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OF  
SHANGHAI**

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**ABC.** See AGRICULTURAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED SHANGHAI BRANCH.

**Academia Sinica.** Formerly known as National Institute of the Republic of China, it was founded at the first administrative meeting held at East Asia Restaurant in Shanghai, with its general office on Chengxian Street in Nanjing and a Shanghai branch office on Avenue du Roi Albert (now South Shaanxi Road). Cai Yuanpei acted as its first director and was succeeded by Zhu Jiahua in 1940. The first secretary general was Yang Xingfo, who, upon his assassination, was succeeded consecutively by Ding Xilin, Ding Wenjiang, Zhu Jiahua, Ren Hongjun, Fu Sinian, Ye Qisun, Li Shuhua, and Sa Bendong. Among its initial institutes were those of geology, astronomy, meteorology, social sciences, physics, chemistry, engineering (later renamed as engineering studies), history and language, and psychology; later, animal-and-plant (separated into two institutes in 1944), mathematics, and a preparatory section for medical studies were set up. In 1935, an evaluation committee was established and in 1948, 81 academicians were elected, thus completing the systemization of the academy. Before 1937, the physics, chemistry and engineering institutes were located in Shanghai with physics and engineering laboratory buildings constructed, and houses were rented as the offices in Shanghai for geology, psychology, and social sciences institutes. In addition, the academy also set up an international publication exchange. During the Anti-Japanese War, the academy was moved to inland. After 1945, Shanghai Science Institute, and institutes of mathematics, physics, chemistry, animals, plants, psychology, and medicine preparatory office founded by the Japanese were taken over by the academy. The institute was soon named Zaijun Laboratory after its second general secretary Ding Wenjiang. When the engineering research institute was moved back to science and engineering laboratory, it was named Xingfo Laboratory after its first general secretary Yang Xingfo. After 1949, Academia Sinica was moved to Taiwan, the Shanghai-based institutes became foundations for the various Shanghai institutes of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

**Accounting Industry.** Before liberation (1949), Shanghai played a leading role in China's accounting industry due to its special economic position in the country. In 1921, Xu Yongzuo Certified Public Accountants Firm was established in Shanghai and later followed by several other accounting firms, the best known of which were Lixin Certified Public Accountants Firm (founded by Pan Xulun), Gongxin Certified Public Accountants Firm (founded by Xi Yushu), and Zhengze Certified Public Accountants (founded by Xie Lin). The year 1927 witnessed the founding of Shanghai Society of Accountants, the first and the most influential of its kind in the country. Originally, there were only 23 members in the society, but in the early 1930s, the membership grew to nearly 300. Shanghai boasted more than half of the total number of certified public accountants in China: on the eve of liberation, there were over 1,000 accountants in China, and 500 to 600 of them were in Shanghai. After the liberation of Shanghai in 1949, the accounting firms were closed down and the practicing certified public accountants transferred to other occupations one after another. Starting in 1981, the accounting business in Shanghai was gradually restored with an effort to meet the new economic needs created by the reform and opening, and Shanghai Certified Public Accountants (SCPA). Certified Public Accountants of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and Shulun Pan Certified Public Accountants Company were established in succession. In July 1986, the enactment of *Certified Public Accountants Ordinance of the People's Republic of China* clarified the legal status of certified public accountants. With the development of the reform and opening, economic supervision and auditing was in great need. As a result, a series of audit institutions came into being. In 1986, Shanghai Audit Advisory Service Office was established under Shanghai Audit Society, and was later renamed Shanghai Audit Firm. A number of audit firms were set up in many districts and counties of the city. In late September 1996, there were 75 audit firms throughout the city, with a total staff of 2,685, including 831 registered auditors. In 1997, in order to adapt to the requirements of China's social and

economic development and the international CPA standards, Shanghai Institute of Certified Public Accountants (SICPA) and Shanghai Association of Social Audit were assigned to exercise unified administration of the accounting firms and audit firms in the city. In 1997, there were 143 accounting (audit) firms in Shanghai, seven of which were qualified for auditing securities and 52 of which were qualified for auditing large state-owned enterprises. Those firms had a total staff of 6,310, including 1,657 certified public accountants. The total revenue of the CPA firms in the city reached 760 million *yuan* that year. At the turn of the 21st century, the four big international accounting firms. PWC, KPMG, EY and DTT, entered Shanghai in succession, either setting up branches in Shanghai or establishing Sino-foreign cooperative accounting firms through merger with local Shanghai accounting firms. As of 2008, there were 237 accounting firms in Shanghai, with a total staff of 18,000. 4,500 of whom were CPAs. The total revenue of the CPA firms in the city reached 7.2 billion *yuan* in the same year.

**Administrative Divisions.** The administrative divisions of Shanghai Municipality have undergone multiple changes. After its liberation in May 1949, Shanghai was divided into 20 urban districts (Huangpu, Laozha, Yimiao, Penglai, Songshan, Lujiawan, Changshu, Xujiahui, Changning, Jing'an, Xincheng, Jiangning, Putuo, Zhabei, Beizhan, Hongkou, North Sichuan Road, Tilanqiao, Yulin and Yangshupu) and ten suburb districts (Xinshi, Jiangwan, Wusong, Dachang, Xinjing, Longhua, Yangsi, Yangjing, Gaoqiao and Zhenru). The 1950s saw several mergers and adjustments in the divisions. In 1958, with the approval of the State Council, ten counties originally governed by Jiangsu Province were transferred to the jurisdiction of Shanghai Municipality, namely, Jiading, Shanghai, Baoshan, Songjiang, Jinshan, Nanhui, Chuansha, Fengxian, Qingpu and Chongming. MINHANG DISTRICT was set up in 1959, but was dissolved in 1964. In the 1960s, Shanghai Municipality governed ten urban districts, namely, Huangpu, Jing'an, Luwan, Xuhui, Nanshi, Hongkou, Zhabei, Yangpu, Changning, and Putuo, and ten suburban counties, namely, Shanghai, Jiading, Baoshan, Chuansha, Feng-