G20 is a forum that brings together 20 systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy and to promote cooperation to achieve global economic stability and sustainable growth.

Hangzhou, capital of East China’s Zhejiang province, will host the G20 Leader’s Summit this year from September 4 to 5. Hangzhou plays a central role in the Yangtze River Delta. The city has beautiful natural scenery and West Lake is its best-known attraction.

**Key Agenda Items on G20 Hangzhou Summit**

- Break a new path for growth
- More effective and efficient global economic and financial governance
- Robust international trade and investment
- Inclusive and interconnected development

G20 economies will remain committed to an open global economy, and will further work towards trade liberalization and facilitation. To arrest the slowdown of global trade growth, China is working with all parties to maintain an open and safe global trade system to realize inclusive growth. The Hangzhou summit will take tangible action to promote strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth of the global economy.

ATTENTION!

For the G20 Summit there will be special security and other arrangements during this period which will have an impact on factory production and cargo transportation before, during and after the meeting.

"Logistics” trucks will be banned in the following areas during Aug.28 to Sep.06 including:

- Hangzhou
- Deqing
- Haining High Tech Industrial Park
- Keqiao District (Shaoxing)
- Yuecheng District
- Paojiang Economic and Technological Development Zone
- Shangyu Economic and Technological Development Zone.

Dangerous goods transportation will be banned throughout the entire area of Hangzhou.
**A bite of Hangzhou**

Hangzhou cuisine is characterized by its elaborate preparation and varying techniques of cooking, such as sauteing, stewing, and stir- and deep-frying. Hangzhou food tastes fresh and crisp, varying with the change of season.

**Old duck pot**

Not every duck in China’s capital is a Peking duck. Be served quickly in a big-opening earthen pot which contains milky soup as well as salted bamboo shoot, ham and mushrooms. Put a piece of duck meat into your mouth and you will feel that it is smooth and has the fragrance of milk.

**Dong Po Pork**

You can also try on Dong Po Pork, said to be the creation of an ancient Chinese poet, Su Shi, who stewed the meat for a long time in a tiny amount of water to make the meat tender and fat but not oily.

**Shelled shrimp with green tea**

Like many Chinese dishes, there's a charming story behind it: The Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) emperor Qian Long was famous for visiting his people incognito, but when he presented a waiter in Hangzhou city some premium dragon-well tea to prepare for him, the waiter guessed his identity—and became so nervous that he spilled the tea onto the emperor's plate of river shrimp. The result was proclaimed to be delicious, and since then the dish has become a famous local favorite.

**Haining shadow play**

Shadow play, also known as shadow puppetry, is an ancient form of storytelling and entertainment that uses flat articulated figures (shadow puppets) to create the impression of moving humans and other three-dimensional objects.

Today’s Haining shadow play originated and developed from Lin’an (Hangzhou) shadow play in the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279). The troupe is able to perform 70 kinds and 160 highlights of plays and operas.

Hangzhou is noted for various bridges. The picture above shows tourists walking on the Xiling bridge across the West Lake in Hangzhou.
Tianjin Port links sea and rail routes

Tianjin Port is strengthening its connection to the Middle East and Europe by transport systems that seamlessly integrate sea and rail shipment. The first sea-railway container station in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region was opened in Tianjin Port, the largest port in northern China, at the end of June.

"The rail routes have made the transport more efficient," said Xu Tieshu, assistant director of the Tianjin rail cargo station. "Land or sea transport from Tianjin Port to Guangzhou used to take 13 to 15 days. Now, the cargo will first go to the rail container station, which will then be loaded on the train that goes directly down to Guangzhou. The trip takes only 40 hours. Moreover, the one-stop service for logistics and customs clearance along the way guarantees that the cargo will arrive on time," said Xu.

So far, Tianjin Port has been connected to three rail routes that go to four inland border ports of China—Manzhouli and Erenhot in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, and Alataw Pass and Khorgos in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

It is also connected to more than 10 rail routes stretching into the hinterland of China, including Inner Mongolia, the Ningxia Hui autonomous region and Shanxi province.

These routes have speeded up the connection from China to the Middle East and Europe.

In May, 60 Nissan cars from Long Beach in the United States heading to Mongolia completed customs clearance in Tianjin Port. The cargo was then transported by train through Erenhot in Inner Mongolia to Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia.

With the sea-railway combined transportation in Tianjin Port, the trip has been shortened from 60 days to 40 days, cutting the transport cost by nearly 30 percent.

In 2015, the port-and-rail transport in Tianjin Port handled 310,000 TEUs. It handled 151,000 TEUs in the first six months of 2016, up 22.5 percent from the first half of last year. Its container throughput of the Tianjin Port in the first half of 2016 stood at 7.26 million metric tons, with cargo throughput of 270 million tons.