



China's Urbanization and Urban Planning in the Context of Globalization

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Istanbul 2006-9



1. Urban Development in the context of globalization



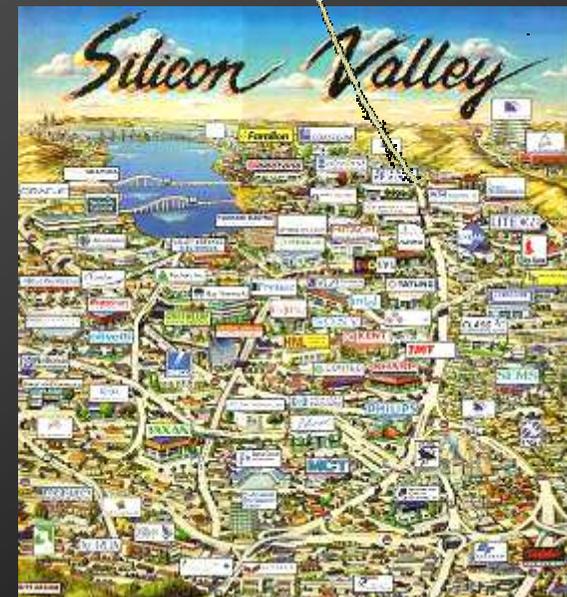
1. Urban Development in the context of globalization

- China is experiencing an accelerating process of urbanization. This process is not only driven by the market and the industrialization process, but, as China has become a member of WTO, also inevitably influenced by the globalization process.
- How to respond to the impact of globalization on development has become a focal attention of the governments and the academic society in China.



Globalization process

Globalized firms





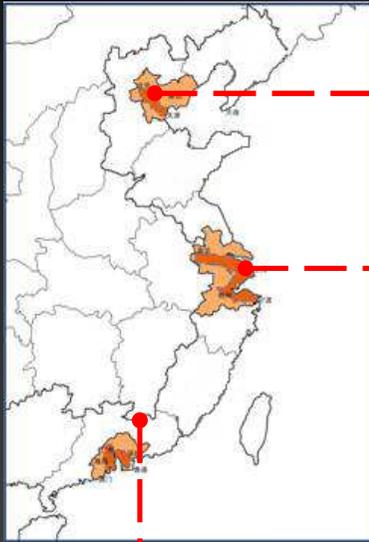
1. Urban Development in the context of globalization

- The new urban system in China
 - 1. A number of cities with international and regional importance have been primarily formed
 - Many MNCs locate their headquarters in cities with international importance (e.g. Beijing and Shanghai) and those with regional importance (e.g. Guangzhou and Qingdao).
 - Enhance their economic dominance.

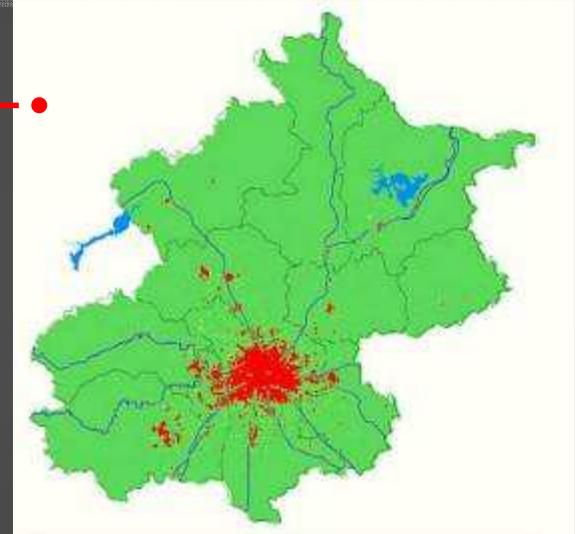




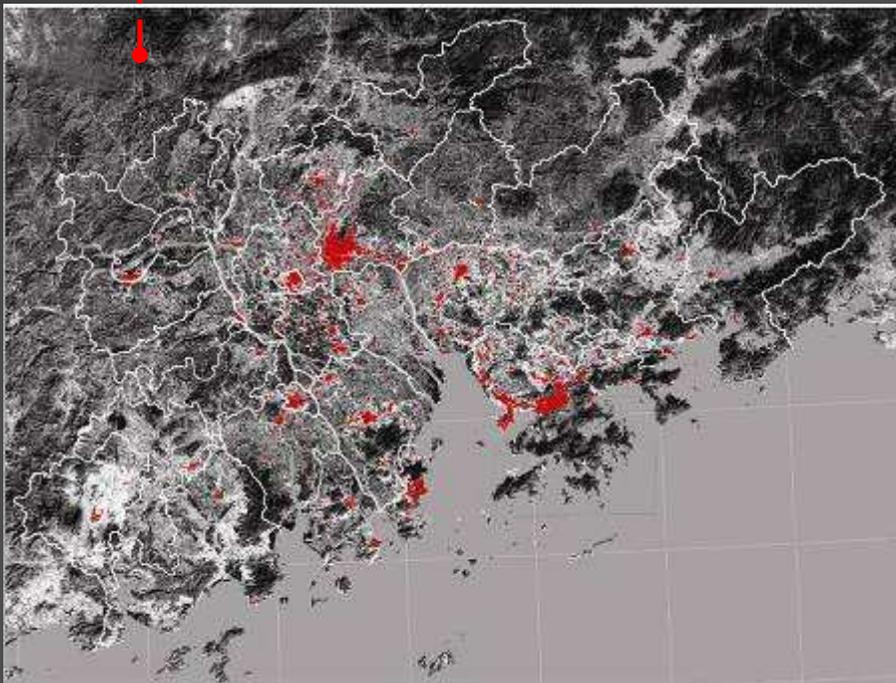
Key urban system area and land use



Beijing 1988



Pearl river delta 1990

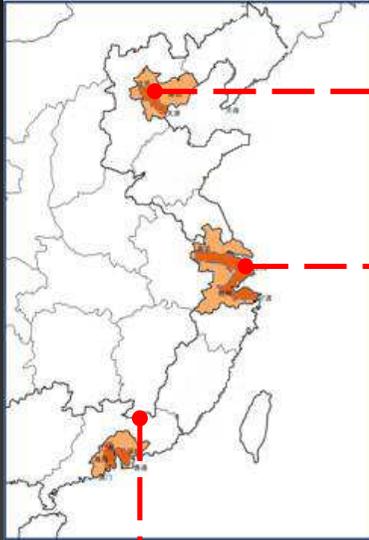


Suzhou 1986

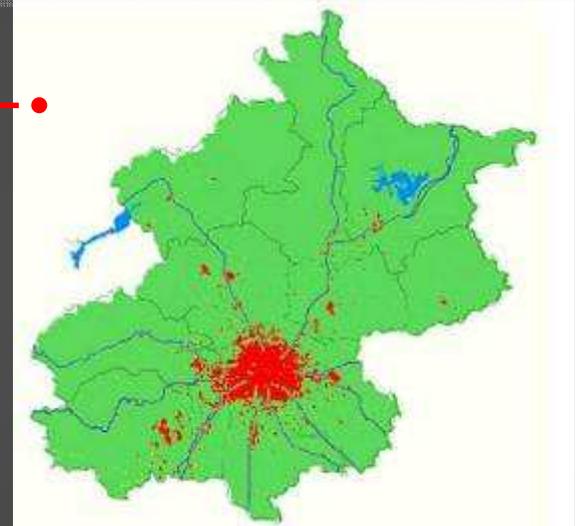




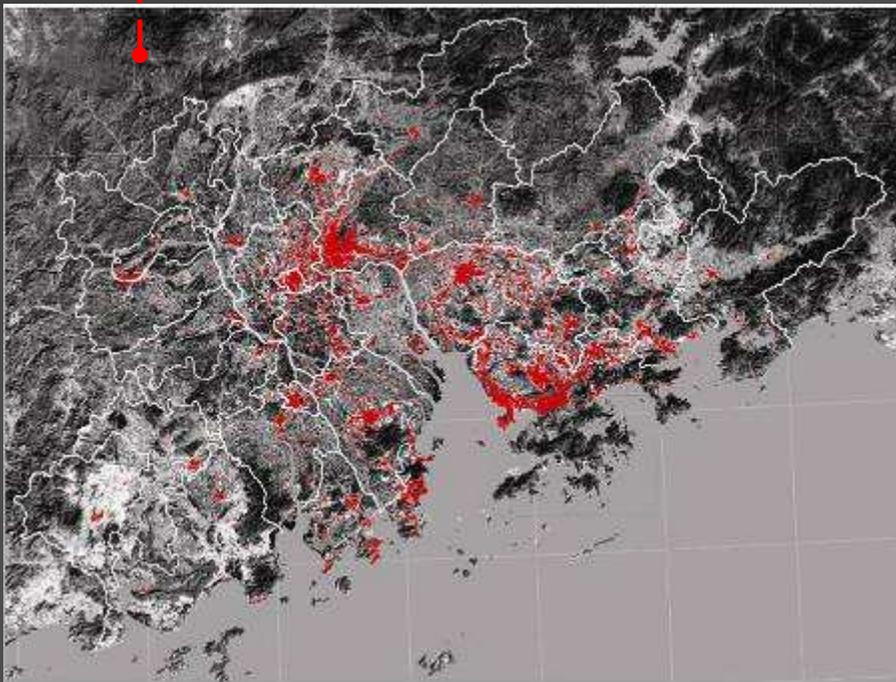
Key urban system area and land use



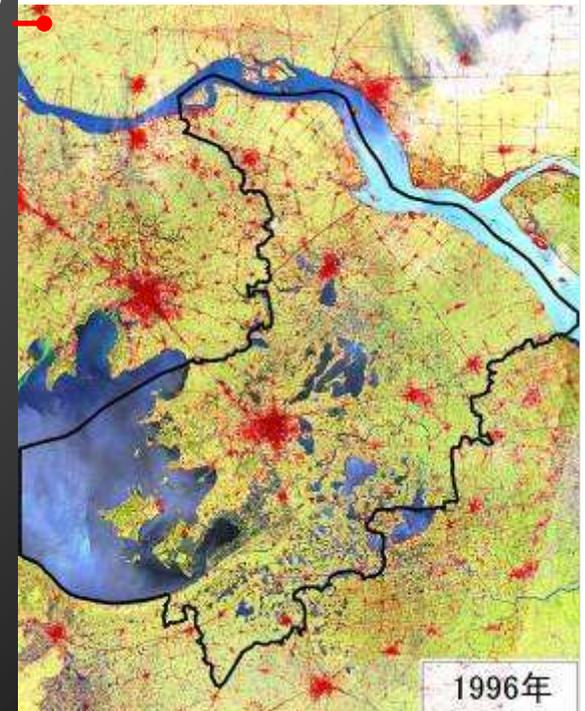
Beijing 1998



Pearl river delta 1995



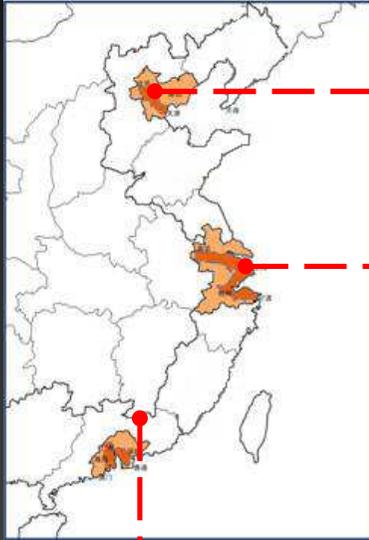
Suzhou 1996



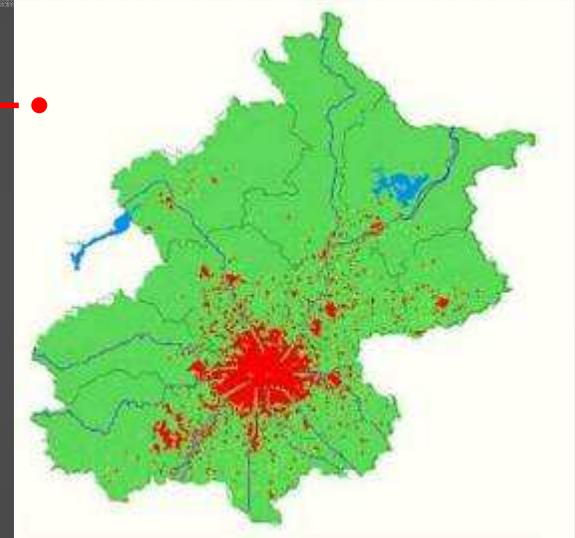
1996年



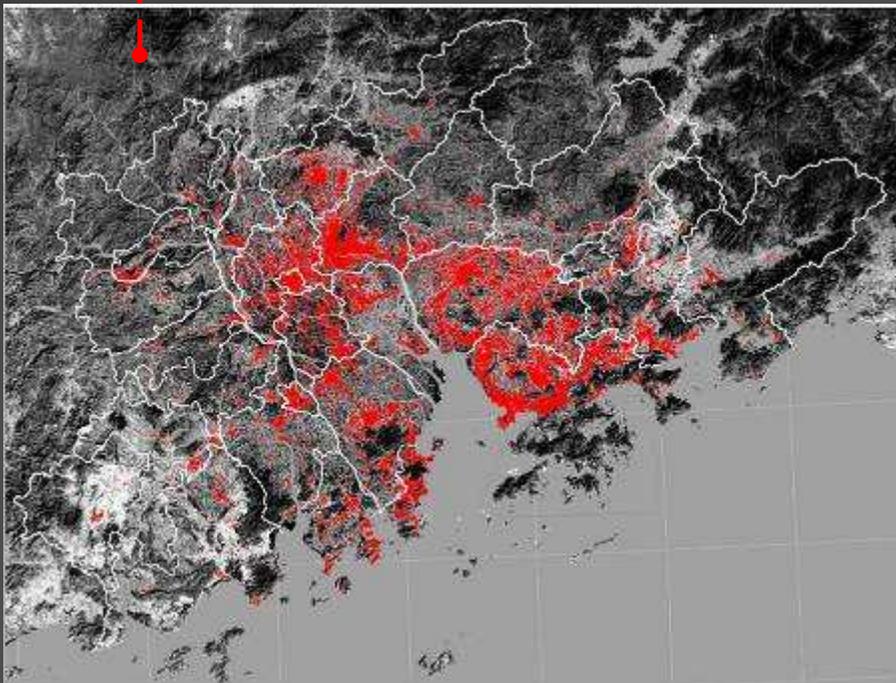
Key urban system area and land use



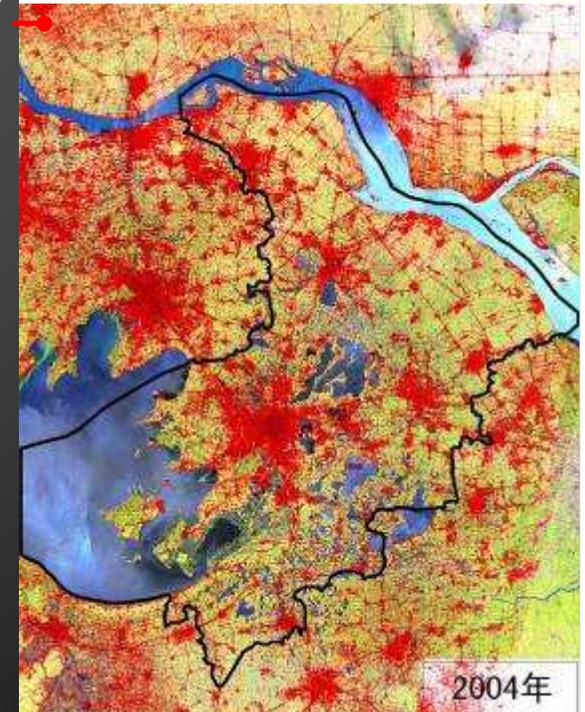
Beijing 2002



Pearl river delta 2002



Suzhou 2004



2004年



1. Urban Development in the context of globalization

- The new urban system in China
- 3. Industries are prospering in small cities and towns
 - Many small cities and towns along the coast are directly participating in international production.
 - They have absorbed a great deal of surplus labors from the countryside and brought the rural economy up.



A town in Henan Province



Huaxi village in Zhejiang Province



1. Urban Development in the context of globalization

■ The new urban system in China

4. The marginalization of the inland cities and traditional industrial cities

- The inland medium-and-small-size cities and the industrial cities formed in the planned economy have lost their advantages.
- They are encountering problems of slow growth, industrial degradation and insufficient employment.

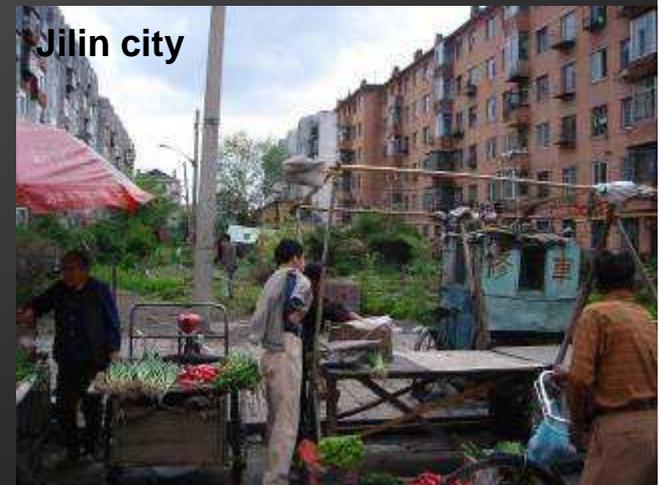
Jilin city



Jilin city



Jilin city





2. Urbanization in China

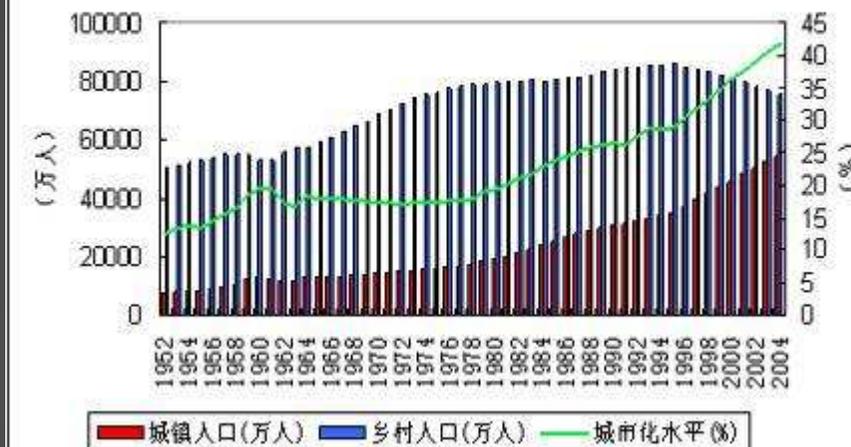


2. Urbanization in China

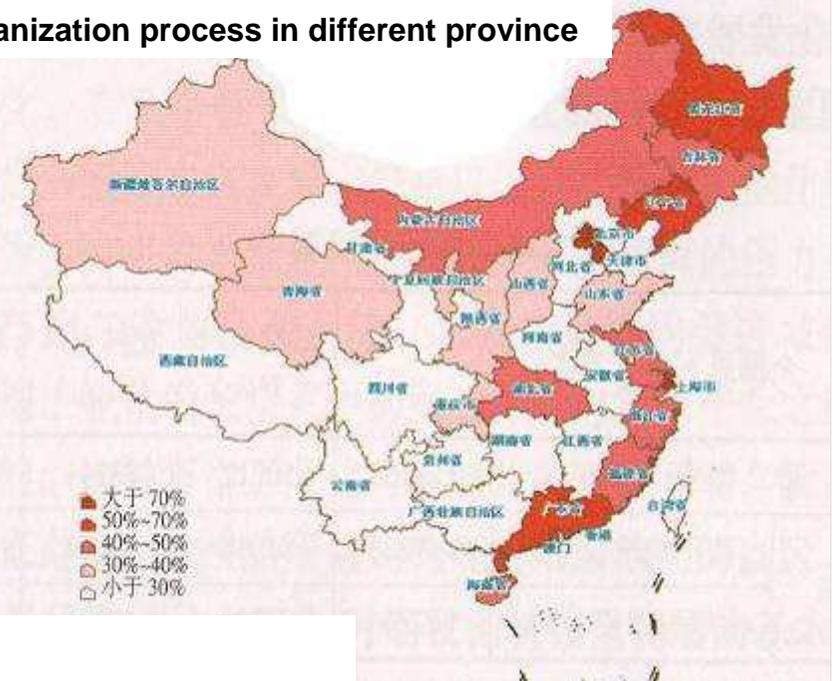
■ The process

- In China, the general urbanization level is not so high but the absolute volume of urban population is extremely large. We have to admit that China's urbanization itself is a great contribution to the world and to its modernization.

Changes of urban population



Urbanization process in different province

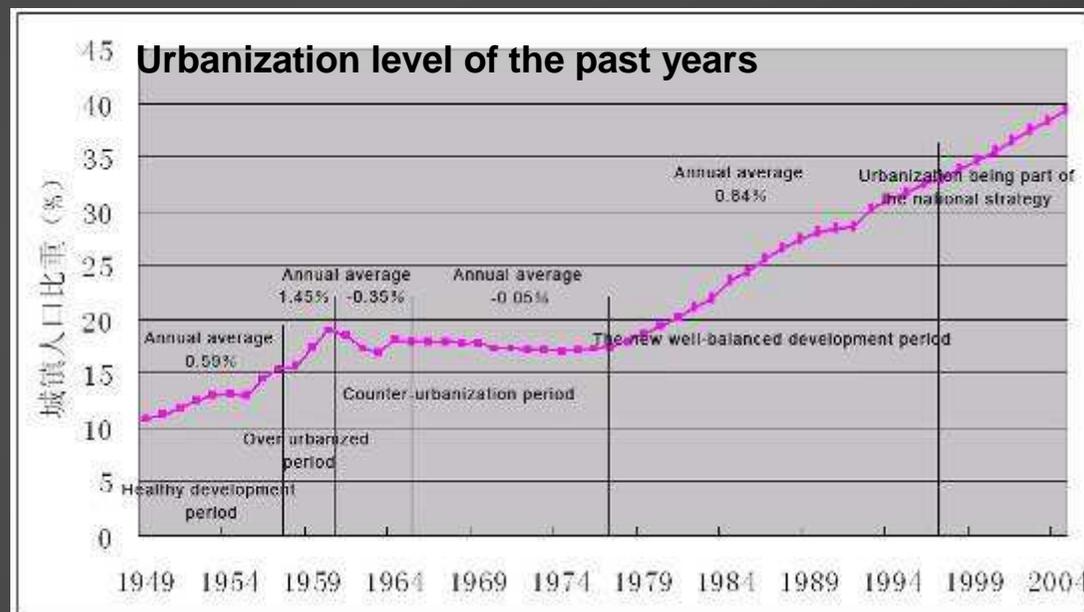




2. Urbanization in China

■ The process

- Before the 1980s, rural-urban migration was generally constrained or even suppressed.
- Since 1980s, China has been experiencing a rapid and continuing development in urbanization.
- The annual increase of the indicator was only 0.1-0.2% prior to 1980. But after then this figure hit 0.8-1.0%.





■ The process

- Besides the open-door policy and the economic reform, China's rapid urbanization is also due to the following reasons:
 - The wide spreading of the transport infrastructure that facilitates easier migration
 - More education opportunities in the cities
 - The rapid development of information technology and modern media which create new jobs
 - Lessons learnt from the developed countries that help China to gain efficiency and avoid making similar mistakes.



2. Urbanization in China

■ The characteristics of China's urbanization

1. Urbanization is accompanied by the transition from a planned economy towards a market economy.

■ This increases its complexity as well as the difficulties in management.

Environment pressure



Traffic pressure



Resource pressure



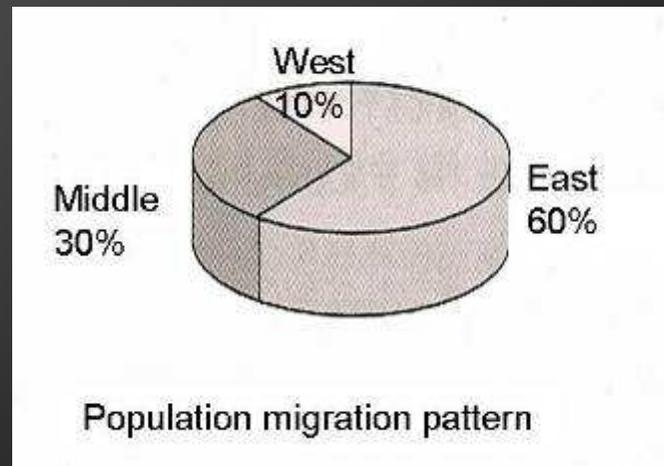
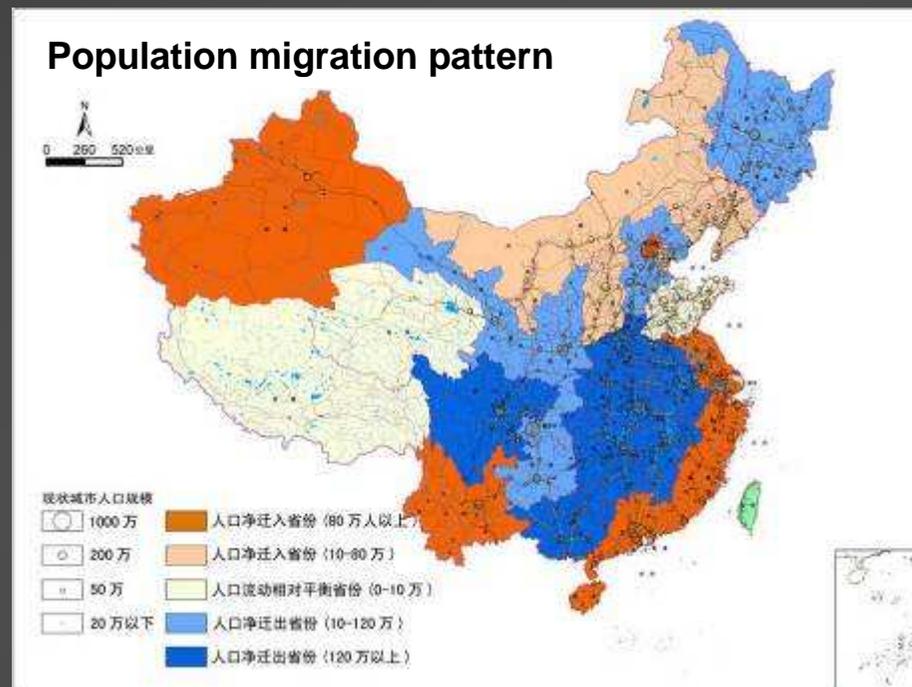


2. Urbanization in China

■ The characteristics of China's urbanization

2. Regional imbalance in urbanization

a) The inter-province imbalance.



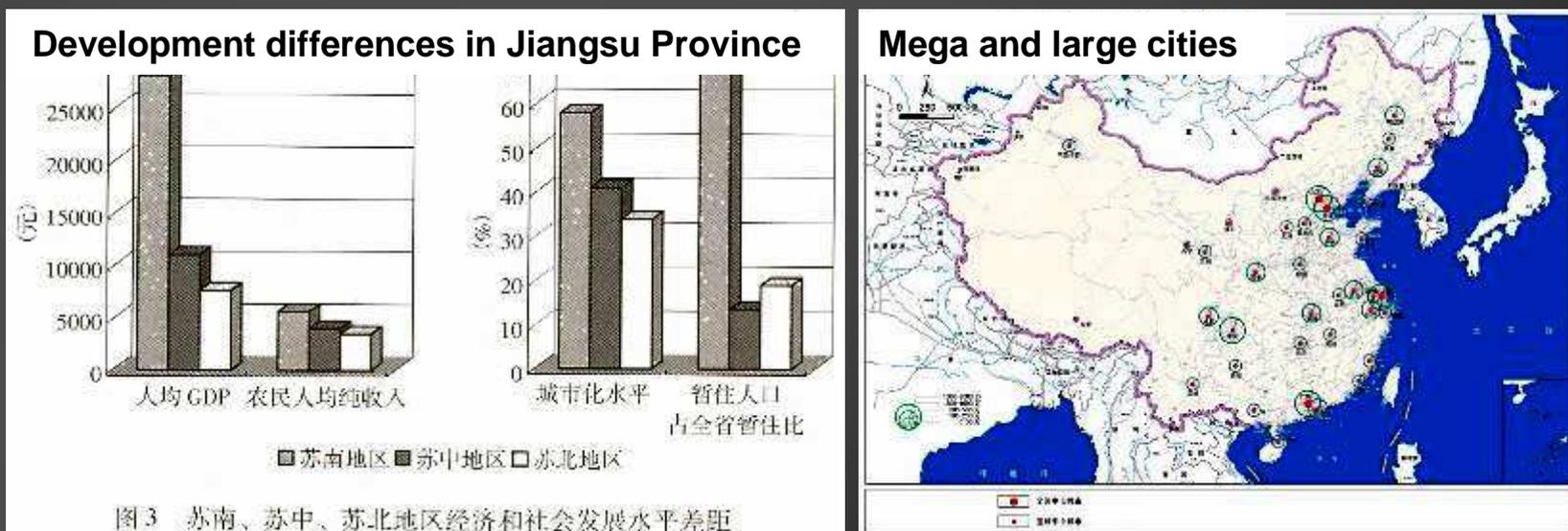


■ The characteristics of China's urbanization

2. Regional imbalance in urbanization

- b) The intra-province imbalance.
- c) The imbalanced development of the urban system.

The mega and large cities are developing faster than the medium and small sized cities in terms of population and economic growth and fixed-asset investment.

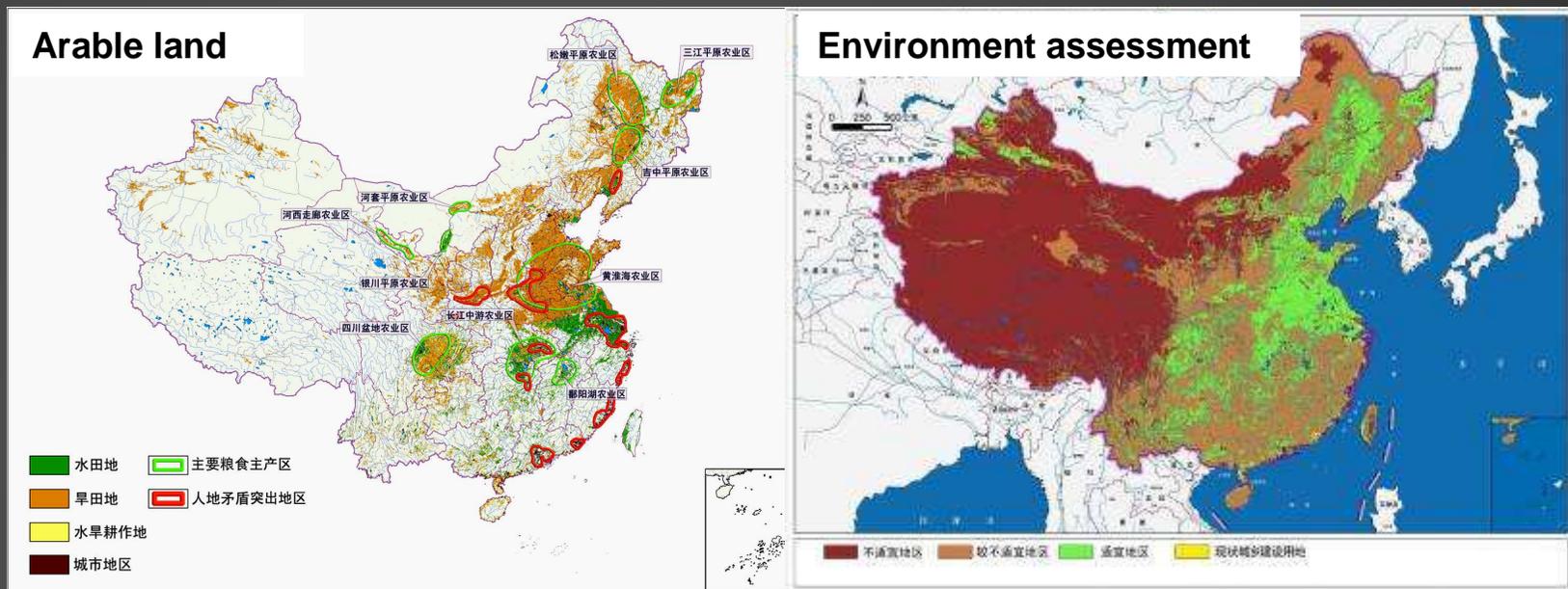




■ The characteristics of China's urbanization

3. Urbanization is a two edged sword on resources conservation

- The eastern coast regions are not only the most rapidly developing areas, but also areas of abundant arable land and water resources, which significantly challenges the urbanization process.





2. Urbanization in China

■ The characteristics of China's urbanization

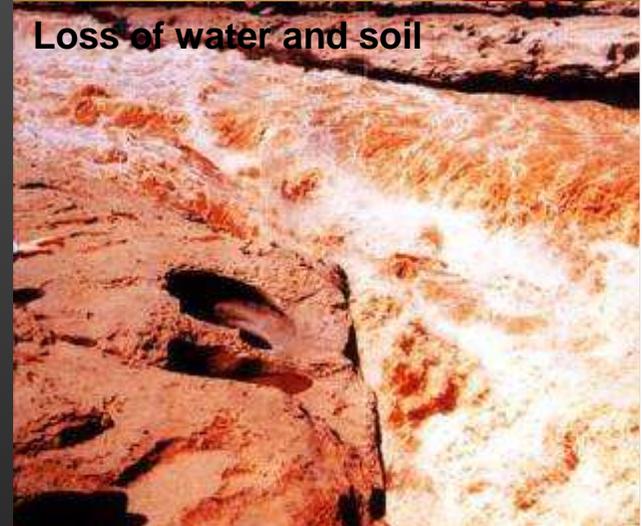
3. Urbanization is a two edged sword on resources conservation

- we hope that the following problems can be resolved :
 - a) Decreasing woodland coverage;
 - b) Degradation of grassland and frequent sandstorm;
 - c) Loss of water, soil and biological species;
 - d) Exhausting water resources;
 - e) Pollution by pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

Sandstorm in Beijing



Loss of water and soil





2. Urbanization in China

■ The characteristics of China's urbanization

4. The existence of the dual urban-rural structure results in a severe phenomenon of incomplete urbanization

- a) The rural household responsibility system is regarded as the “social security” for the migrants.
- b) As migrant labors increase, the internal dual structure of the cities has also been formed.





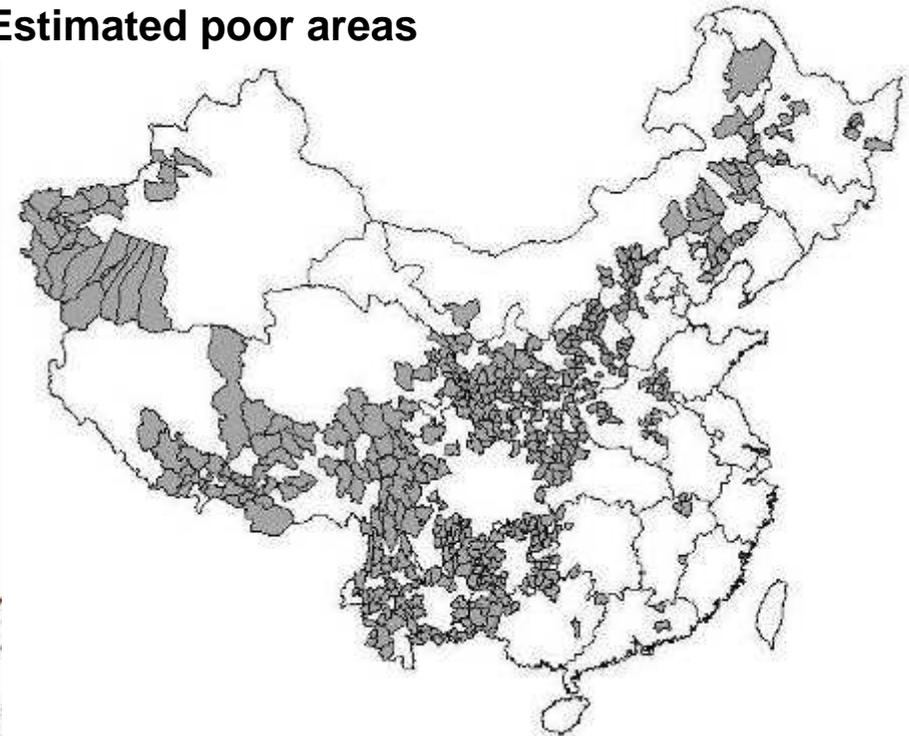
2. Urbanization in China

- The future process and challenges
 - We estimate that China's urbanization level would reach 46%-48% by the year of 2010 and to 55%-58% by the year of 2020.

Urbanization Process in 2020



Estimated poor areas



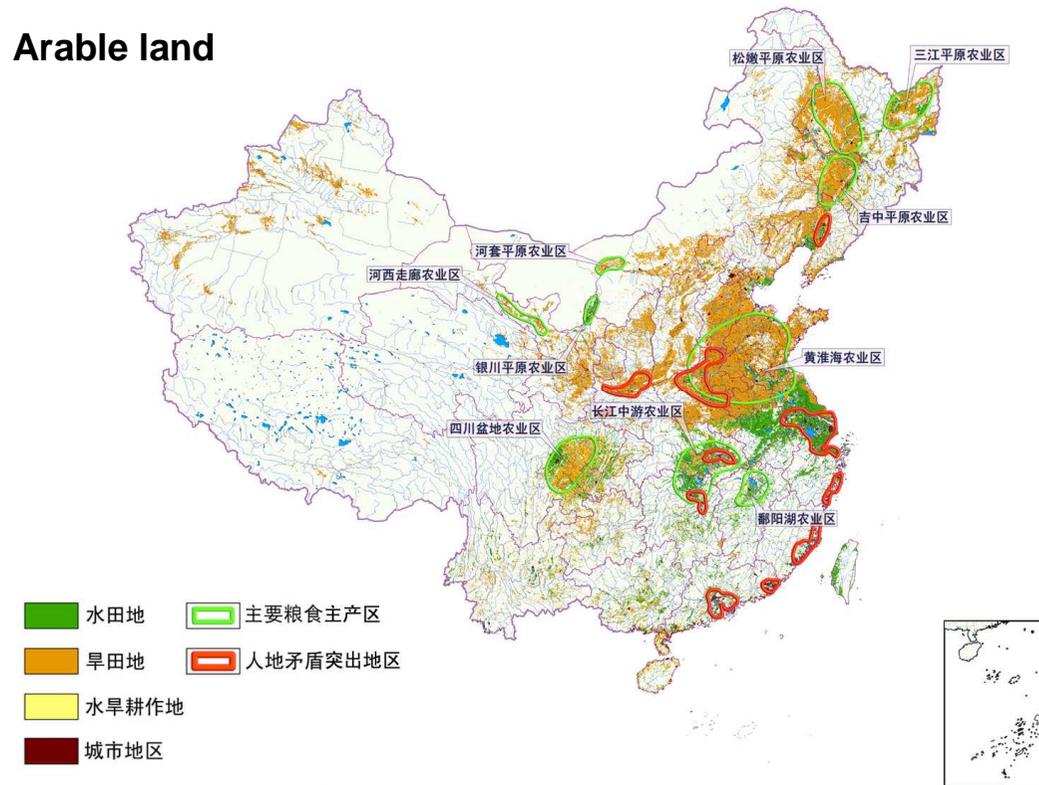


2. Urbanization in China

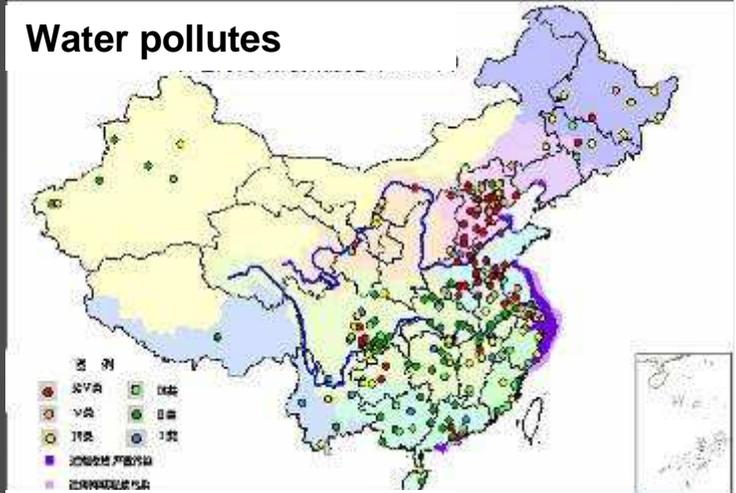
■ The future process and challenges

1. The severe resource and environmental constraints.
E.g. arable land, water, energy, etc.

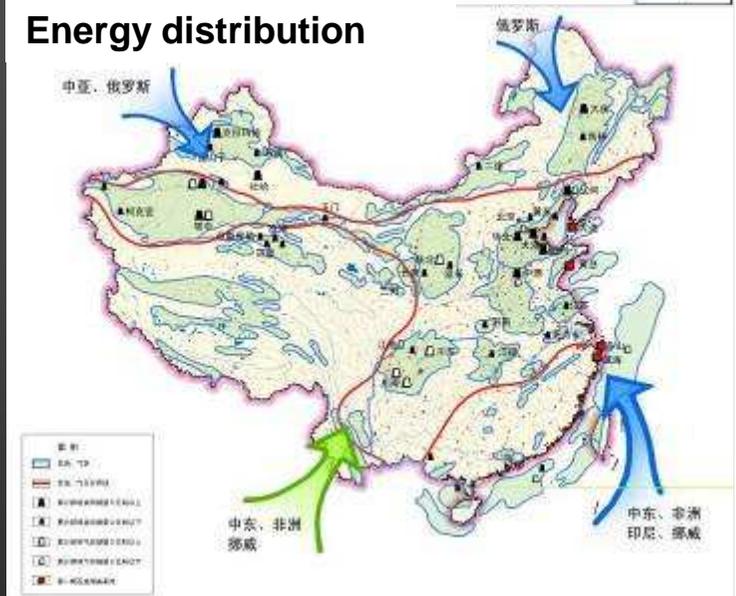
Arable land



Water pollutes



Energy distribution





2. Urbanization in China

■ The future process and challenges

2. The increasing social problems arising from rapid urbanization.

E.g. the traditional low-income residents, the floating population, the farmers with no job, etc.

New look of old town



School for migrant kids



Public transport





■ The future process and challenges

3. The threat to the healthy economic structure and the safety in national economy.

- Many regions have a large proportion of export-oriented and foreign-capital dependent industries.
- The excessive government intervention and the intense competition between cities
- A low level in urban development but a high level in local governments' debt burden.



■ The future process and challenges

4. The pressures on regional coordination.

- To sustain a rapid and healthy development in the eastern coast areas, to accelerate development in the inland and the western regions, and to rehabilitate the environment of the ecologically fragile regions.

Urban system in China



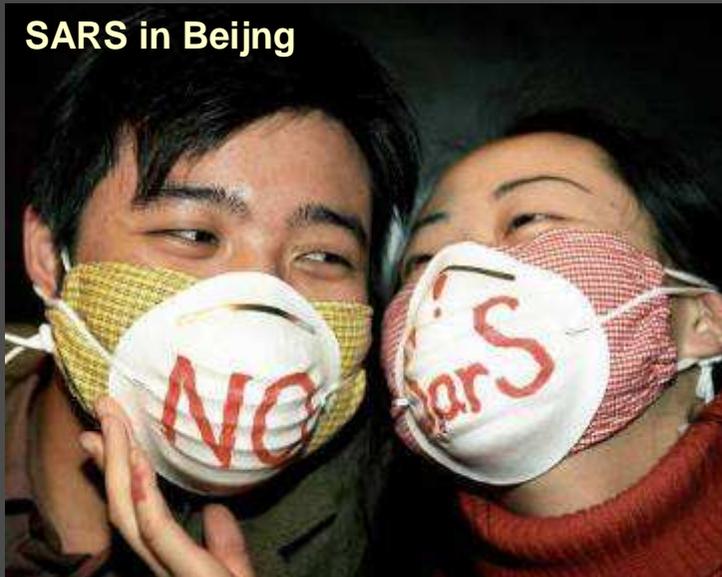


■ The future process and challenges

5. The crisis of urban public security.

- The 2003 epidemic of SARS in some of the big cities was an initial warning to China's urban public security system.
- Potential natural disasters, severe man-made incidents such as terrorist attack.

SARS in Beijing



Earthquake in Yunan





3. The status and the role of urban planning in the new development phase



3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The status of planning

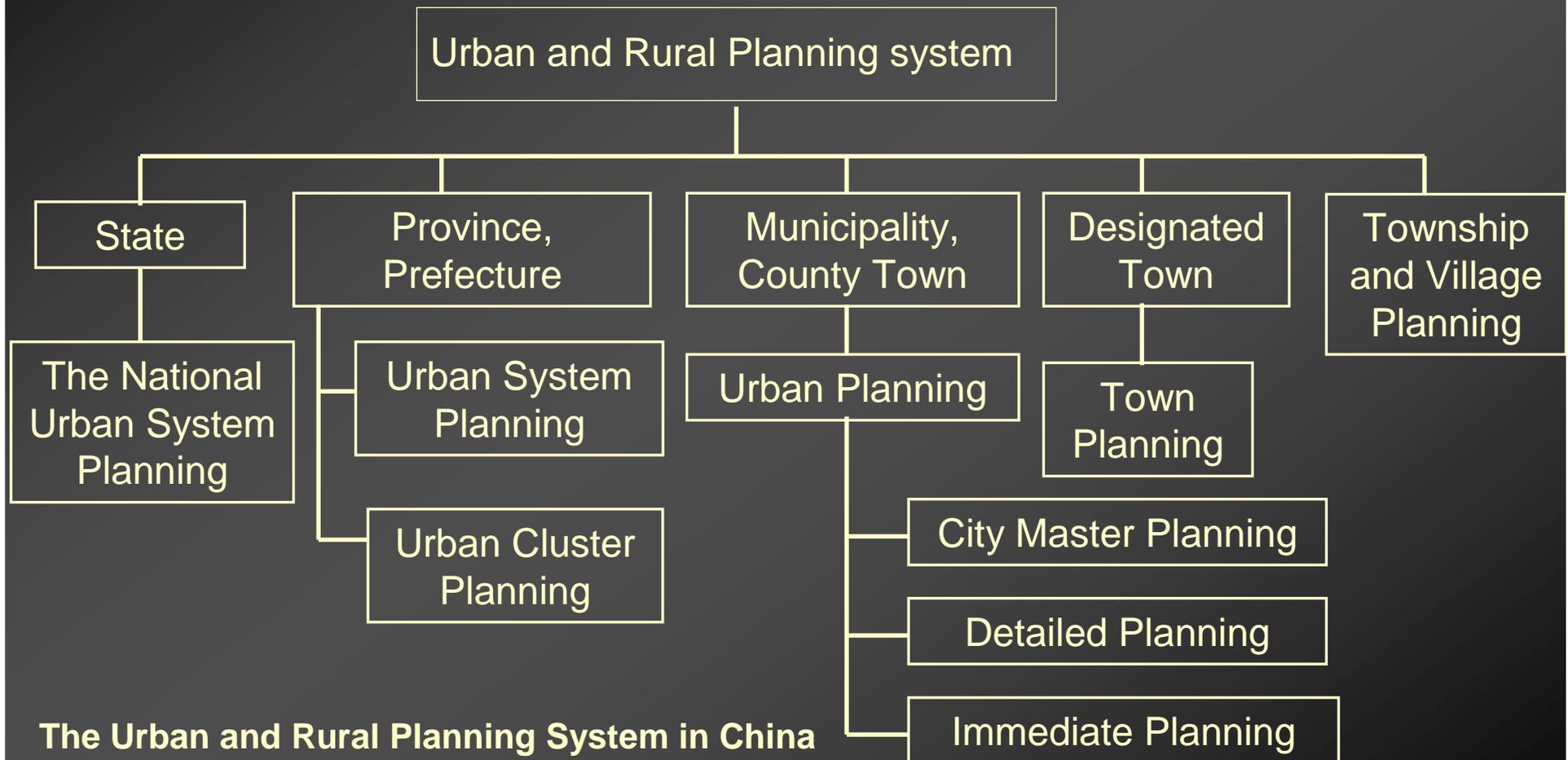
1. The urban planning system

- Under the framework of the *Urban Planning Act*, China has formed an integrated urban and rural planning system.
 - The National Urban System Planning,
 - The Provincial Urban System Planning,
 - City Master Planning (86 cities approved by the State Council, others approved by the provincial governments),
 - Urban Cluster (Agglomeration) Planning (new type of planning legislated at the provincial level)
 - Detailed Regulatory Planning.



3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The status of planning



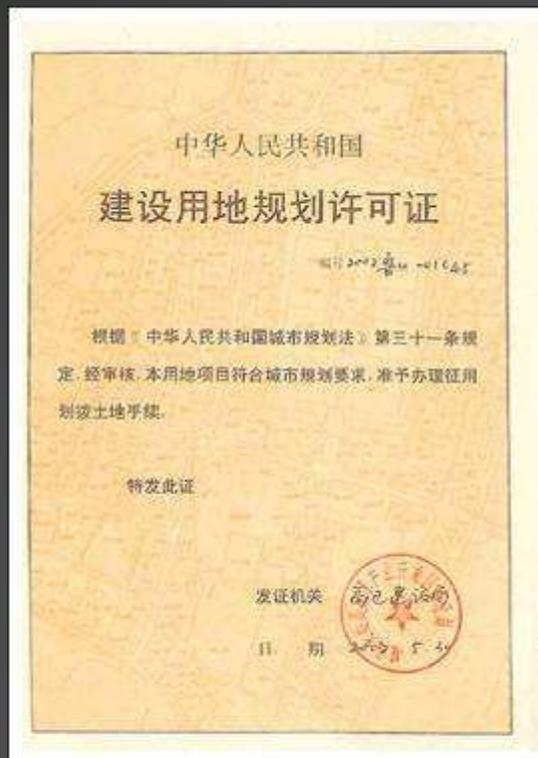
The Urban and Rural Planning System in China



3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The status of planning

■ The Land Use Permit, Planning Permit and Permission Notes for Site Location, etc



建设项目选址意见书	
市城规地字(2006)第008号	
根据《中华人民共和国城市规划法》第三十条和《建设项目选址规划管理办法》的规定, 特制定本建设项目选址意见书, 作为审批建设项目设计任务书(可行性研究报告)的法定附件。	
建设项目名称	医院迁建
建设单位名称	江西省胸科医院
建设项目依据	发改委转发发改委社字(2006)143号通知
建设规模	
建设单位拟选位置	新洲路以西, 团结路以南
城市规划设计主管部门选址意见	<p>一、遵照南昌市人民政府办公厅洪府厅抄字(2004)765号抄告单精神, 我局经研究, 同意将新洲路以西, 团结路以南约22亩(含规划路5亩)用地规划给江西省胸科医院, 用于医院迁建项目建设。(详见附图)</p> <p>二、请委托具有规划资质的规划设计部门编制详细规划, 规划中各建筑应合理布置, 满足消防、环保、卫生防</p>



3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The status of planning

2. The improved role of urban planning

- The Ministry of Construction in charge of national urban and rural planning.
- Provincial authorities are responsible for approving plans and implementing planning management and supervision.
- Planning departments installed in various levels of city government, and planning commissions established in the framework of the People's Congress .
- The plan making agencies hire over 100,000 technical staff compared to that of 20,000 in the early 1980s.
- The State Government and the provincial governments have started to designate full-time inspectors to supervise the urban planning work.



3. The status and the role of urban planning

- The role of planning
 - The national development strategy was significantly reoriented.
 - Implementing the sustainable development strategy,
 - achieving the objective of building a well-off society,
 - adopting scientific view in development,
 - constructing a harmonious society,
 - developing a new socialist countryside.

Urban planning has been given a new life in the new era !



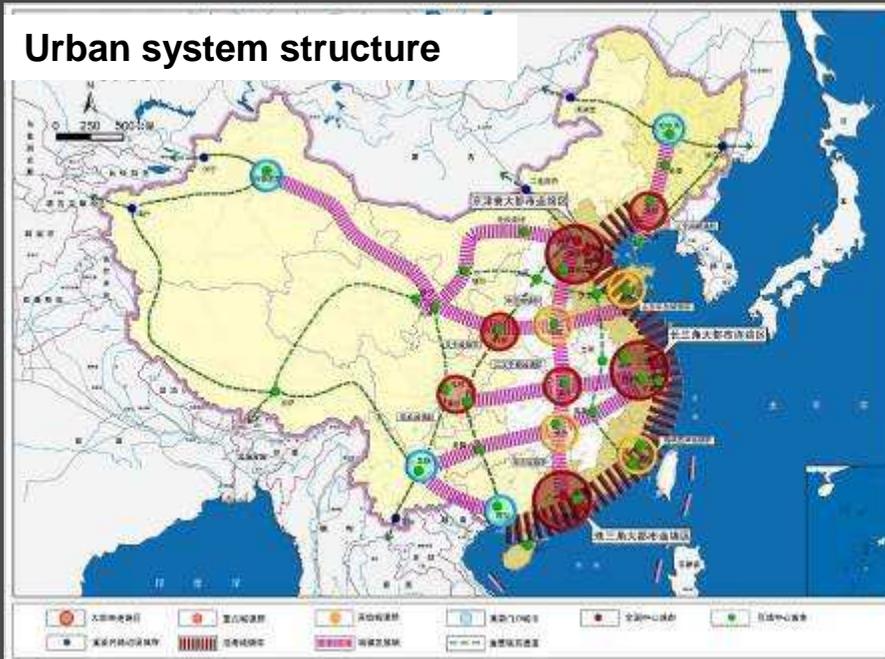
3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The role of planning

1. Planning for macro control

- Planning is an important means of the macro governmental control over the local socio-economic development.

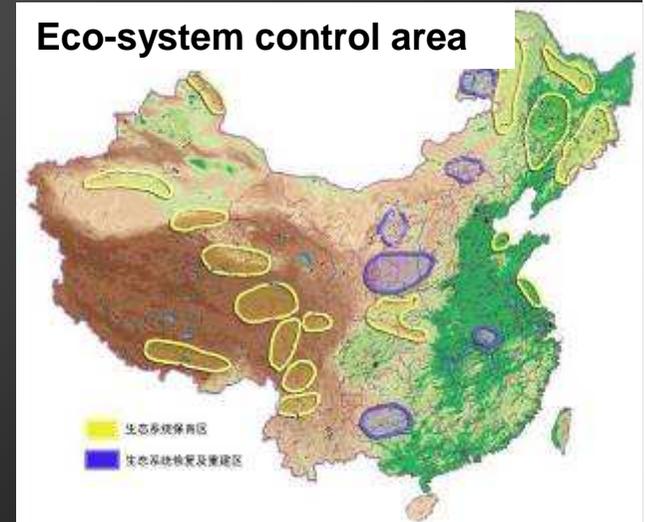
Urban system structure



Key urban system



Eco-system control area





3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The role of planning

2. Planning as a public policy

- Defining urban land distribution and affecting the spatial pattern of jobs and residential distribution, and its environmental quality
- Defining distribution of social services in the urban areas, and influencing its level and orientation
- Defining urban transport policy, and influencing the supply of transport service.



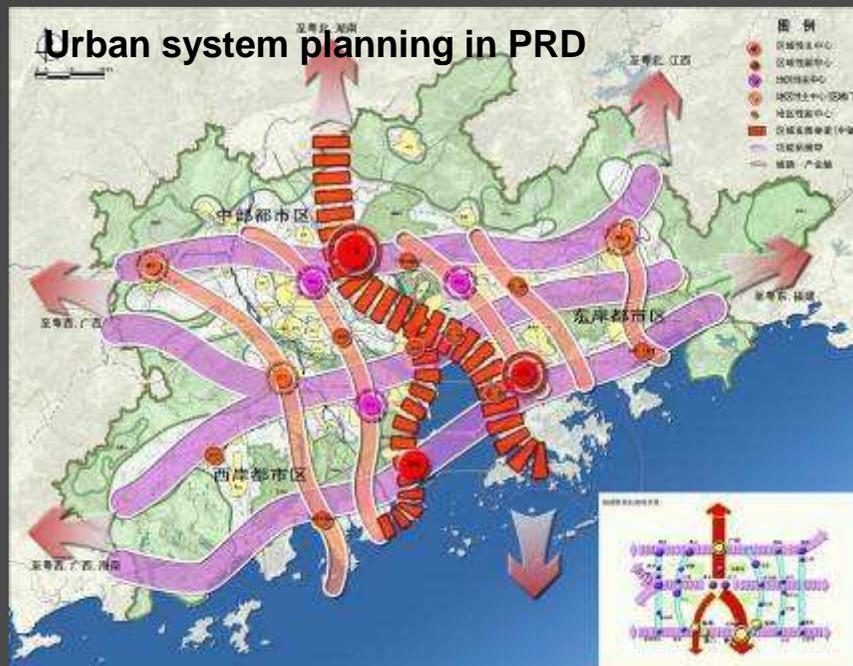


3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The role of planning

2. Planning as a public policy

- Rationalizing the regional urban structure, coordinating the distribution of major infrastructures, guiding the upgrade of regional industrial structure and promoting the regional competitiveness.





3. The status and the role of urban planning

■ The role of planning

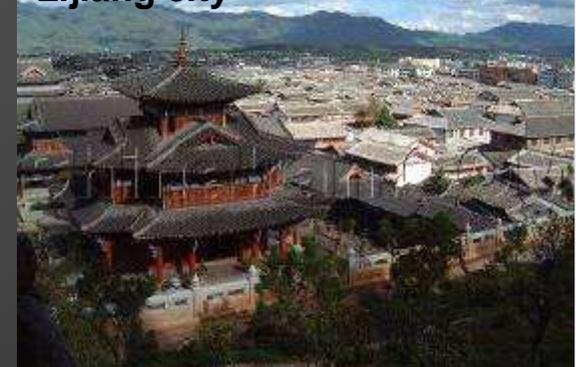
3. Planning for conserving the natural and cultural resources

- The Government: “a scientific view in development”.
- The planning: the key resources such as the open spaces, the historical districts and the watercourses.
 - “No Development Zones”, “Limited Development Zones” and “Development Zones”
 - The “Green Lines” for green space system, the “Purple Lines” for cultural resources, the “Blue Lines” for watercourses, and the “Yellow Lines” for infrastructure.

Tibet



Lijiang city



Suzhou city





■ Summary

- China's urbanization is experiencing an important development period in the light of globalization.
- Central and local governments have been paying much attention on the planning tools.
- Planning is expected to play a more significant role in the process of social transition and social transformation.
- We have to strive hard for the construction of a “good society”.





Thanks

2006-09