



中国城镇化可持续发展道路 The Path for Sustainable Urbanization in China

中国城市和小城镇改革发展中心

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现状
Status Quo



中国城镇化：人口规模庞大，史无前例

- Urbanization in China: huge population, unprecedented scale



城镇化率 urbanization rate

57.35% 57.35%



城镇人口 urban population

7.93亿 793 million





城市规模 City size

城市规模（Urban population）	城市数（No. of cities）	建制镇总数（No. of towns）	
1000万人以上（> 10m）	6		
500-1000万（5m-10m）	10		
300-500万（3m-5m）	21		
100-300万（1m-3m）	103		
50-100万（500k-1m）	138	2	
50万人以下（< 500k）	379	20-50万(200k-500k)	35
		10-20万(100k-200k)	198
		5-10万(50k-100k)	647
		5万以下(<50k)	20,001
总计（No. of cities/towns）	657	20,883	



区域间城镇化差距在缩小

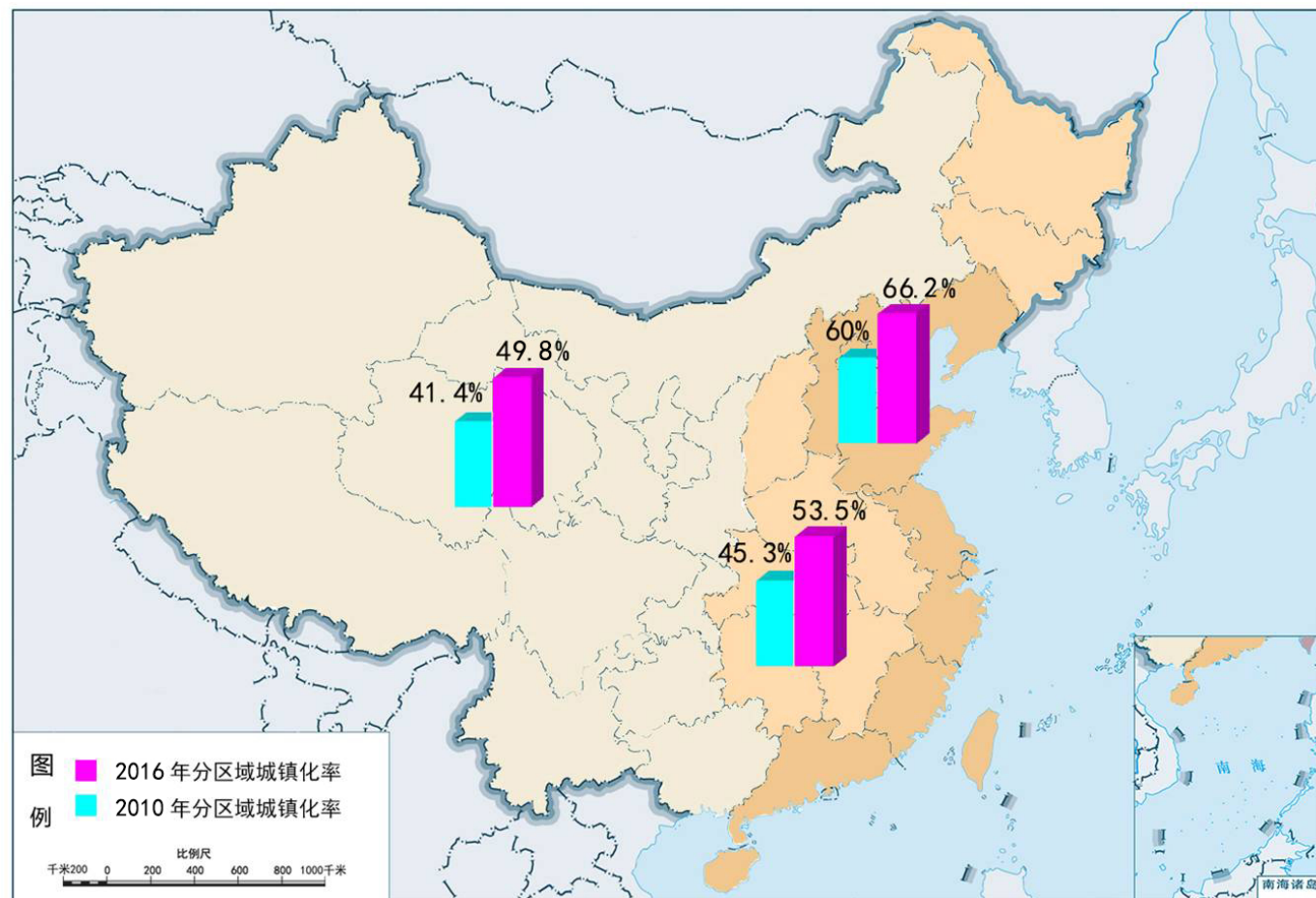
- Gap of urbanization in different regions is narrowing

城镇化率差距（百分点）

Gap of urbanization rates
(percentage points)

区域 (Regions)	2010年 (Year)	2016年 (Year)
东部与中部 East VS Central China	14.7	12.7
东部与西部 East VS West China	18.6	16.4

分区域城镇化率 urbanization rates (2010, 2016)



The background is a collage of four images. Top-left: A night view of a dense urban skyline with many lit-up skyscrapers. Top-right: A daytime view of a modern city with tall buildings and a bridge. Bottom-left: A blurred image of a multi-lane highway with cars moving, showing light trails. Bottom-right: A view of a historic town with red-roofed buildings and a river, with a bridge in the background.

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新型城镇化战略

New-type Urbanization Strategy



重点

- Priorities



以人为本

Priority on People



加快农民工市民化进程
Settle rural migrants in
cities more speedily



可持续发展

Sustainability



实现城市转型发展
Achieve urban transition



创新

Innovation



制度：改革创新
智慧：科技创新
Institutional reform and innovation
Technological innovation



改革稳步推进

- Steady progresses in reform

- 《国家新型城镇化规划》

National New-type Urbanization Plan

- 《关于开展国家新型城镇化综合试点工作的通知》

Notice on Initiating Comprehensive Pilots of National New Urbanization

- 《国务院关于深入推进新型城镇化建设的若干意见》

State Council's Opinions on Deepening the New Urbanization Drive





智慧城市

- Smart cities



2014 《国家新型城镇化规划》
2014 National New-type Urbanization Plan



发改委

- 100 个新型智慧城市
100 new-type smart cities
- 25个部委成立智慧城市部级协调工作组
inter-ministerial coordination group on smart cities joined by 25 ministries
- 《关于促进智慧城市健康发展的指导意见》
Guiding opinions on the Healthy Development of Smart City

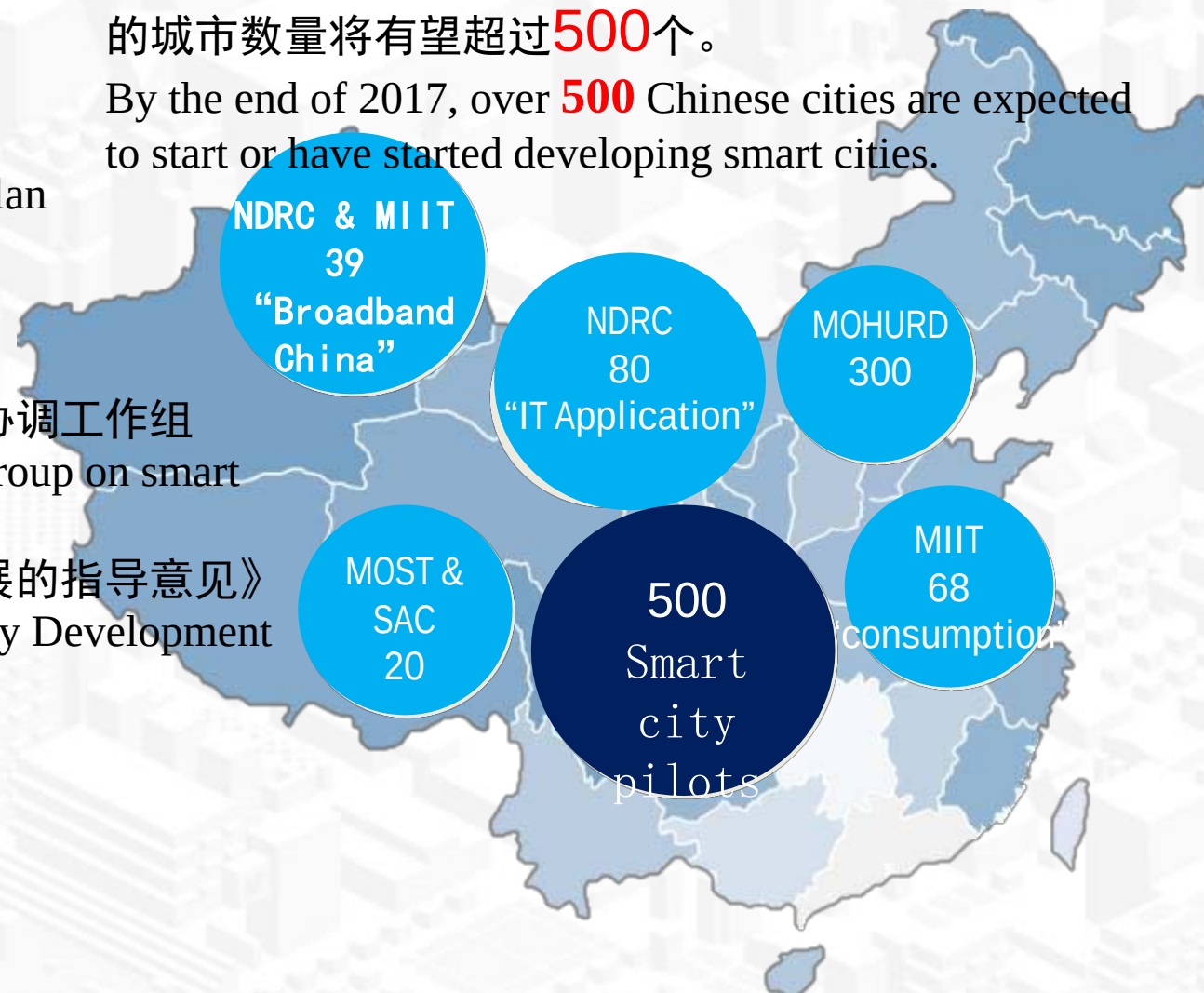


住建部

- 300多个试点城市
More than 300 pilot cities

到2017年底，我国启动智慧城市建设和在建智慧城市的城市数量将有望超过**500**个。

By the end of 2017, over **500** Chinese cities are expected to start or have started developing smart cities.



The background of the slide is a photograph of a business meeting. Several people are seated around a table, looking at documents or laptops. The image is dimmed and has a blue color overlay. In the center, there is a large blue circle containing the number 3.

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问题和挑战
Problems and Challenges

➤ 城镇化质量不高，人口城镇化滞后

- Poor urbanization quality and delay in population urbanization



常住人口城镇化率
rate of permanent urban population

56.1%

户籍人口城镇化率
rate of registered urban population

40%



农民工
rural migrants

2.77亿
277million

城镇间流动人口
inter-city floating population

约8000万
about 80 million



土地制度改革滞后

- Delayed land system reform



- * 影响城乡资源要素流通

- * Impede the flow of resources in urban and rural areas



- * 大大降低土地利用率

- * Reduce substantially the land use efficiency



- * 导致城市发展严重粗放

- * Lead to extensive urban development



中小城市活力释放不足

- Lack of vitality in small and medium-sized cities



浙江龙港镇财政收入的84%
要上缴给上级政府

Longgang town needs submitting 84% of
its fiscal revenue to the upper government.



西部某省会城市人口仅占全省12.5%，但用
地指标占全省35%

A western capital city takes up 12.5% of the total
provincial population but 35% of the total land quotas.



对生态城市理解存在歧义

- Ambiguity in eco-city concepts



➤ 人口政策忽视城市人口发展规律

- Population policy ignores the rules of urban population growth



城市人口的构成不是唯精英的
要面对更多中低收入人口

Cities accommodate not only elites, but
also middle and low-income population



城市每多一个高端人才，就要匹
配4-5个劳动力进行服务

Every one more elite in the city needs
service from 4-5 workers.

动物园批发市场
Beijing zoo wholesale market



大红门服装批发市场
Dahongmen clothing wholesale market



秀水街改造
Reconstruction of the Silk Street





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推动城市转型
Urban Transition

➤ 推进各项改革，激发中小城市活力

- Stimulate the vitality of small and medium-sized cities through reforms



户改

Household registration reform



土改

Land reform



行政管理体制改革

Administration
management system reform



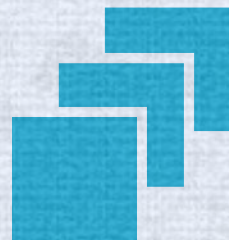
城市转型发展目标

- Goals of urban transition



提高城镇化质量
实现以人为本

Improve the quality of urbanization to
realize people-oriented development



提高城市资源配置效率
实现集约型增长

Improve the allocation efficiency of urban
resources to achieve intensive growth



矫正城市发展理念
尊重城市发展规律

Change the old mindset by respecting
the law of urban development



实现宜居宜业、生态
绿色的城市发展模式

Adopt a development path that is livable,
workable, eco-friendly and green



智慧城市：建设宜居、智慧、方便、绿色低碳的新型城市

- Smart cities: build livable, smart, convenient, green and low-carbon new cities



生态城市，宜居舒适
Livable and comfortable



环境友好，低碳节能
Eco-friendly, low-carbon



方便居民生活
Convenient



技术创新，智慧高效
Innovative, smart and efficient



THANKS