



SHANGHAI

DIVERSITY EXCELLENCE OPEN-MINDEDNESS
WISDOM GENEROSITY HUMBLENESS

上海

Top 6
highest
living cost



LAND

6341 km², 0.1% of China
4 times of London
8 times of New York City
10 times of Tokyo

POPULATION

24.2 mil. with 9.9 mil. migrants
2.6 times Tokyo's
2.8 times New York City's
2.9 times London's

Top 8 most
expensive
houses



Top 20 most
popular
tourist
destination



GDP

23.6 trillion RMB
3.7% of China
Global No. 18

180,000 expats
from 200+
countries 😊

2001 APEC
2010 World Expo
2013 Free
Trade Zone
2016
Disneyland

Interesting Facts

Most data from National Bureau of Statistics of P.R.C. for 2014

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Ancient Times

The Warring States

Fief of Lord Chunshen

Tang Dynasty

751, Huating Town

Song Dynasty

991, named Shanghai

Yuan Dynasty

1267, Shanghai Town

1277, Shanghai Customs

1290, Shanghai County

Ming Dynasty

1373, City God Temple

1553, Anti-Pirates Wall

1559, Yu Garden

1640, first Catholic Church

1559



NEXT



Modern Times

1843

NEXT



Qing Dynasty

1843, Shanghai
was occupied by
British Army and
became one of
the five ports
forced open to
foreign-trade as
the Sino-British
Treaty of Nanking
was signed.

1844 Treaty of
Whampoa allowed
the establishment
of the Shanghai
International
Settlement and the
French Concession.



International Settlement and the French Concession





The city then flourished as a center of commerce between east and west, and became the undisputed financial hub of the Asia Pacific in the 1930s.

The Biggest City in the Far East

5th biggest city in the world after London, New York, Tokyo and Berlin





International

By 1932, Shanghai had 567 theaters but access to 7,000 titles of foreign magazines, some in color, and TIME, the Glass World, and the New York Weekly in the city. America, 120 Russian and European movies, the rest Chinese.



Amusing Road Names

West Yan'an Road

Balfour Road

West Beijing Road

Avenue Road

South Huangpi Road

Bayle Road

South Xizang Road

Boulevard de Montigny Road



Shanghai Dialect 85%

MIXTURE OF LANGUAGES

85% per cent of the residence in Shanghai by 1949 were migrants from Zhejiang and Jiangsu Province.

The so called Shanghai dialect is a mixture of dialects even foreign languages.

- **Roof Window**
- **Cement**
- **Charter**

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Shanghai was liberated on May 27th, 1949.

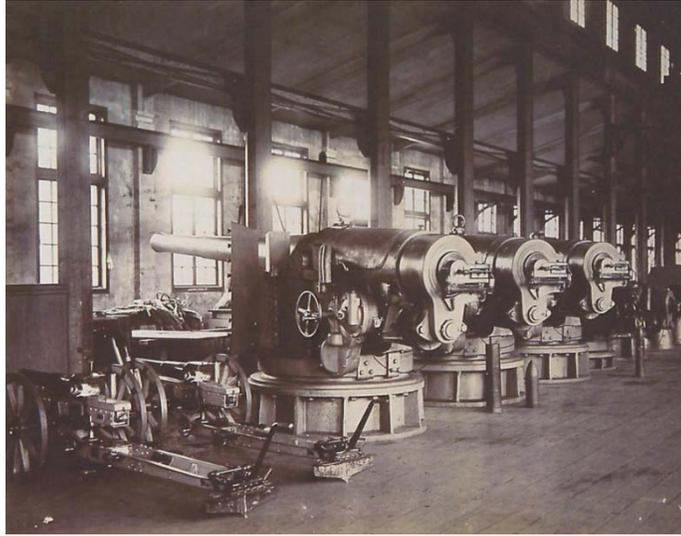
Before the Reform and Opening, Shanghai had been the biggest industrial base of China, which contributed 1/3 of the national GDP.



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King-Nan Arsenal



Shanghai Mechanical Textile Bureau



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Seagull
Camera



Twin Deer
Fridge



Shanghai
Watch



Yongjiu
Bicycle



Feiyue Running
Shoes



NEXT
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1990 → 2016 → future

The International Center of

- Economics
- Shipping
- Finance
- Trade



In 2014 Shanghai achieved **326.84** billion RMB of financial added value, an increase of **14%** over 2013.

Shanghai Stock Exchange is China's **2nd** largest and Asia's **3rd** largest stock market. Market value: **2.547** trillion USD, almost 16 trillion RMB.



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Located at the heart of the Yangtze River Delta, Shanghai has the world's busiest container port. Shanghai aims to be an international shipping center in the near future.



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- Over **2,400** registered international trade companies
- **466.62** billion USD total import and export goods value in 2014, **10.8%** of national value
- China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone set up in 2013
- The biggest city for consumer goods import in China
- One-stop Customs Service will start soon in 2016



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- Shanghai is a major center of higher education in China with over **30** universities and colleges. A number of China's most prestigious universities are based in Shanghai, including *Fudan University*, top 3 nationally.
- In 2012 NYU Shanghai was established in Pudong by New York University in partnership with East China Normal University as the first Sino-US joint venture university.

上海

Since 1993



SHANGHAI BIENNALE

Shanghai
Biennale
2012 上海双年展

Since 1996

Since 2001



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Since 2015

Since 2004



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Since 2009

Shanghai Metro Map

Updated April 2010

To check ticket prices, find the fastest route, check train times, hear station names in Mandarin, and more, visit exploreshanghai.com

- 1 Xinzhuang – Fujin Road
- 2 East Xujing – Pudong International Airport
- 3 Shanghai South Railway Station – North Jiangyang Road
- 4 Loop line
- 5 Xinzhuang – Minhang Development Zone
- 6 Gangcheng Road – South Lingyan Road
- 7 Huamu Road – Shanghai University
- 8 Shiguang Road – Aerospace Museum
- 9 Songjiang Xincheng – Middle Yanggao Road
- 10 Hangzhong Road – Xinjiangwancheng
- 11 Jiangsu Road – Anting/North Jiading
- 13 Madang Road – Shibo Avenue

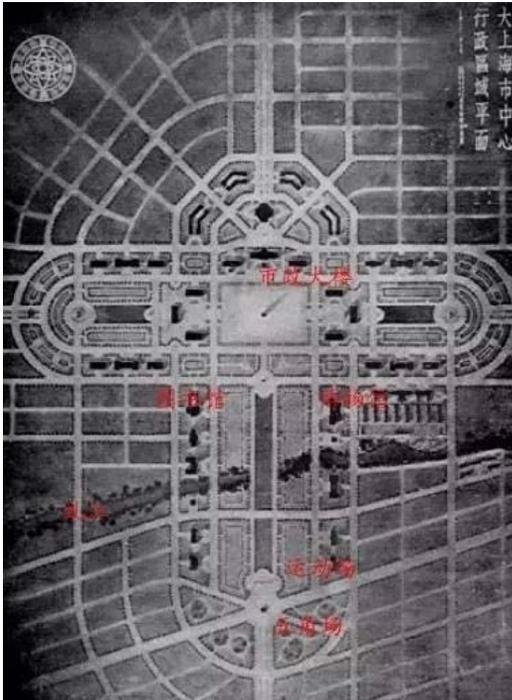


- 2 international airports
- 13 metro lines with additional 9 lines in plan
- 3 major railway stations
- 18,186 taxis
- 948 bus routes
- 637 hospitals
- 81 cinemas
- 150+ museums



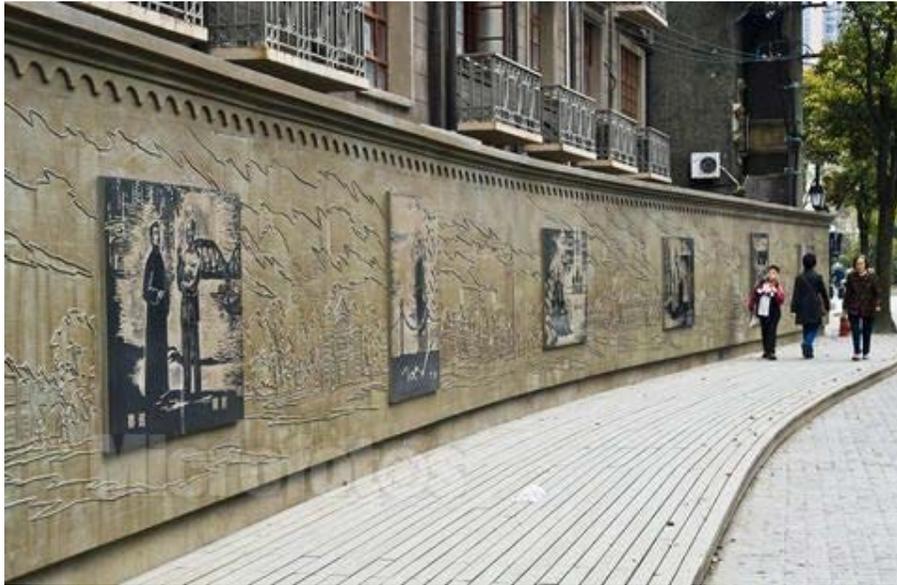
1 stop **Wujiangchang** 10

Wujiaochang used to be the planned city center of Shanghai by Chiang Kai Shek. The southern part of the Wujiaochang Roundabout is regarded as one of Shanghai's top ten commercial centers, ranking among likes of Xujiahui, Huaihai Road, Zhongshan Park, and other such popular locations. Offering a full range of modern high-end services for Shanghai residents, it's the premier high-end commercial center for northeast Shanghai.



4 stops **Hailun Road->Duolun Road** 4 10

Duolun Road was built in 1911 by the municipal authority of the Shanghai International Settlement, originally named Dorroch Road. A residential street, the golden age of the road was in the 1920s and 30s, when it attracted writers and other prominent residents, giving it a reputation as a vibrant center of thought and literature. In the late 20th century, the local government launched a project of regeneration at the end of the century. Pedestrianisation was completed in 1999, and since then Duolun Road has become a popular tourist attraction and center of shopping and leisure.



5 stops **New Jiangwan** 10

New Jiangwan is where the Jiangwan Campus of Fudan locates within which are the Law School, School of Life Sciences, Laboratory of Advanced Materials and Institute of Developmental Biology and Molecular Medicine. Nearby there is New Jiangwan Park, the only Emerald of natural ecology in the downtown area of Shanghai while it was occupied by Japanese army in the 1930's as its military airport. Now the park has the the world's largest, most versatile, most difficult permanent extreme sports park of the best construction quality.



7 stops **East Nanjing Road** 2 10

It's quite an experience to cruise through this 1200-meter pedestrian street paved with colored bricks and stones, with pedestrian traffic flowing irresistibly and sightseeing trains trundling through small stalls and boutique shops. This is one of the best places where one can savor up Shanghai's signature modern metropolitan style, with the rickshaws, incense shops, and classic cigarette ads being a thing of past.



7 stops **East Nanjing Road->The Bund** 2 10

To its west are 52 classic buildings of Gothic and Baroque styles which used to house old Shanghai's financial institutions and trading companies; therefore, the Bund is now acclaimed as an outdoor museum of international architecture. You feel you are no longer in the 21st century and are transported back in time; you feel you landed in Charles Dickens' London seen only in photos. Narrow streets, tall buildings, grey walls, high ceilings, pointed roofs - everything has a story to tell. In the glow of the setting sun, the Bund exudes the unique charms of the 30's and 40's of the last century.



8 stops **People's Square** 1 2 8

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8 stops Yu Garden->City God Temple 10

City God Temple located in an eponymous tourist-centric zone, is Shanghai's most important Taoist temple. It has stood there for nearly six centuries since it was built in Ming dynasty's Yongle period. Yet local Shanghainese use the name to describe the whole area of old Shanghai tounty. Yu Garden is one of the attractions there. This ancient property owned by a Ming dynasty official is the only Ming garden in the northern part of the Old City. With its pavilions, artificial mountains and ponds, it's widely advertised as a gem of classic Chinese gardening and an oasis of calm marooned in the urban bustle.



8 stops **Lujiazui** 2

Lujiazui is Shanghai's leading financial center. Located on the bank of Huangpu River in Pudong New Area, it is now one of Shanghai's most charming places. It provides the most convincing cross-section of cosmopolitan Shanghai. Lujiazui boasts not only an “outdoor museum of global architecture”, but also modern high-rises that frame the skyline of modern Shanghai. Lujiazui is just the spot where you witness the marvel at Shanghai's modernity.

It is a centralized area where you can find various tourist attractions: Pudong Binjiang Avenue, Shanghai Natural Wild Insect Kingdom, The Oriental Pearl TV Tower, Shanghai Ocean Aquarium



9 stops **West Nanjing Road** 2 10 ->

10 stops **Jing'An Temple** 2 7

West Nanjing Road begins at People's Park, and features a number of upmarket malls, office buildings, the Shanghai Exhibition Centre, and shops. It's here that world's big-name luxury goods jostle for attention like Louis Vuitton, Cartier, Hermes, Tiffany, Prada, Dior, and the likes.

West Nanjing Road, near Jing'an Temple, has witnessed constant development over the past ten years. This area is now host to several five star hotels, upscale shopping centers, restaurants and prime office buildings.



10 stops **Xintiandi** 10 13 -> 12 stops **Tianzifang** 9

Beneath the veneer of old bricks and roofs at Xintiandi that have been preserved to this day and age are modern amenities. An easy stroll makes you feel you are transported back in time to a Shanghai of the 20's and 30's of the last century, but once you step into a door, the ambience of modernity is just overwhelming.

Tianzifang is largely hidden from the neighbouring streets, as it grew from the inside of the block outward. Known for small craft stores, coffee shops, trendy art studios and narrow alleys, it has become a popular tourist destination in Shanghai, and an example of preservation of local Shikumen architecture, with some similarities to Xintiandi.



12 stops **Shanghai Expo Park** 8

Zone A, Zone B and Zone C of the World Expo Park, which span 3.93 square kilometers, brought together the national pavilions and themed pavilions during the 2010 World Expo. Some of these pavilions have been turned into venues serving new purposes and opened to the public. The China-Pavilion-turned China Art Palace opened on October 1, 2011 is one of the examples.





I ❤️ Shanghai

Thanks for Listening!