electron laser and 15 platforms that transform R&D results into production, have been built. An 8-inch "More than Moore" R&D pilot line, the first of its

kind in China, was built. A 100Gbps silicon photonics transmitter was mass produced and put into the market. The world's first 75cm-ultra-wide bore 3.0T MRI was successfully developed. Surufatinib is the first self-developed oncology drug which has won approval for marketing. Shanghai provided support for the Shenzhou-12 spacecraft, Tianhe core module and Tianwen-1 Mars probe. Locally designed and built C919 jets made successful maiden flights, bringing huge social and economic impact. Strategic products, such as etcher semiconductor equipment, were sold to overseas markets. Some high-end medical imaging appliances became domestically manufactured.

In 2021, 556 projects were launched to commercialize high-tech research achievements, more than 84.53% of which were in key sectors such as electronic information, biomedicine, new materials, advanced manufacturing and automation. The city certified 36,998 technology trade contracts with a total value of 276.125 billion yuan, a yearly increase of 52.1%.

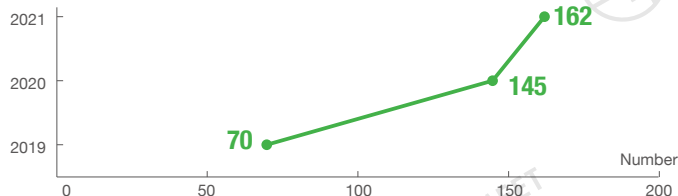
Intellectual Property Rights Protection

Shanghai is committed to becoming a center of intellectual property rights in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2021, the number of patent applications reached 179,300, up 28.3% from the year before. Among them were 32,900 invention patents, up 35.7%; 120,900 utility model patents, up 31.0%; 25,600 design patents, up 9.8%. The annual number of PCT international patent applications was 4,830, a yearly rise of 35.8%. By the end of the year, the city's valid patents had shot up 24.7% to 676,700, among which 172,000 were invention patents, up 18.1%, 411,800 were utility model patents, up 28.6%, and 92,900 were design ones, up 21.2%. High-value patent ownership per 10,000 people reached 34.2, an increase of 15.7% year on year.

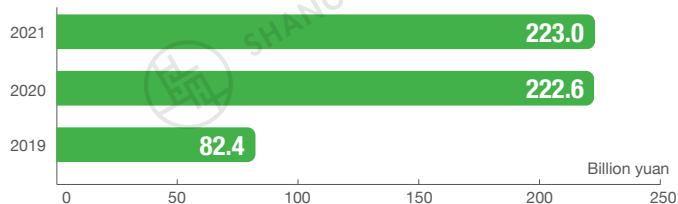
STAR Market

Chinese President Xi Jinping mentioned in his speech at the opening of the first China International Import Expo in November 2018 that a science and technology innovation board would be set up at the Shanghai Stock Exchange and a registration-based initial public offering would be piloted, so as to support Shanghai's construction of an international financial and technology innovation center, which will optimize fundamental systems of the capital market. The new science and technology innovation board, named STAR Market, started trading in 2019, accepting IPO applications from 205 enterprises, with 70 of them listed, raising 82.4 billion yuan. In 2021, 337 companies have been listed on the market, raising 528 billion yuan in IPO. A total of 59 Shanghai companies are traded on the STAR Market, the second-most in the country, raising 160.340 billion yuan and generating a market value of 1.4 trillion yuan, the highest nationwide.

Number of companies listed on STAR Market in past 3 years



Capital raised on STAR Market in past 3 years



Science Education Facilities

The city sped up the construction of science education centers. It has established a multi-level network of science promotion facilities that is spearheaded by the Shanghai Science and Technology Museum and supplemented by many specialized and basic science education centers. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had 55 model science venues, 230 basic science education centers and 29 youth scientific innovation workstations.

Information Industry

Information Infrastructure

By the end of 2021, the export bandwidth of inter-provincial Internet had hit 31,900 Gbps, an increase of 3,037 Gbps over the end of the previous year. That of international Internet stood at 8,902.32 Gbps, 1,960.39 Gbps more than the previous year. A total of 54,000 outdoor 5G base stations and 140,000 indoor mini-stations have been built, covering the entire city with 5G. Shanghai has pushed forward over 700 5G applications in 10 major areas, including smart manufacturing, health care and smart education.

Post and Telecommunications

In 2021, the revenue of Shanghai's postal industries was 169.192 billion yuan, up 20.4% from the previous year. The telecoms sector saw its business volume increase 18.8% to 55.774 billion yuan. A total of 3.741 billion parcels were delivered, bringing 171.582 billion yuan in revenue. Some 9.61 million households have been connected to the gigabit optical network. The average access bandwidth of household broadband users reached 386.95 Mbps, 117.04 Mbps more than the previous year. 5G users reached 10.2841 million, a yearly rise of 4.1568 million.



Humanistic and
Ecological City

人文生态之城建设



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

The goal of a humanistic city was first mentioned at the 11th CPC Shanghai Municipal Congress in 2017. Shanghai promotes the merging of different cultures, building a community where basic neighborhood services are available within 15 minutes. Shanghai set up a multi-layered, fair and equal public service system covering both rural and urban areas with increased public service facilities. Shanghai strives to maintain a high-quality neighborhood environment, encourage transport and employment within communities, and elevate the quality of public interaction spaces. Shanghai has sped up efforts to carry out major infrastructure projects and expand its Metro network. More care facilities for seniors have been built in communities. Shanghai is steadily pushing forward 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 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai continued to strengthen the protection of people's livelihoods, the people's quality of life steadily

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



Urban Upgrade

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 six years, the practice has been widely promoted in Shanghai with considerable experiences gained.

What is the 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.

The theme of the 2021 Urban Space Art Season (SUSAS) was "15-minute Community Life Circle – People's City" with real-life displays of the 15-minute life circle in multiple communities. The events of SUSAS 2021, which were staged in communities themselves, included one thematic exhibition and 21 experiential community projects. The thematic exhibition explained the concept of the 15-minute life circle with domestic and overseas examples. Experiential projects were held in 21 communities including

Xinhua and Caoyang sub-districts, where citizens can enjoy the services and participate in urban construction. The show paid special attention to the general public's daily life. The event prompted deep thinking about life, space and the city, as well as adding energy to daily life.

The concept of urban renewal is gradually becoming a household name, which is beneficial to raising the awareness of society to the transformation of urban development methods. From the perspective of the functional renewal of Shanghai's urban spaces, the following patterns are worth mentioning: First, single regional functions become integrated, with traditional business, commercial, residential and industrial areas changing into functional mixing compounds. Second, urban spaces have gradually shifted from a production function to a consumption function, especially in the central city, where a considerable number of office buildings have been turned into consumption spaces. Third, there is a continuous shift from private space to public space.

Shanghai has formulated a clear set of actions to build life circles, highlighting the following three features.

Firstly, focus should be given to planning and coordination. The overall



development and improvement of the community should be emphasized. The sub-district should be planned, constructed and managed as a whole and all kinds of functions including housing, employment, transport, service and leisure should be considered. Multiple means should be used to find more spaces and several ways including government investment and community funds should be explored to raise the funding.

Secondly, a unified standard should be applied. In terms of livability, an affordable and sustainable community housing supply system should be used in order to provide a comfortable living environment with all-age care facilities and intelligent services. In the aspect of employment, more job opportunities should be created near the community and the cost of starting a business should be lowered. Communities should provide a wide variety of recreation areas, such as jogging and cycling paths. Abundant learning opportunities should also be considered with facilities such as nurseries. Around-the-clock senior care is another important part of community life.

Thirdly, a mechanism involving government departments, grassroots-level organs and various parties should be formed to carry out tasks in coordination. The municipal planning authorities take the lead in overall design, specifying goals. Other municipal departments should draft supporting policies and supervise operations. The district government should build platforms to boost collaboration between different departments. The sub-district is the main executor of the project, responsible for detailed actions. The residents are a key component as they are deeply involved in the construction of these life circles. Private enterprises and organizations are in charge of providing professional services and technologies.

The construction of the 15-minute community life circle should be a pragmatic project which closely relies on the people, benefits the people and is deeply rooted in the people. A community with convenient facilities, multiple services, a resilient environment and refined management can better serve the people, gather powerful forces to build a beautiful city and ideal life, becoming an example that can be promoted in more cities.

Urban Construction

Major Construction Projects

In 2021, Shanghai invested 195.75 billion yuan in major construction projects, a rise of 14.6%. Metro Line 14 and part of Line 18 totaling 61 kilometers, the west section of Beiheng Passage, the Jiangpu Road Tunnel and other important infrastructure projects were put into use. Eight Metro projects including the Jiading-Minhang Metro line, Phase I of Line 21 and Phase I of Line 23, and 59 projects with investments of over 1 billion yuan each, such as high-end ship manufacturing and new energy vehicles, have been started.

Infrastructure

In 2021, the city invested 5.8% more in urban infrastructure construction compared with the previous year. Investment in power construction spiked 39.5% year on year, while that of transportation shot up 14.2%, post and telecoms jumped 4.5%, utility investment dropped 19.8%, and municipal construction investment lost 2.4%.

Public Transport

In 2021, Metro Line 14 and the north section of Line 18 started operation. Part of the S7 Highway, the west section of Beiheng Passage, and the Jiangpu Road Tunnel opened to traffic. By year-end, there were 17,600 buses and 1,596 bus routes, with a total length of 9,243 kilometers. The public transport system handled a total of 5.106 billion rides, 13.9879 million rides on average each day, a 20.6% jump year on year. Among them, 3.572 billion were made via the Metro system, up 26.1%, 1.495 billion via buses, up 9.5%, and 38.8949 million via ferries, up 3.1%.

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. Every weekday, Shanghai Metro handles more than 11 million passengers, hitting a record of 13.3 million passengers on a single day (including the maglev line), among the world's highest in terms of traffic, and accounting for about 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.

Social Livelihood

Population and Employment

At the end of 2021, the number of permanent residents reached 24.8943 million, including a household-registered population of 14.5744 million and an external population of 10.3199 million. Some 116,000 people were born, a birth rate of 4.67‰; 139,000 people died, a mortality rate of 5.59‰; the natural growth rate was -0.92‰; the population was born with a gender ratio of 107.76. The average life expectancy of household-registered residents stood at 84.11 years, 81.76 for males and 86.56 for females.

Shanghai maintains stable employment. The city created 635,100 new jobs in 2021. By the end of the year, the city had an unemployed population

of 144,000, with an urban registered unemployment rate of 2.73%. Shanghai continues to improve citizens' employment by supporting entrepreneurship as well as providing vocational training and assistance. By the end of 2021, Shanghai successfully helped 78,231 people find jobs, and helped people from 164 out-of-work families gain employment. The city also helped 12,787 people, 9,807 of whom were college students, to start their own businesses. A total of 10,092 unemployed youth found jobs or started up their own businesses. The city also offered vocational training for 1.1885 million people, including 517,800 migrant workers. Highly skilled workers accounted for 35.34% of the labor force.

Personal Income

Shanghai residents' annual disposable income reached 78,027 yuan per capita in 2021, up 8.0% from the previous year. The annual disposable income of urban residents reached 82,429 yuan per capita, up 7.8%. Rural residents had an annual disposable income of 38,521 yuan per capita, up a

yearly 10.3%. The annual expenditure per capita on consumer goods and services was 48,879 yuan among Shanghai residents, growing 14.9% from the previous year. Per capita consumption spending for urban residents stood at 51,295 yuan, a yearly increase of 14.4%, while that of rural residents shot up a yearly 23.1% to 27,205 yuan.

Housing Conditions

Shanghai people's living conditions improved continuously. Shanghai vigorously upgraded old communities. In 2021, dilapidated apartments totaling 901,000 square meters in downtown areas were refurbished, benefiting 45,000 households. The renovation of another 12.1 million square meters of old apartments started in the year, benefiting 210,000 households. A total of 6,073 multi-floor residential buildings signed up to install elevators, with 1,579 having been installed. A total of 67,000 units of affordable housing were available in 2021. Some 62,400 households had their obsolete gas risers replaced and 420,000 gas meters have been installed with IC cards.

Social Security

Shanghai paid great attention to ensuring the basic livelihood of residents and made efforts in promoting social welfare that covered more people, forming a fairer and more effective social system. By the end of 2021, 16.5436 million people (including the retired) were covered by the urban pension insurance program, and some 744,200 joined the rural pension insurance program.

Medical Insurance

Shanghai has unified the medical insurance systems of both urban and rural residents. By the end of 2021, altogether 16.1343 million people joined the medical insurance program for urban employees and retirees, and another 3.6505 million had insurance for unemployed residents, students and pre-school children.



Senior Care

In 2021, the city added 51 senior service centers, as well as 201 senior cafeterias and 5,748 beds. It upgraded 2,303 beds for seniors with dementia. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had 371 senior service centers and 1,433 cafeterias for the elderly. It had 730 nursing institutions with 158,600 beds, among which 352 were private, with a total of 66,700 beds.

Minimum Living Guarantee

The minimum living standard allowance was raised to 1,330 yuan per person per month from 1,240 yuan the year before. Other social assistance standards were also raised, placing Shanghai among the cities with the highest level of social assistance. Throughout the year, the government spent 2.361 billion yuan on minimum living allowances, 118 million yuan on allowances for poverty-stricken residents, 7 million yuan on residents hit by out-of-pocket expenditure, 16 million yuan on temporary relief and 80 million yuan on food allowances.

Social Welfare for the Disabled

In 2021, Shanghai handed out 917 million yuan in subsidies to the disabled, including 381 million yuan in life allowances to 93,500 disabled people and 536 million yuan in care allowances to 227,100 severely disabled. It offered subsidies to companies which hired disabled people, giving out 34.21 million yuan to 585 companies, benefiting 11,834 disabled employees.

Education

By the end of 2021, the city had 64 institutions of higher education which enrolled a total of 548,700 students, from which 135,700 have already graduated. The city had 867 secondary schools with 780,900 students, and another 177,200 graduated from these schools. There were 680 primary schools with 892,800 students and another 148,900 graduated. Shanghai had 31 schools for special education. There were 49 institutions

offering postgraduate education, enrolling 65,500 people this year. There were 191,000 postgraduate students and another 48,400 graduated from postgraduate education.

By year-end, Shanghai had 19 private universities with 128,900 students, 130 private secondary schools with 93,300 students and 68 private primary schools with 103,800 students. The city had 21 schools offering degree-equivalent education programs, 548 vocational and technical training institutions, and 289 education institutions for senior citizens.

Public Health

By the end of 2021, Shanghai had 6,317 medical facilities, including 432 hospitals. The city had some 239,600 medical staff, including 83,200 licensed medical (assistant) practitioners. There were altogether 154,600 hospital beds, up 5% annually. In 2021, medical institutions in Shanghai handled 272 million patient visits.



Shanghai continued to improve its medical services by encouraging residents, general physicians and hospitals to sign service contracts. Over 8.64 million residents, or more than 34% of the total, signed contracts with general physicians for more individualized medical services. Among them, some 4.39 million who signed the contracts, or 77%, belonged to the key group.

Shanghai has improved its medical services. It built 136 emergency rescue stations and deployed 140 negative pressure ambulances in outlying areas. The response time of ambulance callouts was reduced to 12 minutes or less. In 2021, it added six emergency rescue stations, 22 backup hospitals, and reserved more than 8,000 beds. It set aside 23 large-scale public facilities which can be quickly turned into makeshift medical institutions with 16,000 beds in reserve. The success rate of the emergency rescue of critically ill pregnant and parturient women and critically ill newborns stood at 99.5% and 92.6% respectively.

Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality

Carbon peaking means that at a certain point in time, CO₂ emissions stop growing and reach a peak, after which they gradually decline. Carbon neutrality is a term used to describe the state of an entity (such as a company, group or individual) where the carbon emissions caused by them have been balanced out by funding an equivalent amount of carbon savings such as by planting trees, saving energy or reducing emissions elsewhere in the world. China has made a pledge that it will strive to peak CO₂ emissions by 2030 and work towards carbon neutrality by 2060.

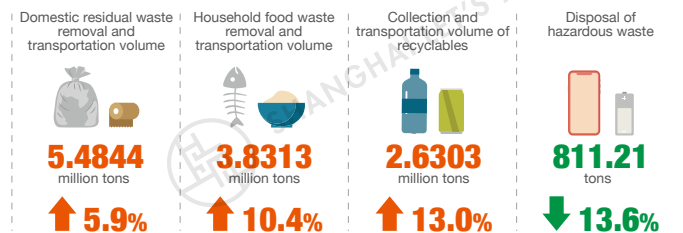
Shanghai has worked vigorously to reach the goals. In 2022, it has carried out related campaigns in key sectors and industries, sped up the construction of offshore wind power projects and installed 300,000 kilowatts of new photovoltaic capacity. Meanwhile, it eliminated 500 obsolete projects, encouraged 500 energy consumption companies to update their technologies to save energy, and 50 new green energy enterprises were

added. Shanghai also developed low-carbon buildings, renovating 4 million square meters of public buildings with energy-saving facilities. A total of 3,000 new energy buses have been added.

Shanghai has continued to reduce the emission of industrial volatile organic compounds. Steel enterprises have been refitted to reach ultra-low emissions. Shanghai also aims to reduce the amount of solid waste, recycling them and treating them in a harmless way. The construction of seven plants used to recycle kitchen waste have been started.

Garbage Sorting

The Shanghai People's Congress approved the domestic garbage management regulation in January 2019, which took effect from 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 2021, the city handled 9.3157 million tons of garbage, among which 5.4844 million tons were dry garbage, up 5.9%, 3.8313 million tons wet garbage, up 10.4%, 2.6303 million tons recyclable garbage, up 13.0%, and 811.21 tons hazardous, down 13.6%.



“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. Officials were appointed to be chiefs of 41 lakes and six reservoirs.

In 2021, Shanghai significantly improved the water quality. The



compliance rate of water quality in major waterways hit 95%. Polluted waterways whose quality failed to meet level-5, the lowest in the national water quality standard, were eliminated.

“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, 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 2021, Shanghai added 1,031.81 hectares of green space, including 517.25 hectares of parks, 50,700 mu of forest, 212.57 kilometers of greenways, and 406,000 square meters of vertical green space. The city’s



forest area reached 1.847 million mu, with a forest coverage rate of 19.4%, a per capita park green space of 8.8 square meters, and the number of urban parks reaching 438.

City Parks

In 2021 Shanghai had 532 parks: 399 urban parks in total, 103 mini parks, 29 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. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had built seven suburban parks: Qingxi Suburban Park, Changxing Island Suburban Park, Langxia Suburban Park, Pujiang Suburban Park, Jiabei Suburban Park, Guangfulin Suburban Park and Songnan Suburban Park, which had 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.



Waterfront Improvement

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

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



One River One Creek

The Huangpu River is Shanghai's landmark river and an important waterway. Originating from Dianshan Lake in Dianfeng of Zhujiajiao, Qingpu District, the Huangpu River takes in Wusong River (Suzhou Creek) at Waibaidu Bridge in the downtown area, before it drains into the Yangtze River. It spans 113 kilometers, with a 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.

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.

By the end of 2017, the 45-kilometer long riverside area from Yangpu Bridge to Xupu Bridge along the Huangpu River has been connected and opened to the public. At the end of 2020, the 42-kilometer waterfront, stretching along the downtown section of the Suzhou Creek, has been linked and started operation and has significantly improved the city's views and people's satisfaction. An accumulated 1,200 hectares of public space, and walking, jogging and cycling paths totaling 150 kilometers have been constructed along the Huangpu River. The One River One Creek project has effectively enhanced the quality of the public space, offered a variety of services, formed an open and shared public leisure system, and transformed the areas from manufacturing spaces to life and service ones. More core functions such as finance, trade, shipping, culture and science and innovation have been consolidated in the waterfront area. Historic buildings and industrial heritage sites, including the Shanghai Shipyard, Shanghai No.17 Cotton Mill and the Old Wharf, have been preserved, restored,



renovated and utilized. More functions such as cultural, innovation and life services will be provided along the Suzhou Creek, featuring the upgrade and reuse of historic legacies, including the Sihang Warehouse, M50 and The X Tower.

In the 14th Five-Year Plan for the One River One Creek project released by the Shanghai government in July 2021, the important concept of “people’s city built by the people and for the people” should be enforced, while emphasis should be given to further development, people-oriented strategy, ecology and culture. In order to construct high-quality public spaces, Shanghai will continue to develop waterfront areas, optimize layouts and planning, cultivate core industries, build landmarks and strive to turn both sides of the Huangpu River into a golden riverfront and a world-class iconic location, that showcases the city’s core competitiveness. It is committed to building the riverfront of the Suzhou Creek into a modern area that is suitable for living, employment, tourism and recreation and turning the industrial rust-belt into a showroom of modern-day life. The One River One Creek area will become a world prominent area that is built, enjoyed and governed by its people.

The following areas are included in One River One Creek area: 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 Dianshan Lake and 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” with functions such as finance, innovation and culture gathered in the core sections. The section from Yangpu Bridge to Xupu Bridge forms the core section, with functions such as finance, business, culture 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 upper part from Xupu Bridge to Dianshan Lake focuses on ecological

protection, interwoven with functions including life, recreation, culture and creative industry.

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.

By the end of the 14th Five-Year period, the riverside along the Huangpu River will be built into an area showcasing the development of a modern world metropolis and its core competitiveness, a public space with rich culture and an ecological corridor with influence extending to neighboring regions. Through urban renovation, historic, cultural and ecological restoration, the waterfront of the Suzhou Creek will become a demonstration zone of livable life in a megacity, a vibrant urban area with multiple functions, a humanistic and green area.

Urban Digital Transformation

Digital transformation refers to the construction of a digital world corresponding to the physical world based on digital technology. Digital transformation is based on data as the core, artificial intelligence as the means, cloud-based services as the form, and enterprise organization system optimization and talent as the guarantee.

The promotion of this digital transformation is a pivotal strategic task concerning the overall long-term development of Shanghai. The city has formed a series of major achievements and issued eight documents to support the initiative.

Shanghai issued a guideline to fully accelerate the digital transformation at the end of 2020, clarifying its significance and specifying targets.

The guideline maintained that the digital transformation should be carried out in the areas of economy, life and urban governance. A framework of a digital city driven by data should be built. All forces of society should be involved in the construction and management of the digital city, and the transformation should be carried out in a scientific manner.

In October 2021, Shanghai announced the 14th Five-Year Plan of the digital transformation, which is guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and fully reflects his important speeches during visits in Shanghai and at the grand gathering celebrating the 30th anniversary of Pudong New Area's reform and opening-up. The plan requires a thorough, all-round and revolutionary transformation, which plays a key part in promoting high-quality development, creating high-quality life and achieving high-efficiency governance. The digital transformation should be integrated with other major endeavors such as raising the city's capacity, competitiveness and soft power. The digital transformation should be promoted in the areas of economy, life and governance, with special focus on the basic framework, digital economy, digital life experiences and digital management. Efforts should be made in the exploration of new methods and experiences with Shanghai characteristics, and the drive to build Shanghai into a modern metropolis with global influence should be accelerated.

Three-year action plans of the digital transformation in economy, life and governance have been formulated, along with supporting policies. Shanghai Data Exchange, which opened at the end of 2021, strives to be a national-level data exchange.

The digital infrastructure has developed solidly. A total of 54,000 outdoor

5G base stations have been built. Over 700 applications using the high-speed network have been introduced. The next-generation Internet is being constructed. Trial programs have been kicked off to promote the digital yuan. Fifteen industrial internet platforms and 40 smart factories have been built. New economy ecological industrial parks have been built across the city. The first batch of seven digital transformation demonstration areas have begun construction. Eleven basic scenarios of digital application, including the digitalization of medical treatment, senior care, easy parking, hotel management and education have been created.

The digital transformation is the most important aspect of Shanghai's development in 2022. It will place its focus on promoting the digital transformation of the city and accelerating the construction of an international digital capital with world influence. It will continue to apply new technologies, seek new experiences and take the initiative in future development.

Shanghai will promote the integration of the digital economy and the real economy, promote the development of digital industries in key areas and increase output in infrastructure, industrial and security software. It will build open service platforms including those of big data and block chain. It will speed up the pace to cultivate online new economy heavyweight enterprises and start the construction of the Hongqiao Online New Economy Ecological Industrial Park. Digital technologies are to play a key role in the all-round upgrade of traditional industries and boost the development of industrial internet. 30 digital platforms serving the manufacturing industry and 40 exemplary smart factories have been built. Digital technologies will be further applied in building commerce areas, online conventions and the operation in Yangshan Deep-Water Port.

Shanghai will roll out digital transformation in education, facilitating the application of digital education resources, speeding up the construction of a digital medical innovation center, and streamlining medical services. Digital resources are going to better serve the tourism industry. More digital venues, scenic spots and hotels will be built. Digital technologies will be applied in

food markets, car-hailing, parking lot management, public transport and senior care, especially in the renovation of age-friendly and barrier-free facilities.

Shanghai will create a better environment for digital transformation, implementing regulations, optimizing laws, rules, standards and policy systems, supporting data resource development and application, exploring the safe flow of data across borders, and perfecting the protection mechanism of digital social rights. A three-year action plan of digital infrastructure will be drafted to promote 5G, build large-scale infrastructure and accelerate the construction of a digital city security protection system.

During the 14th Five-Year period, Shanghai will develop new industries of the digital economy, and guide companies to deepen their research on the platforms where virtual and actual worlds meet, such as the Metaverse.

One-stop Government Service Outlet

Shanghai's one-stop government service outlet has been widely promoted. A total of 3,458 items of government affairs can be handled online, and frequent affairs can be processed at one time. The outlet has had 61.95 million real-name users and handled some 280,000 items of affairs daily. Among all government affairs handled in 2020, 77% were processed online, up by 19%. A digital platform managing the city's daily operation has been built and includes 1,150 applications.

Suishenban Citizen Cloud

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

E-government

An e-government network that covers government at all levels has been established. In 2021, the average daily homepage traffic of all government websites reached 536,000, with average daily page views of 4.501 million. The website of the Shanghai Municipal Government has five main areas, namely "Home," "News," "Government," "Business," and "Encyclopedia," plus 81 sub-categories. The homepage of the website had 14.437 million visits in 2021, with a total of 150 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 government hotline taking consultation from citizens on public policies and giving information 24 hours a day. It also accepts locals' requests for help, complaints and suggestions on public management and services through the website, the mobile phone app and WeChat mini program. In 2021, the hotline received 7.965 million requests, a yearly rise of 14.98%. Of 6.984 million calls, 92.69% were answered. Some 734,000 requests were submitted through multimedia channels. A total of 3.337 million requests were transferred to relevant government departments, 81.48% of which have been solved. Some 97.8% of the service's users were satisfied with the answers they received right away, while 80.70% were pleased with the outcome after their requests were forwarded to other government departments. A total of 28 government hotlines were consolidated into the 12345 hotline, which offers services in 10 foreign languages. A total of 716 government outlets in 16 districts had sign language services. The hotline has improved the government service and won several awards for its innovative service and dedication.



International
Cultural City

国际文化大都市建设



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

During the 13th Five-Year period, Shanghai made new progress in the construction of an international cultural city with a series of cultural facilities completed. In 2021, Shanghai continued to provide high-quality cultural content and enhance its cultural soft power. Shanghai stuck to innovation, pushed forward the prosperous development of cultural industries, passed on the legacy of being a revolutionary city, and showcased its local characteristics and charm. The east branch of Shanghai Library and a new branch of the Children's Library and other public cultural facilities have been finished. The memorials of the first, second and fourth congresses of the CPC have been graded as 5A scenic sites, the highest level. People have access to cultural facilities within 10 minutes' walk downtown and 15 minutes in the suburbs. Shanghai ranked second among the world's famous e-Sports cities. Although affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Shanghai's theaters managed to make some gains. A total of 24,681 performances were staged in Shanghai's theaters in 2021, including 8,894 in professional performing venues, attracting 4.138 million visitors. On a daily basis, 24.3 shows were performed on average.

In the 14th Five-Year Plan, Shanghai proposed a more complete layout of the public cultural service system and major cultural and sports facilities. A modern cultural and creative industry system and the environment for cultural

innovation will continue to be improved. More well-known cultural brands will be created and people's spiritual life will be enriched. New breakthroughs will be made in the construction of an international cultural metropolis with markedly enhanced creativity, communication power and influence.

Cultural Events

In 2021, Shanghai successfully held the 24th Shanghai International Film Festival, the 27th Shanghai TV Festival, the 3rd Shanghai International Artwork Trade Month and other large-scale cultural events. A total of 100 new performance venues and another 100 street-side scenic spots have been built.

Shanghai International Film and TV Festival

Inaugurated in 1993, Shanghai International Film Festival is China's first and only film festival accorded with A-class status by the International Federation of Film Producers Association. The 24th Shanghai International Film Festival in 2021 was the major international movie festival with the most participants, showcasing the strong rebound of China's film industry. A record number of 4,443 films from 113 countries and regions signed up for the festival, 1,136 of which were from One Belt One Road countries. The online and offline film industry fair attracted 459 exhibitors, among which over 60% were from overseas, from 45 countries and regions. The One Belt One Road movie alliance has expanded to 53 institutions in 46 countries.

Founded in 1986, the Shanghai TV Festival is China's first international TV festival and has become one of the most important international TV exchange platforms in Asia. In 2021, the 27th Shanghai TV Festival attracted more than 900 entries from over 40 countries and regions.

China Shanghai International Arts Festival

Hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the PRC and

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

China Shanghai International Arts Festival was not held in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic control.

Cluster of Theaters near People's Square

Learning from New York and London, Shanghai strives to build a cluster of theaters around People's Square into a diversified performing arts complex, making itself known as Asia's most famous city of performing arts. After a series of historical theaters like Huangpu Theater, the Great Theater of China and Changjiang Theater were refurbished and went back into operation, a performance center of folk opera and drama, comprised of Shanghai Tianchan Yifu Theater and the Great World as well as a stage show



and rehearsal center like Magnolia Theater, has been formed and continues to show its vitality. So far 20 theaters have been certified as members of the cluster of theaters around People's Square, also known as Show Life. Another 100 small, specialty performing venues were named "New Space for Performing Arts," another sub-brand included in Show Life, which is China's largest and most influential theater brand. In 2021, 15,787 shows were held at small-scale theaters. Three major festivals — the 2021 Shanghai International Musical Festival, the 2021 International Theater Invitational Exhibition and the 7th Shanghai International Comedy Festival — were successfully held, bringing a large number of original works to audiences.

Competitive Sports

In 2021, Shanghai successfully held 46 major domestic and international sports games, including the Head of Shanghai River Regatta, the International Ski Federation (FIS) Cross-Country Skiing China City Tour and



the Shanghai Cup Chinese Chess Master. A total of 6,121 city-level matches were organized, attracting 8.7 million participants. Altogether 46 athletes from Shanghai competed in 50 games during the Tokyo Olympic Games, winning five golds, four silvers and two bronzes, the best performance so far. During the 14th National Games, Shanghai athletes won 91 medals – 36 golds, 27 silvers and 28 bronzes. The total number of medals won, the total number of golds won, and the total points scored all surpassed those of previous games.

Cultural Facilities

Since the 1990s, Shanghai made remarkable progress in building cultural facilities and information infrastructure. Functional cultural entertainment venues like Shanghai Museum were constructed. Shanghai Great World, the World Expo Museum and the Shanghai Symphony Museum opened to the public. Shanghai Grand Opera House, which is under construction, is being built in the Houtan area. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had 23 public libraries, 158 museums and 96 art galleries.

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 after completion at the end of 2021, the library is a comprehensive one with two functions: one for exhibition, activities and a 1,000-seat performance venue, and the other for children's books.

Shanghai Museum

With a total area of 39,200 square meters, Shanghai Museum is an important museum principally of ancient Chinese arts. It boasts a collection

of nearly 1.02 million cultural relics in sectors including bronze, ceramics, calligraphy and painting, sculpture, jade, furniture and textiles. It's especially known for its collection of ancient Chinese bronze.

East Branch of Shanghai Museum

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

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

Covering a floor area of 18,400 square meters, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall features a giant, scale model of the city center.

Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

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

Shanghai Grand Theater

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

Shanghai Grand Opera House

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

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

Shanghai Astronomy Museum which opened to the public in July 2021 is located in Lingang Special Area in Pudong New Area. Occupying an area

of 38,164 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 Oriental Art Center

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

Shanghai Culture Square

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

Shanghai International Dance Center

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

China Art Palace

With a total floor area of 166,900 square meters and an exhibition area of 64,000 square meters, the palace consists of 27 exhibition halls and other facilities including an auditorium and public art library. It showcases art treasures that reflect the origins and evolution of China's contemporary painted art.

Power Station of Art

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



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Shanghai International Circuit
31.8km from

Hongkou Football Stadium

Shanghai History Museum

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall

Shanghai Pudong Football Stadium
11.8km from

Shanghai Grand Theater

Shanghai Museum

Shanghai Oriental Art Center
East Branch of Shanghai Library

Liu Haisu Art Museum

Shanghai Library

Shanghai Culture Square

Power Station of Art

Shanghai International Dance Center

World Expo Museum

SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

Shanghai Film Museum

China Table Tennis Museum

China Art Museum

Shanghai Stadium

Shanghai Opera House

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center
10.6km from

Shanghai Astronomy Museum
48km from



Liu Haisu Art Museum

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

Shanghai Film Museum

With a total floor area of 100,000 square meters, this museum is the largest of its kind in the country. It is a symbolic cultural facility which showcases the charm of Shanghai's century-old film-making history.

Shanghai 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 World Expo Museum

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

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

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

Sports Facilities

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

Stadium, Shanghai International Circuit, Hongkou Football Stadium, China Sports and Art Training Base for the Disabled, Qizhong Tennis Center and Shanghai Oriental Sports Center. In 2020, the first phase of citizen's sports park opened to the public. The renovation of the venue for the World Rowing Championships was completed in 2021. Pudong Football Stadium has been finished. The city built 107 jogging paths, 743 neighborhood fitness centers and 98 basketball and football courts during the year. By the end of 2021, Shanghai had 60.72 million square meters of sports venues, or 2.44 square meters per capita.

Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

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

Shanghai International Circuit

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

Hongkou Football Stadium

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

Shanghai Pudong Football Stadium

With a total area of 139,800 square meters, the stadium meets the requirements of international A-level professional football games set by FIFA. Construction started in 2018 and was finished in 2021. It 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 which has already opened to the public. Part of the sports park started operation from 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 2021, the city has 21 TV channels. The number of cable TV subscribers totaled 8.9898 million, including 7.5448 million subscribers of digital cable TV. The city produced 21 TV dramas, totaling 796 episodes, as well as 4,117 minutes of animated TV programs in the year. Public radio programs broadcast 135,900 hours in 2021.

Press and Publication

In 2021, the city published a total of 639 million copies of newspapers, 53 million magazines, and 479 million books. Shanghai set up channels to release official information, such as Shanghai Fabu, the social media account of the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government, and IP Shanghai, the Shanghai city image resource sharing platform.

Media Releases

In 2021, 94 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 3,800 times.

Throughout 2021, the Information Office of Shanghai Municipal Government organized 20 media conferences regarding the COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control. Reporters from more than 40 domestic and overseas media outlets attended the events nearly 800 times, raising

nearly 100 questions. It also organized 14 group interviews about the production of masks, the treatment of COVID-19 patients, and vaccination, which were attended by overseas media outlets 168 times. The information office published 1,800 media releases regarding the COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control on WeChat, Weibo and Douyin, garnering over 540 million views.

In 2021, the Information Office of Shanghai Municipality opened accounts on eight online platforms, drawing over 21 million followers on WeChat, Weibo and Douyin, becoming one of the most influential government new media brands. Its WeChat account released 7,300 posts in the year with a total of 1.1 billion views, or a daily average of over 3 million. Among the posts, those with more than 1 million views reached 188. Its Weibo account posted nearly 8,000 times, generating nearly 1.8 billion views. Major policies and regulations were released on multiple social media platforms simultaneously.

IP SHANGHAI

IP SHANGHAI, the Shanghai city image resources sharing platform, was created by the Foreign Affairs 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, has a meeting system which involves several media outlets targeting overseas audiences, 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. Within half a year after launch, the platform has bilingual websites, attracting more than 20,000 users and partners and receiving over 500,000 pieces of material. It has organized around 10 activities promoting Shanghai.

Shanghai Century Publishing Group

Shanghai Century Publishing Group is the country's first publishing group approved by the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and the former National Press and Publication Administration. It's also among the first batch of cultural enterprises to start reforms. It is a major comprehensive publishing group with four main businesses in publishing, printing, bookstores and artwork sale. It's one of the most influential content manufacturers and providers. In 2021 it made remarkable progress in finishing major publishing projects and publishing high-quality books. It has won heavyweight national awards and important book fundings. The seventh edition of *Cihai*, a semi-encyclopedia dictionary, won the highest award at the Chinese Government Award for Publishing. In October 2021, the publishing group was relocated to Century Publishing Park.

Media Outlets

Shanghai United Media Group (SUMG)

In May 2020, Shanghai United Media Group and Shanghai Orient Webcasting Co. Ltd. reorganized to become a mainstream media group. Established on May 28, 2000, eastday.com is the country's key news website. It has more than 120 channels in three languages – Chinese, English and Japanese. Its contents were distributed through websites, mobile phone apps, newspapers, Weibo, WeChat and other third-party platforms. Its main business is media, while government and community services play supporting roles. The website is striving to become a new-type mainstream media driven by technological innovation. Established in October 2013, the Shanghai United Media Group is China's largest media group merged by the former Jiefang Daily Group and Wenhui-Xinmin United Press Group.

Shanghai United Media Group employs nearly 10,000 people and owns time-honored newspapers, including the historical Jiefang Daily, Wenhui Daily, Xinmin Evening News, and popular newspapers and magazines

including Shanghai Daily and Shanghai Morning Post. It has several famous new media outlets such as Shanghai Observer, The Paper and Jiemian, Sanlian Bookstore Publishing House and Wenhui Publishing House. It also actively built new media products, such as Sixth Tone and SHINE, targeting foreign readers.

By the end of 2021, SUMG has 319 outlets in the forms of websites, mobile phone apps, and Weibo and WeChat accounts, covering 774 million people. Third-party platforms became the new growth engine for SUMG. Its media outlets have opened 277 accounts on 60 third-party online platforms, attracting 186 million followers. It has opened 84 video accounts, creating 587 minutes of video on average daily. SUMG has developed from a traditional newspaper group to an all-media group whose income from new medias accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total.

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

Shanghai Media Group

Shanghai Media Group is one of the new-type media and comprehensive cultural groups with the most business types and largest scale. It owns 12 channels (including two overseas ones), 11 radio frequencies, 15 paid national digital TV channels and five newspapers and magazines. Its businesses cover media operation, network transmission, content production, copyright management, Internet and new media, live performances, cultural tourism, real estate, cultural finance and investment, TV shopping, children's education and more. It has extensive and deep cooperation with media in dozens of countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific, and is also a member of the United Nations Global Media Compact,

the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union and the European Broadcasting Union.

Convention and Exhibition Industry

In 2021, the city hosted 542 exhibitions, involving a total exhibition area of 10.860 million square meters, down 2% compared with a year before. The number of international exhibitions reached 142, with a total exhibition area of 9.328 million square meters, sliding 6.8% year on year.

Tourism Industry

Shanghai is one of China's major tourism cities as well as an international tourist destination. In 2021, the added value of the city's tourism sector reached 150.052 billion yuan, and the tourism service level has been further improved. By the end of 2021, the city had 177 star-rated hotels, including 71 five-star hotels, as well as 1,865 travel agencies, including 296 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 63 tourism information centers.

Throughout the year, the city welcomed 1.0329 million visits from overseas tourists, a year-on-year decrease of 19.7%, earning US\$3.585 billion in revenue, representing an annual decrease of 5.0%. Another 293.8221 million visits were carried out by domestic tourists, up 24.5%, bringing 353.653 billion yuan in revenue, up 25.9%.

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.

Shanghai Tower

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

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

Creative Industrial Parks

In recent years, Shanghai has boosted the creative industry by incorporating the industry's development, utilization of each region's

functions and features, and combining the restructuring of industry layout with the protection of historic buildings. The businesses in these parks cover industrial design, interior design, construction design, AD design, clothing design, game software, comics and animation, Internet media, fashion, movie-making, brand promotion and handicrafts. Major creative industrial parks include Bridge 8, M50, Surpass Space Creativity Park, 800 Shows and Music Valley.

Bridge 8

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

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, 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

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 includes 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 has a floor area of more than 70,000 square meters. It 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

This is the largest shopping and public activity venue in the southwest of the city. Covering 1,200,000 square meters, the very center of the area is home to some famous shopping malls including Grand Gateway Plaza, Orient Shopping Center, Huijin Department Store, and Metro City.

Core part of Lujiazui

Occupying 1,700,000 square meters in Pudong New Area, 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. 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."

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 south 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.

Confucius Temple

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

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



Appendixes
附录



SHANGHAI LET'S MEET

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 aim to turn the Five New Cities into independent and comprehensive node cities. The Five New Cities are the Jiading, Songjiang, Qingpu, Fengxian and Nanhui areas. 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 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 one 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.

This year, efforts will be focused on the construction of the Five New Cities, optimizing their layout, planning their different functions, spaces and industries, and implementing planning, policies and projects. Each new city should have their respective centers and characteristics.

Industry capacities should be elevated with the planning of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries 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

JIADING NEW CITY is to feature the International Smart Auto Hub. Based on a core, world-class automobile industry, new growth engines such as smart auto manufacturing, intelligent sensing and precision medicines will be built.

SONGJIANG NEW CITY

SONGJIANG NEW CITY is to feature G60 S&T Innovation Valley. The city is to implement the national strategy of the Yangtze River Delta G60 science and technology corridor and build an area which highlights scientific innovation, policy innovation and the integrated development of industries and the city.

QINGPU NEW CITY

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

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

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.

Shanghai Basic Facts 2022

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Some photos are provided by the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Informatization and the Information Office of Qingpu District Government.

World Records in Shanghai

Which city in the world has the most coffee shops? Where is the world's biggest astronomy museum? Where is the world's highest restaurant? The answer to all of these is Shanghai, a city that takes the lead in height, speed and diversity – that's what makes its people feel so proud!



The city with the most coffee shops: Shanghai

By the end of June 2022, Shanghai had 7,857 coffee shops, surpassing New York, London and Tokyo to become the city with the most coffee shops on the planet.

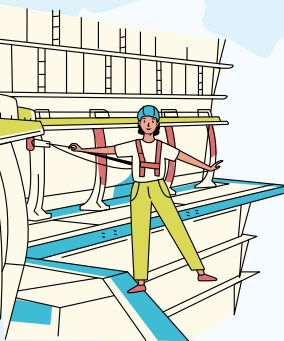
The world's largest underground music theater: Shanghai Culture Square

Located on Fuxing Road M, Shanghai Culture Square has a total floor area of 64,476.4 square meters, a maximum depth of 26 meters and 2,011 seats. It's the world's largest and deepest underground theater with the most seats.



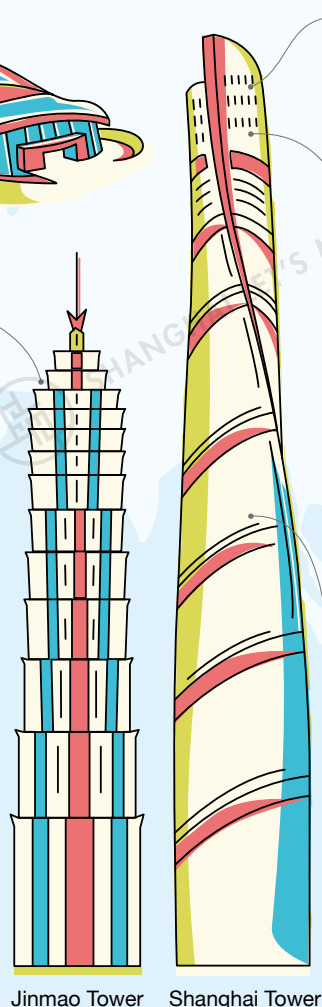
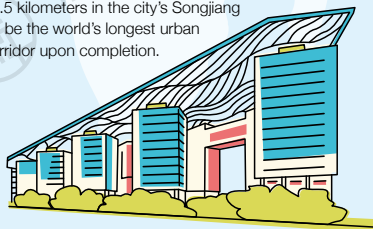
The world's highest outdoor, glass-floored, handrail-free walkway: Jinmao Tower Skywalk

The 60-meter long, 1.2-meter wide and 340.6-meter high walkway on the 88th floor of Jinmao Tower is the world's highest outdoor, glass-floored, handrails-free walkway.



The world's longest industry corridor: G60 Science and Innovation Corridor (under construction)

The office building cluster of 23 high-rises, spanning 1.5 kilometers in the city's Songjiang District, will be the world's longest urban industry corridor upon completion.



Jinmao Tower

Shanghai Tower

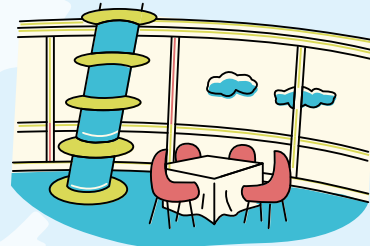
The world's heaviest damper: Shanghai Tower damper

On the 125th floor of Shanghai Tower stands a giant 1,000-ton damper that adopts eddy current damping technologies. China is the first country to apply such technology to a wind damper.



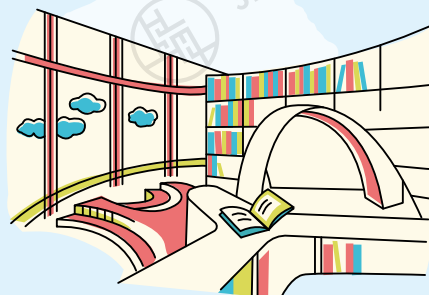
The world's highest restaurant: The Heavenly Jin restaurant in J Hotel Shanghai Tower

Sitting on the 120th floor of the J Hotel Shanghai Tower, the restaurant holds a Guinness World Record for the highest restaurant at 556.36 meters.



The world's highest bookstore: Duoyun Bookstore

Located on the 52nd floor of Shanghai Tower, the 239-meter high Duoyun Bookstore is the world's highest bookstore.



The world's biggest skate park: Shanghai SMP Skatepark

Occupying around 13,700 square meters of the city's Yangpu District, the park boasts the world's largest skateboard bowl pool and the largest vertical skateboard ramp.



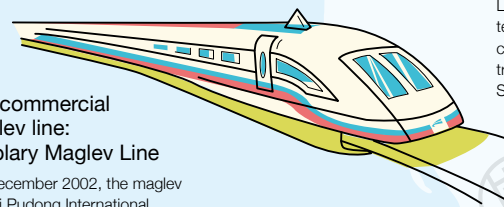
The world's longest Metro network: Shanghai Metro network

At 831 kilometers by 2021, Shanghai has the longest Metro network in the world. It has 20 lines and 508 stations, and is one of the world's busiest Metro systems.



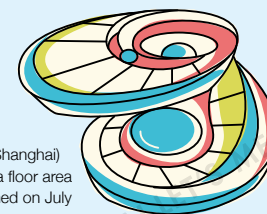
The world's first commercial high-speed Maglev line: Shanghai Exemplary Maglev Line

Starting operation in December 2002, the maglev line connects Shanghai Pudong International Airport with Longyang Road Station. The 30-kilometer trip takes just eight minutes, with a top speed of 430 kilometers per hour.



The world's largest astronomy museum: Shanghai Astronomy Museum

Located in Lingang Special Area of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the museum covers a floor area of 38,164 square meters and officially opened on July 17, 2021. Its exhibition area consists of three sections, "Home", "Cosmos" and "Odyssey", helping visitors shape a complete view of the universe.



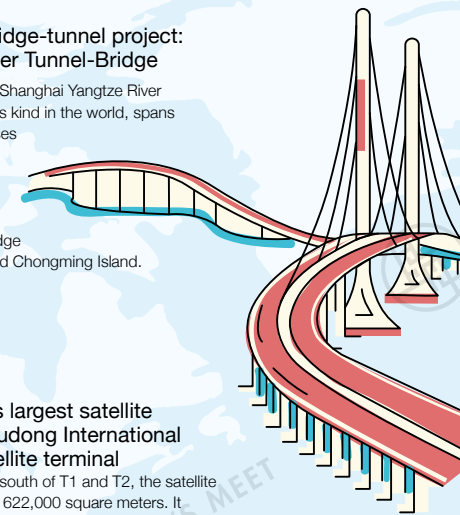
The world's largest indoor ski resort: Wintastar Shanghai (under construction)

The ski resort will have a total floor area of 227,000 square meters and feature a 90,000-square-meter alpine-themed indoor ski resort, 25 attractions, and a 28,000-square-meter water park. It is expected to start operation in 2022.



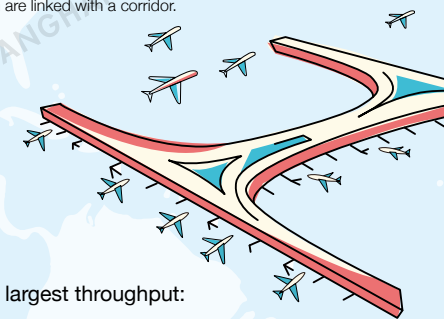
The world's largest bridge-tunnel project: Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel-Bridge

Opened to traffic in 2009, 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.



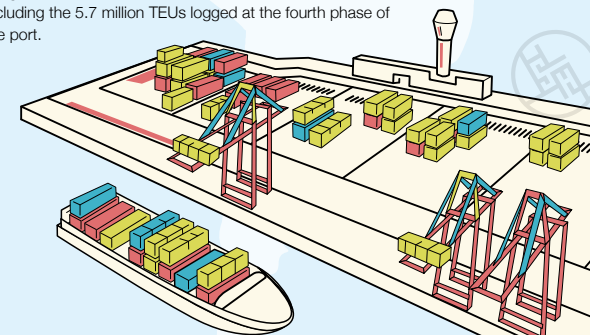
The world's largest satellite terminal: Pudong International Airport satellite terminal

Located to the south of T1 and T2, the satellite terminal covers 622,000 square meters. It connects with T1 and T2 via an express transport system. The terminal is divided into S1 and S2, which are linked with a corridor.



The port with the largest throughput: Shanghai Port

By the end of 2021, the container throughput of Shanghai Port exceeded 47 million TEUs, ranking first in the world for 12 consecutive years. As the deep-water port area of Shanghai International Shipping Center, the container throughput of Yangshan Deep-water Port has exceeded 22 million TEUs, including the 5.7 million TEUs logged at the fourth phase of the port.



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

上海概览 = SHANGHAI BASIC FACTS. 2022 : 英文 /
上海市人民政府新闻办公室, 上海市统计局编. -- 上海 :
上海人民出版社, 2022
ISBN 978-7-208-17809-0
I. ①上… II. ①上… ②上… III. ①上海-概况-2022-
英文 IV. ①K925.1
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2022)第129106号

审图号: 沪S (2022) 029号

SHANGHAI BASIC FACTS 2022 (上海概览2022)

上海市人民政府新闻办公室
上海市统计局 编

出版 上海人民出版社
(201101 上海市号景路159号)
发行 上海人民出版社发行中心
印刷 上海雅昌艺术印刷有限公司
开本 889×1194 1/32
印张 4.375
字数 100,000
版次 2022年8月第1版
印次 2022年8月第1次印刷
ISBN 978-7-208-17809-0
定价 48.00元



Shanghai Basic Facts

ISBN 978-7-5322-9763-4



9 787532 297634 >

定价：48.00元