

Shanghai is the centre of commerce and finance, industry and transportation in China, and also one of the world's leading global cities. By 2011, Shanghai is the biggest city in China, with a population of 23million. GDP of the city reaches an amount of 30.4million USD, under a growth rate around 8% to 9% during past few years. Shanghai is also playing a leading role regionally, in Changjiang Delta Metropolitan (CDM), which is consisted by other 15 cities from Jiangsu and Zhejiang Province. The Metropolitan covers an area of 109555 km<sup>2</sup>, produces a GDP of 8202.3 billion RMB in the year of 2011 at the average growth rate of 11%, accounting 17.4% of the whole country.

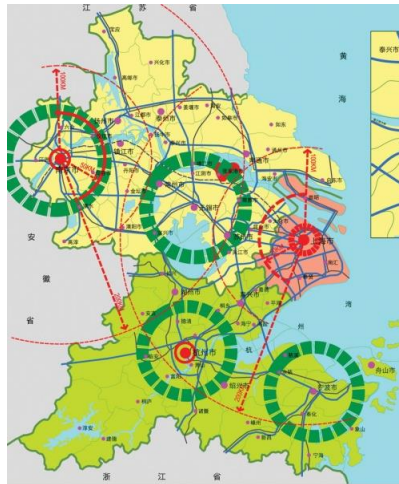


Figure 1: Map of Changjiang Delta Metropolitan (CDM)

### ► *Administrative arrangement and planning fabric*

CDM Urban Economic Council (CDMUEC) is the institution of mayor conference, held every year in one of the member cities, to discuss the cooperation issues for next year. In 1992, Economic Coordination Committees of CDM cities initiated the Collaboration Office Director Conference, and directed for five times till 1996. It was the previous formation of Economic Council. The CDMUEC has a managing chairman as Shanghai, and an executive chairman, which is served by other member cities in rotation. A Permanent office is set under the managing chairman for daily work; every member city has its own cooperation office for execution.

Planning issues of CDM are also considered at the national level. National Council began to watch the issue of CDM integration since 2003. In 2008, national council defines the scope of CDM as Shanghai, and the whole area of Zhejiang Province, Jiang Province. In 2010, directed by Development and Reform Committee, “Regional Plan of Changjiang Delta Metropolitan” was issued as the first regional plan in China. The plan covers 8 aspects as urban and rural development, industry distribution, creative development, infrastructure, resources and environment, public affairs and service, institution reform and creation, and external cooperation.

### ► *Urban identity and some critical issues*

Shanghai covers a total region of 6340 km<sup>2</sup>, including 8 districts belonging to central urban area, 8 districts for suburban area and one county. Since 1990s, central urban area was strictly

limited within outer ring road. Industry was moved out from central urban area and now the land use is mainly residential, commercial, and green spaces.

Migrant populations are the main reason of the city's expanding from 1990s. The annual population growth rate of 1990s and 2000s is 3.03% and 4.13% respectively. Compared to the "5th census", 87.75% of the increment of the city's resident population is migrant population. According to "6th census", migrant population has exceeded local in the age group of 17-47. As central city in region, Shanghai grows at higher speed with higher level infrastructure and public service, which are big attractions. Most migrants come from surrounding provinces as us Anhui and Jiangsu. The migrant population greatly contributed to the development, yet also caused some problems such as slums in suburban area. How to facilitate the social service for migrant population is an important issue. Their great impacts of on urbanization, as well as urban culture, have also drawn wide attention.

### ► *Urban evolution and growth story*

In 1842, being opened as a treaty port, Shanghai started its growth in finance and industry. After P.R.China was founded it was developed as an industrial city. Following the Reform & Open policy in 1987, foreign invests imported and accelerated high growth. After 1992, Pudong New District has been acting as a main drive.

In the recent ten years a trend of suburbanization is observed. Population of districts in central urban area such as Huangpu, Luwan have been decreased by 20%-25% at most. Meanwhile 7 suburban districts (counties) increase by more than 50%. New town development in recent years, and following adjustment of industry structure and urban infrastructure distribution, has driven the population movement. Shanghai plans to continuously control the central city population and land use scale. It is planned that by 2020 the population should be 16million, with 85% urban residents.

Service industries are dominant in Shanghai's economic. In the CDM Regional Plan, Shanghai and the whole CDM would concentrate on service industry development and creative capacity building. By 2020 regional GDP per capital is expected to reach 1.1 million RMB, proportion of service industry as 53%, urbanization rate as 72%.

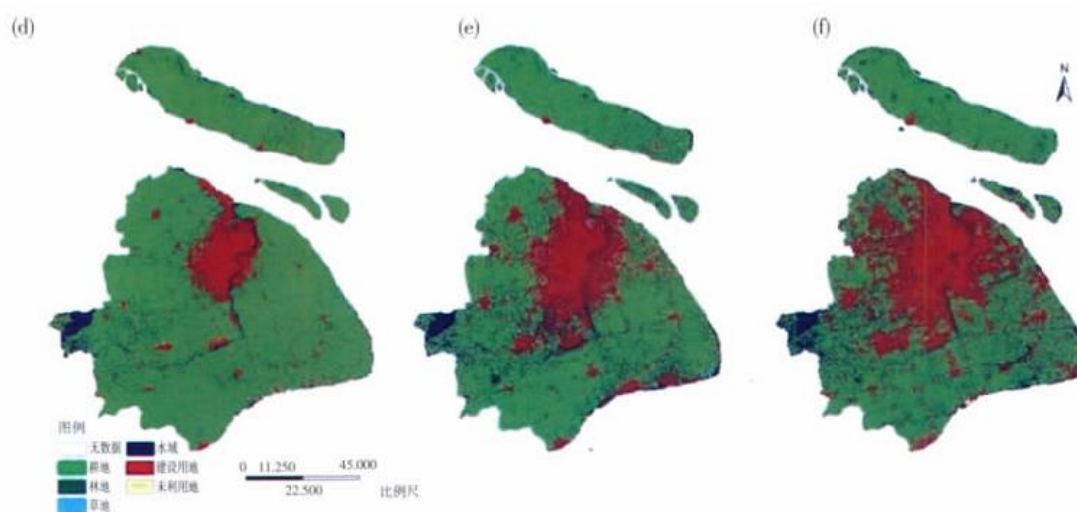


Figure 2 Land use of Shanghai in 1987,2000,2008

