

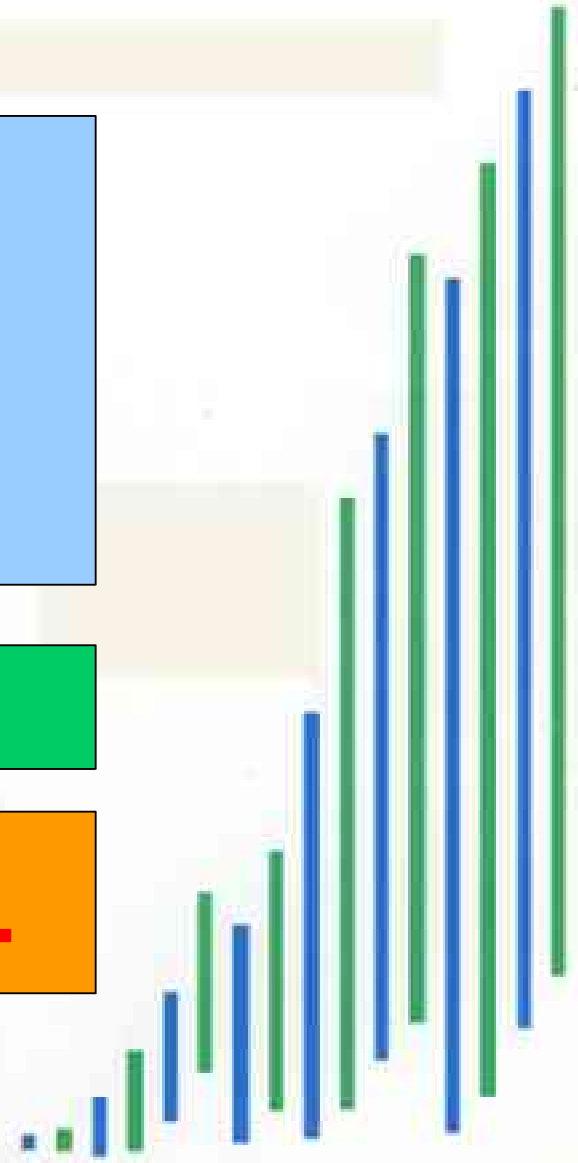


Geneva
40th World Congress

Management of Urban Regions

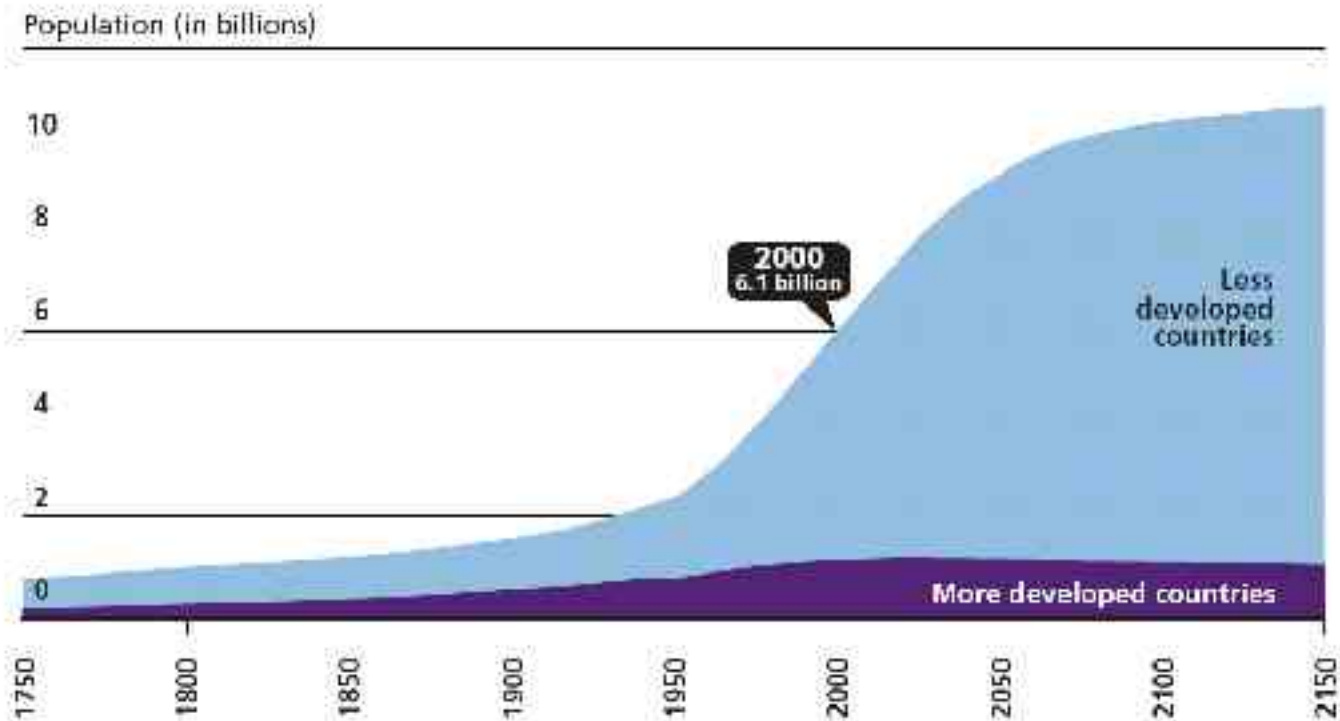
Peter Peguero Ross

Learning from China...



The world is changing extremely rapidly, far more quickly than ever before. . .

World population growth, 1750-2150

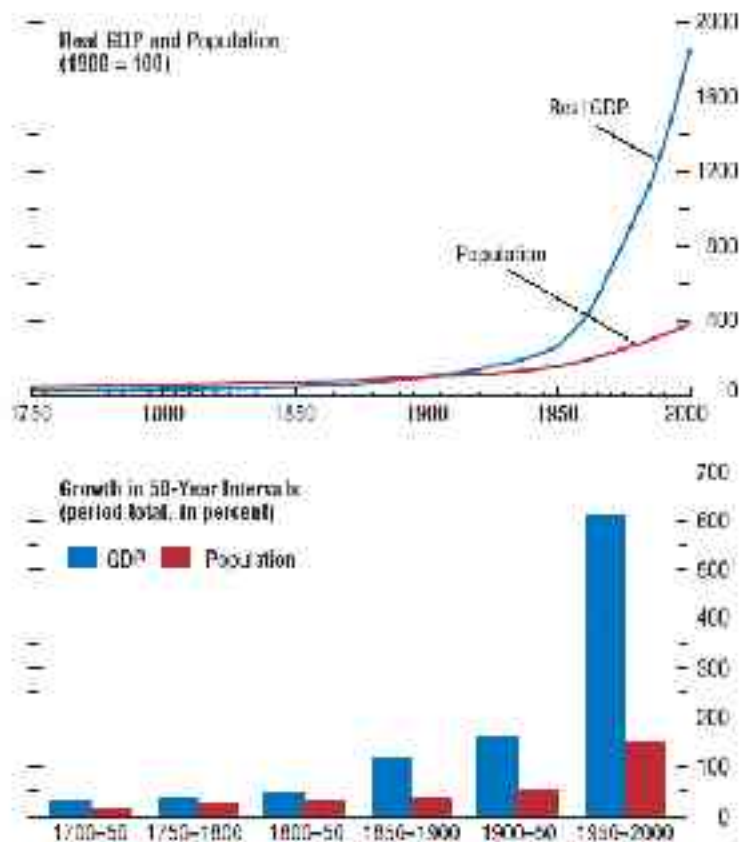


Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision* (New York: UN, 1998); and estimates by the Population Reference Bureau.

Copyright © 2001 Population Reference Bureau

Wealth creation figures show an even more dramatic pattern. . .

World GDP and population growth since 1750

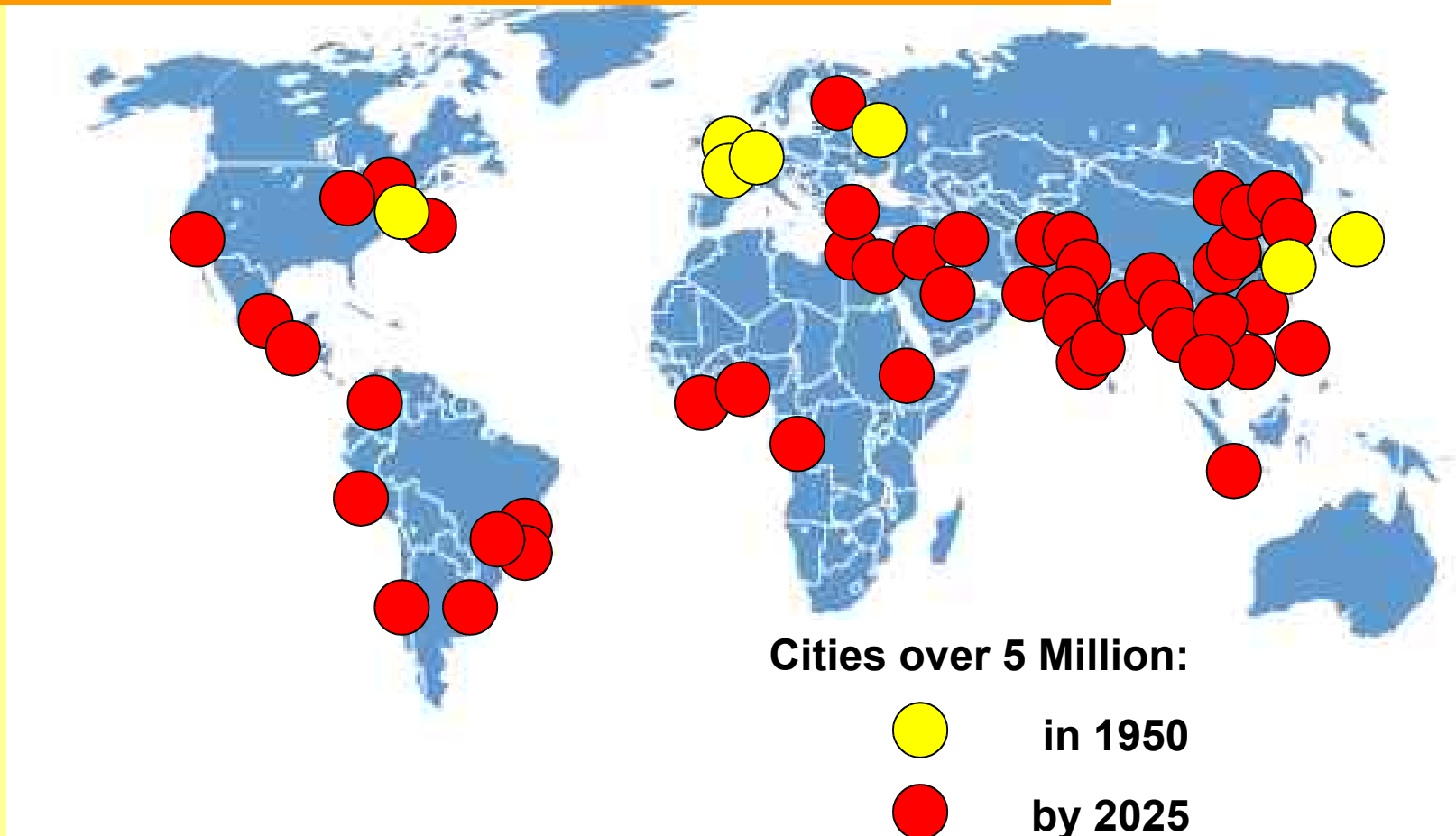


Source: Jonathan J. DeLong, "Estimating World GDP, One Million BC - Present." Available via the Internet at: <http://econ131.berkeley.edu>.

Since 1950 world population has increased by 150%...

...and world GDP has increased by 600%

These changes have been shown dramatically in the rise of cities:



Source: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects, The 1999 Revision*.

All this is supposedly well known...but the view from Europe can be limiting:

- Population increase of less than 1% per year
- Cities under control
- Infrastructure investment is beyond what is strictly necessary
- Advances are being made in environmental protection and even rectification
- Governance mechanisms are evolving in line with social and economic changes



It is to their credit that there are many, citizens and professionals, who see a darker picture:

- World resource usage out of control
- Widening regional imbalances
- Growing environmental damage
- Increasingly unlivable cities
- Economic degradation
- Significant issues of governance
- Conflict - both potential and actual

“We must turn our faces resolutely to the world as it actually is”

Antonio Gramsci

“If you can speak Chinese you will never be out of a job”

Ken Livingstone, Mayor of London

Looking at the world from China...



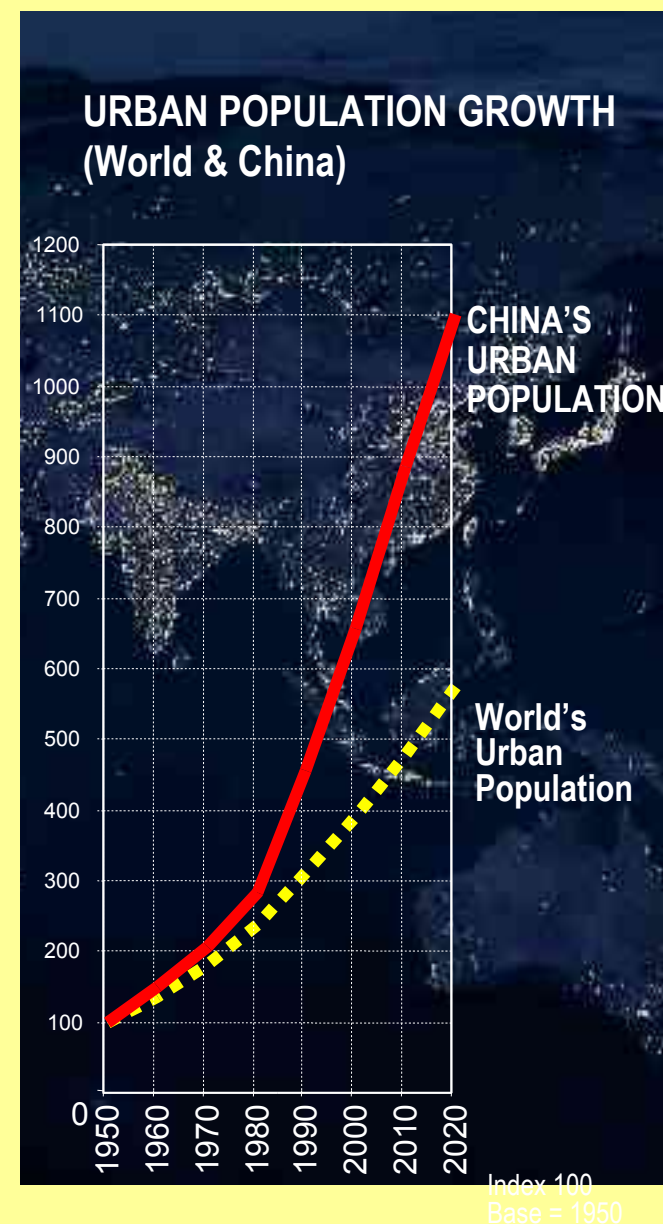
China covers about the same geographic area as the United States, although **its population is nearly five times greater**

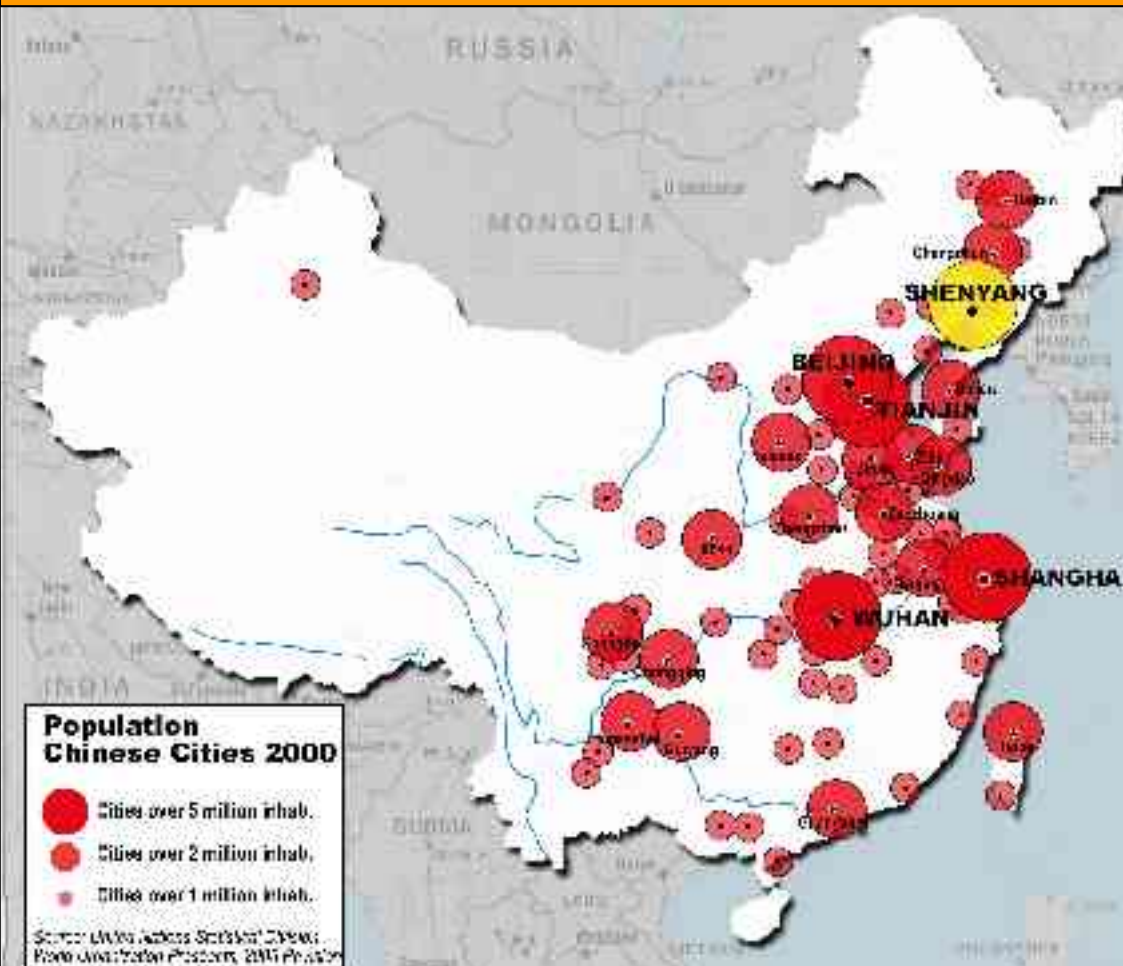
World's population	6 301 million
China's population	1 304 million



In 1978 18% of its population was urban, now it is something like 40%.

In recent years over one hundred million people in China have left the countryside to find work in towns and cities - **it is the biggest human migration in history**



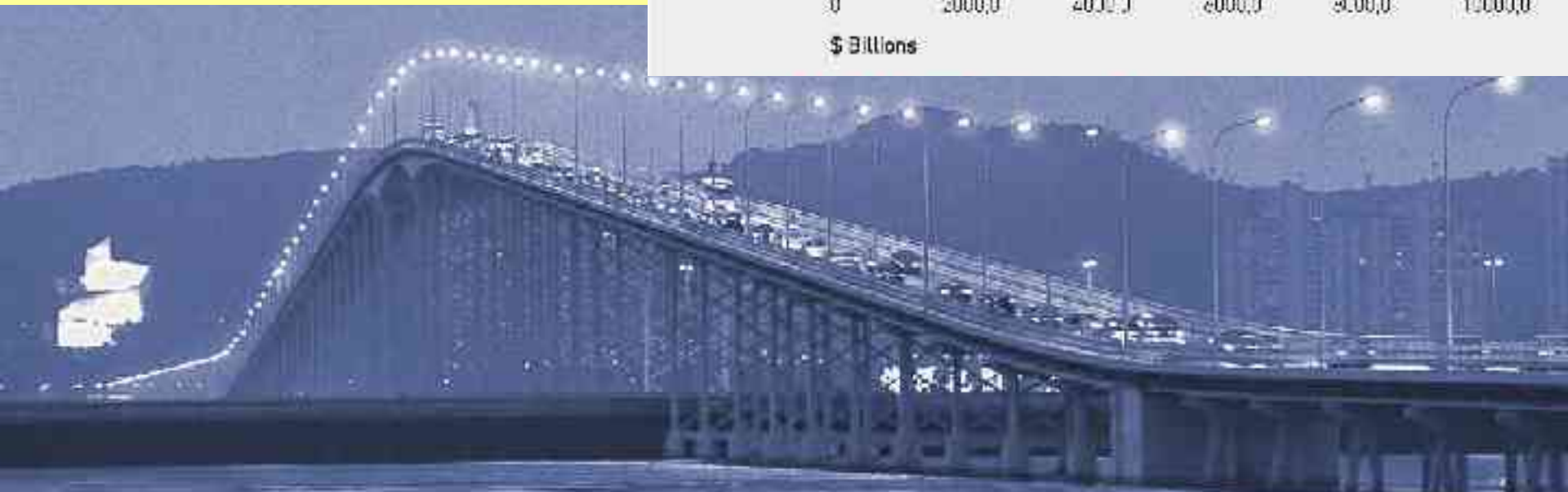
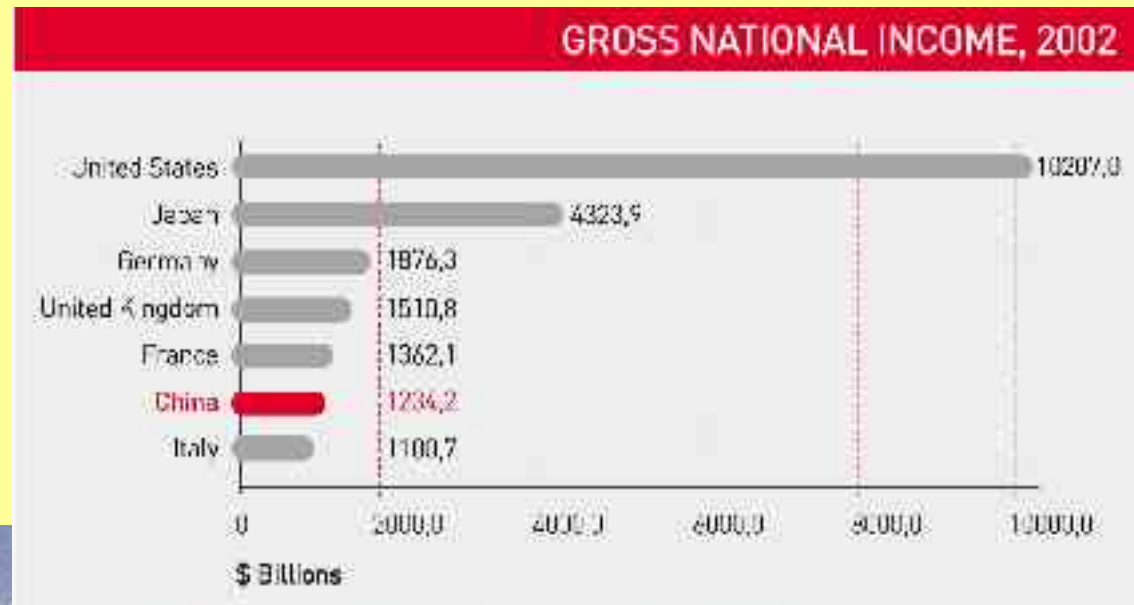


There are
over 90
cities with
more than a
million
inhabitants

There are now over 20,000 urban centres in China, with a total population of 480 million. **600 entirely new towns and cities are to be built by 2011.**

In 1990 China was the 15th largest trading nation in the world. By 1994 it was the 11th; by 1997 it was the fourth

Now it is the second or third, depending how the figures are calculated



China has become a top tourism destination

World's 10 leading tourism destinations

Rank in 2002

1. France
2. Spain
3. United States
4. Italy
- 5. China**
6. United Kingdom
7. Canada
8. Mexico
9. Austria
10. Germany

Rank in 2020

- 1. China**
2. United States
3. France
4. Spain
5. Hong Kong
6. Italy
7. United Kingdom
8. Mexico
9. Russian Federation
10. Czech Republic

By 2020,
the World's
Top Leading
Tourism
Destination.

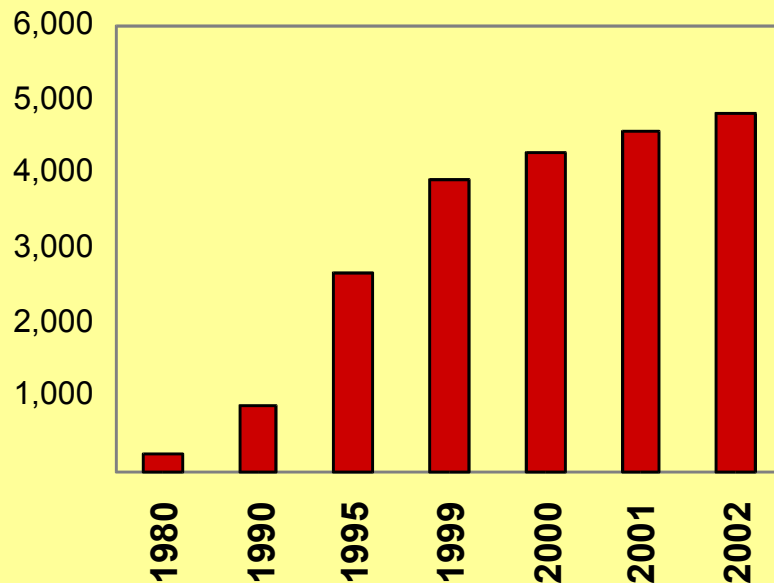
Source:
World Tourism Organisation





Private consumption in China has risen fivefold between 1990 and 2002, it is by far the single largest market for a variety of goods, and the single largest producer for many.

Private consumption (1980 – 2002)
(billions of RMB)



The Vice Minister for Construction said in 2003:

“Promoting urbanisation is an important mission for the Chinese Government”

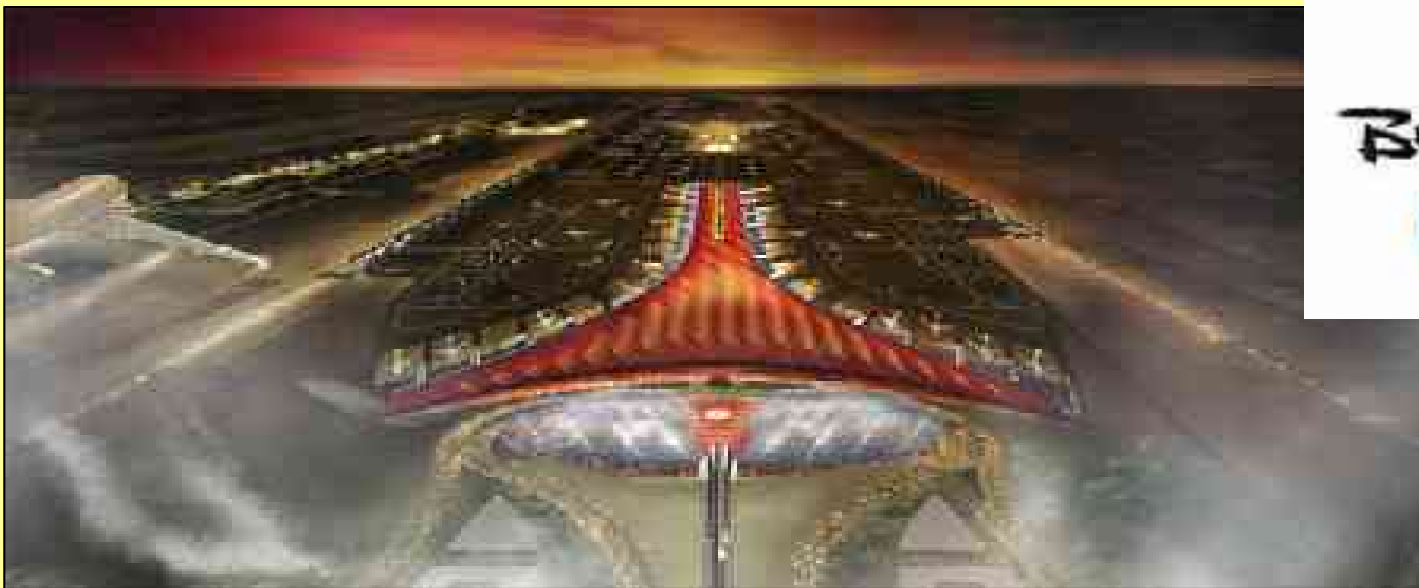
China considers the development of new infrastructures a priority for its growth

Throughout China 700 projects covering roads, water, gas and waste were opened up to foreign investment in 2003



Beijing alone plans to put 230 billion RMB into the construction of city infrastructure between in the next four years; 10 new subway lines will be built in Beijing before 2008, and private investment of \$10 billion is currently being sought through BOT schemes

\$23 billion will have been spent preparing the city for the Olympics.



In 2003 Shanghai saw:

The opening of the world's second largest road tunnel

The completion of the outer ring road

The start of the mid-ring road

The opening of the Maglev very high speed link to the airport - 30 km covered in 8 minutes.



It is not just the numbers that are important to us here, now - it is also the **issues** that are being dealt with

The issues with which China is grappling whilst this relentless pressure for change is taking place **go to the heart of the theme of this Congress**

The switch to a socialist market economy, away from a planned economy

The rise of regional cities, and the impact on national cohesion

The challenge to governance, and the need for process changes

The switch from a modernist to a post-modernist world and the loss of individual city and regional identity

The problems of urban design and conservation

The switch to a socialist market economy, away from a planned economy



CHINA DAILY

Greater investment channels sought

Beijing's infrastructure construction needs private, overseas funding

By LIANG QIWEN
China Daily staff

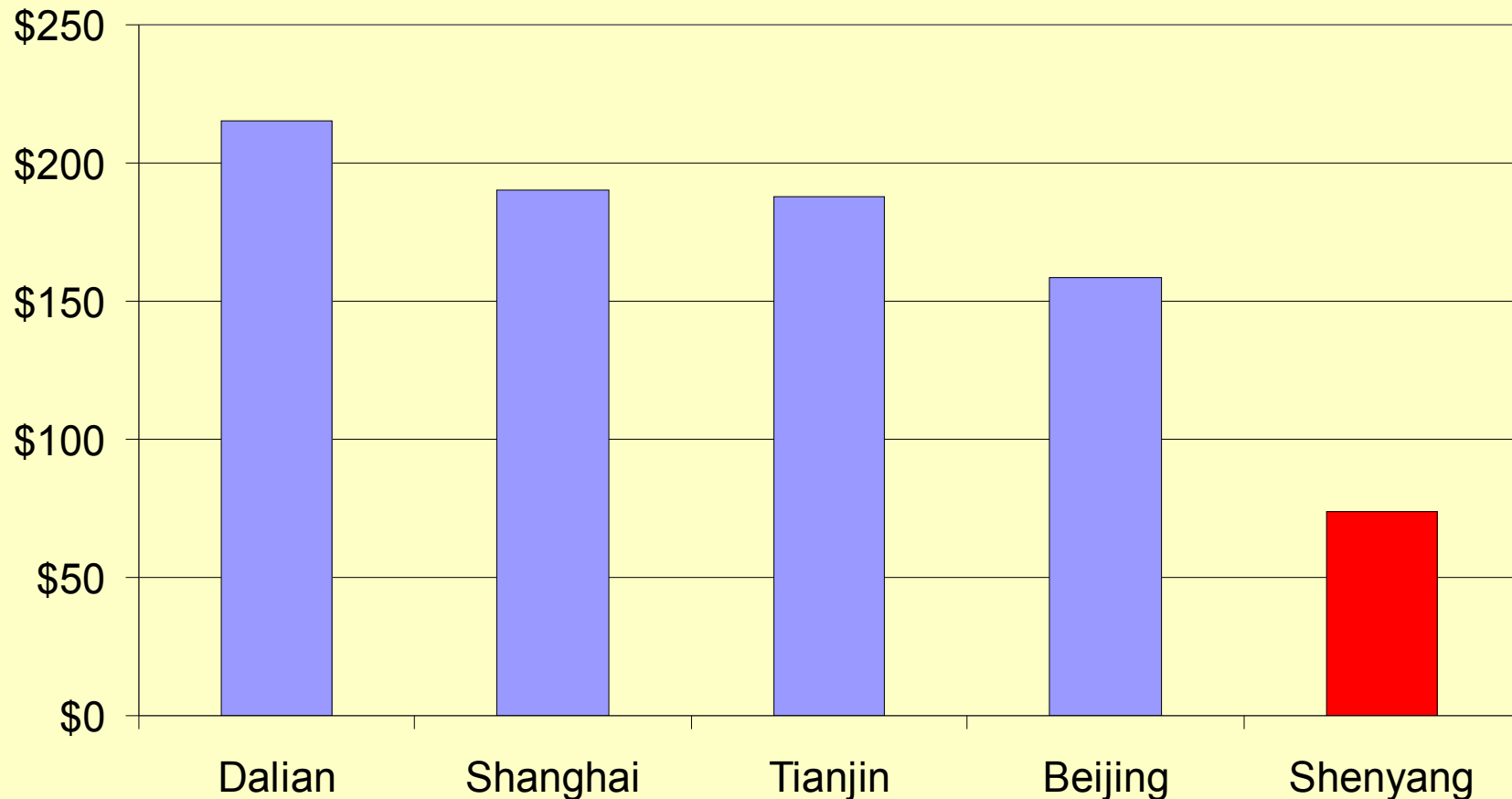
The construction and management of Beijing's infrastructure is expected to open the door to overseas or domestic private-owned companies, according to the Beijing Municipal Development

way is comparatively backward, and its ticket prices are too low to earn money. For this reason, the subway company still loses money even though the subway has been operated for more than 20 years.

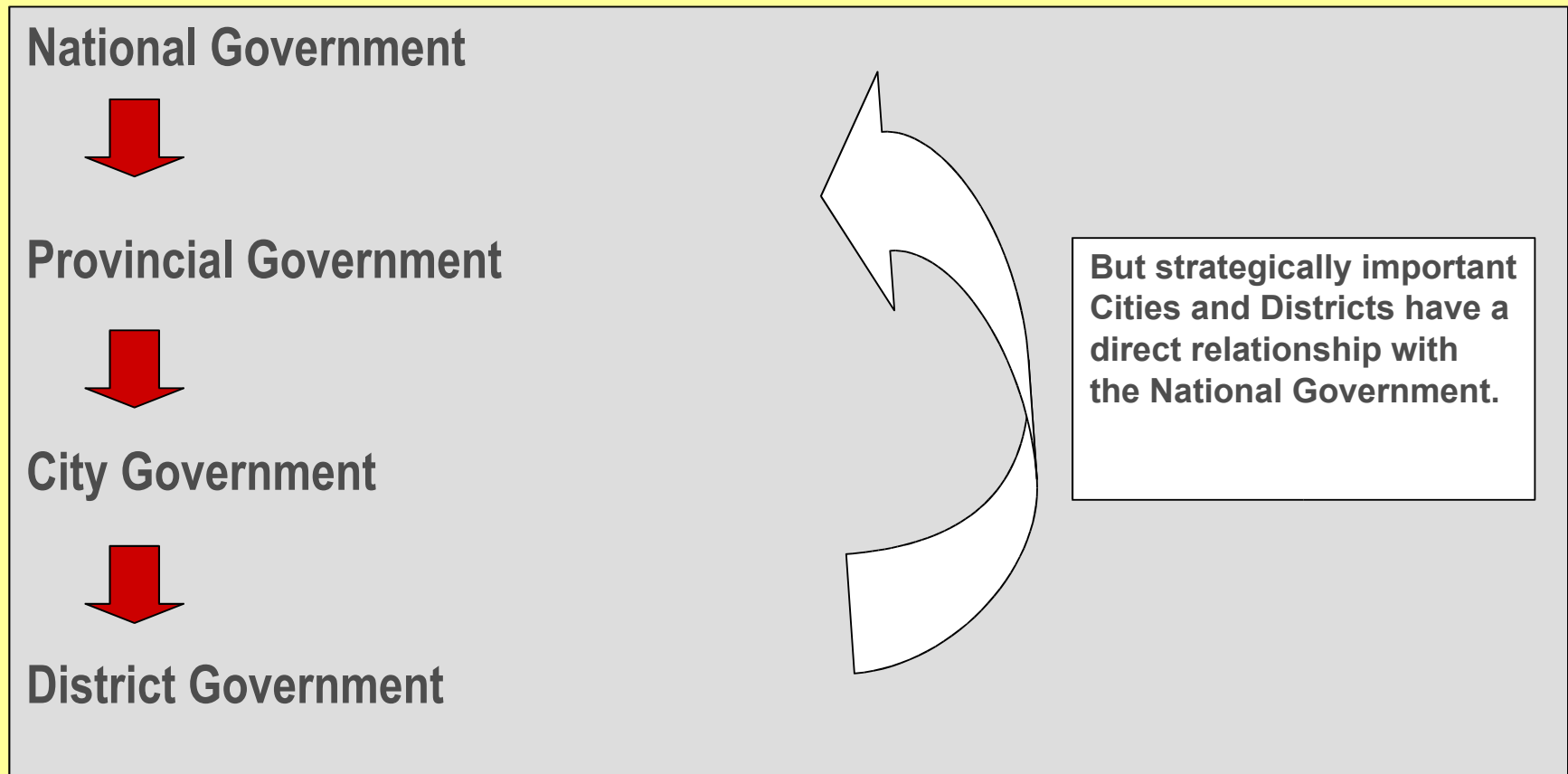
Before 2008, when the city will host the Olympic Games,

The rise of regional cities, and the impact on national cohesion

Foreign Direct Investment utilized per capita 1999



The challenge to governance, and the need for process changes



All National Ministries have Provincial and City counterparts

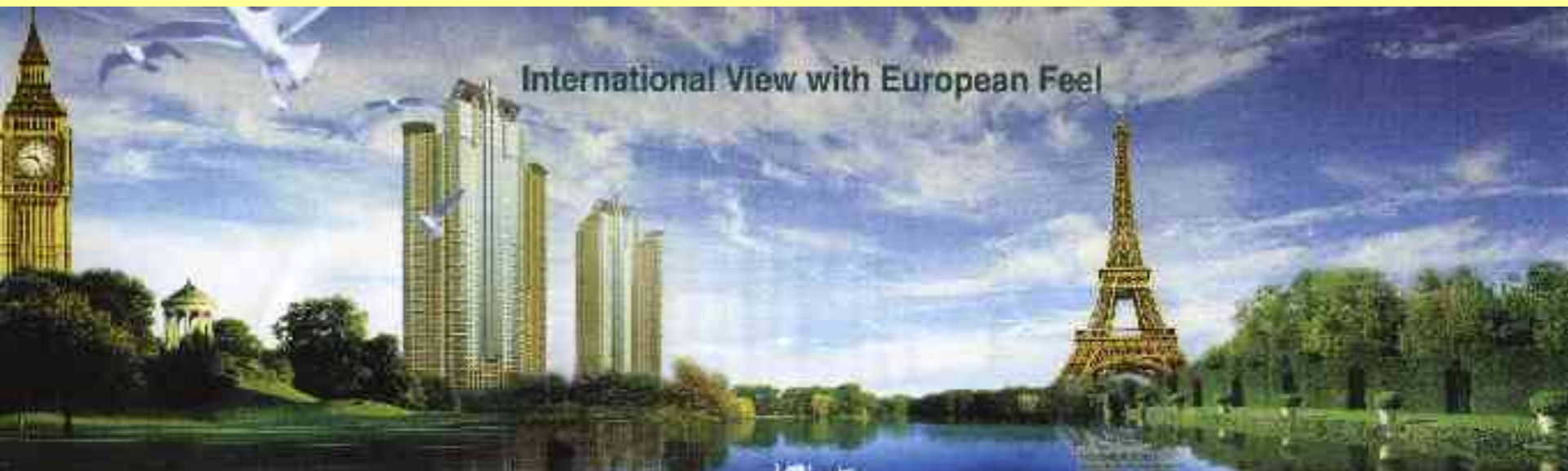
The Communist Party of China has a similar structure and feeds into the process at all levels

The key relevant pieces of legislation for urban development in China at the moment are:

- the Urban Real Estate Administration Law, 1994 (UREAL)
- the Land Administration Regulations, 1998 (LAR)
- the Urban Real Estate Administration Regulations, 1998 (UREAR)
- the Interim Regulations on the Assignment and Transfer of Land Use Rights in Urban Areas, 1990 (IRAT)
- the Interim Measures for the Administration of Foreign Invested Development and Management of Tracts of Land, 1990 (IMAF)
- Chapters 1 – 8 (General Provisions) and Chapter 13 (Leases) of the Contract Law, 1999 (CL)
- the General Principles of the Civil Law of the PRC, 1987 (GPCL)
- the City Planning Law, 1989 (CPL)
- the Environmental Protection Law, 1989 (EPL)



The switch from a modernist to a post-modernist world



**...and the
loss of
individual
city and
regional
identity**





The problems of urban
design and conservation



Environmental damage and the challenge of sustainability

It is of course in practical projects that the issues both combine and sharpen...





Tiexi regeneration



The
Workers'
Village

The Shenyang
Imperial Palace



And finally, some questions:

Are the concepts and processes we have learnt in our own individual cultures suitable for a more integrated world?

Are they suitable for a world in which cities need to compete vigorously?

Are they suitable for a world in which change is relentless?

Are our assumptions - wherever we come from - about the needs of urban settlements valid elsewhere in the world?

Is our definition of sustainability relevant across the world?

These questions all come down to:

Are we ready for the responsibilities we are facing?



The world will not wait very long for our answer