

DEVELOPMENT

Shanghai to preserve its industries

Municipal government wants manufacturing to contribute at least 25 percent of the city's GDP

By WANG YING in Shanghai
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The municipal government of Shanghai has pledged to prevent manufacturing from declining too quickly in China's largest business city.

By the end of 2014, the latest year for which figures are available, the city had more than 24 million permanent residents — equivalent to the population of Australia.

As befits a municipality of this size, service industries have increasingly begun to eclipse manufacturing's contribution to local GDP, but the latter should still contribute at least 25 percent, according to the city's 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-20).

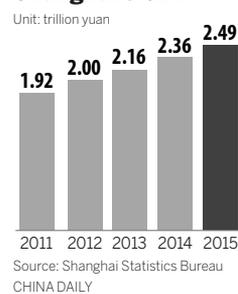
This year, municipal officials are aiming to achieve a GDP growth rate of between 6.5 and 7 percent year-on-year.

However, according to Tang Huihao, chief economist at the municipal bureau of statistics, it will be hard for Shanghai to achieve sustainable growth in its modern service industries without a solid manufacturing base.

Xiao Lin, director of the city government's development research center, said this was the first time that Shanghai, the country's oldest industrial center, had refocused on manufacturing and set a floor for its decline.

Economists say it is important not to let manufacturing wither away when much of the city's new wealth is being created by its financial houses and service industries.

Shanghai's GDP



National science center receives the green light

By ZHOU WENTING in Shanghai
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The construction of a new integrated national science center has been approved for the Shanghai Zhangjiang National Innovation Demonstration Zone to help the city fulfill its quest to become a global science and technology hub.

The Shanghai Municipal Development and Reform Commission confirmed the approval from the country's top economic planner and the Ministry of Science and Technology on Monday.

The center will assist China in competing and cooperating on the global stage in science and technology, with construction of its foundation framework scheduled to be complete by 2020.

Advanced scientific and technological infrastructure will be established in the center, as it strives to meet its main objectives of forming cross-disciplinary scientific research networks and exploring new forms of organization and management for

Citywide, the contribution to GDP by all service industries rose rapidly from 57 percent in 2010 to 64.8 percent in 2014 and 67.8 percent last year.

However, the city still wants to play a key part in the central government's "Made in China 2025" campaign to boost manufacturing quality, Xiao said.

Shanghai's focus should be on high-end and intelligent manufacturing, the official said, featuring smarter, more environmentally-friendly and service-oriented technologies.

Preferably, Shanghai should try to enlarge manufacturing's contribution to local GDP to between 30 and 35 percent "not only in the following five years, but for a longer time", said Wang Sizheng, an official from the municipal Development and Reform Commission.

As the population gets older and the city increasingly loses its price competitiveness in a comparison with other cities in China and further afield, "innovation becomes the only way to go" for manufacturers, according to Rui Mingjie, a professor with Fudan University.

Shanghai is capable of leading the country in several industries, including semiconductor equipment and materials, industrial robots, making the homegrown airliner C919 and constructing luxury cruise ships.

Xu Zheng, chairman of Shanghai Construction Group, pointed to the city's skyline as proof of its embracing new technology.

"Shanghai Tower is the last piece in the trio of skyscrapers on Lujiazui's skyline. To construct a 632-meter-tall building with a total gross floor area space of 576,000 square meters, we have relied a lot on state-of-the-art innovative technology," he said.

Six years ago, Shanghai Construction Group spent several million yuan on research into building information modeling technology, and the Shanghai Tower is the first application of this, Xu said.

major scientific and technological projects, according to officials.

Such a center was first suggested by Shanghai Mayor Yang Xiong a year ago.

"A national science center could help consolidate the resources of government, universities, research institutes and enterprises and be an experimental place for institutional innovations, focused on solving prominent problems such as insufficient originality, a lack of commercialized research, and the shortage of high-end talent," Yang said during the national annual gatherings of legislators and political advisers in Beijing in March last year.

In addition to existing major facilities such as the Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility, the National Center for Protein Science and the Shanghai Supercomputer Center, other significant facilities that cost billions of yuan each will also be constructed, Jin Ying, deputy director of the management committee of Zhangjiang, was quoted as saying by Science and Technology Daily.



Tasty fair

A traditional craftsman whips up hawthorns in hot toffee during a fair in Qingdao, Shandong province, on Tuesday. More than 500 stands providing tasty dishes from all parts of the country have been set up during the eight-day folk event, which will end on Feb 23.

HUANG XIANJIE / FOR CHINA DAILY

SOCIETY

Holiday gifts increasingly invested

By DU JUAN in Xi'an
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Chinese children are finding new ways to manage the lucky money they received during the Spring Festival as modern parents encourage their kids to learn more about finance and investment.

Gifting money in a red envelope, or *hongbao*, is a popular holiday tradition in China — believed to bring luck to the recipient.

The money is most often given to young people by their elders, although the amount can vary greatly.

In order to find out more about how much money changes hands, and what it is spent on, four students from The High School Affiliated to Xi'an Jiaotong University in Shaanxi province, conducted a survey this year, according to a report in Chinese Business View.

They found that about a third of their 256 respondents received less than 2,000 yuan (\$308), 2.7 percent were given more than 15,000 yuan and

“ I want my son to gain some financial knowledge and learn the basic concepts of money management when he is young.”

Wu Jian, a businessman in Shanghai

the largest group, 41.8 percent, received between 2,000 and 5,000 yuan.

When asked what they planned to do with the money, 57 percent said they would give it to their parents, 31 percent planned to buy books and stationery and about 9 percent said they would spend it on classmate get-togethers.

Investing in the stock market was one of the more unusual suggestions that the investigating students, aged 11 to 12, received.

Apparently, Chinese parents still play a big role in deciding how lucky money is spent, although increasingly their thoughts are turning to investments and savings.

Dong Yijing, a 33-year old

mother in Shanxi province, said her 3-year-old son received around 60,000 yuan in lucky money during the holidays.

In addition to spending a small share on reading material, Dong said she "will donate one third of the money to disabled kids under my son's name and save the rest in the bank as a fixed deposit in his account".

"When he grows up, I will show him all the receipts for the donations so that he will be able to appreciate how it all started when he was so young," she said, adding that her son's savings will eventually help him to travel the world when he is older.

Wu Jian, 45, a businessman in Shanghai, said his 12-year old son was manag-

ing his lucky money himself.

"I want my son to gain some financial knowledge and learn the basic concepts of money management when he is young, so I allowed him to invest his lucky money under my guidance," said Wu.

As well as investing in education insurance, Wu suggested his son start a collection of model cars as "he likes cars, but is not old enough to have a driving license".

"I liked my father's advice and I found collecting more interesting than just buying books and saving," said his son Wu Yue.

Jin Yuan, a bank clerk and mother of a primary school student in Xi'an, described lucky money as a "nice tradition" that should be kept up.

"Many of my colleagues chose to open an account using their children's names at the bank to save their kids' lucky money," she said.

"However, I think teaching them how to spend it correctly matters more than saving it under their name."

RESETTLEMENT



The telescope under construction in Pingtang county, Guizhou province, in December.

OU DONGQU / XINHUA

Residents make way for largest ever radio telescope

By XINHUA in Guiyang

Guizhou province is expected to evacuate more than 9,000 people for the completion of the world's largest radio telescope.

Resettling residents within five kilometers of the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope, or FAST, will create a sound electromagnetic wave environment for its operation, said Li Yuecheng, a senior official from the provincial political advisory body.

9,110 residents

will be resettled to create a sound electromagnetic wave environment for the FAST.

The Guizhou provincial government is expected to resettle 9,110 residents in Pingtang and Luodian counties by the end of September, he said.

Each resident will get a subsidy of 12,000 yuan (\$1,800) from the provincial reservoir and eco-migration bureau, and each ethnic minority household with housing difficulties will get 10,000 yuan from the provincial ethnic and religious committee.

Construction of FAST began in March 2011 with an investment of 1.2 billion yuan. Upon completion, the telescope will be the world's largest of its kind, overtaking Puerto Rico's Arecibo Observatory.

EMPLOYMENT

Historic temple recruiting new media staff

By XU WEI
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A 1,680-year-old Buddhist temple in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, is embracing 21st century technology as it attempts to better interact with followers over the Internet.

The Lingyin Temple, one of China's largest and most significant, launched its social media recruitment campaign over the weekend, with an advertisement calling for online news reporters, editors and videographers to help develop its website and social media channels.

Recruitment was still ongoing as of Tuesday, and all applicants are being encouraged to submit their resumes by e-mail, according to a staff member at the culture and publicity department in the temple, who declined to be identified.

Applicants with a basic knowledge of Zen Buddhism are preferred, he said, although there is no need for them to have been initiated into the religion and they simply need a desire to "better explain Buddhist teachings to society".

The temple currently has a website available in six languages, as well as accounts on Sina Weibo and WeChat, two popular social networks.

No salary for the advertised roles was specified, although applicants have been asked to state their wage expectations in their emails.



Tourists visit Lingyin Temple in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, in the snow in January.

PROVIDED TO CHINA DAILY

There are about 100 Buddhist monks at the Lingyin Temple, and the same number of ordinary staff members who have been recruited to work there, news portal thepaper.cn reported.

The report said that working at the temple is no different from most other jobs, as employees generally start at about 8:30 am and are off work from 5 pm every day.

China's Buddhist temples have increasingly turned to new media to interact with followers and disseminate Buddhist teachings in recent years.

Venerable Master Xuecheng, president of the Buddhist Association of China, has been responding to questions left by followers on his

Sina Weibo account since he set it up in 2009.

The queries range from parenting and family issues to workplace conflicts and stress.

Master Xuecheng is also the abbot of the Longquan Temple in Beijing, which posts daily updates about its events in nine languages

on social media.

In April, a Buddhist temple in Shaoguan, Guangdong province, received more than 4,000 applications after it launched an online recruitment campaign, advertising eight vacancies for professionals to run its new media operation and mobile phone applications.

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