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Portrait of Canadians Abroad: Shanghai

Kenny Zhang

About Portrait Reports

The Canadians Abroad Project produces a series of Portrait Reports which offer descriptive analysis of Canadian communities in selected destinations around the world where Canadians have a significant presence.

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The Canadians Abroad Project consists of a policy research consortium initiated by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada with the support of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Western Economic Diversification Canada, the Government of British Columbia and the Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation. This three year (2008-2010) joint research project analyzes the causes and consequences of the Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization living abroad.

Portrait of Canadians Abroad: Shanghai

by Kenny Zhang

Executive Summary

This study has found a growing Canadian community in Shanghai. According to local official statistics, the numbers of Canadian citizens residing in Shanghai have increased significantly over the past ten years. In 2000, the city reported 1,361 Canadian citizens living in Shanghai, representing 2.3% of all foreign residents in the city. By the end of 2009, Shanghai boasted 6,121 Canadian citizens, a more than three-fold increase over the 10 year period.

Furthermore, the share of Canadian citizens among total foreign residents in Shanghai nearly doubled.

These administrative data has a tendency to under-estimate, thus the actual population of Canadian citizens at any given period could be much greater, particularly when taking tourists into account. In 2009, for example, 123,000 Canadians tourists visited the city.

Many prominent Canadian residents in Shanghai include Mark Rowswell, Dominic Barton, and Katherine Tsang. But thousands are ordinary citizens that include English teachers,

media workers, engineers, senior executives, small business owners and house wives.

Canadian citizens in Shanghai are a demographically diverse group. They also form many organizations that play important roles connecting Canadians with shared interest and supporting professional and social activities in Shanghai.

Canadians come to Shanghai for many different reasons. Based on three focus groups conducted in Shanghai, the most commonly cited push factors are the difficulty of finding an appropriate job in Canada, the cold weather, and a perceived lack of excitement in Canada.

The top three pull reasons include running a business in Shanghai, following family, and seeking excitement and adventure in Shanghai.

It is becoming easier for Canadian citizens to live in China fulltime. China is increasingly open to the outside world, and local visa and resident policies, as well as the work permit regulations, are reflecting this new attitude.

Findings from three focus groups also suggest that Canadian citizens in Shanghai maintain ties

with Canada, especially at the personal and family level, and from the cultural and emotional perspectives. They believe playing a role as unofficial ambassador of Canada has great benefits for both China and Canada.

Canadians commonly cite that having good career opportunities and levels of income in Shanghai are the most enjoyable aspects of living in Shanghai. However, these satisfactions are not without challenges. Interviewees expressed some dissatisfaction with air pollution, health care, traffic jam and children's education.

Introduction

Shanghai is located at the mouth of the Yangtze River on China's east coast. It is the most populous city in China, with a total resident population of 19.2 million by the end of 2009, including a 5.4 million temporary migrant population. Shanghai is also an economic centre of the country. In 2009, its GDP reached 1.5 trillion Yuan (or C\$230 billion), up 6.9% year-on-year¹.

Once a fishing and textiles town, Shanghai grew to importance in the 19th century due to its favourable port location and as one of the cities opened to foreign trade by the *1842 Treaty of Nanking*. The city flourished as a centre of commerce between east and west, and became a multinational hub of finance and business by the 1930s. After 1990, the economic reforms introduced by Deng Xiaoping resulted in intense re-development in Shanghai, and in 2005 Shanghai became the world's largest cargo port.

As a global city, Shanghai exerts great influence over commerce, finance, culture, art, fashion, research and entertainment at both regional and global levels. One example of such influence is that the city attracts growing numbers of foreign population to work and live in this dynamic city where the east meets the west.

This report attempts to paint a portrait of the Canadian community in the city, and to discuss major issues related to this group in Shanghai. The first section will provide a statistical overview of Canadian citizens in Shanghai based on available data and three focus group discussions.² The second and third sections feature selected prominent and ordinary Canadian individuals and major Canadian organizations in Shanghai. The fourth section reports the immigration and citizenship regulations in Shanghai that would have an impact on Canadian residents and visitors. The final section summarizes the issues and concerns of Canadians in Shanghai based on three focus group discussions.

A. Canadian Citizens in Shanghai

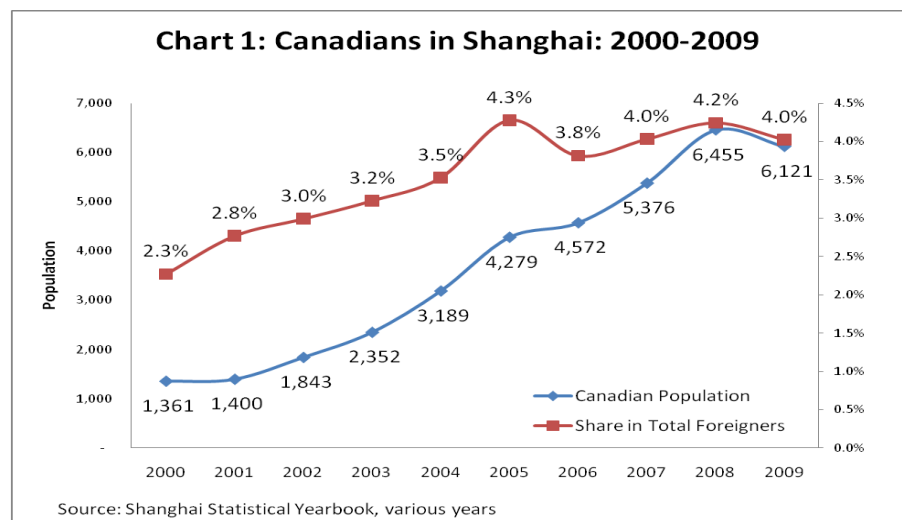
Residents

Since 2000, Shanghai has publically reported statistics on

foreign residents who are living in Shanghai on a long-term basis. According to the official data, there were 152,050 foreign residents in Shanghai by the end of 2009, accounting for 0.8% of the total resident population in the city. The number of foreign residents has gone up by 153% from just over 60,000 or 0.4% of its total residents in 2000.³

Canadian citizens are among the major groups of foreign residents in Shanghai. The official statistical yearbook reports that there were 6,121 Canadian citizens⁴ residing in Shanghai by the end of 2009, representing 4% of total foreign residents in the city. The top three foreign communities in Shanghai are Japanese, American and South Korean. Each of them accounts for 21%, 14% and 14% of foreign residents respectively.

The numbers of Canadian residents in Shanghai have increased significantly over the past ten years (see Chart 1). In 2000, the city reported 1,361



Canadian citizens living in Shanghai, representing 2.3% of foreign residents in the city. According to the Shanghai Statistics Bureau, the Canadian community in Shanghai, like other foreign residents, is diverse with international students and their relatives (families), delegates and relatives (families) of international institutions stationed in Shanghai, employees and relatives (families) at foreign ventures, foreign experts and relatives, permanent resident foreigners, and long-term visa foreigners above half year.⁵ This community has grown continuously since 2000. By the end of 2009, Shanghai boasted 6,121 Canadian citizens, a more than three-fold increase over the 10-year period. Similarly, the share of Canadian citizens among total foreign residents in Shanghai nearly doubled.

The statistics reported in this section come from the only available official source. However, these administrative data is potentially underestimated for three reasons. First, Canadian citizens who hold a valid resident permit in other Chinese cities and currently live in Shanghai will not be counted in Shanghai statistics. Second, Canadian citizens who have dual citizenship and entered China using a travel document other than a Canadian passport will be reflected as non-Canadians in the official administrative statistics. This is particularly popular among Canadians holding Hong



Kong and Taiwan travel documents, which make it easier to travel in China than with a Canadian passport.⁶ Thirdly, some Canadian citizens who are not registered for resident permit in Shanghai will also not be included in the statistics as Canadian residents in Shanghai.

Tourists

In addition to long-term residents, there is also growing numbers of Canadians who are visiting Shanghai as tourists (See Chart 2). In 2009, 123,700 Canadian tourists visited the city. The number of Canadian tourists has grown dramatically year-on-year, except during the SARS epidemic in 2003 and the global economic recession in 2008. Ten years ago, only 22,500 tourists from Canada visited Shanghai. This number has increased 23% since then.

Since these tourists are generally short-term visitors, they will not be the focus of this research. However, the discussion of Canadian tourists in Shanghai is

aimed to provide a broader context on the sizeable Canadian citizen population transitioning in and out of Shanghai.

B. Canadian Personalities in Shanghai

Prominent Canadians



Dashan, also known as **Mark Rowswell**, has been called "the most famous foreigner in China", where he has worked as performer, television host and cultural ambassador for over 20 years. Although relatively unknown in the West, it's hard to find anyone in China who does not know of Dashan.

Born and raised in Canada, Rowswell began studying Chinese in the mid-1980s, first at the University of Toronto and later at Beijing University. While in Beijing, Rowswell became interested in Chinese performing

arts, particularly *xiangsheng*, a popular form of comic dialogue. A chance opportunity to appear on television suddenly gave Rowsell national exposure under the stage name "Dashan". Repeated appearances on programs with audiences in the hundreds of millions gradually turned "Dashan" into a household name across China.

Over 20 years later, Dashan is still going strong. His work now includes performing in drama and comedy, and serving as a freelance television host and MC. Dashan has also produced and hosted numerous educational programs. In addition, Dashan does promotional work for both commercial clients and charitable causes.

From May 2009 through October 2010, Dashan served as Commissioner General for Canada at Expo 2010 in Shanghai.

Although Dashan got his start performing comedy, today he is seen more as a cultural ambassador between China and the West. To many people Dashan is a prominent symbol of "East-meets-West", of finding a common ground between the two cultures.

Honours

- Dashan has been inducted into the Order of Canada, Canada's highest civilian honour.

- In 2008, Dashan was awarded the **White Magnolia Award** for Best Supporting Actor for his role in *The Dinner Game*, marking the first time a foreign national has received one of China's top three dramatic arts awards.
- Dashan was selected to be an official torch bearer for the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing.
- Dashan served as Canadian Team Attaché for the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing.
- In 2006, Dashan received the **Key to the City of Ottawa** for his contributions in building bridges between Canada and China.
- In 2005, Dashan became the first foreigner selected as one of ten **"Outstanding Youth of Beijing"**, one of the highest honours granted by the Beijing authorities.
- In 2004, Dashan was awarded a **Special Recognition Award** from the Canadian Cancer Society for serving as the society's Goodwill Ambassador in China.
- In 1999, University of Toronto selected Dashan as one of **"100 Alumni Who Shaped the Century."**
- That same year, TIME Magazine selected Dashan as

one of the **"Leaders for the 21st Century."**

- In 1998, the 20th anniversary of China's reform and opening, New Weekly Magazine chose Dashan as one of the **"Outstanding People of the Past 20 Years."**

(Source: www.dashan.com)



Dominic Barton is one of Canada's most accomplished international business leaders,⁷ and currently the worldwide Managing Director of management consulting firm McKinsey & Company. Prior to his current role, he was McKinsey's Chairman of Asia from 2004-09, based in Shanghai, and he led McKinsey's office in Korea from 2000-04.

Mr. Barton is an active participant in, among other things, the World Economic Forum at Davos, the Aspen Strategy Group and the World Bank and IMF meetings. He is also a prolific writer, authoring more than 80 articles on Asia, history and the issues and opportunities facing global and

Asian markets. He is the co-author of “Dangerous Markets: Managing in Financial Crises” (2002) and his most recent book is “China Vignettes: An Inside Look at China” (2007).

Mr. Barton is a member of the Brookings Institution Foreign Policy Leadership Committee and is the Chairman of the International Advisory Committee to the President of South Korea on National Future and Vision. He was recently appointed to the Asian Development Bank Advisory Group on Human Resources Management and in 2008 was awarded the Magnolia Silver Prize and in 2009 was awarded the Magnolia Gold Prize⁸ by the Shanghai Government for his outstanding contributions to the city’s development.

Mr. Barton is a Rhodes Scholar with a Master of Philosophy degree in economics from Oxford University.

(Sources:

<http://can150.ca/dominic-barton/>;
<http://media.schulich.yorku.ca/blog/2010/02/05/this-is-canadas-moment-says-mckinsey-head-dominic-barton/>)



Katherine Tsang (Zeng Jingxuan) has been Chairwoman of Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited since August 15, 2009. Ms. Tsang served as Chief Executive Officer of Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited (Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited is a subsidiary of Standard Chartered PLC) from January 18, 2005 to August 15, 2009. Ms. Tsang has demonstrated strong performance in generating business strategies and employee administration. Prior to joining Standard Chartered, Ms. Tsang worked in both the public and private sectors, including Arco Chemical Asia Pacific, Kowloon-Canton Railway and the Hong Kong Government. In 1992, Ms. Tsang entered Standard Chartered Bank and she used to be the HR Inspector General of Equitor Group (later on became Standard Chartered Bond Trusteeship Business Department), the HR Inspector General of Asia-Pacific

Area and Inspector General of Structure & Study Department of Group. She has been an Independent Director of Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. since May 2006 and Gap Inc. since August 16, 2010. She serves as Executive Director of Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited.

Ms. Tsang received her Bachelor degree in commerce from University of Alberta, Canada and is the younger sister of Hong Kong Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen. In 2007, Ms. Tsang was awarded the Magnolia Gold Prize by the Shanghai Government.

(Source:

<http://investing.businessweek.com/research/stocks/private/person.asp?personId=13649140> and <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6665105.stm>)

Other Interesting Canadians

In addition to above Canadians, there are many other Canadians with interesting stories about their lives in Shanghai. In order to capture these stories, the APF Canada commissioned three focus group studies in Shanghai in September 2010.

The three focus groups were conducted in three languages: English, Mandarin and Cantonese. Each group invited 7-9 participants and there are a total of 24 Canadian citizens who attended the focus group discussion.

All participants are identified as Canadian citizens who have lived

in Shanghai for one year or longer, and were invited based on the snowball process initiated from referrals by a few prominent Canadian organizations in Shanghai (which

will be discussed in Section C). They may not be representative of the entire Canadian community in Shanghai, however, their stories provide insight into the realities that

Canadians face in the city. A demographic summary of the attendees of the focus groups is reported Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic Summary of Focus Group Attendees (Shanghai: 2010)

Character	Variation		
Age	Youngest: 25	Eldest: 59	Mean: 34.2
Gender	Female: 9 (38%)	Male: 15 (62%)	Total: 24 (100%)
Years in Shanghai	Shortest: 1	Longest: 12	Mean: 4.1
Family size in Shanghai	Smallest: 1	Largest: 4	Mean: 2.3
Place of Birth	Canada: 7 (29%)	China (inc. HK): 16 (67%)	Other country: 1 (4%)
Citizenship	Canadian only: 22 (93%)	Dual Canadian: 2 (7%)	Total: 24 (100%)
Origin place in Canada	Mainly from provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec		
Job in Shanghai	Varies from English teacher, media worker, engineer, senior executive, small business owner (website, restaurant, etc.), house wife, etc.		

Based on demographic summary in Table 1, some observations are worth highlighting as follows:

- The participants include various age groups, but are mainly of working age. The mean age is mid-thirty.
- They are more males than females.
- Some participants are long time residents in Shanghai, while others are newcomers. The average years of living in Shanghai are 4.1 years.
- Some are young single-persons in Shanghai, but many are living with other family members. The average size of participants' family is 2.3 people per family.
- The participants include both native-born and foreign-born Canadian citizens. The majority are returnees who were originally from China.
- The majority are solo Canadian citizens. Only a small fraction holds dual citizenship of Canada and another country.⁹
- British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec are the most common provinces of origin where these Canadians lived before leaving Canada.
- Their jobs in Shanghai vary considerably from English teacher, media worker, engineer, senior executive, small business owner to house wife.

C. Canadian Organizations in Shanghai

Canadian presence in Shanghai is not only reflected at the personal level, but also at a community level. This report lists some notable Canadian non-governmental organizations in Shanghai.

Canada China Business Council (CCBC) – Shanghai Office

The Canada China Business Council (CCBC) is the country's Canada-China bilateral trade and investment facilitator, catalyst and advocate, bringing more than three decades of experience and business relationship building to its members. A private, not-for-profit business association, CCBC is dedicated to building its members' business success in China and Canada by offering unmatched business service and support. From direct operational support in China to trade and investment advocacy on its members' behalf, CCBC is a vital resource in enhancing Canada-China bilateral trade and investment and in building prosperity for Canadians through enhanced Sino-Canadian business.

The Canada China Business Council was founded in 1978. Its members range from the largest and best-known Canadian and Chinese firms to leading innovators and SME entrepreneurs in both

countries. Members are competing in a diversity of sectors including financial services, legal services, information and communications technology, education, manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and energy. With over 300 member companies, the CCBC also has a small but growing number of Chinese member companies.

In addition to its head office in Toronto and an office in Vancouver, the CCBC has offices and professional staff in two of China's leading economic centres, Beijing and Shanghai. With this network of offices, the CCBC is well placed to gather market intelligence and information and to connect its members to opportunities in China's emerging regions. The CCBC also operates a CCBC Chapters in Beijing and is allied with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, offering a range of events and broad networking opportunities at the local level.

CCBC enhances competitiveness for its members by providing market insight and information, business and logistical support and services, and potential project leads in Canada and China. The CCBC's Annual General Meeting and other events are major forums for bilateral exchange and are attended by senior business and government leaders from Canada, offering prime

networking opportunities for participants.

As the pre-eminent Sino-Canadian business association, the CCBC is the partner of choice for Canadian and Chinese businesses and governments.

(Source: <http://www.ccbc.com>)

Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai (CANCHAM) is the leading organization supporting Canadian business and community interests in East China.

CANCHAM strives to become a leading advocate of business sustainability by promoting and facilitating the Canada-China exchange in expertise, technology and practices in East China and to be the primary channel for business growth and social progress between Canada and China.

CANCHAM was founded in 1996 by a group of locally-based Canadian companies and entrepreneurs under the name of the Canadian Business Forum (the CBF) with the support of the Consulate General of Canada in Shanghai. In June 2008, CANCHAM was officially inaugurated in name.

CANCHAM is the only non-profit Canadian business

organization founded locally. It is the core of the Canadian business community and the Canadian community at large in East China composed of the City of Shanghai, the Province of Zhejiang, the Province of Anhui, the Province of Jiangsu and the Province of Hubei.

CANCHAM is led by Board CANCHAM composed of 11 elected directors and 1 ex-officio director. The directors of Board CANCHAM are either Canadian MNCs' representatives or Canadian entrepreneurs running their own business in Shanghai. Together, they represent Canadian diversity and strength on the business scene of East China.

CANCHAM membership consists of Canada-China joint ventures and wholly-owned Canadian companies, ranging from some of the largest and best-recognized corporations to medium and small-sized enterprises while representing a rich variety of industries.

(Source: www.cancham.asia)

Canadian Education Center China (CECN) – Shanghai Office

Canadian Education Centre was established in 1995, is a nonprofit organization. The main purpose is to provide international students with school information to help Canada become the destination

of choice for students wishing to study abroad. In China, the Canadian Education Centre is in close cooperation with the Canadian Embassy in China to promote Canadian education.

So far, the Canadian Education Centre has 14 offices around the world dedicated to providing the public with fair and comprehensive information about educational and training institutions in Canada.

Canadian Education Centre in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai offices display more than 250 Canadian universities, colleges, public high schools and language schools for students. The professional consultants of CEC offices can help Chinese students choose the right school.

(Source: <http://www.studyinCanada.ca/chinese/>)

Canada Wood

Canada Wood is a non-profit organization registered in Canada and China as the group that represents the Canadian forest industry overseas. Canada Wood is comprised of several prominent wood product and technical organizations in Canada which combine their efforts to support the growth and development of wood construction in China. Canada Wood receives major funding support from both the federal government of Canada, the

provincial governments of British Columbia and Quebec and Canadian forest industry. Canada Wood has offices in Shanghai, Beijing and Chengdu and works closely with several Chinese government agencies including the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Public Security Fire Bureau plus the Construction and Management Commission in Shanghai. Canada Wood has also signed MOU's institutions such as the Academy of Forests and Tongji University.

(Source: www.canadawood.cn/english)

Social and Virtual Networks

Canadian organizations also exist as social networks, and sometimes may take place as the virtual ones, such as:

- Canadians in Shanghai (<http://www.internations.org/expats/members/china/shanghai/canadians>)
- Canadian expatriates in Shanghai (www.expatsblog.com/en/nationalities/canadian/in/asia/china/shanghai)
- Shanghai Expat (www.shanghaiexpat.com)
- Canada at Expo2010 Shanghai (www.expo2010canada.gc.ca)

D. Summary of Shanghai Immigration and Citizenship Policies¹⁰

Entry Visas

According to the Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada¹¹, Canadian passport holders require a visa to enter mainland China, including the city of Shanghai. The Canadian passport must be valid for at least six months beyond the date of expected departure from the country.

Visas must be obtained prior to departure. There are various types of Chinese visas (see Appendix A) including Tourist Visa, Business Visa, Student Visa or Working Visa. Canadian visitors should apply for an appropriate one in accordance with the purpose of their visit to China. Visa applications can be processed at the nearest Chinese Embassy or Consulates in Canada.

Canadian travellers visiting Hong Kong or Macao from mainland China should ensure they obtain visas allowing multiple entries. Travellers should be aware that visas for mainland China can no longer be obtained in Hong Kong unless the traveller is a Hong Kong resident.

The Government of the People's Republic of China has modified requirements for the issuance of visas to Canadian citizens born

in Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan. Visas will no longer be issued to Canadian passport holders whose place of birth is inscribed as Hong Kong HKG, Macao MAC, or (city name) TWN. Canadian passports issued to Canadians born in Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan are now issued only with the place of birth and not the three-letter country code.

Police authorities (Public Security Bureau) are rigorously enforcing visa validity for foreigners. There have been raids and spot-checks in Beijing and other cities. Foreigners are obliged to carry their passport at all times and present it to police authorities on demand.

Visas Processed in Shanghai

As one of the four municipal cities in China, Shanghai Government is authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China to process visa applications locally¹².

Types of visa and requirements are summarized in Appendix B. A large proportion of visa processing in Shanghai is involved in visa extensions. If the visitor fails to complete his/her work at the duration period of stay, he/she should go to the Entry and Exit Administration of the Shanghai Public Security Bureau to extend the visa. 30 days of extension could be granted to an "F" visa if the application is submitted by

the bearer's host organization while 90 days could be granted if the application is submitted by the supervising commission, office or bureau of the host organization and the visa could be renewed repeatedly within one year. "L" visa can be renewed only once for 30 days.

Residency Registration

The residency registration requirement is being rigorously enforced in Shanghai and other cities. All foreigners (tourists, visitors, and long-term residents) must register their place of residence with the local Public Security Bureau within 24 hours of arrival. (If you are in a hotel, registration is normally done as part of the check-in process; those staying with family or friends in a private home must register.) Failure to do so can result in fines and/or detention. Foreign nationals with resident permits are reminded to register after every re-entry into China from abroad as they are not exempted from this regulation which is now being more strictly enforced. Canadians not staying in commercial accommodation are advised to carry proof of their registration in order to avoid problems. It is mandatory for all foreigners to notify the local Public Security Bureau of their departure from China.

Temporary Resident Permit

A foreigner in Shanghai can apply for a long-term temporary

residence permit varying from one year to five years according to their circumstances. The types of resident permits and requirements are reported in Appendix C. These temporary residence permits can be renewed and altered based on individual's circumstance.

Permanent Residence

Aliens in Shanghai may apply for the permanent residence certificates designed for foreign investors, employees and personnel with special skill who meet special criteria. Their spouse and children are also eligible for permanent residence certificates (see Appendix D).

Work Permits

All foreigners have to obtain a work permit in order to be engaged legally in paid activities in Shanghai. There are various types of work permits, such as Alien Employment License, Alien Employment Permit, Foreign Experts Working Permit and Foreign Experts Certificate. The descriptions and requirements of these work permits are reported in Appendix E.

Citizenship Rule

According to the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China,¹³ the government does not recognise dual nationality for any **Chinese national**. In other words, foreign nationals or

stateless persons who are willing to abide by China's Constitution and laws and who meet certain conditions¹⁴ may be naturalised upon approval of their applications. A person whose application for naturalisation as a Chinese national has been approved shall not retain foreign nationality.

Any Chinese national who has settled abroad and who has been naturalised as a foreign national or has acquired foreign nationality of his own free will shall automatically lose Chinese nationality.

There are some exceptions for Hong Kong residents. For example, Chinese nationals of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with right of abode in foreign countries may, for the purpose of travelling to other countries and territories, use the relevant documents issued by the foreign governments. However, they will not be entitled to consular protection in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other parts of the People's Republic of China on account of their holding the above mentioned documents¹⁵.

E. Key Issues of Canadians in Shanghai

As mentioned in Section B of this report, the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada conducted three focus groups of Canadians in Shanghai in September, 2010. Using a structured questionnaire, questions were asked repeatedly in all three focus groups to collect responses from different individuals. In this section, we will present these responses at an aggregated level.

Reasons of Going to Shanghai

Respondents had diverse reasons for moving to Shanghai. However, almost all responses fall into two broader categories, e.g., push or pull factors. The most commonly cited push factors are the difficulty of finding an appropriate job in Canada; the cold weather in Canada and the perceived lack of excitement in Canada. On the contrast, the top three pull factors include running a business in Shanghai; following family and seeking excitement in Shanghai.

Chart 3: Reasons in Shanghai

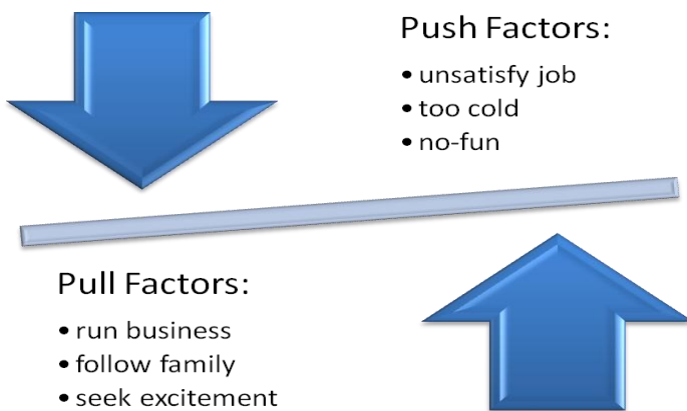
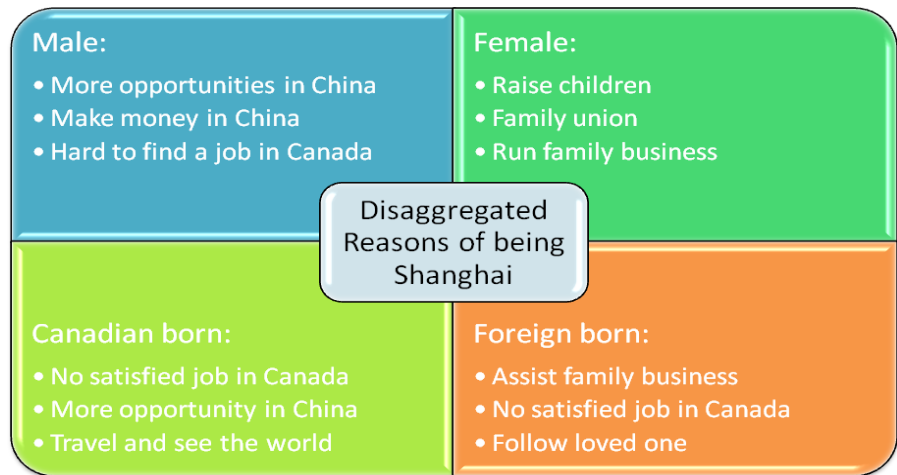


Chart 4: Disaggregated Reasons



Breaking down by gender and place of birth (Chart 4), the responses show some common reasons as well as some interesting differences between the subgroups. For example, males were more likely to cite their major reasons for being in Shanghai as career related including more opportunities in China; making money in China and hard to find a job in Canada. Females were more likely to indicate family related issues, such as raising children and family union.

Differences can also be observed between the Canadian born and foreign born, despite a common problem they all faced in finding a satisfying job in Canada. The responses show that Canadian born are mainly attracted by growing opportunities in a rising China, and are eager to travel and see the exciting world in China and Asia after graduating from a Canadian school.

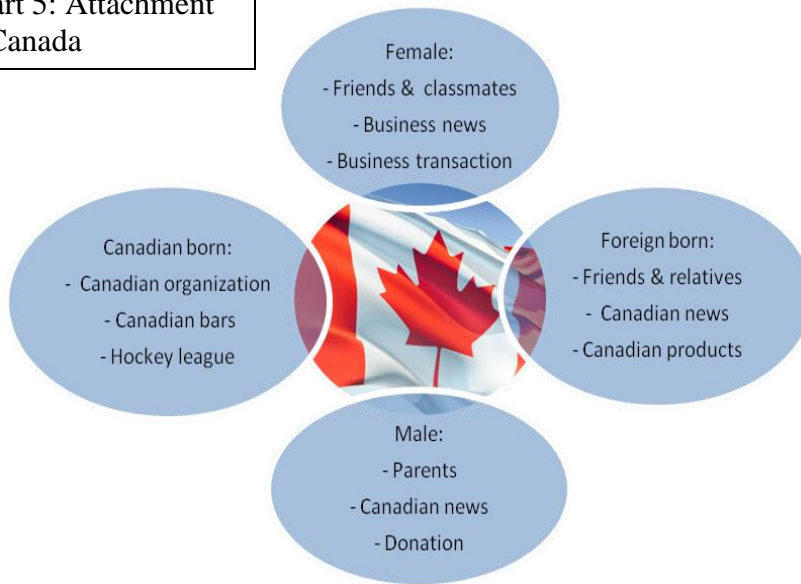
Foreign born Canadians cited that they need to assist an established family business operating in Shanghai or follow loved one who has such a responsibility to assist family business.

Connection to Canada

Respondents were asked about their attachment to Canada, if any, when they are in Shanghai.

The types of attachment cover a wide range of options¹⁶, including frequency of visits to Canada, whether respondents watched Canadian sports games, voted in Canadian elections, kept Canadian professional practice licenses, paid Canadian income tax, donated money or time to activities related to Canada, and considered returning to Canada.

Chart 5: Attachment to Canada



The responses show the most commonly cited attachment to Canada occurs at the personal and family level. The majority of focus group attendees indicated that they kept close connections with friends, classmates, parents or relatives in Canada. Thanks to the rapid development of communication technology, especially through social media, they can speak to, write to, or even see each other over the internet with their loved ones in Canada almost every day.

Another commonly mentioned attachment takes place in the cultural and emotional aspects. A number of these Canadians in Shanghai continue to watch news whenever the Canadian content is highlighted. Some often go to local restaurants or bars where

they can meet other Canadian expats and drink Canadian beers while watching Hockey games. Some even kept asking their families or friends to send special products from Canada to satisfy their Canadian taste.

A disaggregated analysis shows some common or uncommon connections to Canada between different demographic groups (Chart 5 above).

It is interesting to note the difference between Canadians at home and abroad on the issue of attachment. Discussions at home are likely to focus on utilitarianism perspectives, such as whether these citizens pay taxes and contribute other benefits for Canada while these they are away from Canada. Canadians in Shanghai see the question of attachment to Canada mostly from family, personal, cultural and emotion ties with this country. In the eyes of most focus group attendees, being

friendly to the Chinese people is the best way to promote the image of Canada and to contribute to this country. In other words, they believe playing a role as unofficial ambassador has great benefit to both countries that

they are living and where they come from.

Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction in Shanghai

How satisfied are you with your life in Shanghai? This is another commonly asked question in the focus groups. The responses suggest that Canadians are generally happy with the current arrangement in Shanghai in terms of their career development and life style. However, living in Shanghai is not without challenges and dissatisfaction.

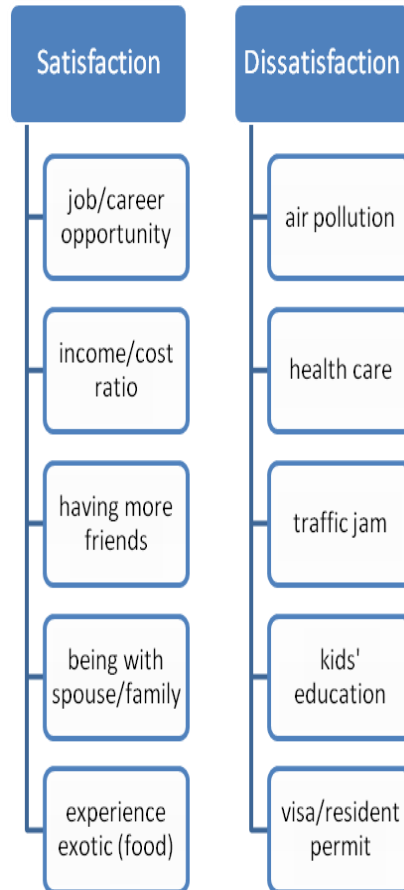
The most common satisfying aspect is having a better job and career opportunity in Shanghai than in Canada. The income level relative to the living cost is also top on the satisfaction list. Other positive benefits of living in Shanghai include being with old friends and having more friends; being with spouse and family

together; having the chance to experience something “exotic” such as Chinese food and culture, or finding a Chinese girlfriend/boyfriend.

In terms of dissatisfaction with life in Shanghai, the top irritant was the air pollution. Almost everyone agreed that poor air quality is the most serious problem of living in Shanghai compared to Canada. A troublesome health care system was also frequently mentioned as a dissatisfying aspect. Visiting a doctor in Shanghai is not only expensive, but also time consuming and of poor quality as some respondents noted that hospitals will not provide emergency treatment before the fees are paid.

Traffic jams were identified as another headache issue in Shanghai. What is surprising is the problem of education for kids in Shanghai. Most Canadians with school-aged children noted that kids are under enormous pressure in the local schools. They believe it is not good for the health of these children. In addition, Chinese teachers usually do a good job helping kids prepare for all kinds of examinations, but do not provide instruction in other skills such as independence, social skills and behavior. Canadian parents worried about kids in Shanghai schools consider sending kids back to Canada for their education.

Another headache for Canadian passport holders is the challenge



of getting local visa and resident permit for being in Shanghai on a long-term basis.

F. Conclusion

This report has shown a growing Canadian community in Shanghai. The Shanghai official statistics reported 6,121 Canadian citizens residing in Shanghai by the end of 2009, representing 4% of total foreign residents in the city.

Prominent Canadians include Mark Rowswell, Dominic Barton and Katherine Tsang. Many Canadian citizens work and live in Shanghai including English teacher, media worker, engineer,

senior executive, small business owner, house wife, etc.

Canadians come to Shanghai for many different reasons. Increasingly relaxed visa, resident and work permit policies help Canadian citizens to live and work in the city more easily than before. Findings from three focus groups suggest these Canadians maintain special ties with Canada and believe themselves to be making unique contributions to Canada.

Appendix A: Types of visa that allow foreigners to enter China

Category of Visa	Who Can Apply?
Visa F	A foreigner who is invited to China on business tour
Visa L	A foreigner coming to China on sightseeing tour or visiting relatives or families in China
Visa X	A foreign student coming to study in a Chinese school recognized by Chinese Ministry of Education
Visa Z	A foreigner holding an Employment License issued by the Chinese Ministry of Labour or a confirmation issued by the Chinese State Bureau of Foreign Experts for applicants to be working in an academic institution; An official invitation issued by a Chinese government agency
Visa G	A foreigner who transits through China, having a valid visa of the country of destination; an connecting air ticket showing transit through China
Visa J-1 or J-2	A foreign journalist who makes short trip to China on reporting tasks
Landing / docking permit	Foreign crew members of unscheduled or chartered flights of private air-crafts or vessels

Source: Consulate General of PR China in Vancouver,

<http://vancouver.chineseconsulate.org/eng/visa/Visa/t525562.htm>, accessed December, 28, 2010.

Appendix B: Types of visa that can be processed in Shanghai

Category of Visa	Who Can Apply?
Visa L (sightseeing)	The foreigner coming to China on tour
Visa L (family member or guardian of foreign student in China)	The foreign spouse and children under the age of 18 of the foreign student in China and the parents or overseas guardian of the foreign student under the age of 18 in China.
Visa L (visiting relatives)	The foreigner visiting relatives in China
Visa L (for other private purposes)	A foreigner who comes to China for seeing doctor and other private purposes
Visa F	A foreigner who is invited to China on visit, study, lecture or business tour or for scientific, technical and cultural exchanges, short-term refresher course or job-training
Visa G	A foreigner who transits through China
Visa J-2	A foreign journalist who makes short trip to China on reporting tasks
Visa C	The train attendant, air crewmember and seaman operating international services and their accompanying family members
New child born in China	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The parents of the child are foreigners 2. If one of the parents is a Chinese citizen, the Chinese citizen must be a Shanghai resident or applied for going abroad in Shanghai
Separation from or reissue of group visa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separating from the group because of force majeure 2. Loss of the original of the group visa

Source: Shanghai Police, http://www.police.sh.cn/shga/gweb/wsbs/enterprise_index.jsp?param=2, accessed December 28, 2010.

Appendix C: Temporary Resident Permit

Category of Resident Permit	Who Can Apply?
Residence Permit (for one year)	<p>A foreigner can apply for the residence permit for one year under any of the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holding office or being employed in Shanghai; 2. Resident Correspondent in Shanghai; 3. Engaged in commercialized theatrical performance in Shanghai. <p>The accompanying spouse, children under the age of 18 and parents of such personnel can apply at the same time for the Foreigner’s Residence Permit for the same period as such personnel.</p>
Residence Permit (for two years)	<p>Any foreigner, if conforming to one of the following qualifications, can apply for 2-year residence permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person holding the Shanghai Residence Card B valid for two years; 2. Department manager in a privately-invested enterprise; 3. Department manager in an enterprise as “operation center”; 4. Ordinary person in the enterprise with the registered capital of over US\$ 30 million; 5. Legal representative of the enterprise or the institution in Shanghai; general manager and deputy general manager; 6. Representative of representative agency of the foreign enterprise in Shanghai; 7. High-level manager and high-tech talent employed by large State-owned enterprises in Shanghai; 8. Main administrator employed by Chinese-foreign cooperative schools set up in national key higher learning institutions in Shanghai; person with professional title of associate professor or associate research fellow and above who holds office in relevant units in Shanghai; 9. Person who has worked and resided in Shanghai for successive 5 years. <p>At the same time, the accompanying spouse, children under the age of 18 and parents of such foreigner can apply for foreigner’s residence permit with the same time limit.</p>
Residence Permit (for three years)	<p>Any foreigner, if conforming to one of the following qualifications, can apply for 3-year residence permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person holding the Shanghai Residence Card B valid for three years; 2. Department manager in a new and high-tech enterprise, foreign-invested enterprise in the encouraged category, foreign-invested advanced technology enterprise or foreign-invested product exporting enterprise; 3. Worker in the Shanghai regional headquarters of a transnational corporation; 4. Department manager in an enterprise with the registered capital of more than US\$ 3 million; 5. Legal representative, managing director, vice managing director and chief financial officer of an enterprise as “operation center”;

	<p>6. Managing director and vice managing director of an privately-invested enterprise. At the same time, the accompanying spouse, children under the age of 18 and parents of such foreigner can apply for foreigner's residence permit with the same time limit.</p>
Residence Permit (for four years)	<p>Any foreigner, if conforming to one of the following qualifications, can apply for 4-year residence permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department manager of Shanghai regional headquarters of a transnational corporation; 2. Department manager and researcher of a research and development center; 3. Department manager of an investment company. <p>At the same time, the accompanying spouse, children under the age of 18 and parents of such foreigner can apply for foreigner's residence permit with the same time limit.</p>
Residence Permit (for five years)	<p>Any foreigner, if conforming to one of the following qualifications, can apply for 5-year residence permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person who is recipient of "Honorary Citizen of Shanghai", "Magnolia Award" or "Award of Magnolia Honors"; 2. Person holding the Shanghai Residence Card B valid for five years; 3. Province (municipality)-level special talent or celebrity; 4. Academic or scientific research leader or researcher or teacher having vice-senior title or above who is employed by a state-level or province (ministry)-level research institution or a key institution of higher learning; 5. Legal representative, managing director, vice managing director or chief financial officer of a new and high-tech enterprise, foreign-invested enterprise in the encouraged category, foreign-invested advanced technology enterprise or foreign-invested product exporting enterprise; 6. Legal representative, managing director, vice managing director or chief financial officer of Shanghai regional headquarters, research and development center or investment company of a transnational corporation; 7. Legal representative, managing director, vice managing director or chief financial officer of an enterprise with the registered capital of more than US\$ 3 million; 8. Person who invests in an enterprise in Shanghai and is the legal representative of such enterprise. <p>At the same time, the accompanying spouse, children under the age of 18 and parents of such foreigner can apply for foreigner's residence permit with the same time limit.</p>
Residence Permit (for foreign student in China)	<p>Foreign student studying in Shanghai</p>
Residence Permit (for Foreign Family Members)	<p>A foreigner can apply for the Residence Permit for foreign family members under any of the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign family members of a foreigner holding a post or being employed in Shanghai; 2. Foreign family members of a foreign resident correspondent in Shanghai; 3. Foreign family members of a foreigner who is engaged in the commercialized theatrical pe

	<p>rformance in Shanghai;</p> <p>4. Foreign family members of a returned overseas student who has obtained the registered permanent residence and is working in Shanghai;</p> <p>5. Foreign family members of a Hong Kong resident, a Macao resident or an overseas Chinese working in Shanghai;</p> <p>Note: Foreign family members include the entourage's spouse, parents and children under the age of 18.</p>
Renewal of Residence Permit	A foreigner who has obtained the Foreigner's Residence Permit or Residence Card issued by Shanghai Public Security Bureau and has continued to work in the original unit reapplies for the Foreigner's Residence Permit.
Alteration on the items in residence permit	Where changes take place in origin of residence, passport number and co-existent of the holder of the residence permit, the holder should apply to the residence permit issuing authority for a new residence permit within 10 days; where changes take place in domicile, attended university, college or school, and working unit of the holder of the residence permit, the holder should apply to the residence permit issuing authority for the change within 10 days; where the holder transfers from one city to another, the exit-entry administration department at the place of emigration or at the place of immigration can handle the matter.

Source: Ibid.

Appendix D: Permanent Residence

Category of Permanent Residence	Who Can Apply?
Investor	<p>Aliens conforming with one of the following requirements may apply for the permanent residence certificate for aliens for investors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Investor who invests in China with an actual sum of registered capital paid amounting to 2 million US dollars or above (not less than that amount be sustained for 3 consecutive years); 2. An Investor who invests in China’s central areas with an actual sum of registered capital paid amounting to 1 million US dollars or above (not less than that amount to be sustained for 3 consecutive years); 3. An Investor who invests in China’s western areas and key poor counties supported by the state in development with an actual sum of registered capital amounting to USD500,000 or above (not less than that amount to be sustained for 3 consecutive years); and, 4. An Investor who invests in enterprises encouraged by the state under the promulgated “Guiding Projects of Enterprises Invested with Foreign Capitals”. <p>The accompanying spouse and children under 18 years of age and unmarried may, at the same time, apply for the same permanent residence certificate for aliens.</p>
Employee	<p>Aliens who conform with the following requirements may apply for the permanent residence certificate for aliens for personnel in office:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One who assumes in China the position of a chairman of the board, vice chairman of the board, general manager, deputy general manager or above or one with the associate senior title of post of an associate professor or researcher or above; 2. One who has held the post for consecutive 4 years and having lived in China not less than accumulated 3 years; 3. With a good record of tax payment; 4. The work-unit wherein he/she works conforms with one of the following requirements continuously for four years: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Departments under the State Council or scientific research institute under Shanghai Municipal Government or undertakings with administrative nature or function; b. Key institutions of higher learning (“211 Engineering” school and those enrolling for the first time new students); c. Enterprises or undertakings carrying out the state’s key engineering projects or major scientific and technical projects; and, d. New and hi-tech enterprises, enterprises encouraged for foreign investment, advanced technical enterprises invested with foreign capitals or enterprises invested by foreign businesses with products for export. <p>The accompanying spouse and children under 18 years of age and unmarried of the above personnel may apply, at the same time, for the same permanent residence certificate for aliens.</p>

Personnel with special skill	<p>One who conforms with one of the following requirements may apply for the permanent residence certificate for aliens specially needed by the state (or with special achievement):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having made important and outstanding contributions to the state's economic development and social progress; 2. Top qualified personnel in the world, persons with special skill or celebrities of great value to the state. <p>The accompany spouse and children under 18 years of age and unmarried may, at the same time, apply for the same permanent residence certificate for aliens.</p>
Spouse Reunion	<p>Aliens who conform with the following requirements may apply for the permanent residence certificate for aliens for the reunion of husband and wife:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Married to a Chinese citizen (with permanent household register in China) or with an alien who has obtained the permanent household register in China; 2. With marriage sustaining for 5 years; 3. Having lived in China for continuous 5 years and resided in China not less than 9 months every year; and, 4. With stable, ensured living and residence.
Children Reunion	<p>Aliens conforming with the following requirements may apply for the permanent residence certificate for aliens for the reunion with children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the parents or both parents are Chinese citizens (with Chinese permanent household register) or a foreign parent with a permanent residence certificate; 2. Children under 18 years of age and unmarried; and, 3. With foreign citizenship as approved.
Relatives Seeking Refuge	<p>Aliens conforming with the following requirements may apply for the permanent residence certificate for relatives seeking refuge:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those who have no direct relatives abroad seek refuge with direct relatives within the Chinese territory; 2. With full age of 60; 3. Having stayed successively in China for 5 years and stayed in China for not less than continuous 9 months every year; and, 4. With stable living guarantee and residence.

Source: Ibid.

Appendix E: Work Permits

Category of Work Permit	Who Can Apply?
Alien Employment License	<p>The applicant must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be in good health and with no mental illness and epidemics such as leprosy, AIDS, venereal diseases, open tuberculosis, etc. or the diseases prohibited by the job they are engaged in; 2. be with a clearly-defined employer; 3. have professional skills, proper academic background required for the job of the intended employment and more than two-year relevant working experience; 4. have no criminal record; 5. hold valid passport or other international travel document in lieu of the passport; 6. be between the age 18 and 60 for male, and between 18 and 55 for female; 7. meet other conditions defined by relevant laws and regulations.
Alien Employment Permit	<p>The applicant must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hold an <i>Employment License</i>; 2. enter China with a "Z (working)" visa; 3. hold a health certificate issued or confirmed by an authorized medical institution; 4. have a labour contract / employment agreement with local employer, or have an income certificate issued by overseas employer; 5. meet other conditions defined by relevant laws and regulations.
Foreign Experts Working Permit	<p>The applicant must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be foreign professional technicians and managerial staff retained to carry out accords and treaties signed by countries or international organizations and Sino-foreign trade contracts 2. be foreign vice general managers and above or foreign high level managerial staff or important technicians whose standings are equivalent to them, who are retained to work in foreign investment enterprises in China; 3. be foreign representatives of resident representative offices in China of overseas experts organizations and job intermediary agencies approved by State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, 4. be foreign professionals retained to work in economic, technological, engineering, financial, accounting and tax fields in China, or foreign technological and managerial professionals with specific expertise that is highly needed in China; 5. be foreign professionals retained to work in Chinese schools and other educational institutions, news and press institutions, medical and pharmaceutical institutions, scientific research institutions, cultural and art institutions, sports and other institutions.
Foreign Experts Certificate	<p>The applicant must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be foreign professional technicians and managerial staff retained to carry out accords and treaties signed by countries or international organizations and Sino-foreign trade contracts

2. be foreign vice general managers and above or foreign high level managerial staff or important technicians whose standings are equivalent to them, who are retained to work in foreign investment enterprises in China;
3. be foreign representatives of resident representative offices in China of overseas experts organizations and job intermediary agencies approved by State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs,
4. be foreign professionals retained to work in economic, technological, engineering, financial, accounting and tax fields in China, or foreign technological and managerial professionals with specific expertise that is highly needed in China;
5. be foreign professionals retained to work in Chinese schools and other educational institutions, news and press institutions, medical and pharmaceutical institutions, scientific research institutions, cultural and art institutions, sports and other institutions.

Source: Shanghai Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau,

<http://www.12333sh.gov.cn/200912333/2009english/resources/index.shtml>, accessed December 28, 2010.

Notes:

¹ Shanghai Statistic Bureau, Shanghai Statistical Yearbook, 2010, accessed on November 29, 2010, <<http://www.stats-sh.gov.cn/2003shtj/tjnj/nje10.htm?d1=2010tjnje/E0104.htm>>

² The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada commissioned three focus groups' study in Shanghai in September 2010. The study was undertaken by a joint team of Vancouver-based S.U.C.C.E.S.S. and Shanghai-based East Marketing Research (International). Three focus groups were conducted in English, Mandarin and Cantonese respectively among 24 resident Canadian citizens in Shanghai.

³ Shanghai Statistical Bureau, Shanghai Statistical Yearbook, 2000-2010, accessed on November 29, 2010 <<http://www.stats-sh.gov.cn/2003shtj/tjnj/nje10.htm?d1=2010tjnje/E0214.htm>>

⁴These are people with Canadian nationality and holding Shanghai government's permission to reside in Shanghai for above half a year.

⁵Shanghai Statistical Bureau, Shanghai Statistical Yearbook, 2000-2010, accessed on November 29, 2010 <<http://www.stats-sh.gov.cn/2003shtj/tjnj/nje10.htm?d1=2010tjnje/E0214.htm>>

⁶ This will be discussed in Section D of this report.

⁷ See details at <<http://www.gerardkennedy.ca/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/Canada-150-Schedule.pdf>>, access on November 29, 2010.

⁸ Magnolia Gold Award, Magnolia Silver Award and the Honourable Citizen of Shanghai are honorary

titles presented annually by the city government to foreign nationalities who have made significant contribution to the development of Shanghai. In addition to Mr. Dominic Barton, some recent Canadian recipients of such awards include,

- Dale MacDonald, President, Ashland (China) Holdings Co., Ltd. (2009 Magnolia Silver Award)
- Shane Tedjarati, President, Honeywell (China) Co., Ltd. (2009 Magnolia Silver Award)
- Rose Pei, Professor, Cooperative Education Center, Shanghai University of Engineering Science (2008 Magnolia Silver Award)
- Katherine Tsang, Chairperson for Greater China, Standard and Chartered Bank (China) Ltd. (2007 Magnolia Gold Award)
- Wong Hon Man, General Manager, Shanghai Gaoqiao Caltex Co., Ltd.(2007 Magnolia Silver Award)
- William Molim Siu, Vice President, Intel Corporation, (2006 Magnolia Silver Award)
- Xinsheng Zhang, President, Cabot China Ltd. (2005 Magnolia Silver Award)

Source:
<http://www.shfao.gov.cn/wsb/english/Awards_for_Foreigners/index.html> and
<<http://www.shfao.gov.cn/wsb/node270/node277/node289/node292/index.html>>, accessed on November 29, 2010.

⁹ This does not include the citizenship of China, because Chinese nationality law does not recognize dual citizenship.

¹⁰ Information presented here is solely for the purpose of discussion of Chinese immigration and citizenship policies and its

implications for Canadian passport holders. To obtain information on specific entry and resident requirements, please contact the nearest Chinese diplomatic or consular offices.

¹¹DFAIT, <http://www.voyage.gc.ca/countries_pays/report_rapport-eng.asp?id=55000>, accessed on January 24, 2010.

¹²Shanghai Municipal Government, <<http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/node23919/node23926/node23927/userobject22ai36716.html>>, accessed on January 24, 2011.

¹³Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, <<http://www.gov.hk/en/residents/migration/chinese/law.htm>>, accessed on January 24, 2011.

¹⁴For conditions under which foreigners can acquire Chinese citizenship, please refer to Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, *ibid*.

¹⁵ For relevant discussion, please refer to Zhang, K. (2009), "Portrait of Canadians Abroad: Hong Kong SAR," <http://www.asiapacific.ca/sites/default/files/filefield/Portrait_Report_HK.pdf>, accessed January 24, 2011.

¹⁶See discussion of attachments to Canada in Zhang, K. (2010), "Attached, Less Attached or Not Attached? Participation in Canada of Overseas Canadian Citizen," Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, Canadians Abroad project paper series, No. 10-02, accessed on November 29, 2010. <<http://www.asiapacific.ca/sites/default/files/canadiansabroad/Zhang-PP10-2.pdf>>