History

Ancient Times

Establishment of Tianjin

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Ancient Times

Tianjin lies on an alluvial plain which emerged after marine regression. As early as 100,000 years ago, in the Paleolithic Period, there were human beings living in what's Jixian County today.

About 5,500 years ago, a regression started after the last marine transgression. About 4,000 years ago, today's Tianjin city proper emerged as land above sea level.

About 3,600 years ago, in an effort to combat the flood, a river was dug to divert flood from the Yellow River to the sea near today's Tianjin. After that, the Yellow River flowed to the sea through Tianjin for three times, coupled by the flowing of other rivers like Daqing River, Yongding River, Ziya River, North Canal, etc. A large amount of sediment silted up and formed an alluvial plain, hence the gradual eastward movement of the coastline.

In the Spring and Autumn Period (about 2,100 years ago), the coastline was east of today's Zhangguizhuang, Jugezhuang and Shajingzi.

According to archaeological discoveries, many densely populated villages already appeared in Tianjin plain in the Warring States period. In the suburbs of Tianjin, there are remains of up to 50 villages.
Establishment of Tianjin

The name of Tianjin, meaning “the emperor’s ferry”, first appeared in the Ming Dynasty.

The official name of the Tianjin area, San Hui Hai Kou (literally “estuary of three rivers”), first appeared in historical records in the Tang Dynasty.

Adjacent to the sea and rivers, Tianjin enjoys great geographical advantages. After the opening of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal in the Sui Dynasty (581-618), Tianjin became an important node between the canal and the sea, hence a hub of waterway transportation. Therefore, Tianjin has played a significant role in the economic exchanges and development between the North and South of China.

After the middle period of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Tianjin became a hub for the transportation of grain and silk from the south to the north. The establishment of Zhiguzhai in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) and Haijin Town in the Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368) demonstrates both Tianjin’s military significance and its role as a transportation center of grain.

In 1400, Zhu Di led his army southward across the river through what’s Tianjin today and seized power in 1403, when the reign was changed to Yongle. In 1405 and 1406, two garrisons (wei) were deployed on the left and right of Tianjin, respectively. In 1652, the garrisons and the town were merged into one, collectively known as “Tianjin Wei”. Founded in 1404, Tianjin now boasts a history of 612 years.

Modern Tianjin

Tianjin is one of the first Chinese cities to have contact with modern western civilizations. After being opened as a trading port in 1860, Tianjin became a pioneer of opening in the north and a base of “Westernization Movement”, breaking new grounds in the fields of military modernization and railway, telegraph, telephone, modern education, etc.

In the first half of the twentieth century, Tianjin developed into a center of foreign trade, industry, and finance in northern China, and its population grew quickly too. Tianjin was the second largest industrial and commercial city in modern China, and an economic center in northern China.
Today’s Tianjin

After the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, Tianjin became a municipality directly under the central government. After China adopted the policy of reform and opening up in 1978, Tianjin became one of the first cities to open to the outside world. Now, its economy and society develop rapidly.

At the new stage in the new century, the development and opening of Tianjin Binhai New Area was incorporated in the strategic layout of overall national development. It achieves rapid economic growth, and becomes more and more influential in stimulating the economic development in the Bohai Rim area. Binhai New Area has become a new economic growth peak of China after Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and Shanghai Pudong New Area.

Seizing this historic opportunity, Tianjin takes full advantage of the policy to accelerate the pace of building an international port city, as well as the economic center of northern China and an eco-city. It is constantly improving its innovation ability, service ability, and international competitiveness, playing an important role in the coordinated development of Bohai Rim area and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

Canal Transportation (part)

The 6.8-meter-long painting of Canal Transportation, a work of art created during the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty, depicts the busy life along the Grand Canal: on the banks are willows, peach trees, gardens, farmhouses, stores, and temples; in the river are ships and boats going to and fro; merchants, officials, and boatmen are all busy for a living.

The earliest Tianjin pioneers in Jixian County

In 2015, 14 Paleolithic sites were discovered in Jixian County. More than 1000 stone implements were collected.

Judging by the geomorphologic and cultural characteristics, these sites belong to the early or middle Paleolithic Period, more than 100,000 years ago.

Zhu Di (1360-1424), the fourth son of emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, was appointed King of Yan in 1370. By launching a war, he seized the throne in 1402 and became the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty. He reigned for 22 years under the title Yongle.

In history, the name of Tianjin came from the enthrone ship of an emperor. Now, the city is still an ideal harbor for ambitious people to set sail for success.

Dragon Stamps: the first set of stamps in China issued in Tianjin

Tianjin is the birthplace of postal service in modern China. In July 1878, Tianjin Customs Post Office issued a set of stamps with pictures of dragons on them, hence the name dragon
stamps. On the stamps are the Chinese characters: Post Office of Qing Dynasty. The stamps are

of three different face values. The dragon stamps are the first set of stamps issued in China.

The first modern university in China — Tianjin University (formerly known as Peiyang University)

Peiyang University, the predecessor of Tianjin University, was founded in 1895 with approval from Emperor Guangxu with the name Tianjin Peiyang Western School (later renamed Peiyang University). The University hired the American Ding Jiali (1857-1930) as its first president, and its majors, curriculum and educational planning were based on those of Harvard University and Yale University. With “seeking truth from facts” as its motto, Peiyang University is known for its rigorous scholarship and down-to-earth work style. For over a hundred years, Tianjin University has trained a large number of outstanding talents for the state and society.

The first free trade zone in northern China was established in Tianjin

April 21, 2015 saw the official establishment of China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone, which is to develop into an engine for the collaborated development and opening of the Beijing- Tianjin-Hebei region. With its business environment featuring internationalization, market-orientation, and rule of law, the free trade zone will play a leading role in China in system innovation, reform and opening up, while strengthening business relationships worldwide.

The roles of Tianjin in the collaborative development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province

National research and development base for advanced manufacturing; the northern core area for international shipping; demonstration area for financial innovation and operation; pilot area for reform and opening up.

In September 2015, The Bohai-rim Region Cooperative Development Program was approved by the State Council.

By 2030, a pattern of integration will have been basically formed in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region. Bohai-rim Region will become the most influential zone of economic cooperation in China.
Geography

Landform and Geology

Natural Resources

Climate

Landform and Geology

The total land area of Tianjin is 11,916.85 square kilometers, consisting of mainly plain and lowland. Constructional plain accounts for 93% of the total area of Tianjin. Lying at the transition zone between the northern Yanshan mountains and the coastal plain, its altitude gradually decreases from the north to the south. The average altitude in the north is 1,052m, the highest point being the 1,078.5m Jiushanding in Jixian County; the southeast coastal part, with an average altitude of no more than 3.5m, is the lowest point in the North China Plain.

Tianjin area came into being with the regression of the sea over a geological history of 2 billion years.

Natural Resources

Tianjin has a vast sea area and a rich supply of marine resources. Firstly, there are abundant oil and gas resources. In 2015, Bohai and Dagang Oilfields produced 34.9677 million tons of crude oil and 2.054 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Secondly, with its coastline stretching 153 kilometers, Tianjin has inexhaustible sea salt resources. Changlu Salt Field, a famous production base of sea salt in China.

Tianjin also possesses rich mineral resources. In addition to over 20 kinds of metallic minerals, including jimboite, manganese, gold, tungsten, molybdenum, copper, zinc, iron, etc., Tianjin also has non-metallic minerals such as cement limestone, barite, stacked stone, marble, natural stone, purple clay, medical stone, etc., highly promising for utilization.

Tianjin has substantial geothermal resources, whose water temperature ranges from 30 to 90°C. They are shallow and of high quality. Ten valuable geothermal areas
have been discovered, with total hot water reserve of 110.36 billion cubic meters. They constitute the largest mid-and low-temperature geothermal field in China. Now, large-scale spa resorts have been built in Baodi, Dongli, Wuqing, Jinghai and other areas in Tianjin.

Tianjin boasts abundant land resources. Except for the mountainous and hilly areas in Jixian County, the land in Tianjin has soil which developed on deep sediments. In the coastal area on the lower reaches of the Haihe River, there is saline wasteland to be exploited. With favorable traffic conditions, these areas can be exploited at low expenses.

Tianjin enjoys a leading position in China in the exploitation and utilization of geothermal resources

There are altogether 140 geothermal plants in Tianjin, supplying heating to an area of 12 million square meters, accounting for 10% of the centralized heating area in Tianjin and 50% of the geothermal heating area in China. This can save 336,000 tons of raw coal, reduce emissions of 2,688 tons of coal dust, 5,712 tons of sulfur dioxide, 2,016 tons of nitrogen oxide, and 171,400 cubic meters of carbon monoxide.

**Climate**

Tianjin is located in the north temperate subhumid monsoon climate zone, with clearly-divided four seasons. In winter, it is cold and dry. In summer, the weather is characterized by high humidity and high temperature, usually with south wind. In spring, it is dry and windy, with sharp changes of temperature. In autumn, the weather is usually fine, with a breeze. Though mainly with continental climate characteristics, Tianjin climate sometimes shows features of maritime climate, with sea and land breezes due to the influence of Bohai Sea. In 2015, the average temperature of Tianjin is 13.6°C.

The coldest month is January, with a monthly average temperature of -0.7°C; the hottest month is July, with an average temperature of 26.9 °C. The average annual precipitation is 563.8 millimeters.
Population and Ethnicity

Population

The Sixth National Census (2010) data show a significant increase in the resident population of Tianjin, especially that of the non-native. Meanwhile, the natural growth rate of population remained low.

At the end of 2015, the city’s resident population is 15,469,500, a rise of 301,400 over the previous year; including non-native population 5,003,500, a rise of 241,700, accounting for 80.2% of the increased population. The natural population growth rate is 0.23‰, mainly due to an increase in the non-native population.

In 2015, Tianjin has an urban population of 12,784,000 and a rural population of 2,685,500, with an urbanization rate of 82.64%. The people aged 65 or above account for more than 9% of the total population. Judging by the international criteria for an aging society (with more than 7% of the population aged 65 or above), Tianjin is already an aging society, and the aging trend continues to develop. The number of Tianjin residents from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign countries has reached 22,800, of whom 32.21% study, 27.44% work and 12.64% do business in Tianjin. As for their distribution, the number of such residents is the highest in Nankai District, accounting for 49.22%; followed by Hexi District with 17.94% and Binhai New Area with 9.61%.

Ethnicity

Tianjin is an open coastal city with people from different ethnic groups. The residence of ethnic minorities in Tianjin dated back to the Yuan Dynasty, and soared in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Since the founding of the PRC, especially after the reform and opening up, the number of ethnic minorities in Tianjin has increased rapidly. According to the sixth national census, there are 53 ethnic minority groups in Tianjin, with a population of 329,700, a rise of 23.53% over 62,800 in 2000. Of the ethnic minorities, the population of Hui is the largest, 177,700, accounting for 54% of the total ethnic minority population. Other ethnic minority groups with population above 10,000 are Manchu (83,600), Mongol (20,300), and Korean (18,200).
There are 358 centenarians in Tianjin, the oldest aged 109

By the end of April 2015, there are 358 centenarians in Tianjin, including 114 males and 244 females, the oldest of them aged 109.

Tianjin International Elderly Village

Located in Tianjin Meijiang Ecological Residential Area, the elderly village offers a wide range of services to old people from different countries, including healthcare, entertainment, education, relaxation, etc. It is a non-profit organization, and its operating funds are collected or raised through various channels.

Talent Green Card, a creation of Tianjin

To attract innovative talents, Tianjin took the lead in China to open an express lane and issued the Interim procedures for the "green-card" introduction of talents to Tianjin. It takes no more than 15 minutes to go through the procedures, greatly facilitating services for the talents.

By October 2015, 10,095 green cards have been issued to talents.

Tianjin Ethnic Middle School

Founded in 1954, the school is a municipal key middle school, and the only state-level demonstrative school with ethnic education characteristics in Tianjin. Characterized by ethnic harmony education, the school attaches importance to international exchanges. It has established friendly relationships with middle schools from UK, Canada, ROK and other countries.
Administrative Division

Districts and Counties

Brief Introduction

Districts and Counties

As a municipality directly under the central government, Tianjin consists of 15 districts (Heping, Hedong, Hexi, Nankai, Hebei, Hongqiao, Binhai New Area, Dongli, Xiqing, Jinnan, Beichen, Wuqing, Baodi, Jinghai, and Ninghe) and 1 county (Jixian). The municipal government is located at 30 Youyi Road, Hexi District.

Brief Introduction

Binhai New Area District lies at the center of Bohai-rim Region, with a land area of 2,270 km2 and a 153 km coastline. It has a population of 2,970,100. This promising, dynamic and open new area is a new pole of economic growth in China following Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and Shanghai Pudong New Area.

In December 2014, the State Council approved the establishment of a pilot free trade zone in Tianjin. Binhai New Area, the site for this establishment, will fulfill the mission of promoting economic development in the north, especially in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region. In 2015, it achieved output 927.031 billion CNY, a rise of 12.8% year on year.

Heping District lies at the center of Tianjin city proper, with an area of 9.98 km2, a population of 346,000, and 6 community offices. In 2015, its total output was 78.493 billion CNY, a rise of 8.0% year on year.

Great effort has been made to develop finance, business, commerce and technology at high levels. With improvement of its overall strength and competitive edge, Heping District is the epitome of the prosperity of Tianjin.

Hedong District, located in the east of Tianjin, is a link between Tianjin city proper and Binhai New Area. Not only is it adjacent to the airport and seaport, but Tianjin Railway Station is also in the district. It is an important area for the strategic eastward movement of Tianjin economic center. It has an area of 40 km2 and a population of 966,900. There are 13 community offices. In 2015, its total output was 30.651 billion CNY, up 8.6% year on year.
Hedong District focuses on the development of innovative finance, high-end business, modern trade, high-end manufacturing, technological services, and cultural innovation. With intelligent integration, big-data application, electronic business and other emerging industries as the center, the district goes all out to promote the attraction of investment. A number of good projects with high technology, cultural creativity, and powerful influence have settled in this district.

**Hexi District** is located in the southeast of Tianjin. It covers an area of 42 km². It has a population of 983,000, and 13 community offices. In terms of major economic indicators. In 2015, its output was 76.549 billion CNY, a rise of 8.4% year on year.

Hexi District strives to become an urban district featuring international business, multi-culture, and ecological living environment. Especially, significant progress has been made in the construction of the ecological livable city and open economic development.

**Nankai District** lies in the southwest of Tianjin city proper. It covers an area of 40.64 km² and a population of 1,135,700, with 12 community offices. In 2015, its output was 58.708 billion CNY, up 7.4% year on year.

Nankai District has striven to create maker space, and accelerated the development of electronic information, advanced manufacturing, new energy sources and other high-tech and strategic emerging industries.

**Hebei District** is the cradle land of Tianjin. It is located in the northeast of Tianjin city proper. It covers an area of 29.62 km² and a population of 882,100, with 10 community offices. In 2015, its output was 41.213 billion CNY, up 8.2% year on year.

With creative design and technological service as its features, Hebei District strives to create its own brands and aggregation effect has taken shape in the creative industry.

**Hongqiao District** lies in the northwest of Tianjin city proper. It covers an area of 21.31 km² and has a population of 561,500 and 10 community offices. In 2015, its output was 18.942 billion CNY, up 7.6% year on year.

Giving full play to its commercial, historical and cultural resources, Hongqiao District integrates culture, commerce and tourism and creates a new pattern for the development of commerce and tourism with its own characteristics.

**Dongli District** lies between Tianjin city proper and Binhai New Area. It covers an area of 477.34 km² and has a population of 753,700 and 9 community offices. In 2015, its output was 90.556 billion CNY, a rise of 10.0% year on year.

Dongli District accelerates the construction of the national aerospace industry base, advanced equipment manufacturing base, international cultural exchange center, and ecological livable city. Taking proactive measures to adapt to the new normal of economic development, it has made remarkable progress in the construction of a “beautiful Dongli.”

**Xiqing District** lies in the southwest of Tianjin. It covers an area of 570.8 km², and has a population of 850,400. It has 2 community offices and 7 towns. In 2015, its output was 101.04 billion CNY, a rise of 10.1% year on year.
To meet the plan of becoming a base of electronics and automobile industries, a base of education, research and development, and an ecological livable city with historical and cultural features, Xiqing District attaches importance to technological innovation. It enjoys a great momentum in its economic and social progress.

**Jinnan District** lies in the southeast of Tianjin, on the lower reaches of Haihe River. It is a key link between the city proper and Binhai New Area. Covering an area of 387.84 km², it has a population of 887,400, with 1 urban community office and 8 community offices. In 2015, its output was 76.474 billion CNY, up 12.0% year on year.

Jinnan District focuses on the development of electronic information, machinery equipment manufacturing, modern metallurgy, education, tourism and urban facility agriculture. Steady progress is made to become a national base of higher education and vocational education, a cluster area for technological innovation and high-tech industries, a base of private economy, and an ecological and livable urban district.

**Beichen District** lies on the north of Tianjin city proper. With an area of 478 km², it has a population of 850,100, 5 community offices, and 9 towns. In 2015, its output was 92.393 billion CNY, up 10.6% year on year.

Beichen District is a key node in the Beijing-Tianjin Corridor and Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu High-tech Industry Belt. A large number of capital and fund projects in this district will transfer to Binhai New Area. Therefore, its economic development offers effective support to the development of Binhai New Area.

**Wuqing District** lies in the northwest of Tianjin, adjacent to Beijing and Hebei Province. It covers an area of 1,574 km², and has a population of 1,181,100. It consists of 5 community offices and 24 towns. In 2015, its output was 101.555 billion CNY, up 11.3% year on year.

Wuqing District has made rapid progress in the development of machinery equipment manufacturing, light industry, electronic information, logistics, leisure tourism and green ecological agriculture.

**Baodi District** lies in the north of Tianjin, adjacent to Beijing and Hebei Province. It covers 1,450 km² and has a permanent population of 913,900. It consists of 22 towns and townships. In 2015, its total output reached 60.504 billion CNY, up 10.8%.

Baodi District focuses on the development of leisure and entertainment, meeting and exhibition, business logistics, culture and education, green organic ecological agriculture, new energy sources, light industry, knowledge industry, and environment protection industry.

**Jinghai District** is located in the southeast of Tianjin. It covers 1,414.9 km² and has a population of 782,100. It consists of 16 towns and 2 townships. In 2015, its total output was 62.669 billion CNY, up 12.5% year on year.

Jinghai District focuses on the development of environment protection, electronic information, machinery equipment manufacturing, modern logistics, sports entertainment, pollution-free facility farming and farm produce processing.

**Ninghe District** is located at the core of Bohai-rim Economic Zone. Together with Binhai New Area, it has become part of the Binhai Development Belt in eastern Tianjin. It covers an area of 1,031 km² and has a population of 491,600. It consists
of 14 towns and townships. In 2015, its output reached 55.117 billion CNY, up 11.5% year on year.

Ninghe District focuses on fostering the industries of metal products, machinery manufacturing, food processing, new-type materials, high-end packing paper. It has plans to construct pollution-free farm produce parks, economic development new parks, Qilihai tourist area, Lutai New Town. It goes all out to develop into a base of processing and manufacturing, business logistics, green agriculture as well as an ecological town.

Jixian County is located in the northernmost part of Tianjin. It is China’s first green food demonstration area and demonstration county for comprehensive mountain development. It covers an area of 1,590 km² and a permanent population of 913,900, with 1 urban community office, 25 towns and 1 township. In 2015, the total output in the county was 39.054 billion CNY, up 12.7% year on year.

To achieve the goal of becoming a historical and cultural town of Tianjin and an ecological tourist new town of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Area, Jixian County focuses on the development of cultural innovation, business exhibitions, entertainment industry, special vehicle and machinery manufacturing, light industry and green organic ecological agriculture.

In May 2013, when President Xi Jinping visited Tianjin, he pointed out that Tianjin should take bold reform measures on the platform of Binhai New Area, so as to accumulate experience for the reform and opening up of China.

In December 2013, when Premier Li Keqiang inspected Binhai New Area, he expressed hope that, as the most important port city in the north, Tianjin should strive to be a pioneer and leader in a new round of reform and opening up, and take proactive steps to explore ways to promote investment and facilitate service and trade, and to foster new advantages for further development.

Functions of Binhai New Area

With support from Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province, Binhai New Area is to offer services to the Bohai-rim Region and the northwest, northeast and north of China, and take Northeast Asia as its further development region; it is to be constructed into a window for opening to the outside world, a base of high-level modern manufacturing industry and R&D achievement industrialization, and an international shipping and logistics center; in the long run, Binhai New Area will become an ecological livable urban district with economic prosperity, social harmony and beautiful environment.

Heping District is awarded for its “Finance Heping” Blueprint

On October 31, 2015, at the First Global Finance Museum Expo Theme Forum in Beijing, Heping District Government was awarded for outstanding contributions to Chinese finance.
Hexi District is awarded as one of the ten dynamic urban districts in Chinese building economy

In June 2015, at the First China Building Economy Roundtable Summit, held in Hangzhou, Hexi District was ranked as one of the ten dynamic urban districts in building economy in China.
Economy and Finance

Economy Survey

Advantageous Pillar Industries

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Economy Survey

In 2015, due to downward economic pressure, Tianjin's economic growth slowed down. However, unlike other provinces and cities, Tianjin still progressed steadily in economy, thanks to the national strategies of coordinated development in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, construction of the pilot free trade area, construction of the independent innovation demonstration area, the road and belt construction, and the development and opening of Binhai New Area.

Thanks to the accelerated adjustment of economic structure and industrial structure optimization and upgrading, three industries undergo coordinated development in Tianjin. In 2015, the added value in the primary industry is 2,1051 million CNY, up 2.5%; that in the secondary industry is 772,360 million CNY, up 9.2%; that in the tertiary industry is 860,408 million CNY, up 9.6%. The ratio of the three industries is 1.3:46.7:52.0, indicating that industry still plays a major part in Tianjin's economic development.

Tianjin has accelerated building the highland of high-end industries and big and good hi-tech projects; implemented the strategy of first developing new and hi-tech industries, large enterprise groups and brands; accelerated the revitalization of the equipment manufacturing industry; and transformed and elevated traditional industries. A high-end, high-quality and high-tech industry structure has take shape, led by new and high technology and supported by advantageous pillar industries. The economic vitality was further stimulated.
In 2015, the above-scale industries in Tianjin increased added value by 9.3% year on year; their total industrial output grew by 0.3% to 2,801,675 million CNY. The industrial economy in the year showed a trend of steady development.

While developing industry, Tianjin also promulgated and implemented a series of policies and measures to support the development of service sector. The service sector developed at a higher speed with optimized structure and assumed a higher proportion. In 2015, the added value of service sector accounted for 52.0% of the GDP of Tianjin; with an annual growth rate higher than those of the primary and secondary industries, the service sector has become a new power in the economic development.

Private economy in Tianjin maintained a strong momentum of development. The output of private economy accounted for 47% of the total GDP of Tianjin. In 2015, the number of private

**Advantageous Pillar Industries**

In 2015, the eight advantageous industries of Tianjin underwent further development, including aerospace, petroleum chemical industry, equipment manufacturing, electronic information, biological medicine, new energy and new materials, textile and light industry, and national defense technology. With a total annual output of 2,506,411 million CNY, accounting for 89.5% of above-scale industries, these industries are powerful boosters of economic development in Tianjin.

**Aerospace industry** Of the eight industries, aerospace industry underwent the fastest development, increasing its total output from 220 million CNY in 2005 to 44.735 billion CNY in 2015, a growth of 202 times. An aerospace industry pattern has taken shape in Tianjin, consisting of Airbus A320 airplanes, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), new-generation carrier rockets, communication satellites and manned space stations.

**Petrochemical industry** Its output rapidly increased from 119.9 billion CNY in 2005 to 294.457 billion CNY in 2015, a growth of over 1 times. Sinopec 10-million-ton oil refining and million-ton ethylene projects have been completed and put into production. Tianjin has become the largest base of refinery and chemical industry in China.

**Equipment manufacturing** industry The total output has increased from 218.7 billion CNY in 2005 to 1,138.957 billion CNY in 2015. A pattern of ten equipment industries has taken shape, including rail transportation equipment, petroleum and petrochemical equipment, ship building and repairing, large engineering machinery, wind power generation, hydropower generation, nuclear power generation, ultra high voltage power transformation and transmission, port machinery, key equipment for national defense.

**Electronic information industry** The output has risen from 178.3 billion CNY in 2005 to 334.918 billion CNY in 2015. A system of new-generation information technology industries has taken shape, represented by high-end products like high performance servers, large capacity memory, broadband optical fiber transmission, LED light sources, 3D display.
Biological medicine industry The output has grown from 14.4 billion CNY in 2005 to 134.176 billion CNY in 2015, an increase of more than 8 times. The advantages in chemical drugs, modernization of traditional Chinese medicine, and biological pharmaceuticals have been strengthened. Tianjin is becoming an innovative platform of resources in bio medicine and an innovation base for the transformation of R&D achievements.

New energy and new materials industry The total output rose from 11.1 billion CNY in 2005 to 131.280 billion CNY in 2015, an increase of more than 10 times. Photovoltaic cells, wind power generation and other industries have developed rapidly; membrane materials, semiconductor materials, composite materials are developing into larger scales. With annual production capacity of 600 mln lithium batteries, 5,600 MW wind power, 110 MW photovoltaic power, Tianjin has become an important base of green energy production and the largest wind power base in China.

Textile and light industry Its output rose from 104.9 billion CNY in 2005 to 427.889 billion CNY in 2015, an increase of more than 3 times. Seagull, Tianjin’s world-famous brand of wrist-watch, boasts three core technologies, and the annual output of its movements accounts for 50% of the total in China. With an output of over 40,000,000 bicycles and over 16,000,000 electric bicycles, nearly half of the total output in China, Tianjin has become the largest base of bicycle production and export in China. Tianjin’s export volume of carpets account for 90% of the country’s total exports.

Electronic Commerce

Centering on the adjustment of industrial structure and the promotion through transformation, Tianjin has taken effective measures to develop e-commerce. The first three-year action plan for e-commerce development was introduced, offering support to enterprises in their founding, daily operations, tax incentives, personnel training, e-commerce application. A number of e-commerce areas were established, attracting leading e-commerce enterprises and relevant enterprises. In addition, a number of demonstration e-commerce enterprises have been fostered, which have large transaction volumes, new transaction modes and great competitive strength. For two consecutive years, Tianjin has been among the top ten cities in terms of environment for e-commerce development.

In 2015, the e-commerce transactions in Tianjin exceed 700 billion CNY, showing a trend of rational development, its rapid growth synchronous with transformation. In 2015, the transactions on Tianjin Property Group Tianwu Bulk E-Commerce Platform was 240 billion CNY; the transactions on Boshang Web of Bohai Iron & Steel Group exceeded 100 billion CNY.
Foreign Investment

With distinct advantages, Tianjin attracts more and more foreign investment. In 2015, 1,035 enterprises with foreign investment were approved in Tianjin, with contracted foreign investment 31.357 billion US dollars. The actual foreign investment was 21.134 billion US dollars. Enterprises from Fortune 500 have increased investment and expanded production in Tianjin, with total investment 310 billion US dollars. By the end of 2015, 163 enterprises from Fortune 500 have invested in Tianjin.

Finance

With favorable policies for pilot development, to meet the needs of real economy, Tianjin has taken the following measures: to promote the financial reform and innovation in the pilot free trade zone; stimulate the innovation of financial mechanism, system and regulations; develop new-type finance actively, and traditional finance innovatively; develop financing lease and other new types of activities through agglomeration; develop policy-based finance, science and technology finance, shipping finance, inclusive finance and green finance; promote the collaborative development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region; standardize the development of financial elements market; stimulate the vitality of various subjects of financial markets. As a result of these efforts, the financial industry has undergone sustained sound development.

From 2007 to the end of the 1st quarter in 2015, the finance and financial service institutions in Tianjin increased from 152 to 1,434, a growth of 8.4 times. A multi-level system of financial institutions has taken shape, consisting mainly of banks, insurance, securities, and trust, supplemented by financial companies, futures companies, and securities funds. Thus, Tianjin has become one of the few Chinese cities with a full range of financial licenses.

Tianjin has taken lead on the mainland of China in establishing the first contractual RMB industry fund, the first Internet currency fund, the first small town private bond, the first low-income housing asset-backed note, the first small and micro businesses growth bonds. The first airplane leasing fund and aviation industry fund in China were also established in Tianjin, engaged in offshore leasing and bonded leasing business. Tianjin has become the first pilot area in China for SME private placement bonds and NEEQ (national equities exchanges and quotations). It is also the first in China to deal with collateral and pledge loans from intellectual property rights, accounts receivable, and right of maritime space use. 11 innovative exchanges, such as Tianjin Equity Exchange and Financial Assets Exchange, have been established. In Tianjin Equity Exchange, there are over 500 listed enterprises from 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China. In consumer finance, the first housing bank and foreign funded consumer finance company in China were established, too. In trade finance, Tianjin is the first pilot city for commercial factoring in China, and the factoring business has undergone agglomerated development. 68 stocks from 63 listed companies in Tianjin are traded on domestic or international capital markets.
China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone

China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone, covering 119.9 km², consist of three areas: Tianjin Seaport, Tianjin Airport, and Binhai New Area CBD.

Along with the construction of the free trade zone, Tianjin will strengthen innovation in the regulations, mechanism, and system of investment, trade, financial services and supervision, so as to better serve real economy. Enterprises increased by 70,637, private investment in fixed assets increased by 12.5%; the output of private above scale industry rose by 15.6%. All of these numbers are higher than the average of Tianjin.

Parallel Import Cars Available in Tianjin Free Trade Zone

In May 2015, China Tianjin Pilot Free Trade Zone Plan on Parallel Import Cars was officially released. In October, the first 5 platforms and 30 enterprises were authorized by relevant authorities. Directly purchased from abroad and sold to end users, parallel import cars are 15%-20% cheaper than their counterparts. In addition, consumers can buy some new models which were not sold in China before.

Tianjin will become the world's third largest center of aviation industry

Since put into operation in 2008, Airbus A320 Tianjin Assembly Line, a paradigm of Sino-Europe economic and technological cooperation, has delivered 200 airplanes. That is to say, 16% of the A320 airplanes in service in the world came from Tianjin assembly line.

In July 2015, Airbus Co. and Tianjin Free Trade Zone signed a framework agreement on the establishment of Airbus A330 Aircraft Completion and Delivery Center in Tianjin. This is another important cooperative project between Airbus and Tianjin. Airbus China president expressed his confidence in Tianjin's development into the world's third largest center of aviation industry.

Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Cross-border E-commerce Industry Alliance

In December 2015, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Cross-border E-commerce Industry Alliance Inaugural Conference was held in Yujiapu Commerce Area of Tianjin Free Trade Zone, attended by representatives from over 60 cross-border e-commerce enterprises in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, ROK, Japan, etc. The establishment of this alliance will greatly promote the exchanges and cooperation between cross-border e-commerce enterprises, attract e-commerce enterprises to Binhai New Area, and facilitate rapid development of cross-border e-commerce industry in Tianjin.

Kincheng Bank of Tianjin (KCB) — one of the first three private banks in China

In July 2014, the founding of Kincheng Bank, the first private bank in Tianjin, was approved by China Banking Regulatory Commission. The first three private banks are
located in the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and Bohai-rim Region respectively. The establishment of Kincheng Bank is a major step
Environment Protection

Beautiful Tianjin No. 1 Project

Low-carbon City

Cyclic Economy

Nature Reserves

Striving to become a modern international livable city, Tianjin adheres to green, low-carbon, sustainable development, fosters production methods and consumption modes featuring resources saving and environment friendliness, and promotes the construction of an ecological city. Tianjin has been named as a state-level model city in environment protection by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the highest honor in this realm.

Beautiful Tianjin No. 1 Project

The project launched in 2013 consists of five campaigns: fresh air, clear rivers, clean villages, clean communities, afforestation and beautification. In 2015, the air quality reached the standard in 220 days (accounting for 60.3%), an increase of 45 days year on year; the air quality indicator was 6.86, 15.7% better year on year. The density of six major pollutants also dropped from the last year: the average PM2.5 density was 70 μg/m3, 15.7% better year on year.

Low-carbon City

Tianjin has always attached importance to environment protection. While promoting the “Beautiful Tianjin” campaign, Tianjin greatly promoted energy saving and emission reduction from six aspects: low-carbon industry, clean communication, green architecture, intensive services, main pollutant reduction, renewable energy sources and new energy application. While economy develops rapidly, the environment quality remains basically stable.

In May 2015, Tianjin issued the Emergency Notice on Summer Ozone Pollution Prevention and Control, specifying 10 special measures. In the first three quarters of 2015, Tianjin ozone concentration dropped by 8.9% year on year, compared with a rise in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region.
Tianjin has taken proactive measures to develop low-carbon traffic. By June 2015, the twelfth five-year plan for the elimination of 290,000 automobiles were completed ahead of schedule. In January 2015, Tianjin New Energy Vehicles Promotion Scheme (2013-2015) was released. Each vehicle fueled by new energy may receive a subsidy of 31,500-54,000 CNY, and such vehicles may obtain number plates more easily.

**Cyclic Economy**

As a state-level pilot city for cyclic economy, Tianjin has developed five development modes of cyclic economy, and explored a path of green economy development with Tianjin characteristics.

**TEDA Mode** With water cyclic system as the base, an open network of industrial symbiosis is established featuring diversified business, close product links, and closed flow of resources, especially in modern manufacturing industry. The water recycling mode is innovated, integrating water cycling within the enterprise, homogeneous water circulation, and regional water circulation. A water cycle system has taken shape, consisting of water supply, water saving and comprehensive utilization of renewed water.

**Ziya Mode** This development mode integrates the “vein” and “artery” industries by dismantling and deep processing waste materials and recycling renewable resources. For example, the dismantling, processing and remanufacturing of white goods, scrap cars, used mobile phones, etc.

**Lin’gang Mode** Drawing on abundant port and beach resources, this mode, through land reclamation, develops and constructs Petrochemical Port Area, Warehousing and Logistics Area, and Petrochemical Industrial Park, highlighting the integration of petrochemical industry with salt and fine chemical industries. Through this mode, enterprises along the whole chain of offshore oil industry can optimize the allocation of resources and link up their products closely.

**Beijiang Mode** This economic development mode is characterized by cascade circular use of energy and materials, by establishing effective links between power generation, seawater desalination, seawater salt-making, chemical extraction, powerplant flyash brickmaking, land saving and consolidation.

**Huaming Mode** Demonstrative small towns are constructed in the “homestead for apartment” method, featuring intensive land use, ecological centralized residence, and development of circular industries. The ecological environment protection system and circular industry system provide valuable experiences for the development of small towns.

**Nature Reserves**

Establishing nature reserves is an important means to protect biodiversity, secure sustainable use of resources and virtuous circle of ecology, and achieve sustainable development. In Tianjin, 8 nature reserves have been established, covering 13.66% of the land area of Tianjin.
On March 1, 2015, Tianjin Eco-land Preservation Redline Delineation Scheme was put in effect. Mountains, rivers, lakes, wetlands, parks and woods on 2,980 km² are delineated in law as permanent ecological protection areas.

**Beautiful Tianjin No. 1 Project**

**Fresh Air Campaign**, control discharge of industrial pollution, achieve the tasks of desulfurization and denitrification in industrial enterprises, as well as the control of particles and volatile organic compounds.

**In Clear River Campaign**, the pollution sources are controlled first all, followed by a variety of measures like pollution remedy, river building, water transfer and source opening, so as to build a water environment system which contributes to the construction of a Beautiful Tianjin.

**Clean Village Campaign**, accelerates the development of a number of beautiful villages, leading to the overall improvement of environment in the rural areas.

**Clean Community Campaign** aims to improve the property management and incorporate in the long-term mechanism of community management, maintain a green and clean environment with excellent infrastructure, strengthen cultural development through the fostering of model buildings, families and communities.

**Afforestation and Beautification Campaign** emphasizes afforestation to build a beautiful and green landscape in the city

**Tianjin is still a livable city in spite of the August 12 Explosion**

After the August 12 Explosion, Tianjin environment protection departments took emergency measures to prevent the spread of cyanic wastewater, the penetration of rainwater into the core area, and the leak of dangerous chemicals. Meanwhile, the whole environment protection system of Tianjin carried out environment monitoring, pollution control, and emergency disposal, and announced environment information in time. Within two weeks, the air, surface water, soil, radioactivity and other indicators in the area within 1 km from the explosion site dropped back to the standard level. At the same time, monitoring results were announced to the public on the government website, microblog, and wechat until the environment condition resumed stability.

According to the Report of Top 140 Livable Cities in the World released by EIU on August 18, 2015, Tianjin ranks the second among all mainland cities of China.

**A framework agreement was signed on regional environment protection cooperation in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region**

On December 2, 2015, an agreement was signed between the environmental protection administrations of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province. Focusing on atmosphere, water and soil pollution prevention and remedy, the agreement has determined ten aspects for breakthroughs — joint lawmaking, unified planning, unified standards, unified monitoring, collaborated pollution remedy, etc., so as to improve the ecological environment in the region.
Bus charging stations boost the development of new energy automotive industry

To boost the development of new energy automotive industry and accelerate the construction of a beautiful Tianjin, Tianjin invested about 516 million CNY in the rational planning and construction of charging facilities, and the implementation of Tianjin new energy bus charging stations project. In the project, 2,000 charging piles and 40 bus charging stations will be built, which will offer charging services to 6,800 new energy vehicles.

The largest photovoltaic power plant in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region was connected to the grid in Tianjin, reducing CO2 emission 189,000 tons

Xinyi Photovoltaic Power Generation Project in Tianjin Binhai New Area, the largest photovoltaic power plant in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, was connected to the grid on December 18, 2015. Each year, it can reduce coal consumption 75,800 tons, and CO2 emission 189,000 tons.

The greenest building in Tianjin

Designed with nearly 30 green architecture techniques, Tianjin Architecture Design Institute office building consumes only 79 kwh per square meter, with an energy saving rate above 50%. This building operates like a sponge: when the precipitation reaches 36.16%, the rainwater in the institute will be stored to flush the toilet, irrigate plants, clean roads, wash cars or replenish landscape water. On the roof of the ten-floor building, several concave solar panels are installed; inside the building, the temperature is regulated by green plant walls. Good air quality is ensured thanks to humidity-control air conditioning units.

Sino-Singapore Eco-city

This eco-city, jointly established by the governments of China and Singapore, is characterized by ecology and energy saving, environment protection, livability, harmony and closeness to nature. It is also the first eco-city jointly constructed between two countries. By promoting green architecture criteria, establishing green communication network, and developing clean energy and recyclable energy supply system, the eco-city explores new paths for sustainable development, to contribute to Tianjin’s development into an energy saving, environment-friendly city.

Tianjin Climate Exchange

As one of the first registered trading institutions for greenhouse gas emission reduction and the designated agency for the registration of CCER, Tianjin Climate Exchange completed the docking of its functions and business with the national registration in September 2014. Since it started to open state CCER accounts on January 14, 2015, it has offered training and vicarious account opening services to many intentional CCER buyers and sellers. The easing of the state authority’s approval of account opening will lead to more online CCER transactions, and green channels will be provided to the enterprises in their implementation of agreements on emission reduction.
Sponge City

As Tianjin is short of water resources, the implementation of the sponge city project offers effective solutions to the problems of water scarcity, water safety, and water ecology, as well as rainwater infiltration, stagnation, storage, purification, use, and drainage. Therefore, it is an important measure in the ecological city construction.

In sponge city construction, Tianjin is ahead of many other cities in China: the concept of sponge-city has been adopted in the construction of Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City; rainwater source reduction and water storage techniques are applied to projects of the Tianjin Cultural Center, Jinzhong Town, Tianjin Avenue, and the new campus of Tianjin University; the projects of Badali, Binhai New Area Southern New Town, and Tanggu Bay are constructed following the sponge-city concept, to become new-type ecological towns with sustainable development.

Qilihai Wetland

Located in Tianjin Ancient Coast and Wetland National Nature Reserve, it is the largest wetland in China.

With a vast expanse of water and fresh air, Qilihai boasts plentiful animal and plant resources. It provides a wonderful habitat and breeding environment for many rare endangered species. It is a typical area of biodiversity. Qilihai Wetland plays an important role in withstanding draught and flood, regulating local climate, depositing and degrading toxin. Therefore, it contributes much to the improvement of the ecological environment of Tianjin.
City Planning and Construction

City Space Development Strategy & Plan

Key Construction Projects

Dedicated to becoming an international port city, northern economic center and eco-city, Tianjin adapts to the national strategy of collaborated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, aspire for high standards in planning, construction and management, makes constant efforts to deepen the urban space development strategy, improves the overall city and regional planning, and promotes infrastructure construction in the city. As a result, the city’s carrier, service and guarantee functions have been significantly strengthened.

City Space Development Strategy & Plan

Actively integrating in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei space layout, Tianjin deepens the space development strategy: two urban areas and two ports, face-to-face expansion, one axis and two belts, northern and southern ecological systems. With “two urban areas, subsidiary cities, medium-sized city, characteristic small towns and beautiful villages” as its skeleton, Tianjin strives to create a modern urban and rural system characterized by moderate scales, reasonable layout, interaction between the rural and urban areas, harmony and livability.

Key Construction Projects

In urban rail transit, 2015 saw the completion of the main structures of 10 stations (out of 12) of the east extension of Subway Line 1 and the two-way through in two sections. The main structures of 18 stations of Subway Line 5 have been completed. The rails have been connected for the first phase of Subway Line 6, which is planned to be put into trial operation in 2016. Subway Line 7 has entered the phase of environment impact assessment publicity, and is estimated to be under construction early in 2016.

In urban road construction, Tangshan-Tianjin Express Way south section expansion project (from 4 lanes to 6 lanes either way) has been completed and put into
operation, significantly reducing traffic jams. The outer ring will be built into a closed express ring to remarkably relieve urban traffic pressure.

In 2015, energy saving transformation was completed for residential buildings with a total area of 13,700,000 m². Meanwhile, the old buildings in the city proper were also upgraded to improve their residential functions, covering 7,888,000 m² in 841 communities.

Two urban areas and two ports

“Two urban areas” refer to the city proper and the core of Binhai New Area, which are the kernel carriers of the city functions of Tianjin. “Two ports” refer to the north and south port areas of Tianjin Port, which constitute the core strategic resources for city development as well as the distinctive advantages for the development of Tianjin.

One axis and two belts

“One axis” refers to the Jing-Bin Development Axis stretching from Wuqing District to Tianjin City Proper, the middle reaches of Haihe River, and the core of Binhai New Area. “Two belts” refer to the “eastern coastal development belt” from Ninghe District to Binhai New Area, and the “Western Town Development Belt” from Jixian County to Baodi District, Xiqing District and Jinghai District.

Face-to-face Expansion

“Face-to-face expansion” refers to the face-to-face development of the two urban areas and the two port areas, which constitutes the main direction of city development.

Northern and Southern Ecological Systems

The Southern Ecological System, south of Jing-Bin Development Axis, has “Tuanbowa Reservoir-Beidagang Reservoir” Wetland Ecological Environment Construction and Protection Area as its core. The Northern Ecological System, north of Jing-Bin Development Axis, has at its core Jixian County Mountain Ecological Environment Construction and Protection Area, and Qilihai-Dahuangpuwa Wetland Ecological Environment Construction and Protection Area.

Binhai New Area CBD

Binhai New Area CBD, the core area of China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone, will become the height of reform experimentation and policy innovation in northern China. In the first three quarters of 2015, the CBD achieved output of 10.66 billion CNY, more than 70% higher year on year. The total number of new market subjects is 4,128, with registered capital of over 85 billion CNY.

Edific 117: the highest building in northern China

The main structure of Edific 117, a landmark in Goldin Finance CBD, was completed in September 2015. Once completed, the 596.5-meter edific will be the highest building in northern China.
i-Tianjin Free WiFi has been put in use

In March 2015, i-Tianjin free WiFi experimentation succeeded in the first test site. After that, i-Tianjin was put into use in Tianjin General Hospital, Department Store, Wudadao Tourist Area, etc. By the end of 2015, its wireless access points have increased to nearly 7,000, with over 30,000 on-line users each day.
Tianjin is the birthplace of China’s first modern university — Tianjin University (formerly Peiyang University) — and the cradle of vocational education in China. Giving priority to the development of education, Tianjin has kept deepening the reform and innovation of education, and solidly promoted the integration and structural adjustment of educational resources. To ensure fairness in education, Tianjin puts emphasis on the accessibility of education. Now Tianjin enjoys a leading position in China in education development; a number of education indicators have reached the level of developed countries.

By 2015, the education expenditure from Tianjin’s public finance budget is 50.751 billion CNY. By the end of 2015, the number of foreign students in Tianjin reached 25,000.

*Tianjin Nankai High School, founded in 1904, is the birthplace of Nankai Family of Schools founded by Chinese educators Yan Xiu and Zhang Boling. The schools have fostered a large number of distinguished figures, such as Premier Zhou Enlai and Premier Wen Jiabao.*

**Primary Education**

Tianjin is one of the first Chinese cities to complete the three-year action plan for pre-school education and the school modernization construction for compulsory and
special education. The unification of Tianjin’s urban and rural primary education is high in the whole country.

At the end of 2015, there were in Tianjin 252,527 kindergarten children, 602,144 primary school student, and 427,035 high school student.

In order to deepen the comprehensive reform in the field of education, promote the balanced development of compulsory education, Tianjin promulgated Opinions on Further Improving Exam-Free School Admission for Compulsory Education in 2015, determining that screening tests for junior high school admission be cancelled from the autumn of 2015.

**Higher Education**

While accelerating the connotative development of higher education, Tianjin launched the plan to promote innovation ability in colleges and universities, focusing on the development of key disciplines, personnel and laboratories. As a result, along with the continuous improvement of education level and core competitiveness of colleges and universities, their technology innovation and service capabilities were significantly enhanced. At the end of 2015, there were 55 ordinary colleges and universities in Tianjin, with 565,900 students and 31,800 full-time teachers.

**Tianjin University** is a national key university directly under the Ministry of Education. Its predecessor Peiyang University, founded in 1895, is the first modern university in China. With the aim of revigorating the country through education, the university learned from famous universities in the world and endeavored to cultivate students mastering new technology and culture. It served as a bridge for the communications between Chinese and western higher education.

Adhering to the motto of "seeking truth from facts", Tianjin University has cultivated a large number of outstanding people for the society, including economist Ma Yinchu, diplomat Wang Zhengting, mathematician Qin Fen, poet Xu Zhimo, mining and metallurgy expert Wang Chongyou, and jurist Wang Chonghui. The famous scholars who have taught at the university include bridge expert Mao Yisheng, jurist Zhao Tianlin, mechanical expert Shi Zhiren, chemical expert Hou Debang, and water conservancy expert Zhang Hanying.

**Nankai University**, premier Zhou Enlai’s alma mater, is a national key university directly under the Ministry of Education.

Nankai University was founded in 1919 by patriotic educators Yan Xiu and Zhang Boling. Adhering to the motto of “Dedication to public interests, acquisition of all-round capabilities, and aspiration for progress with each day”, Nankai University has fostered a large number of outstanding figures, such as Zhou Enlai, Shiing-shen Chern, Wu Dayou and Cao Yu.

Nankai University has extensive influence in the world. It has cooperation and communications with over 100 world-famous universities and academic institutions. A large number of celebrities were engaged as honorary professors at Nankai University, such as Nobel Prize winners Chen-Ning Yang, Tsung-Dao Lee, Samuel Ting, Robert Mundell, Peter Doherty, former U. S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger, former ROK President Kim Dae Jung, former French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.
Many famous scholars, statesmen, entrepreneurs served as part-time professors of the university.

**Tianjin Medical University**, founded as Tianjin Medical College in 1951, is a key university in the national "211 Project". Of all Chinese medical universities, it has the largest number of foreign students. It is also the first training center of English teachers in China (Medicine) designated by the Ministry of Education.

**Tianjin Foreign Studies University**, a multi-language, multidisciplinary and open university, is one of the first eight foreign languages universities founded in China. It has established friendly cooperative relationships with over 80 universities from 30 countries and many education organizations. Each year, a large number of Chinese students are sent abroad for further studies; the university also receives foreign students for Chinese and Chinese culture programs.

**Tianjin Fine Arts College**, formerly known as Peiyang Female Normal School, was founded by the famous modern Chinese educator Fu Zengxiang in 1906. It gradually developed into a multi-disciplinary, multi-level college of fine arts, with strength in specialties of fine arts, experimental art, and other emerging specialties. It is one of the most influential eight fine arts colleges in China.

**Civil Aviation University of China**, founded in September 1951, is now the only Chinese university that boasts a full range of civil aviation specialties, integrating the specialties of aerospace science and technology with those of transportation engineering. It is acclaimed as the cradle of Chinese civil aviation experts, a center of technological research, and a window of international cultural exchanges.

**Tianjin Conservatory** was founded in 1958, its predecessor being Central Conservatory founded in 1950. Through half a century’s development, it has become an institution of higher learning in music, dance, drama, film and television.

**Vocational Education**

As the birthplace of vocational education in China, Tianjin constantly optimized vocational education resources, deepened the reform and innovation of vocational education, improved the mechanism of “industry-education integration”, and accelerated the construction of the national demonstration zone of vocational education innovation. Now, the first and second phase of Tianjin Haihe Education Park — the first national demonstration zone of vocational education innovation—has

**International Schools**

At the end of 2015, there were 5 schools for the children of foreign staff in Tianjin. The schools mainly offer courses from the US, UK, Japan, ROK, etc. In 2015, the schools had 1,810 students.
Achievements and Innovations

In recent years, to meet the needs of social and economic development, Tianjin strengthened the construction of technology innovation system. Four systems have taken shape — innovation of knowledge, innovation of technology, innovation of services, and innovation of districts (counties). 15 technological achievements of Tianjin obtained 2015 national awards for science and technology, including 3 awards for technological invention and 12 for technological progress in equipment manufacturing, biomedicine, environmental protection and other fields.

199 technological achievements won 2015 Tianjin municipal science and technology awards, including 10 awards for natural science, 9 awards for technical inventions, and 180 for technological progress, in the key fields of economic and social development, such as equipment manufacturing, electronic information, new materials, new energy, environmental protection, and healthcare. They not only render important technical support to Tianjin enterprises in improving their capability of independent innovation and core competitiveness, but also reflect Tianjin’s goal of making technological work serve economic development, people’s livelihood, and the construction of an innovative city.

Tianjin enjoys a leading position in comprehensive technological progress and citizens’ scientific education, effectively supporting and driving the

Beijing-Tianjin Cooperation Demonstration Area

In 2014, the construction of Beijing-Tianjin Cooperation Demonstration Area was launched in Tianjin Future Technology Town. The demonstration area is designed to take over some functions of Beijing, receive resources of education, healthcare and scientific research, and become a model in the integration of industry and city development. In line with the blueprint of Tianjin Future Technology Town, High-tech Area and Shouchuang Group will join hands to develop the demonstration area into a smart, ecological, livable new town. Economic and social development. In 2015, the R&D expenditure in Tianjin accounted for 3% of its GDP, 0.04 percentage points higher than in the previous year. In 2015, the average number of patents per 10,000 Tianjin citizens was 12.5.

Remarkable Achievements of the Technology Little Giant Development Program

Since Tianjin Technological Little Giants Development Plan was introduced in 2010, the technological SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) have developed rapidly. By the end of 2015, the number of tech SMEs in Tianjin reached 73,270, an increase of 13,778 over 2014. The number of tech SMEs with annual revenue above 100 million CNY reached 3,453, 510 more than in 2014. The development of tech SMEs contributed significantly to the upgrading of industrial structure and the development of strategic emerging industries in Tianjin.

Three National GISes from Tianjin

Of the first GISes identified by the state Torch Center of the Ministry of Science, three were from universities in Tianjin: Tianjin University Dahuo GIS, Nankai University Jiying Youth Innovation Base, and Tianjin Polytechnic University Makerspace.
At least one GIS in each university in Tianjin

To transform students’ creative ideas into entrepreneurial activities, each university in Tianjin will establish at least one GIS characterized by low cost, convenience, comprehensiveness and openness by 2016, increasing the total number to more than 55. By October 2015, 17 university GISes were established in Tianjin.

Support Offered to Makerspace in Tianjin

Offering one-off assistance of 1,000,000-5,000,000 CNY to identified college GIS (Group Innovation Space).

Establishing seed funds for the acquisition of students’ innovative products.

Offering credit support to start-up projects and establishing a team of service specialists to provide one-stop services to GIS in colleges.

been put in operation, a landmark for the reform of vocational education in China.

Tianjin Haihe Education Park

Located south of the Haihe River between Tianjin city proper and Binhai New Area, the education park covers an area of 37 square kilometers. Its objective is to develop into a national demonstration park for vocational education reform and innovation, a municipal demonstration area for high-tech R&D innovation, and a demonstration ecological livable community. Located in the park are Nankai University, Tianjin University, Tianjin Sino-German Vocational and Technical College, Tianjin Modern Vocational and Technical College, Tianjin Electronic Information Vocational Technology College, Tianjin Maritime Vocational College, Tianjin Light Industry Vocational and Technical College, Tianjin Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, Tianjin Radio and Television University, Tianjin Youth Vocational College, Tianjin Vocational College of Commerce, and Tianjin Instrument and Radio Industry School.

China’s first unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) examination and assessment school was established in Tianjin

In view of the lack of professional UAV operators, absence of qualifications, and disorderly development, the National Professional Training Assessment Experiment Base and Tianjin Quanhua Era Aerospace Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd. jointly established Tianjin Quanhua Era Professional Training School in 2013. The school is dedicated to the professional training of UAV operators. With UAV experts engaged to offer classes, a perfect system of curricula and a strong staff of technical support, the school has been certified by the National Professional Qualification Training & Assessment Base as the first UAV examination and assessment training school in China.

International award won by a Tianjin University student

In Busan International Architectural Culture Festival 2015, “Between the Trees”, an architecture design by Tianjin University master candidate Lv Chenyang, won the gold medal in a contest with 200 works. It was designed on the basis of the wetland in Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City.
Tianjin National Demonstration Area for Independent Innovation

On February 26, 2015, Tianjin National Demonstration Area for Independent Innovation was inaugurated in Tianjin Binhai Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone.

The National Super Computing Center of Tianjin

Approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the center was built in Tianjin Binhai New Area. The main computer in the center—Tianhe 1 Supercomputer — is one of the fastest computers in the world. With three other high performance computer systems, it provides high-performance computation and cloud services in various fields to the world.

The center is one of China’s most powerful super computing centers with the widest applications, the strongest technical support and the best R&D capability.

• It offers services to improve petroleum and seismic prospecting technology, and breaks foreign technological blockade.

• It participates in the development of automated real-time alarm system, which can forecast PM2.5 and other pollutants parameters in the next 5 days.
Traffic and Transportation

Tianjin Port

Tianjin Binhai International Airport

Highway and Rail Traffic

Located at the center of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration and Bohai-rim region, adjacent to the sea and with several rivers flowing through, Tianjin is not only an important hub of transportation that links the north and the south, the west and the east, but also an important channel for the neighboring landlocked countries to reach the sea. In recent years, Tianjin spared no effort to promote the development of railways, expressways, rail transit, and highways. The improvement of its transport system with “two ports and four ways” led to a more significant role of Tianjin in the reform and opening in the north of China.

Tianjin Port

Tianjin Port is a major seaport in China, an important hub in the national transportation system, an important foreign trade port in the north of China, and a key node in the modern transport network in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area, as well as a link between Northeast Asia and the Middle and Central Asia.

Tianjin Port is a top-level, artificial, deep-water port in the world, as well as the largest comprehensive port in the north of China, with land and water area of 336 square kilometers. It consists of Beijiang Port Area, Nanjiang Port Area, Dongjiang Port Area, the southern region of Port Economic Area, and the eastern region of Nan’gang Port Area. Tianjin Port has established shipping and trade relations with over 500 ports from over 180 countries and regions in the world, with nearly 500 liners each month. Its lines extend to all the major ports in the world. In 2015, its cargo throughput exceeded 540 million tons, its container throughput exceeded 14.11 million TEUs, up 4% over the previous year.

With a full range of service functions, and strong regional radiation ability, Tianjin Port is the only Chinese port that has three passages in the Eurasian Continental Bridge. It has built the largest “one-stop” shipping service center, the electronic port, and the biggest international container transshipment base in the north of China. Its 4 regional marketing centers and 23 dry ports in the hinterland offer service over a broad area of nearly 5 million square kilometers, 52% of the total area of China.
Tianjin Binhai International Airport

Tianjin is one of the first Chinese cities to develop civil aviation transportation. On August 1, 1950, the first civilian airliners of the People’s Republic of China took off here. Tianjin Binhai International Airport is an airport for major domestic airlines and regular international flights, a national, first-class, aviation port, and one of the major cargo air-transport centers in China. It is also the first electronic cargo-transport airport on the mainland of China. In the future, it will be built into an international aviation logistics center and a large-scale hub airport in the north of China. In 2015, the airport’s passenger throughput exceeded 14 million people, an increase of 18.6%; cargo throughput reached 217,300 tons.

Highway and Rail Traffic

In Tianjin, a highway network has taken shape with expressways as the skeleton, state and provincial trunk highways as the sub-skeleton, and rural highways as supplements. By the end of 2015, Tianjin’s highway length has reached 16,549 km, including expressways of 1,130 km.

As a pilot public transport metropolis, Tianjin will accelerate its rail transit development construction, enhance public transport capacity, and improve intelligent traffic management system to strengthen its urban public traffic system to better serve the passengers. In 2015, the volume of public passenger transport underwent a historic breakthrough, increasing by 2.6% over 2014 to 1.857 billion person times; 2,435 more buses were put in operation. The interconnection of metro lines 1, 2, 3 and 9 marks the shaping of a rail transit backbone network in Tianjin. Subway Line 6 was partially put in trial operation.

Tianjin-Baoding Railway and Beijing-Tianjin Intercity Railway extension line were completed and opened to traffic; Yujiaju Center Station was put in operation; the construction of Beijing-Tianjin Inter City Railway (Airport Lead-in), Nan’gang Railway, and Jin’gang Third Line was accelerated.

The construction plan of Jing-Bin Intercity Railway, the second high-speed railway between Beijing and Tianjin, has been announced to the public. Once it is completed, it will take 1 hour to travel between Beijing and Tianjin Binhai New Area.

Tianjin International Cruise Home Port

Located at the southern tip of Dongjiang, Tianjin Port, Tianjin International Cruise Home Port is currently Asia’s largest cruise home port, with total planned area of 1.2 million square meters and planned coastline of 1,600 meters. Of the 6 planned large international cruise berths, by the end of 2015, 4 berths and their supportive passenger stations have been put into use at the home port. Now, the world’s largest cruise ships can berth there. The home port has an annual transport capacity of 920,000 inbound and outbound tourists.
Tianjin Binhai International Airport ranks 4th in the world in terms of passengers’ satisfaction degree

According to the Airports Council International’s (ACI) Passengers Satisfaction Survey in 2014, whose results were made public in February 2015, Tianjin Airport ranks the fourth among airports with passenger throughput between 5-15 million passengers, thanks to its excellent services.

Beijing-Tianjin Air-Rail Transport progresses, with 20 urban lounges opened

The opening of Tianjin Binhai International Airport Urban Lounge at Beijing South Railway Station marked the operation of Beijing-Tianjin Air-Rail Integrated Transport. Outbound passengers from Beijing with air tickets of Tianjin Airlines may get their land travel fares reimbursed at the air-rail transport counter at Tianjin Airport. Likewise, the inbound passengers to Beijing may enjoy the same service at Tianjin Airport Urban Lounge at Beijing South Railway Station. The whole process takes only 1 hour.

By the end of 2015, Tianjin Airport has established 20 urban lounges in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region — at Beijing South Station, Binhai High-tech Area, Tianjin Railway Station, etc.

Beijing-Tianjin inter-city railway: the first high-speed passenger railway in China

It is the first Chinese high-speed railway passenger line with completely independent intellectual property rights. With a train speed of 300 km, it takes only 33 minutes to travel between Beijing and Tianjin.

“Bus” WeChat public platform was opened, offering 5 functions

Bus arrival time
Get-off reminder at destination stop
Real-time traffic conditions
Alternative bus numbers
Get-on reminder

The opening of Tianjin-Baoding Railway

On December 28, 2015, Tianjin-Baoding Railway — an important step in transport integration in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region— was put in operation. Travelling by a high-speed train, passengers can reach over 120 cities (counties) within half a day.

Special lanes for buses have been opened in Tianjin. They have three advantages:

Increased speed of buses by 8%-30%
Improved punctuality for buses
Guaranteed right of way for buses
Healthcare and Social Security

Medical Institutions

Social Security

Housing

Employment

Voluntary Service and Social Assistance

Striving to safeguard and improve people’s livelihood, Tianjin attaches great importance to the establishment of a medical system. Its urban and rural unified medical system consists of medical centers, regional treatment centers, specialized treatment centers, district (county) hospitals, grassroots health services organizations, and private medical institutions. Social assistance stations were established; the handicapped received assistance in job hunting. The number of volunteers kept increasing; the social assistance services improved.

Medical Institutions

In 2015, Tianjin significantly improved medical services, implemented the family doctor responsibility system, constructed emergency response system, and strengthened oversight and supervision of food and drug safety. The pace was quickened to construct disease control and prevention centers, health supervision agencies, maternity and child health care centers. The medical and daily care integration pilot project was launched in Tianjin, and geriatric wards were opened in grassroots medical and health institutions in Hexi and Nankai Districts.

Tianjin Medical University General Hospital

A national Grade A hospital, and a designated hospital for foreign staff. The largest comprehensive university hospital integrating medical treatment, teaching, research,
and prevention; Tianjin western medical center; ranked as one of the top 100 hospitals in China, and a national trustworthy hospital

**Tianjin First Central Hospital**

A national Grade A hospital; designated hospital for foreign staff. This comprehensive hospital integrates medical treatment, teaching, research, and prevention, and is strong in organ transplantation, emergency medicine, and ear-nose-throat treatment. It is also one of the medical centers in Tianjin.

**Tianjin United Family Hospital**

The first solely foreign-funded general hospital in Tianjin, and the only one in China; designated hospital for foreign staff in Tianjin. The departments include pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, general department, dental, skin and cosmetology department, internal medicine, surgery, physiotherapy, etc. and gastro copy and colonoscopy services. Patients can get clinic and emergency treatment as well as hospitalization services in English and Chinese.

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Tianjin TCM University**

A national Grade A hospital. Its competitive strength lies in its two national bases of TCM clinic research of stroke and coronary heart disease. It integrates both traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine.

**Tianjin Cancer Hospital**

A national Grade A hospital; the cradle of cancer medicine in China. Integrating medical treatment, teaching, research and prevention, it is the largest base for cancer treatment in China.

**Tianjin Huanhu Hospital**

A national Grade A hospital. Strong in neurology and neurosurgery, it integrates medical treatment, teaching, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital research and prevention.

**Tianjin Chest Hospital**

A national Grade A hospital. It is strong in the treatment of heart and lung diseases, integrating medical Tianjin Chest Hospital treatment, teaching, research, and prevention.

**Tianjin No. 2 Children's Hospital**

As a national top-level hospital, Tianjin No. 2 Children's Hospital provides a wide range of pediatric healthcare Tianjin No. 2 Children's Hospital services to patients from North China.

**Tianjin Central Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital**

A national Grade A hospital; an important pediatric health care centers in North China. It integrates medical Tianjin Central Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital treatment, teaching, research, and prevention. It is also a clinic hospital for Tianjin Medical University, and a teaching base for Nankai University, Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Tianjin Medical School.
Institute of Hematology and Blood Diseases Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College

The only Grade A blood disease hospital in China. It is domestically leading and internationally advanced in Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences the diagnosis and treatment of common blood diseases, especially malignant blood diseases and Peking Union Medical College

TEDA International Cardiovascular Hospital

A national Grade A hospital; a state training base for coronary heart disease and arrhythmia interventional TEDA International Cardiovascular Hospital treatment; a state base for standardization training of residents. It has national key clinical projects in cardiovascular surgery, cardiovascular internal medicine and nursing

Social Security

Tianjin has constantly improved the urban and rural social security system. It has taken the lead in China to achieve the integration of urban and rural residents’ social insurance. Now a social security system has taken shape. In 2015, nursing subsidies were offered to the handicapped with low income or special difficulties; the qualified handicapped applicants, once approved, may receive 100 CNY each month as nursing subsidies.

In 2015, the retirement pension of Tianjin enterprises increased for the 11th year, from 2,295 CNY per capita to 2,525 CNY. The basic old-age insurance covers 6,862,800 people.

From July 1, 2016, the minimum wage in Tianjin rose from 1,850 CNY per person per month to 1,950 CNY per person per month, up 5.4%.

Housing

In 2015, great effort was made in Tianjin to strengthen housing security and accelerate the improvement of the citizens’ living environment. 77,113 sets of affordable housing were newly built. Meanwhile, the old buildings in the city proper were also upgraded to improve their residential functions, covering 7,888,000 m2 in 841 communities, directly benefiting 300,000 residents. For demonstration small towns, new housing of 5.03 million m2 is under construction, and housing of 5.02 million m2 has been completed. Through the adjustment of the rent subsidy policy for low-rent housing and economic rental housing, the income threshold was lowered. As a result, the coverage of the policy was expanded — 10,000 more households gained access to the subsidies.

Employment

In 2015, Tianjin continued to attach importance to stabilizing and expanding employment, implementing proactive employment policies, creating posts for employment through multiple channels, and promoting entrepreneurship. By the end
of the year, the employed population in Tianjin grew by 488,500; the registered urban unemployment rate was under 3.5%.

In November of 2014, Tianjin College Students’ Entrepreneurship Guidance Program Implementation Scheme was adopted. Through the improvement of entrepreneurship policies, business environment, entrepreneurial ability, and venture services, undergraduates will receive more encouragement, support, and guidance during their entrepreneurial process. By 2017, 300,000 college students will have received entrepreneurship education, 200,000 college students will have received entrepreneurship trainings, 30,000 college students will have started their own business under guidance.

**Voluntary Service and Social Assistance**

In 2015, 4363 handicapped people in the urban area were newly employed.

In 2015, the aid expenditure of Tianjin City Charity Association was 62.8961 million CNY, 61.9% more than the same period in the previous year.

By 2016, the number of volunteers will reach 3 million, and 80-100 volunteer service bases will be established.

**Daily and Medical Care Integration Pilot Project**

In 2015, a pilot project was launched in Tianjin to integrate daily and medical care. Through cooperation between the Armed Police Logistics College Affiliated Hospital and Longfugong Nursing Home, the old people there not only enjoy regular physical examinations, clinic treatment and daily medication guidance provided by the hospital, but also have access to green channels to hospital services. In ten geriatric wards of Hedong TCM Hospital, the old people, normally taken care of by nursing workers, may receive routine examinations and get timely treatment in the ward in case of emergency onsets.

**The first CCRC in China will be established in Sino-Singapore Eco-city**

In October 2015, “Zhongfu Vigor & Health Haven” Project was launched in Sino-Singapore Eco-city. Combining the international CCRC practice and newtype home-based care for the aged, the project will create the first CCRC (Continuing Care Retirement Community) in China.

CCRC is a compound elderly community, which offers facilities and services to the old so that they can obtain care services in their familiar environments when their deteriorating health prevents them from taking care of themselves.

**Day care centers for the aged expand functions**

Of over 2 million old people in Tianjin, 97% live at their own homes. To make sure that they can receive better services, the day care centers in the communities will offer a wide range of functions like calling, food preparation, housekeeping and convenience stores. The old people can order goods and services conveniently through the intelligent TV or a phone call.
Guaranteed loans for entrepreneurship: 300,000 CNY, 500,000 CNY and 1,000,000 CNY

To promote entrepreneurship and improve employment, Tianjin lifted the small-sum guaranteed loan limit to 300,000 CNY; the successful entrepreneurs who employ more than five people and operate stably may apply for additional loan, with the total loan limit raised to 500,000 CNY. The creative industry parks that attract a large number of enterprises and offer a significant number of work posts may get financial support up to 1 million CNY.

Tianjin SOS Children’s Village

Tianjin SOS Children’s Village is among the first children’s villages jointly established by Chinese and international SOS children’s village organizations; it is also the largest children’s village in China. It has adopted more than 330 orphans, and 186 children have left the village to work to support themselves.
Culture, Arts, and Sports

Intangible Cultural Heritages

Folk Culture and Folk Arts

Public Cultural Facilities

Popular Sports

Competitive Sports

Stadiums and Competitions

With a history of over 600 years, Tianjin boasts a wide range of cultural arts: 33 national intangible cultural heritages (including Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Paintings, Clay Figurine Zhang, etc.); Mazu culture, operas and other folk cultures and arts; and public cultural facilities represented by Tianjin Cultural Center. Proactive measures have been taken to build platforms for cultural exchanges with foreign countries, such as: “Approaching Tianjin” cultural exchange activities; “Jews in Tianjin”, “Eric Liddell and Tianjin” and “France and Tianjin” picture exhibitions; publication of Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Paintings in foreign languages. Tianjin citizens love, understand and enjoy art so much that it has become an indispensable part of their life.

Intangible Cultural Heritages

Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Paintings with a history of 600 years, originated from the millennial town Yangliuqing. Their artistic style is a combination of the essences of Chinese fine brush paintings in heavy color and folk woodblock paintings. With realistic and symbolic techniques, the paintings reflect local people’s daily life, folk customs and historical stories. Popular among the people, they are acclaimed as the acme of Chinese woodblock new year paintings.
“Clay Figurine Zhang” painted sculptures Zhang Mingshan (1826-1906), founder of the “Clay Figurine Zhang”, developed a unique technique to mold true-to-life clay figurines within his sleeves without looking. His creations, whose themes ranged from folk customs and folk stories to staged operas, were not only delicate in shape, but also vivid in spirit. With well-chosen materials and bright colors, the clay figurines would remain lifelike and intact over a long period of time.

Kite Wei Wei Yuantai (1872-1961) was a famous kite-making craftsman who created successively 200 kinds of kites in his life, such as flat style, cubic style, stringed style, integrated style, and combinational style. The kites made by him were named “Kite Wei”. It will take 8 manual procedures to make a Wei-style kite. It can be taken apart, folded, and spread out. This folk handicraft is ideal for appreciation, collection, and entertainment. In 2004, the fourth generation of “Kite Wei” was conferred the title of “folk craft artist” by UNESCO.

Folk Culture and Folk Arts

Mazu culture is an important part of folk culture in Tianjin, and it plays an important role in the formation and development of the city of Tianjin.

Opera and folk arts Tianjin is one of the birthplaces of cultural arts in northern China and enjoys the reputation of “cradle of opera” and “city of folk arts”. Many forms of opera and folk arts were born, cultivated and developed in Tianjin. Among them, Tianjin Shidiao (tune), Tianjin Kuaiban (clapper talk), Jingyun Dagu etc. were born and formed in Tianjin. Xiangsheng (cross talk), Peking Opera, Pingju, and Hebei clapper opera, etc., all have been cultivated and developed in Tianjin. Tianjin fostered hundreds of Xiangsheng artists represented by Ma Sanli, enabling it to become a universally-acknowledged cradle of Xiangsheng artists. So far, Xiangsheng, Pingju Opera, Hebei Bangzi, Tianjin Shidiao, and Meihua Dagu have all been listed as items of national intangible cultural heritages.

Public Cultural Facilities

Tianjin Cultural Center The landmark cultural facility in Tianjin at present, was completed and put in operation in 2012, and it is the grandest cultural facility with the highest standard and most investment in the city. The key buildings in Tianjin Cultural Center include Tianjin Grand Theater, Tianjin Museum, Tianjin Art Gallery, Tianjin Library, Tianjin Museum of Natural History, Tianjin Yangguang Amusement Park, and Tianjin Galaxy International Mall etc.

Tianjin Grand Theatre, the largest cultural venue in Tianjin Cultural Center, consists of several different halls. More than a dozen kinds of arts are performed in the theatre, including ballets, operas, symphonies, etc.
**Tianjin Museum** is a comprehensive museum of history and art. Founded in 1918, it is one of the first museums in China. The museum attaches importance to the collection of ancient Chinese art works as well as modern and contemporary historical literature and local historical documents. In addition to 200,000 books and reference materials, its collections include nearly 200,000 art works of ancient bronze, jade, ceramics, bamboo, wood, ivory, horn, calligraphy and painting, Dunhuang books, and modern history literature.

**Tianjin Library** Founded in 1908, Tianjin Library is one of the first provincial public libraries in China. It now consists of three branch libraries, with a design capacity of over 12,000,000 books. With more than 10,000 kinds of valuable books ranging from rare books to chorographies, modern history, and revolutionary literature, it is one of the largest provincial public libraries in China.

**Tianjin Nature Museum** Founded in 1914 as Beijiang Museum, took its present name in 1957. It boasts a collection of 400,000 biological specimens, including 1,282 rare items of the first and second classes, and 1,452 type specimens. With homeland as its theme, the new museum is the first panoramic theme museum of nature history that involves nature exploration, scientific experience, and science education.

**Tianjin Art Gallery** With focus on the collection, research, promotion, and display of modern and contemporary art works, Tianjin Art Gallery is dedicated to aesthetic education and international cultural exchanges. With reference to excellent design elements of similar galleries at home and abroad, the gallery can meet the needs of various exhibitions in functions and space.

**Tianjin Concert Hall** Founded in 1922 as Ping’an Cinema, is the first cinema in Tianjin. It was transformed into Tianjin Concert Hall in 1956. Now, it has become a palace for elegant art.

**Tianjin Guangdong Guild Hall** Founded in 1907, Tianjin Guangdong Guild Hall is the best preserved and largest guild hall of the Qing Dynasty in Tianjin. Located in the Ancient Culture Street, it is now known as Tianjin Theatre Museum (a municipal cultural relics protection unit).

**Popular Sports**

Popular sports are also flourishing. Tianjin has created the Tianjin National Fitness Regulations. The annual national fitness sports meet is held, advocating the national fitness philosophy of “I exercise, I am healthy, and I am happy”.

**Competitive Sports**

Excellent achievements were made by Tianjin athletes in domestic and international sports events. In 2013, Peng Shuai won Wimbledon doubles championship, a historic breakthrough for Tianjin tennis players. A year later, she won French Open women’s Doubles Championship, becoming the first Chinese winner in this event. In the 2015-2016 National Tournament, Tianjin Women’s Volleyball Team defended the title, winning the tenth championship. In 2015 World Youth Swimming Championships, Yang Jintong won the championship in men’s 800 meter freestyle final. At the
National Tennis Championships, Liu Fangzhou from Tianjin Tennis Team won the women's singles championship. Since 2011, Tianjin players have won 5 consecutive singles championships at this toplevel domestic tennis event, an unprecedented achievement in Chinese tennis tournament. At the National Gymnastics Championships, Tianjin gymnastics team won 2 gold medals. At the National Baseball Championships, Tianjin team successfully defended the title. At the National Women's Judo Championships, Chen Fei won the 70-kg championship.

**Stadiums and Competitions**

**Tianjin Tuanbo Sports New Town** is an ecological, intensified, and modernized heath industrial park and sports base which integrates competition, training, teaching, research and industry, and part of the competitions of the 6th East Asian Games in 2013 was held in the sports new town. The 13th East Asian Games will hold in the sports new town in 2017.

**Tianjin Olympic Center Stadium** was built beside water and was genially called “water-drop” because of its similar external feature. The stadium can satisfy the field requirements of international football and track and field events. In addition, there are many supporting facilities such as stores, exhibition halls, conference halls, fitness rooms, and parking lots. Thus it is a comprehensive sports stadium integrating the functions of leisure, entertainment, fitness and shopping. It was the secondary stadium of the FIFA 2007 China Women’s World Cup and 2008 Beijing Olympics Football Events. It held two competitions for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa Asia Peripheral Preliminaries. It was also the home stadium for the 6th East Asian Games and the home field of Tianjin TEDA Football Team in the Chinese Football Association Super League.

**Tianjin Olympic Center Natatorium** was started in 2009 and completed in 2011. The structure looks like a drop of water in a breeze. It was the venue of key domestic and international events, such as National Diving Championships 2011, World Women’s Water Polo Tournament finals 2011, and swimming and diving competitions of the Sixth East Asian Games in 2013.

**Tianjin International Tennis Center** was started in June 2010 and completed in 2012. Covering 99,100 square meters, it consists of three parts: central court, semi finals court, and sports club. It has hosted major sports events like tennis matches of the Sixth East Asian Games in 2013.

**Video Recording of "Approaching Masters" Series Intangible Cultural Heritages**

Tianjin places great emphasis on the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritages. There are 33 items that have been listed as national intangible cultural heritages, such as Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Paintings, Goubuli steamed stuffed buns, etc.

**Tianjin Temple of the Queen of Heaven**

Tianjin Temple of the Queen of Heaven (Tianhou Temple) was originally built in 1326, located outside the east gate of the ancient Tianjin. Originally, it was called Tianfei
Temple (the temple of the concubine of heaven), popularly called Niangniang Temple. As the oldest building group in Tianjin, it was rebuilt many times. It is also one of the earliest Mazu temples in China, and one of the three biggest Mazu temples in the world, the other two being Meizhou Mazu Temple in Fujian Province and Chaotian Palace in Beigang, Taiwan.

**Ma Sanli, master of Xiangsheng**

Ma Sanli (1914-2003) is a famous Xiangsheng master of the fifth generation.

**Samaranch Memorial Hall**

Samaranch Memorial Hall, established by Wu Jingguo, executive member of the International Olympic Committee, and president of International Boxing Association, was the world's only memorial hall to commemorate Samaranch's promotion of Olympic spirit which was authorized by the Samaranch family and approved by the International Olympic Committee, and now it is a national 4A tourist attraction. The memorial hall was completed in 2013 and thereafter has been open to the outside. 16,578 pieces of Samaranch's personal collections and personal effects are exhibited in the hall.
NewCountrysideConstruction

Urban Modern Agriculture

Modern Agriculture Demonstration Areas

Rural Urbanization

Tianjin has adhered to the integrated development of urban and rural areas, carries forward the coordinated construction of demonstration industry parks, agricultural industry parks and rural residential communities, and promotes the increase in agricultural profit, farmers’ income, and strength of the countryside. As a result, the countryside has taken on a new look. In 2015, the agricultural economy of Tianjin maintained a trend of rapid yet steady growth. The total agricultural output value was 46.744 billion CNY, up 2.6% year-on-year. The total grain output was 1,817,500 tons, 3.3% more than the previous year. The grain harvest in successive years and the enhancement of grain production capacity are laying a solid foundation for the steady growth of the peasants’ income.

Urban Modern Agriculture

In recent years, Tianjin has adhered to the development direction of coastal urban agriculture. Guided by the market, focusing on increasing the efficiency of agriculture and farmers’ income, Tianjin has utilized its resources and advantages to promote the strategic adjustment of agricultural structure. As a result, the agricultural modernization level has obviously improved, and the development of urban agriculture has taken a new step.

In 2014, Proposals on the accelerated development of modern urban agriculture and the increase in the farmers’ income was implemented in Tianjin, with a view to developing water-saving, green, and efficient modern urban agriculture. Tianjin will provide more than 19 billion CNY as venture deposit for three consecutive years, focusing on the adjustment of agricultural structure, progress of agricultural science and technology, large-scale agricultural operations, agricultural function expansion, farmers’ employment and entrepreneurship, and the accelerated development of difficulty-ridden villages, which will be built into beautiful villages by the end of 2017.

In 2015, Tianjin continued to promote the education and training of farmers, to cultivate new professional farmers and practical rural talents and ensure more farmers obtain professional certificates in agriculture. The agricultural standardization
system has been improved gradually, and the quality safety management of agricultural products has been strengthened.

**Modern Agriculture Demonstration Areas**

In 2015, Tianjin continued to implement the agricultural technology innovation project. Its national modern agriculture demonstration park has increasing influence, and the agricultural IOT regional trial project has been basically completed. Throughout the year, 50 new agricultural varieties and 50 items of new technology were promoted; a number of agricultural technology experiment demonstration bases were built; 1,580 model agricultural technology households were established.

**Rural Urbanization**

Accelerated development was achieved in rural urbanization, and the urbanization rate reached 82.64% in 2015. New progress was made in the pilot demonstration town “homestead for housing” project. Smooth progress has been made in four reforms in the countryside, and more farmers are enjoying secured life and work with shares, salaries, rents, and pensions. Farmers’ income has increased continually.

11 agricultural products from Tianjin won gold medals at the Agricultural Fair

At the 13th China International Agricultural Products Fair sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, 11 products from Tianjin — such as black peanut oil by Tianjin Xueqing Agricultural Products Cooperative, health vinegar by Tianli Duliu Vinegar Co., Ltd. — won gold awards.

Northern Ornamental Fish Breeding R&D Base was established in Ninghe District, Tianjin

In 2015, Northern Ornamental Fish Breeding R&D Base was established by Pearl River Fishery Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences in Qilihai Hexierongda Fishery Demonstration Park in Ninghe District, Tianjin. The base is mainly engaged in ornamental fish species breeding, fish fry rearing, breeding technology and exotic species investigation. The annual output capacity is expected to reach 150,000,000 ornamental fish, bringing annual sales revenue of several hundred million CNY. It will become the largest ornamental fish research and development base in the north of China.

Tianjin is qualified as a national modern agricultural demonstration zone by the Ministry of Agriculture

In 2015, 5 leisure agriculture demonstration parks and 45 leisure agriculture demonstration villages (units) were added to the upgraded lists of Tianjin.
China's first provincial-level agricultural IOT integrated application platform was built in Tianjin

As one of the three experimental zones of “agricultural IOT regional test project” in China, Tianjin has invested nearly 100 million CNY in its agricultural IOT construction. The first provincial-level agricultural IOT integrated application platform in China has been established in Tianjin. With computers or intelligent mobile phones, farmers can easily get a view of their own crops, or irrigate and fertilize their fruit or vegetables automatically.

As of the end of July 2015, 24 agriculture IOT platforms have completed application system development and transplantation; integrated 44 application systems, 15 of which provide strong support for the modern urban agriculture production and operation of Tianjin. 20 core test bases for agriculture IOT have been established, with a total area of 1,220 hectares.

Huaming Town has become a model in new urbanization

As one of the first pilot demonstration small towns in Tianjin, Huaming Town started the innovative practice of homestead for housing in 2006 with respect for farmers’ wishes but without increasing their burdens. The farmers moved from their old village cottages into beautiful new homes featuring excellent environment, energy saving, harmony and comfort. In addition, coordinated development was achieved in the construction of agricultural gardens of 667 hectares, urban residence communities of 1,333 hectares and high-tech industrial parks of 2,000 hectares.

Huaming Town has become a model of balanced urban and rural development and intensive use of land. At the 2010 Shanghai World Expo, it was exhibited as the only case in rural urbanization. In 2013, on behalf of Tianjin, it appeared on Sino-Europe City Expo, showing the dramatic changes of living environment, life quality, and cultural taste brought by the small town construction in Tianjin.

Three villages in Tianjin were chosen as “beautiful leisure villages in China”

Nanxinzhuang Village in Wuqing District, Shuangjie Village in Beichen District, and Guojiagou Village in Jixian County were listed by the Ministry of Agriculture as “beautiful leisure villages in China.”
Tianjin keeps playing a leading role in media development in China. Since the publishing of the first Tianjin Daily in January 1949, Jinwan Daily, Morning Daily, Holiday 100 have followed and remained influential in China. Founded in 1949, Tianjin Radio Broadcasting Station is now one of the most influential broadcasting stations in the north of China. Tianjin TV Station, established on March 20, 1960, has 17 professional channels. In an information era, Tianjin keeps up with the times and develops new media. December 2000 saw the establishment of Enorth News Portal Web, one of the top ten mainstream news websites in China now. Tianjin e-government, WeChat, Touch Tianjin APP and other mobile terminals offer timely information and services to the citizens.

Tianjin Daily Group

Tianjin Daily Group, the first press group in Tianjin, was founded on August 21, 2002. The group has 10 newspapers, 6 magazines, and a website, with a circulation of 1,000,000 for each issue.

Committed to the efficient integration of resources to maximize its overall profit, Tianjin Daily Group strives to implement strategic management, strengthen team building, promote institutional innovation, accelerate the construction of new media, and develop diversified business. The group has over 3,000 employees in more than a dozen sub-companies and a college (Tianjin Newspaper College). Its business includes advertising, distribution, capital operation, printing, exhibition, sports industry, education, market research, Internet, sales of publications, logistics, and new technology. Now, a framework of group management and a pattern of diversified development have taken shape.
**Jinwan Media Group**

Jinwan Media Group was founded in 2005. Its predecessor, Jinwan Daily office, was founded in 1984. Now, it has developed to consist of 5 newspapers (Jinwan Daily, Bohai Morning Daily, Middle-aged and Elderly Times, Jinwan Economy Weekly, and China Technology Market News), 3 magazines (Today's Tianjin, Intelligence, Families and Parenting), 1 website (Jinwan Web) and 21 overseas pages.

To accelerate the market-oriented development of its business, Jinwan Media Group has established over ten subcompanies, including Jinwan Media Advertisement Co., Ltd., Bohai Morning Daily Media (Tianjin) Co., Ltd., and Tianjin Jinwan Grand Hotel.

**Radio and TV Broadcasting**

Tianjin Radio Broadcasting Station, founded in 1949, has now become an influential radio broadcasting station in the north of China. It has ten channels: news, Binhai, traffic, economy, life, etc., each with its distinctive focus. The radio programs—200 hours each day—are accessible to 100,000,000 people from North, East and Northeast China.

Tianjin TV Station was founded in October 1958 and began to broadcast on March 20, 1960. It is one of the first four TV stations in China. Its job-hunting program Just for You has the highest viewing rate among all career programs in China. Its love counseling program Defense for Love is among the top three at its airtime. In December 2011, Tianjin Radio Broadcasting Station and Tianjin TV Station were merged into Tianjin Radio and TV.

**Enorth New Media Group**

Tianjin Enorth New Media Group Co., Ltd. is in possession of several media: Enorth web, Enorth news terminal, Tianjin IPTV, Wanshida terminal, etc. Enorth is a news portal website of Tianjin and one of the top ten mainstream news websites. Since its opening in December 2000, it has put emphasis on the accuracy of news broadcast, valuing credibility while meeting the needs of netizens. Promoting value axioms and cultural concepts, it has won trust from the public with its prudent sober style.

**New Media**

In 2013, Tianjin e-government was put on line by the Tianjin People's Government Press Office. Now, more than 60 departments from the district (county) governments, municipal committees, offices or bureaus, and public service departments have opened their microblogs.

The new media, through which the departments actively interact with citizens, plays a significant role in promoting publicity of government affairs, stimulating innovation
in social management, and securing citizens’ rights to know, participate, express and supervise.

History of the Press in Tianjin

Northern Post, the first newspaper in Tianjin, was published in 1880, followed by China Times (English) and Times (Chinese) in 1886, and Guowen Daily in 1897. Yan Fu’s translations of T. H. Huxley’s Evolution and Ethics and H. Spencer’s The Study of Sociology were serialized on Guowen Compilation. Before 1949, with more than a dozen newspapers, Tianjin enjoyed a leading position in Chinese press.

Tianjin Daily

Tianjin Daily was founded on January 17, 1949. Chairman Mao Zedong twice wrote the header of Tianjin Daily. Through half a century’s development, it has created impressive records in Chinese newspaper history: the first to expand from four pages to eight, the first to practice self distribution, the first to resume business advertising. In August 1999, Tianjin Daily upgraded to a brand-new ten-page layout, emphasizing the link between pictures, pages, news, journalists and the staff. On October 2, 1999, the National Day Ceremony was reported on 30 news pages of Tianjin Daily, which was collected in Chinese History Museum and whose first page won the top award for Chinese news reports. After years of development, especially in the past couple of years, Tianjin Daily Group has developed its media influence and economic strength.

“Touch Tianjin” APP

In July 2014, the APP “Touch Tianjin” was put on line, which consists of five parts: Introduction, Tourism, Reading, Investment and Notices. The APP — in simplified Chinese, traditional Chinese and English — is characterized by beautiful pictures, abundant contents, and multimedia interaction.

Today’s Tianjin — designed for foreign readers

Today’s Tianjin is the only large-scale comprehensive magazine edited specifically for foreigners. Since 1996, it has been upgraded and improved for several times and now it is popular among foreigners in Tianjin. Accessible at all the foreign service institutions in Binhai New Area and the city proper, the magazine offers accurate information about Tianjin to help them feel at home in the city.

“News 117” APP

On January 17, 2016, Tianjin Daily “News 117” APP was put on line. The APP, highlighting political and economic news, focuses on people’s livelihood and society, the construction of Tianjin, the collaborated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, as well as the latest events at home and abroad.
“ASK ME” APP

On December 21, 2015, “ASK ME” was put on line by Jinwan Press. The APP consists of 20 columns in 4 sections, ranging from latest news and in-depth reports to useful information for citizens in their daily life.
As one of the first excellent tourist cities in China, Tianjin takes pride in its plentiful natural resources and humanistic resources which reflect modern history and civilization. The city perfectly integrates the modern with the ancient, the east with the west.

Six tourist brands have been designed, including Cultural Tour – Understanding Modern China through Tianjin, Metropolitan Tour, Tour along the Haihe River, Leisure Tour in Binhai New Area, Tour in the Suburbs, and China Tourism Industry Expo, projecting a new blissful image of Tianjin to the world.

Cultural Tour – Understanding Modern China through Tianjin

Tianjin is one of the first Chinese cities to have contact with modern western civilization. Foreign buildings of various styles have been built and preserved in Tianjin, which form a group of historic buildings represented by those at “Wudadao”. In modern times, Tianjin once became the political center of China. Some presidents and premiers in the early years of the Republic of China, and some revolutionary
pioneers relocated and stayed in Tianjin. The former residence of each celebrity carries a part of history. All this makes Tianjin a good choice for tourists to develop a good understanding of modern China.

**Wudadao Culture Tourist Area** national 4A-class tourist area, refers to the rectangular area south of Chengdu Road, north of Machang Road, east of Xikang Road and west of the junction between Machang Road and Nanjing Road. There are more than 2,000 garden villas built in the 1920s or 1930s, 300 of which are historic buildings or former residences of celebrities. Therefore, it is known as the “Museum of Foreign Buildings”.

**Italian-style Tourist Area** is a 4A tourist area in China, with the largest-scope and best-preserved Italian-style group of buildings in Asia. The Italian-style buildings are from different periods, with various styles, and most of them used to be former residences of celebrities. The newly-furnished Xinyi Street and Music Square are there.

**Serenity Garden** is the former residence of Pu Yi, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty. It is now a historic building under special protection in Tianjin and a national 3A tourist area. It was built in 1921 as Qian Garden and was later renamed as Serenity Garden after Pu Yi moved there in July of 1929. There is an exhibition hall of Pu Yi, with more than one hundred pictures and documents, displaying the legend of the last emperor and his life in Tianjin.

**Metropolitan Tour**

Tianjin has been a bustling commercial city in modern times; now, it has taken on a new outlook, with more elegant taste than before. The centuryold Heping Road Golden Street and Nanshi Food Street both emit typical Tianjin flavor; Tianjin Municipal Cultural Center, Tai’an Road British Style Tourist Area, Water Park and other modern urban leisure places all create a relaxed atmosphere in the modern city; Tianjin Museum and other museums record the history of Tianjin, and display the profound cultural heritage of Tianjin.

**Tai’an Road British Style Tourist Area** is located at the center of Tianjin city proper. It is at the focal point of modern finance, business, tourist, and modern service sector, as well as a historic and cultural block clarified in the overall development plan of Tianjin. With strong British atmosphere and perfect business functions, it has attracted many well-known brands in the world.

**Heping Road Golden Street** The 2,100m Golden Street is one of the ten most famous commercial streets in China. With Heping Road and Binjiang Road forming a golden cross, this area has become the most prosperous commercial zone in Tianjin. Along the golden street are western-style buildings, such as Quanye Bazaar, Huizhong Restaurant, Jiaotong Restaurant, and Guomin Restaurant, which have nearly 100 years’ history. On both sides of the street stand both old stores with time-honored Chinese brands and exclusive shops of international fashion. It is an ideal choice for tourism, leisure, entertainment, and shopping.

**Ancient Culture Street Tourism & Business District** is a state 5A tourist area. With Tianhou Temple as its center, it consists of the southern street and the northern street, with a total length of 680 meters. Its history can be traced back to
1404. The buildings imitate the styles of Ming and Qing Dynasties, and the shops on the street mostly sell in traditional Chinese stationery, jade, porcelain, etc. Each year, traditional temple fairs and Mazu Culture Tourism Festival are held here.

**Local Food** In Tianjin, there are numerous snacks with distinctive local flavor. Tianjin Cuisine is a unique cuisine in China, which has developed over hundreds of years. Restaurants with Tianjin characteristics can be found almost everywhere, the most famous ones being Goubuli Baozi, Zhengyangchun Roast Duck, and Hongqishun. In these restaurants, people not only can enjoy the delicious food, but also feel the distinctive culture of Tianjin.

**Tour along the Haihe River**

With several rivers flowing through, Tianjin has long been known as the water city in the north. The 72-km Haihe River meanders through the city and flows into Bohai Sea. The Haihe River has nurtured the people in Tianjin, also cultivating the unique character of the city of Tianjin. After comprehensive development, the river demonstrates its strong service functions as an economic belt, cultural belt, and scenic belt. Taking a boat, one can enjoy the wonderful sights of the modern metropolis along the river. The tourist elements along the river, ranging from food to housing, transport, shopping and entertainment, all highlight the distinct glamour of Tianjin.

“Tianjin Eye” Ferris Wheel is the only ferris wheel in the world that is built on a bridge. With a diameter of 110 meters and 48 cabins, the ferris wheel can accommodate 384 people at the same time. At its highest point, which is equivalent to the height of 35 floors, the tourists can enjoy scenery within 40 kilometers, hence the name “Tianjin Eye”. Every summer, in the evenings, different entertainment and cultural activities are held here.

**Leisure Tour in Binhai New Area**

Located at the eastern coastal area, Binhai New Area boasts plentiful tourist resources, including the sea, port, bay, fort, the Haihe Bund Park, the Polar Ocean World, Expo Tianjin Pavilion, and the international cruise home port, as well as unique tourist products based on the industrial tourist resources such as the Airbus A320 Family Aircraft Tianjin Assembly Line and Tianjin Port.

**The Haihe River Bund Park** located near the estuary of the Haihe River in Binhai New Area, is a modern urban scenic area integrating leisure, entertainment, shopping, and food. The park consists of five parts: the entertainment area, the commerce and leisure area, the landscape area, the high-stand landscape area, and the fountain landscape area. Its whole landscape water area is about 9,000 square meters. The Oriental Princess Cruise, which is berthed beside the park, is known as a “water-star hotel” integrating catering, entertainment, recreation, and sightseeing.

**SDIC Jinneng Power Generation Co., Ltd. Industrial Tourism Area** consists of a circular economy exhibition hall and sites of power generation, seawater
desalination, transfer of desalinated water, seasalt making, and comprehensive utilization of fly ash. Visitors can not only see the operations of power generation, material manufacturing, etc., but also taste the desalinated seawater on site.

**Binhai Liyumen** Lying at the center of Binhai New Area, it covers an area of 60,000 square meters. Its buildings, mostly courtyard dwellings, are in the style of Ming and Qing Dynasties. Here, visitors can not only enjoy the local seafood products, but also take the boat, worship the sea goddess Mazu, or go fishing in the sea.

**Ancient Forest and Ancient Coast Museum** is located in the core shell dike region of Tianjin National Nature Reserve of Ancient Coast and Wetland. The museum and the nature reserve cover 2,200 square meters and 6 hectares respectively. They systematically demonstrate the geological changes of Tianjin.

**Tianjin Haichang Polar Ocean World** is located in Xiangluowan Central Business District in Binhai New Area, south of the Haihe River. It consists of four functional areas: Polar Aquarium, Finland Apartment, Polar Commercial Circle, and Danish Castle.

**Tour in the Suburbs**

The mountain areas in Jixian County in north Tianjin, with mountains, forests, lakes, passes and temples, are an ideal resort for green tourism. The national 5A scenic site Panshan Mountain, the world heritage Huangyaguan Great Wall, and the thousand-year Dule Temple are wonderful places for tourists. Living like a real peasant in the mountain brings ecstatic joy to the urban tourists.

**The Shis’ Grand Courtyard** is located at the center of Yangliuqing Town, Xiqing District. Covering nearly 10,000 square meters, it is known as the No. 1 residence in North China for its grand pattern. In 1987, it received protective restoration; in 1991, Tianjin Yangliuqing Museum was established here to demonstrate the Qing residents’ architecture art and traditional folk culture.

**Panshan Mountain**, a national 5A scenic spot in the northwest of Jixian County, is a National Demonstration Area of Ecological Tourism. It is known for the pines in the upper part, stones in the middle part, and water in the lower part. The 856.8 meter Guayue Peak, its highest peak, has been listed as one of the top fifteen tourist attractions in China. The majestic mountain and wonderful scenery have attracted emperors in different dynasties. Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty visited the mountain 32 times and gave high praises for its beauty.

**Huangyaguan Great Wall** Standing on the fault ridge in the Jixian County National Geological Park, Huangyaguan Great Wall is a world cultural heritage and a national 4A scenic spot. Built in 556 and rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty, this section of the Great Wall stretches from Malan Pass in Zunhua, Hebei Province to Jiangjun Pass in Pinggu, Beijing, with a total length of 42 kilometers. There are watch towers, border bunkers, Bagua castles, military camps, water defense devices, as well as a forest of stone tablets and famous couplets.
Wudadao Tourism Festival

In October 2015, the 12th China Tianjin Wudadao Tourism Festival was held at Minyuan Stadium. The festival highlighted the humanistic and cultural tourism resources. Wechat treasure hunt, photography contest, and other activities attracted tourists from different parts of the world to savor the vitality, fashion, happiness and historical heritage of the Wudadao Area.

Tour Along the Haihe River

Tianjin Eye – Jiefang Bridge round (50 minutes)

Wharf: Ancient Culture Street Wharf, Tianjin Railway Station Wharf, Dabei Temple Wharf

Tianjin Port Sea Scenery Tour

Take double-decker luxury cruises to enjoy the sight of the industrial development of the port

Wharf: 191 Bohai Oil Road, Tanggu, Binhai New Area.

Night View Trip Along the Haihe River

Tianjin Eye – Jiefang Bridge round (50 minutes)

Wharf: Ancient Culture Street Wharf, Tianjin Railway Station Wharf, Dabei Temple Wharf

One-day Trip on the Haihe River and Bohai

Take boats along the Haihe River to Tianjin Port Wharf: Tianjin Railway Station Wharf

Land-water tour with four stops

Wharves: Tianjin Railway Station Wharf, Ancient Culture Street Wharf

Four commodities of Tianjin won gold medals at a national contest of characteristic tourism commodities

On November 13, 2015, the award ceremony of Chinese characteristic tourism commodities contest led by National Tourism Administration was held in Kunming, Yunnan Province. Guifaxiang 18th Street Mahua, Flying Pigeon bicycles, Yangliuqing silk books, and bamboo tea sets won gold medals in the categories of tourism food, individual travel equipment, silk products, and wood and bamboo products.