

Urban-rural integration project of Chengdu

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October 24, 2014**



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- II.** Project background and the overall course
- III.** System framework of improving the urban-rural integration of Chengdu
- IV.** Reform and implementation path in various fields
- V.** Overall results and concrete case
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I. Basic comprehension on urban-rural integration

Modernization=Industrialization+ urbanization

- * **Modernization** is a process a country transforms from the traditional agricultural society to the modern industrial and urban society.
- * **Urban-rural integration** is the objective and important connotation of modernization.

	Task	The first main body	Path	Objective
Industrialization	Economic development	Entrepreneur	Capital accumulation and innovation, establish a modern industrial system dominate by efficient industry	Strengthen the nation
Urbanization	Social progress	Government	Spatial mobility and social mobility of population, establish a modern social structure taking middle class as main force	Enrich the people Urban-rural integration

I. Basic comprehension on urban-rural integration

Urban-rural integration is the final objective of
urbanization

- (1) **Economic integration**——Promote the orderly flow of production factors between urban and rural areas, develop the rural economy taking agricultural modernization as the core and shorten the industrial efficiency gap between urban and rural areas;
- (2) **Social integration**——Improve the income level of villager, and shorten the income gap between urban and rural residents.
- (3) **System integration**——Provide equal public service for rural area, shorten the gap of public service level between urban and rural residents.
- (4) **Dual structure integration** of inner city is a more serious task for China.

I. Basic comprehension on urban-rural integration

“Four Steps” for urban-rural integration

First, cities enlarge the reemployment with new industrialization, to provide development space for surplus rural labor, which is the beginning of balancing the urban and rural development. Solve the problem of **how to "flow"** for surplus rural labor

Second, enable the population who enter the city or their family members to become real urban residents **by urban system-matched innovation and reform with the household registration system as the core**, improve the overall quality of the city, accumulate the human capital, which is the core content of balancing the urban and rural development. Solve the problem of how to **"stay"** for surplus labor

Third, "Three Concentrations " promote the orderly flow of urban and rural production factors, and seek the scale economies effect of social capital, financial capital and land is the key to balance the urban and rural efficient and orderly development. Solve the problem of where surplus labor and all kinds of production factors **"flow"**

Fourth, provide comprehensive and equal public service for agricultural modernization and life of peasants in rural area is the foothold of balancing the urban and rural development. Solve the problem of development of residents who **"stay in the village instead of flowing into the city "**.

II. Project background and the overall course

Chengdu, is located in southwest China, covers an area of 12,390 square kilometers, with another name of "Rong City" and "Jin City", and is called "Rong" for short. It is a famous historic and cultural city, rich in products and enjoys the fame as "Land of abundance".



II. Project background and the overall course

Initial conditions for the project

- In 2002: There was a total population of 10.28million in Chengdu, among which, the rural population accounts for 60%.
- In suburban rural areas, mountain hills account for 60%, plain area only 40%; dense population in plain area arouses a sharp contradiction between human and land.
- Since the development of the western region, urban economy develops rapidly, and the income gap between urban and rural areas is enlarged. The ratio of income between urban and rural areas increased to 2.66:1 in 2002 from 2.41:1 in 1997.
- Urban-rural dual structure rigidity becomes the core contradiction of modern development in Chengdu.



Decision thinking process

At the beginning of the 21st century, after studying and judging the situation and tasks faced by development of Chengdu, they think:

- China's western development strategy which was implemented from 2000, is bound to bring historic opportunity for western central cities
- Development of Chengdu must be established with the philosophy of "people-oriented", grasp the core contradiction of urban-rural dual structure,
- fully absorb experience and lessons from 20 years of reform and opening-up in coastal areas, to explore ways of transitional development.



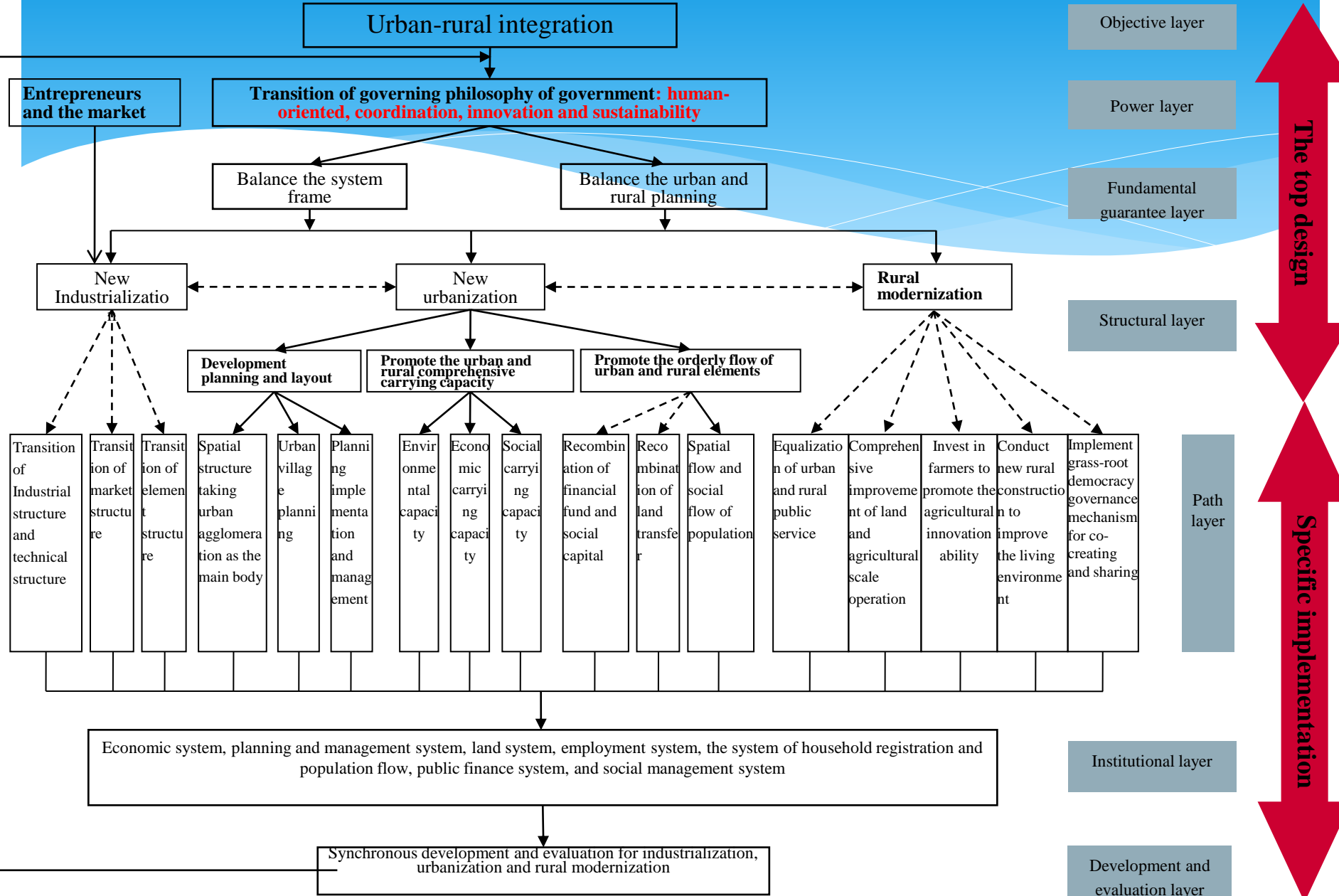
Determine the strategic direction

After comprehensive analysis, Chengdu municipal party committee and government resolutely decides to explore **a new way to balance urban and rural development** taking solving the problem of farmers and rural development as the breakthrough point, urban and rural integration as the goal.

Overall course: three stages

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Date	2003~2006	2007~2008	2009~
Title	Stage for establishing concept and frame	Stage for comprehensive promotion	Stage for striding forward higher target for crucial reform
Iconic events	In March, 2003, the integrated urban-rural development trial took place in five suburban counties(cities) s	On June 7, 2007, the National Development and Reform Commission handed out The Notification on approval of the establishing nationwide integrated urban-rural comprehensive reform experimental zone in Chongqing and Chengdu	On December 21, 2009, the conference of the Chengdu municipal committee established “the world modern garden city” as the historical localization and long-term goal
Keywords	Concept innovation, system architecture, overall planning, three concentration , equalization of public services	Global Chengdu, system institutional innovation , six integrations	Four rural basic project, world modern garden city, co-creating and sharing, free and orderly two-way flow of urban-rural factors
Function and role	Forming a scientific consensus Defining reasonable expectations Building a service government Fusing Party-masses relationship	Forming the system of urban-rural integration development Initially forming the development pattern of synchronously promoting the “three changes”	Entirely building the united urban-rural factor markets, forming orderly flow pattern for labor, capital and land between urban and rural Rapidly accumulating the high-end industrial capital Improving urban internationalization and international competitiveness
Difficulties	Unifying the concept Building a service government Stipulating the finance transfer payment system Equalizing the public service	The contradiction between departmentalization governing and global Chengdu Land and capital factor’s flow and recombination Effectively promoting new industrialization	Construction of market of the urban and rural united construction land (index), standardized operation and reasonable interest distribution Respecting the popular will all the way Correctly solving some big problems in new industrialization development
Achievement	Forming compactly planned spatial pattern Greatly increasing ecological load of the city Orderly flow of the labor force and population Practically improving the equalization public service Strengthening the government credibility Promoting the rural residents to cooperate with government Restraining the widening of the urban-rural gap	The integrated urban-rural development is accepted by the whole society Scientific planning effectively leads the overall situation of the urban-rural development The pattern of fundamental equalization public service has come into being Initially forming the system of urban-rural integration development Urban-rural gap has been narrowed The happiness of residents in Chengdu has risen at large Three assembled bearing capacity of urban-rural development has been increased	Initially completing united urban-rural factor markets Initially forming new grassroots democracy system Initially forming the system of rural public service and social governing Initially forming the pattern of synchronously promoting the “three changes” Increasing the assembled bearing capacity of urban-rural development Basically forming the pattern of co-creating and sharing between urban and rural

III. System framework for promoting urban-rural Integration of Chengdu



III. System framework of improving the urban-rural integration of Chengdu

Content of system reform and mechanism innovation (1)

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
1. Reform of government institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Deepening the reform of administrative approval system which started in 2000 ② Deepening the reform of investment and financing system ③ Starting constructing normalized and service government ④ Putting into use the municipal government affairs service center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Clearing up the approved projects and the non-executive licensing approved projects at a large scale ② Optimizing approval process, pushing on joint approval ③ Establishing the integrated urban-rural four levels government affairs service system ④ Carrying out the repeated institutional reform, initially forming the pattern of the urban-rural integration governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Starting a new round institutional reform characterized by big department system ② Optimizing the distribution of longitudinal power and responsibility ③ Carrying out the township comprehensive reform firstly nationwide, promoting transforming the government function, perfecting the new grassroots governance mechanism ④ Promoting administration by law, ensuring government's standard and efficient operation
2. System of population flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Canceling the limit of registration index, using access condition instead of index ② The basic registration condition is a legal and fixed shelter or stable job or source of life ③ Canceling the difference between "agricultural household registration" and "non-agricultural household registration", unified registration for "resident" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① The migrant rural workers in the city who rent the legal houses shall be registered. ② They are encouraged to migrate with their family. ③ Broadening the conditions of being registered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Unify the whole household registration system, realizing the residents' free migration ② The residents have equal rights to enjoy public service in the united household registration system ③ Allowing farmers with their land property right to settle in the city ④ Using residence permit system instead of temporary residence permit system

III. System framework for promoting urban-rural Integration of Chengdu

Content of system reform and mechanism innovation (2)

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
3. Urban-rural land capital circulation mechanism	<p>①Exploring the reform of land system, promoting urban-rural land circulation</p> <p>②Connecting the urban-rural construction land increasing with decreasing using the land and villages consolidation as the working platform</p> <p>③Carrying out the reform of investment and financing system and administrative examination and approval system</p> <p>④Reducing the cost of recombining market factors, creating the conditions for the market allocation of resources</p>	<p>①Carrying out approval and certificate of rural land</p> <p>②Pushing out the post-disaster policy for urban-rural residents cooperating work</p> <p>③ Establishing the rural property rights exchange, putting up the land index trading platform, expanding the land circulation radius, promoting the market factors' circulation such as the contracted management right of rural land, forest right, rural housing ownership</p> <p>④Setting up three municipal agricultural investment and financing platforms for financial fund to increase the amount of financial capital and social capital into the "three rural"</p> <p>⑤Starting and perfecting the systems of agricultural guarantee service and insurance service</p>	<p>①Promoting the reform of rural property right system</p> <p>②Carrying out the comprehensive operation of the rural land and further integrating the resources put into the countryside</p> <p>③Carrying out the trade of construction land index</p> <p>④Based on the clear property rights, the completed trading platform, and the gradually perfected financial services, the large social capital spills into the countryside carrying on technology and management, with integrated factors of the urban and rural playing a role.</p>
4. Community governance mechanism		<p>①Under the leadership of the community (village) organization of the Party, surrounding the villagers' autonomy, building a new village governance mechanism based on the broad participation of the social organization.</p> <p>②Carry out the reform of the rural land property rights and democratic decision on the public service supply, etc, according to the village council system.</p> <p>③Organizing the link between the village self-government organization and the collective economic organizations and that between social management and public service organization, promoting the separating collective asset management functions from rural self-government functions</p>	<p>①Perfecting the supporting system of the new village governance mechanism, ensuring that the villagers council can go on normally, promoting the village committee to transform the functions</p> <p>②Supplying the supervision function into the village watch-dog committee</p> <p>③Deepening the new rural mechanism construction for grassroots governance, strengthening the urban community residents autonomy function, and exploring the integrated urban-rural community governance mechanism</p>

III. System framework for promoting urban-rural Integration of Chengdu

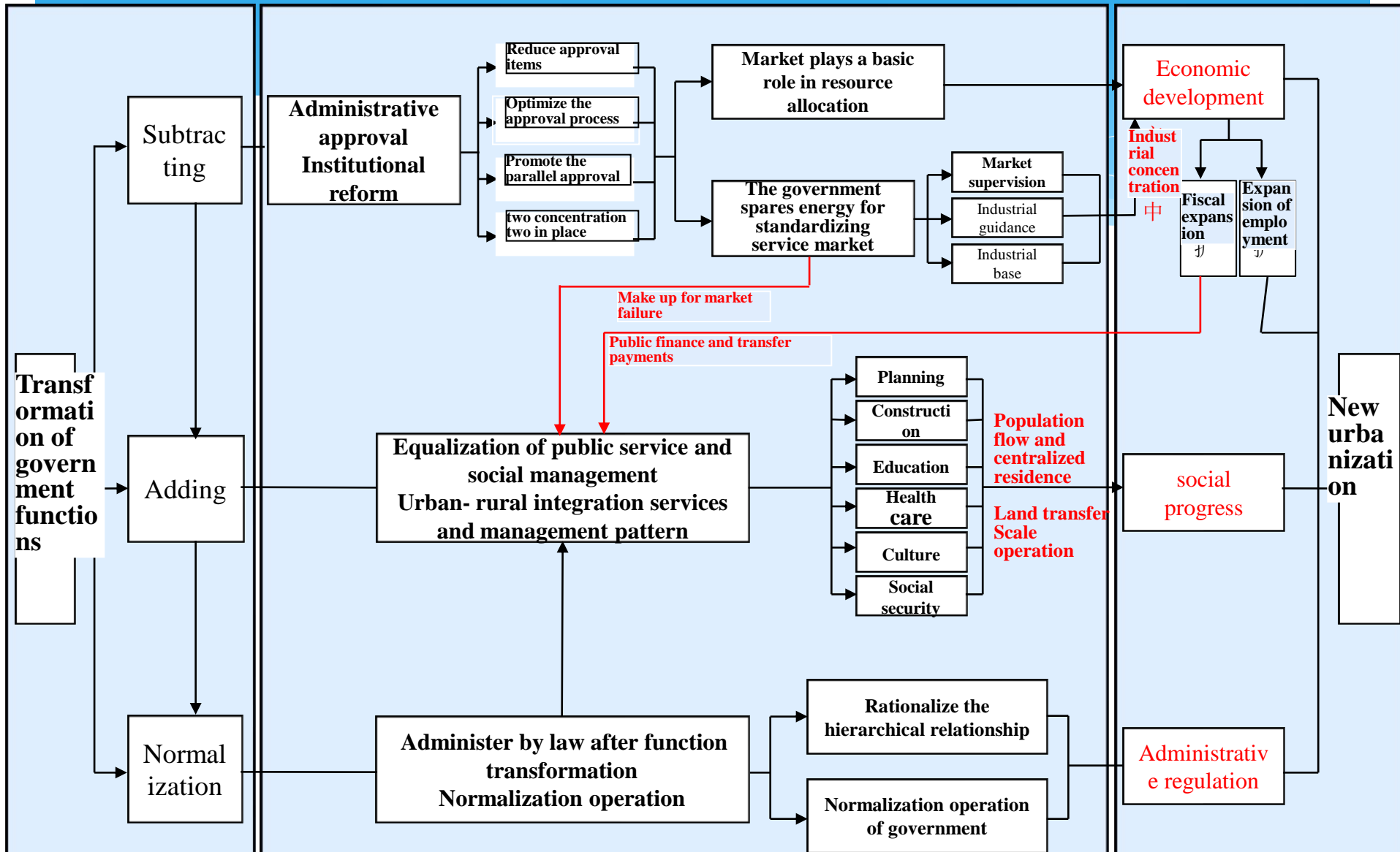
Content of system reform and mechanism innovation (3)

		Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
5. The public finance system		Initially establishing the guarantee mechanism for the public fiscal expenditure at all levels and increasing the investment from all levels government to the public service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Adjusting fiscal expenditure structure, inclining to people's livelihood and countryside; ② Optimizing the structure of fiscal transfer and payment, different financial subsidies to different districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Improving the fiscal transfer and payment system, enlarge the amount of the general transfer payment ② Starting the reform of financing form, public finance will lever social investment and financing
6. The public service system and mechanism	Ensemble	Setting up the planning system of united urban-rural basic public service	Creating the village-level input to the public service system, establishing special funds for public service and social management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Establishing the system of government purchasing social organization's service ② Deepening the reform of the work performance appraisal system in the township and subdistrict
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Balancing the urban and rural primary and secondary schools layout, standardly equalizing the urban and rural educational hardware ② Establishing the rural compulsory education funding safeguard mechanism according to the items and shares in the city and district (city) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Deepening the reform of the rural compulsory education funding safeguard mechanism ② Deepening the reform of the elementary education management system "focused on the county" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Innovating the system of the teachers "working in the school controlled by the county" ② Expanding the equal education, strengthening the middle vocational education supported by the county government, balancing the education and economic requirement
	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Setting up three systems to promote the employment: employment of GSP, supporting system and assistance system ② Establishing the management system of the training institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Perfecting the dynamic management of the integrated urban-rural employment real-name system ② Establishing a market-oriented training system, promoting training vouchers system, pushing the government to buy training results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Establishing the goal responsibility system to promote the full employment; full employment will be the goal of all governments ② Workers in either cities or countries will have equal public employment service and assistance and equal unemployment insurance.
	Social insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Establishing the comprehensive social insurance system for non-town registers (migrant workers) ② Establishing the social insurance system for rural registers becoming urban registers because of land acquisition ③ Starting a new rural cooperative medical care reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Establishing a new rural endowment insurance system ② Establishing a endowment insurance system for urban aged residents ③ Reforming the management system, unifying management agency to handle the health insurance ④ Establishing a social basic health insurance system for urban residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Combining rural workers comprehensive insurance with urban workers social insurance ② Unifying basic endowment insurance system in the whole city into urban workers endowment insurance and urban-rural residents endowment insurance ③ Setting up the integrated basic health insurance system consisting of urban workers and urban-rural residents endowment insurance, with equal financing standard, subsidies, and treatment level
	Health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Equalizing the urban and rural health care facilities; realizing completed coverage for urban and rural community health service ② Exploring the management reform of rural health care in counties and townships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Reforming the management system, establishing the hospital authority ② Establishing long-term public health input system 	Beginning to carry out the package of "basic public health care"; exploring the system of the service object choosing its service

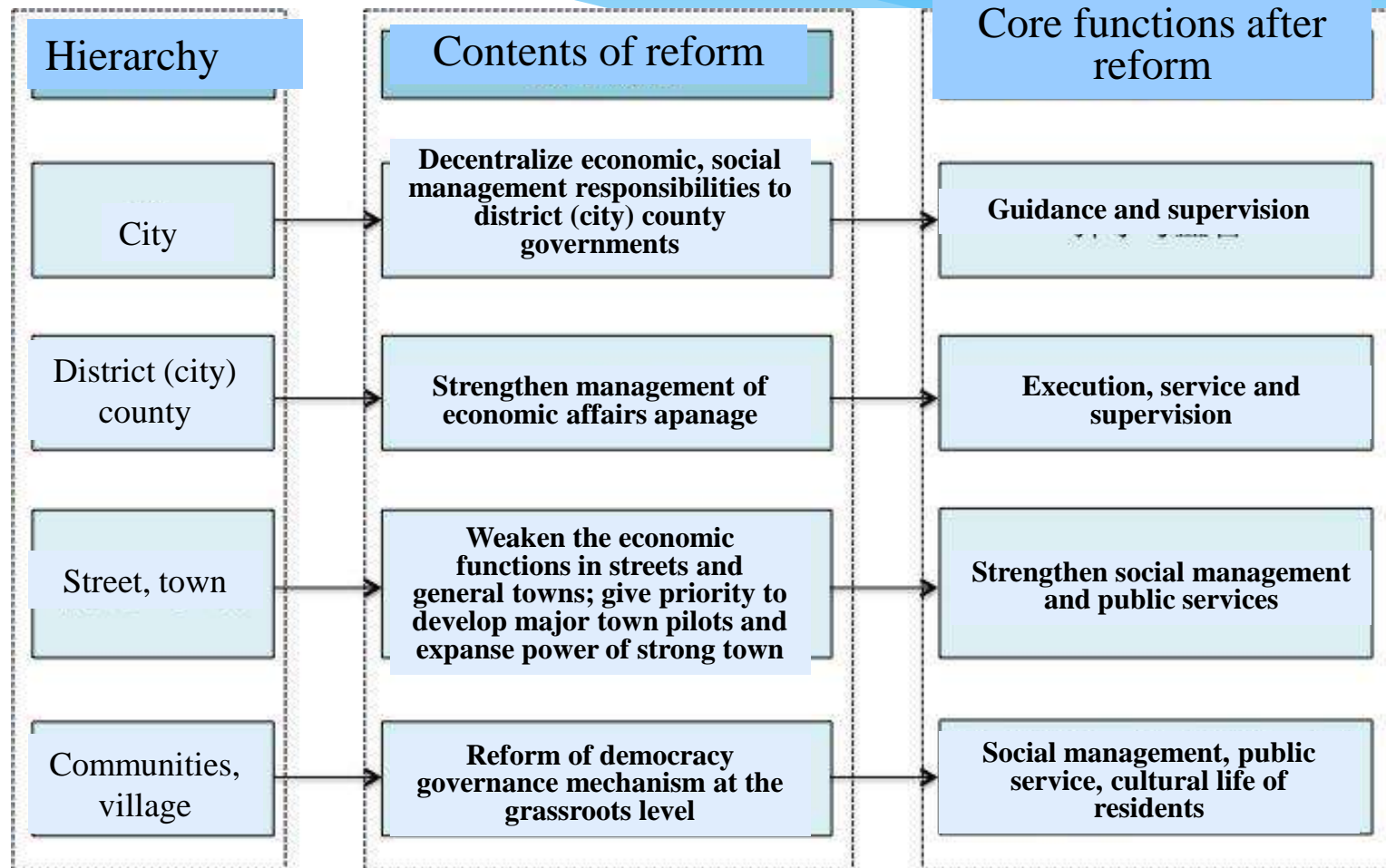
VI. Reform and implementation path in various field

1. Transform the philosophy: transform the government functions, build a service-oriented government
2. Planning guidance: development planning of urban-rural integration
3. Public service: Comprehensively promote the integration of basic public services in standardization
4. Industrial support: Promote urban new industrialization and enlarge reemployment
5. Factor flow: Comprehensively promote the orderly flow of production factors
6. Democratic security: Establish the mechanism of democracy at the grassroots level
7. Rural development: Comprehensively promote rural modernization

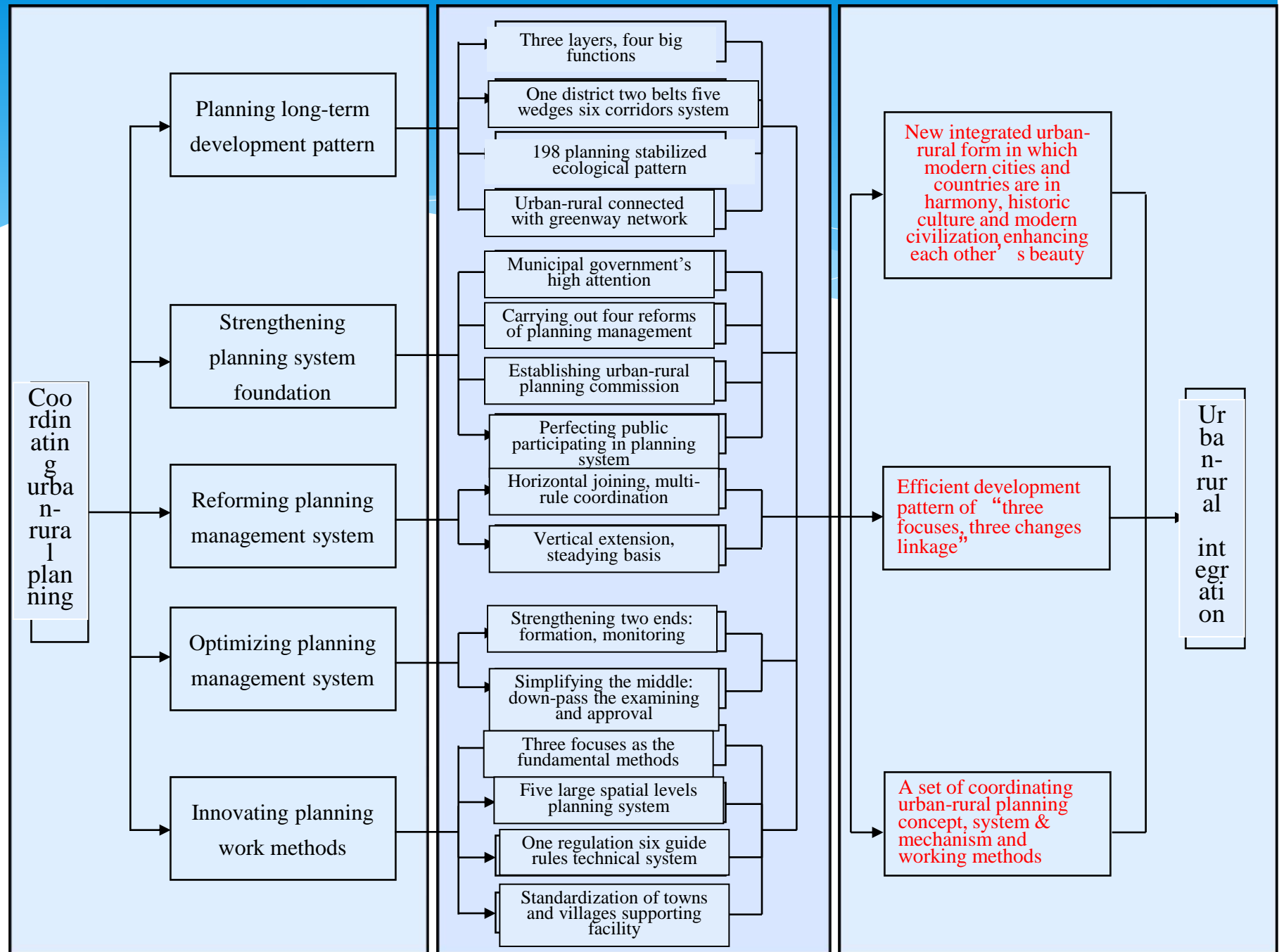
1. Transform the government functions, establish a service-oriented government



Frame diagram of government the frame longitudinal function adjustment urban-rural integration in Chengdu



2. Leading planning: development planning of urban-rural integration



Planning for Chengdu

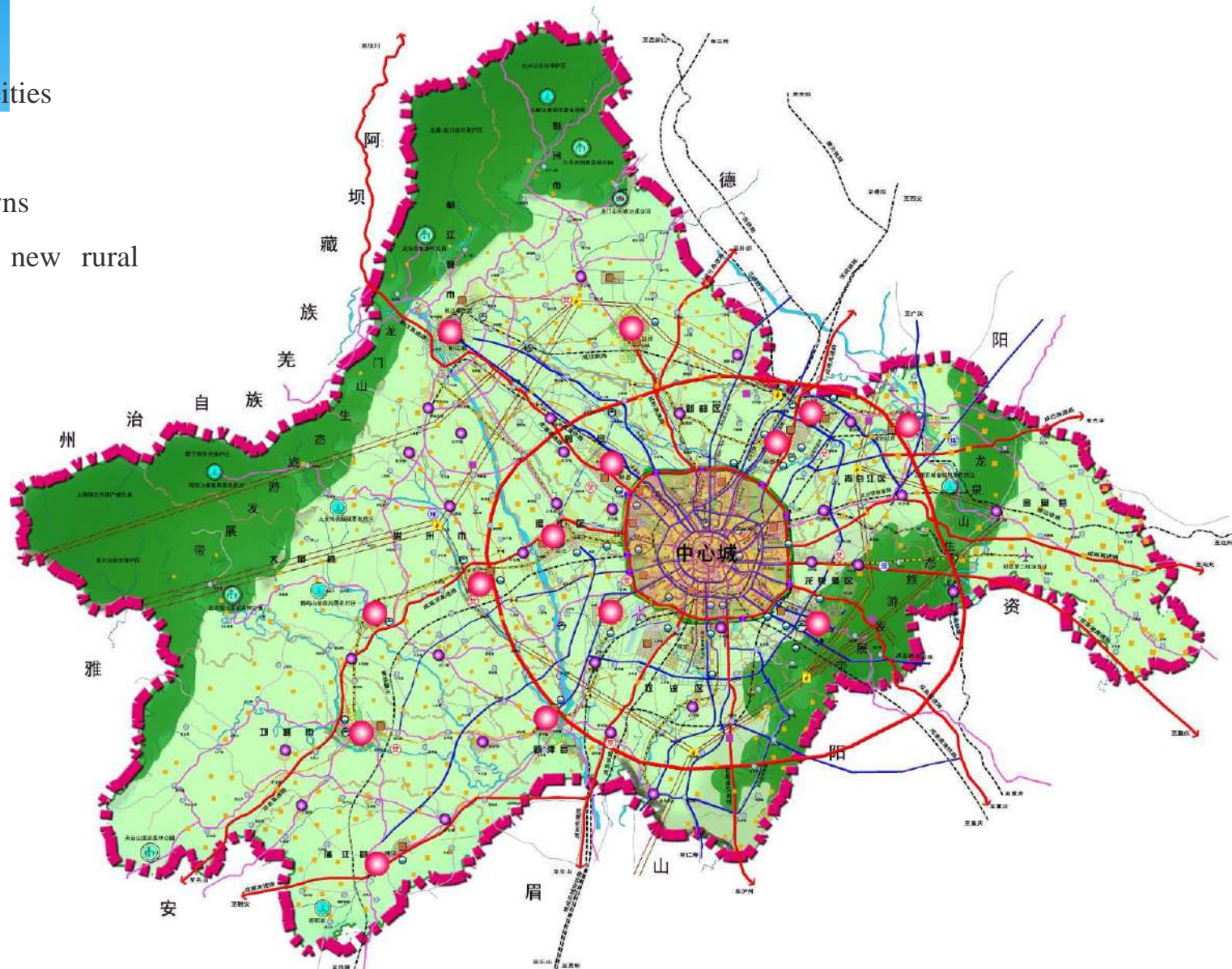
Chengdu covers 12,390 km² with population 14,047,600

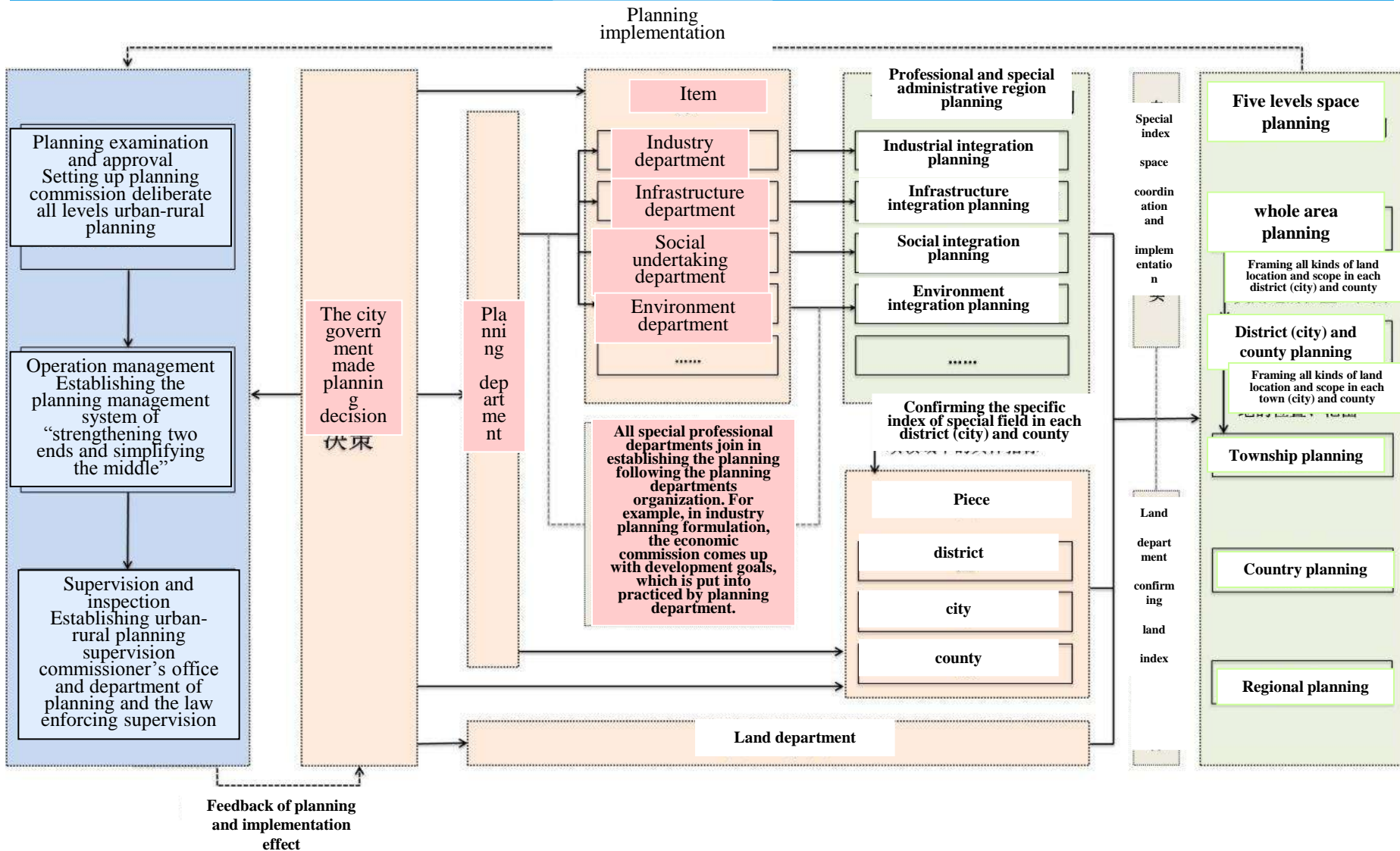
Since 2003, long-term urban-rural planning and development exploring have had systematic effects.



Urban system of Chengdu administrative region

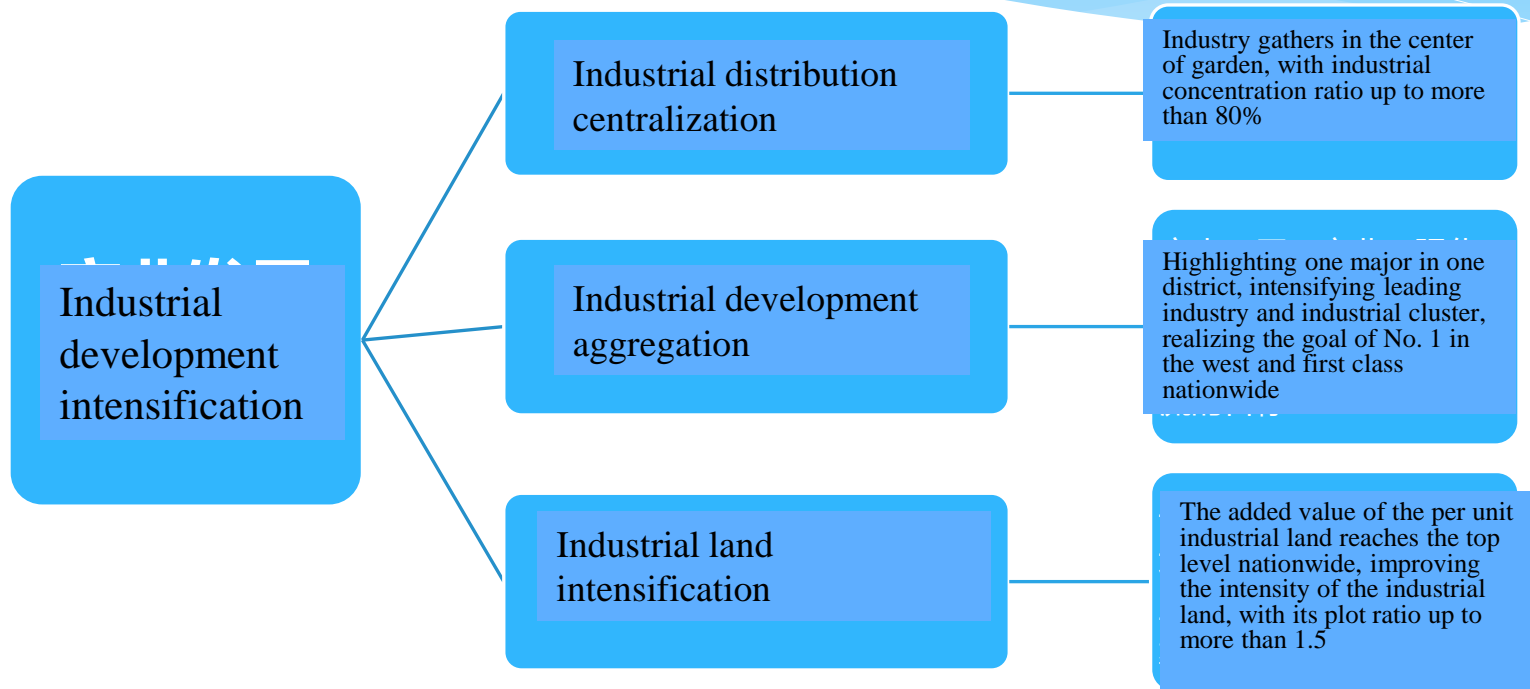
- A big central city
- 14 medium-sized cities
- 34 small cities
- More than 150 towns
- More than 2000 new rural communities





Chengdu urban-rural integration planning operating mechanism

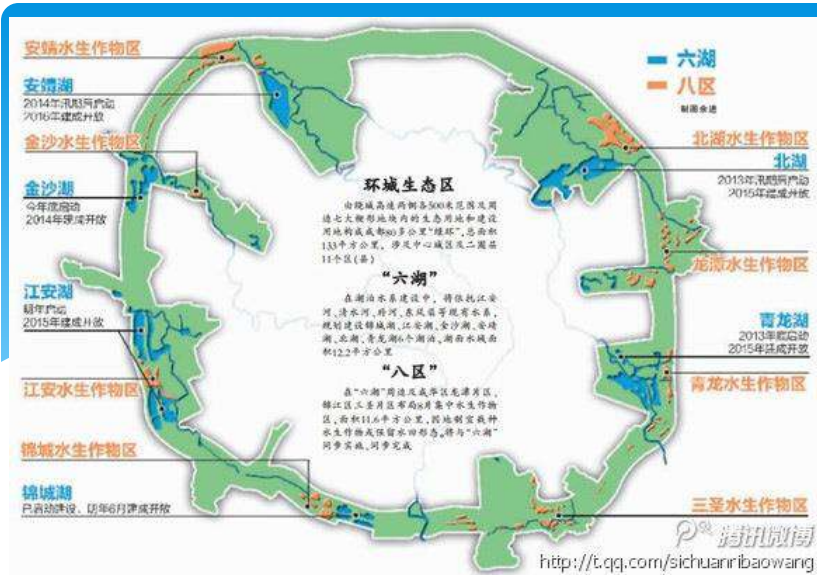
Industrial development intensification



Rural intensification development

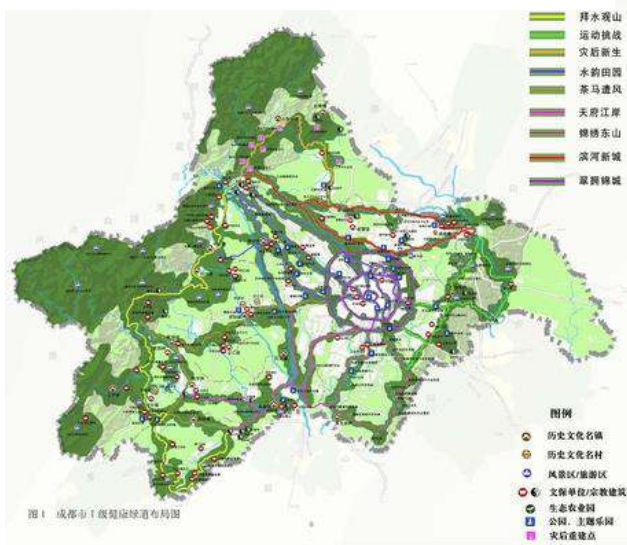
- Rural construction land intensification
- Farming land intensification





“198” district planning, building green corridors surrounding the city

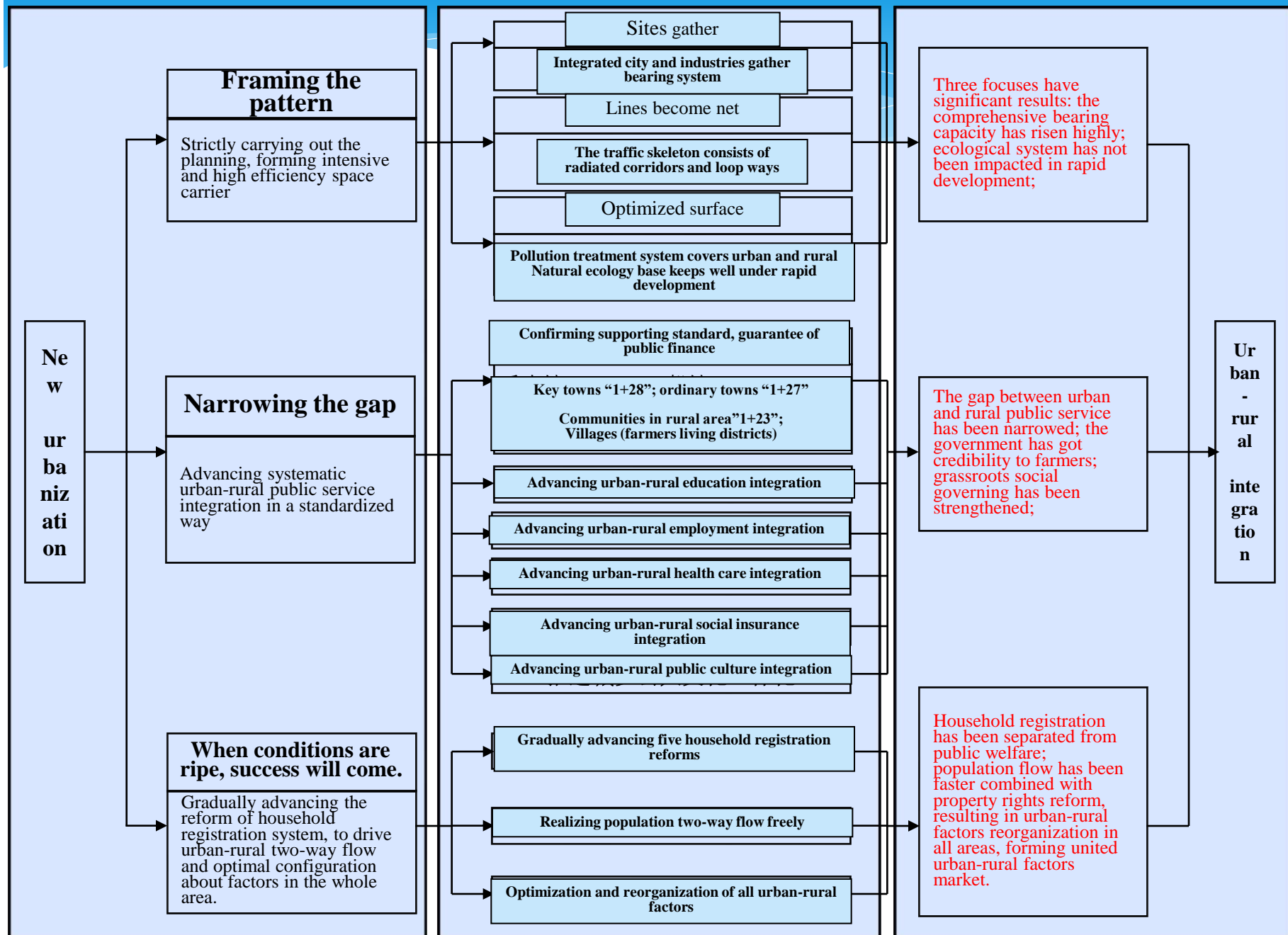
Layouts of Class I health greenway in the city of Chengdu



Greenway system connecting urban and rural areas



3. Public service: push on standardized basic public service integration



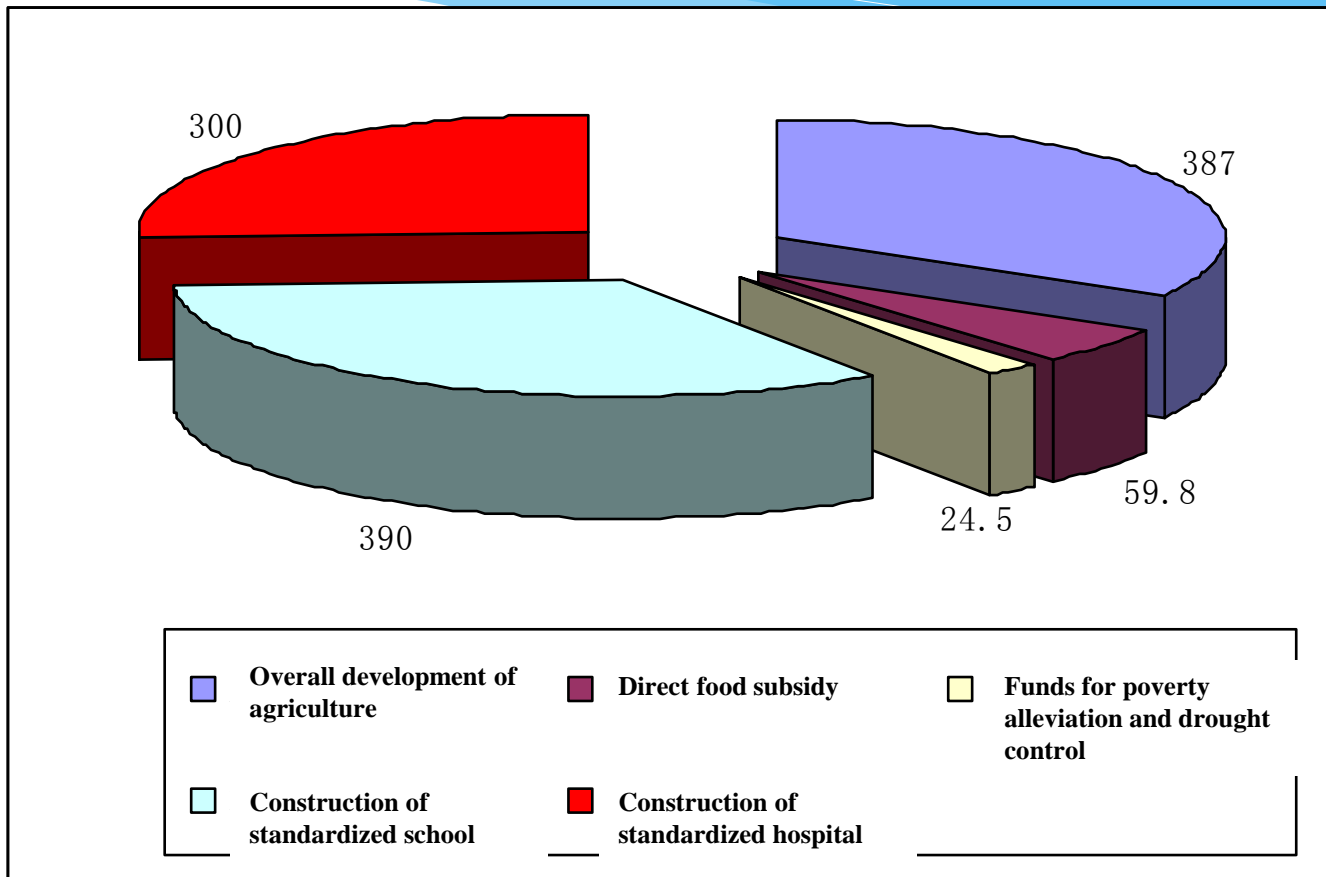
Establishing normative system of transfer payment from the exchequer

- * Establishing normative system of transfer payment from the exchequer, ensuring equalization of urban-rural basic service
- * Based on 2008 in Chengdu, the added investment to public utilities and public facilities construction by governments at all levels was used to construct rural public utilities and public facilities construction, ensuring urban-rural public service is equal.
- * In transfer payment from the exchequer in Chengdu, that of border suburb makes up more than 70%, that of suburb more than 20%, that of central city less than 10%.
- * In 2009, every village in Chengdu was equipped with 200,000 yuan public fund, whose special purpose was democratically decided by every village group. The fund rose to 300,000 yuan in 2011.
- * The fund was raised by municipal and local county governments together. In border suburb, the proportion of raised fund between municipal and county government is 7:3, that in developed suburb area 5:5, that in central city up to 0:10

Chengdu Finance invested 12.326 billion yuan on main projects of rural public service in

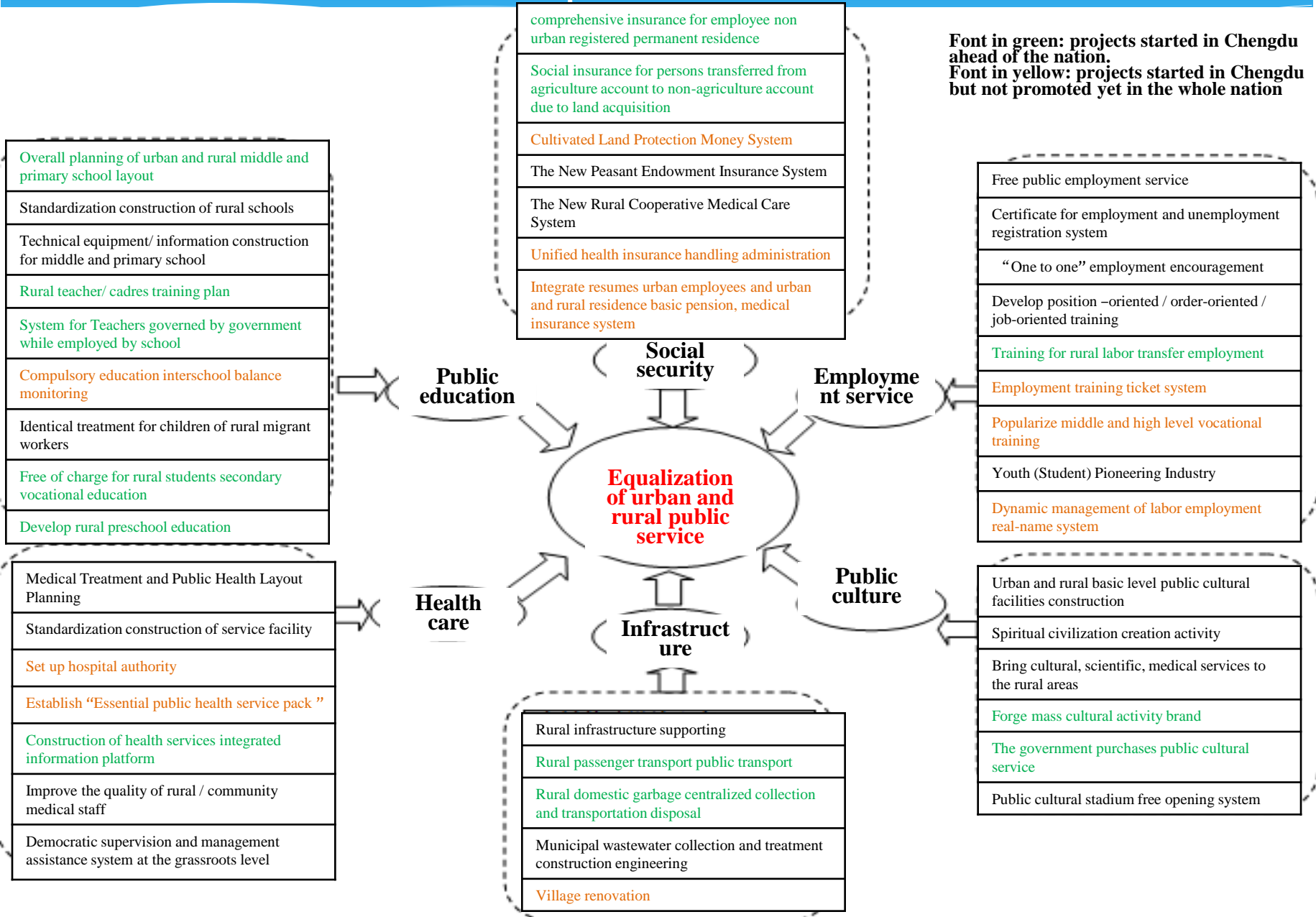
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Culture	248	319	3730	5054	11791	23631
Hygiene	3629	2405	14639	36407	27732	30768
Education	12775	16028	49301	176189	209356	337551
Roads	1200	4950	13104	21965	92313	50861
Social security benefits	Data lacks	4000	24524	51450	123139	147743
Cooperative medical care	1191	3272	10991	20864	26777	49854
Employment training subsidy	100	1200	5342	4440	6044	5686
Subtotal	19143	32174	121631	316369	497152	646094

Fiscal revenue of Youxin Town was 0 in 2006, and the fiscal expenditure was 2.1million
See the diagram for each item investment of "three rural" and structure.



Establish the large system of equal development of urban and rural public service

Font in green: projects started in Chengdu ahead of the nation.
Font in yellow: projects started in Chengdu but not promoted yet in the whole nation



站指导工作

招聘单位	联系电话	招聘工种	招工人数			年龄		身高		文化程度	试用期 月收入	其他
			总数	男	女	下限	上限	男	女			
0000025236	87706623	营业员	4		4		40			高中	500.00	期满:500.
0000025235	89655672	服务业专业人员	4							初中		
0000025234	89655672	服务业专业人员	8				45	50		初中		
0000025233	89655672	大堂经理	4							大专	1000.00	
0000025232	86613179	宾馆酒店服务员	5		5		45			高中		
0000025231	87706623	仓库管理员	2	2						高中	900.00	期满:1000
0000025230	86613179	保洁员/清洁工	40	20	20		45			初中		
0000025229	89655672	服务业专业人员	10	5	5	18	30			高中	500.00	
0000025228	86613179	发行员	20	10	10		50			初中		
0000025227	87706623	市场销售助理	5				30			大专	800.00	
0000025227	87706623	财务总监	1				50			大专	1500.00	期满:2500
0000025226	86613179	维修电工	10	10			40			高中		
0000025222	83322108	其它专业人员	1	1						初中	450.00	
0000025221	86613179	服务业专业人员	40	20	20		30			初中		
0000025220	86613179	服务业专业人员	2	2			40			高中		
0000025218	86613179	工业/生产/工程	3	3			45			高中		
0000025216	86613179	文化/教育	5		5		50			高中		
0000025215	86613179	文化/教育	2	2			60			初中		
0000025214	85111035	小车司机(C)	1	1						不限	900.00	
0000025213	89655672	美容师	4	2	2					高中		

Promote equalization of public service with standardization ----village 1+28

Category	No.	Items	Allocation standard	Supplying subject	Allocation elasticity	Remarks
Public management service system and facilities	1	Urban and rural construction planning system		Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	2	Comprehensive Convenient Service Center (including ★ sites for collecting and remitting tax for water, electricity, and gas and others, etc.)	Building area no less than 100m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	3	Urban Management Team		Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	4	Rural Service Center	Building area no less than 800m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	5	★Network facility	Can access to outer network of Chengdu E-government Affairs, bandwidth for access shall be configured by actual business requirements	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Education facilities	6	Standardized School	Executed by (CFB [2012] No.2) Document	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	7	★ Kindergarten	Land for each student no less than 13m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Health care facilities	8	Standardized Health Center	Building area for each student no less than 8.8m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Social welfare and security facilities	9	Vocational skills training point (Emergency education promotion point)	Building area no less than 3000m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be shared
	10	Social welfare institute (gerocomium)		Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Shared by adjacent residents
Cultural and sports facilities	11	Standardized sports facility (track and field, lighted court, badminton court etc.)	Can share with schools or other units within the town	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	12	National Fitness Plaza	Land use area at town (county) region within the plain no less than 2000m2 , mound and mountain area based on the actual situation	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be shared
	13	Comprehensive cultural activity station (including ★ Teenager space)	Building area no less than 500m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be shared
Commercial service facilities	14	★ Farmers' market	Planned by town, configured by actual situation	Market-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	15	★Marketization commercial service facilities (supermarket, agricultural materials and other facilities)	Combined with actual demand	Market-dominated	Allocation according to demands	
	16	★ Characteristic commercial block or commercial complex	Built based on conditions and combined with historic cultural relics, to develop characteristic commercial or modern service industry	Market-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be overall integrated with commercial service facilities of market
Municipal public facilities	17	Sewage collection and processing system	Those can enter into pipe network enter the pipe network, for those cannot enter into the pipe network, the sewage treatment rate no lower than 75%	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	18	Tap water supply system	Tap water supply rate in towns no lower than 85%	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	19	Environmental sanitation watering cart	No less than 2 units	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	20	★Waste collection and transportation equipment	Configure waste transportation vehicle by populations or implement outsourcing service	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	21	Traffic passenger station (★ Public transport station)	For depots having gathering and distribute passengers, ticket selling, and stop and departure of passenger routine bus relying on parking lot, the floor areas of which no lower than 200m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	22	Park or public lawn	Built combined with environment and landform	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	23	Public toilet	One three stars level public toilet configured per 2000 persons	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	24	★ Public parking lot		Government-dominated	Allocation according to demands	Can be shared
	25	★Non – motor vehicle public depository		Government-dominated	Allocation according to demands	
Financial post and telecommunications facilities	26	★Financial service branch		Market-dominated	Allocation according to demands	Can be integrated
	27	★Postal service branch	Building area no less than 150m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be integrated
	28	★TS branch	Building area no less than 30m2	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be integrated

Promote equalization of public service with standardization ----village 1+21

Category	No.	Items	Allocation standard	Supplying subject	Allocation elasticity	Remarks
Public management service facilities	1	★ Social comprehensive service management workstation (labor employment, social security etc.)	Building area no less than 80m ² (among which, the single building area for labor guarantee station no less than 50m ² , other department no less than 25m ² in total)	Government-dominated	Allocation according to demands	Can be shared with the village (community)
	2	★ Social organization and volunteer service office		Government-dominated	Allocation according to demands	Can be shared
	3	★ Sites for collecting and remitting tax for water, electricity, and gas and others		Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be shared
	4	★ Network facility	Can access to outer network of Chengdu E-government Affairs, bandwidth for access shall be configured by actual business requirements	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Educational facilities	5	★ Kindergarten	Land for each student no less than 13m ² ; building area for each student no less than 8.8m ²	Market-dominated	Allocation according to demands	Shared by adjacent residents
Health care facilities	6	Sanitation Service Station	Building area no less than 200m ²	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Can be shared
Cultural and sports facilities	7	National Fitness Plaza	Determine the area according to specific resident population	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	Shared by adjacent residents
	8	Comprehensive cultural activity room	Determine the area according to specific resident population	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Commercial service facilities	9	Farmers' market		Market-dominated	Allocation according to demands	Shared by adjacent residents
	10	Daily necessities trustworthy shop	Building area no less than 20m ²	Market-dominated	Necessary allocation	Shared by adjacent residents
	11	Agricultural materials trustworthy shop	Refer to star level agricultural materials shop construction standard formulated by city agriculture commission	Market-dominated	Necessary allocation	Shared by adjacent residents
Municipal public facilities	12	★sewage treatment facility and drainage supporting pipe network construction	1. Those can enter into the pipe network enter into the pipe network, for those cannot enter into pipe network, the sewage treatment rate no lower than 70%; 2. coverage rate of rural domestic water supply no lower than 96%, centralized water supply rate no lower than 85%	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	13	Garbage collection room (point)	According to rural garbage collection and transportation disposal system construction standard formulated by municipal urban management bureau	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Municipal public facilities	14	Public toilet	Public toilet no lower than two star level	Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
	15	★ Folk-custom activity point	Combined with demand of the masses	Market-dominated	Allocation according to demands	
	16	Public parking place (★Public transport call station)		Government-dominated	Allocation according to demands	
	17	Room for community materials management (Wired radio and TV station)		Government-dominated	Necessary allocation	
Financial post and telecommunications facilities	18	★ Financial service station self-service facility	Building area no less than 40m ²	Market-dominated government subsidies	Allocation according to demands	Can be integrated
	19	★ TS Agent Point		Market-dominated government subsidies	Allocation according to demands	Can be integrated
Supporting production facilities	20	★ Tool house	Combined with demand of the masses	Community- dominated government subsidies	Allocation according to demands	
	21	★ Cultivation house	Combined with demand of the masses	Community- dominated government subsidies	Allocation according to demands	

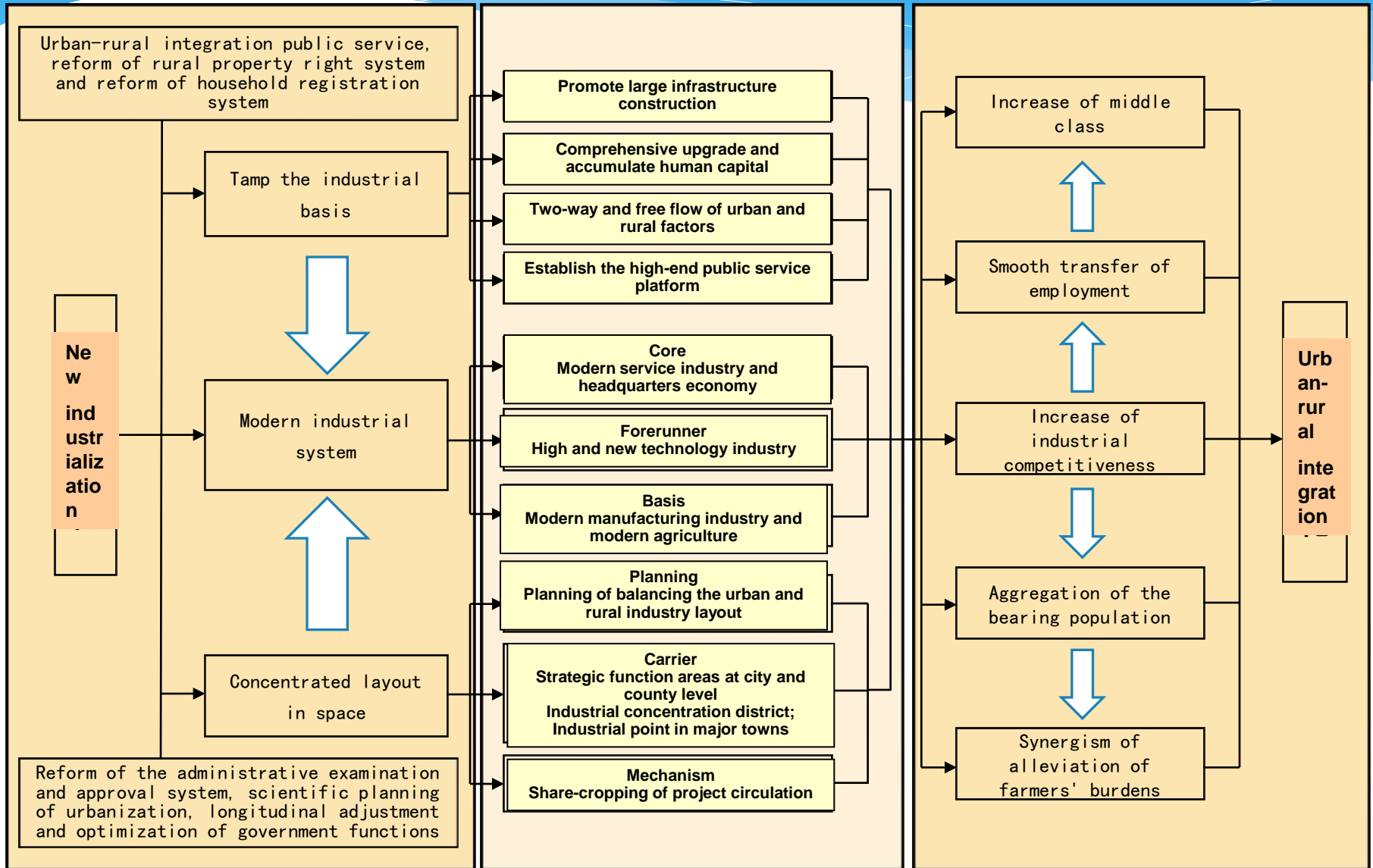
Rural standardized school among 410 schools in Chengdu :Pujiang Shouan Middle School



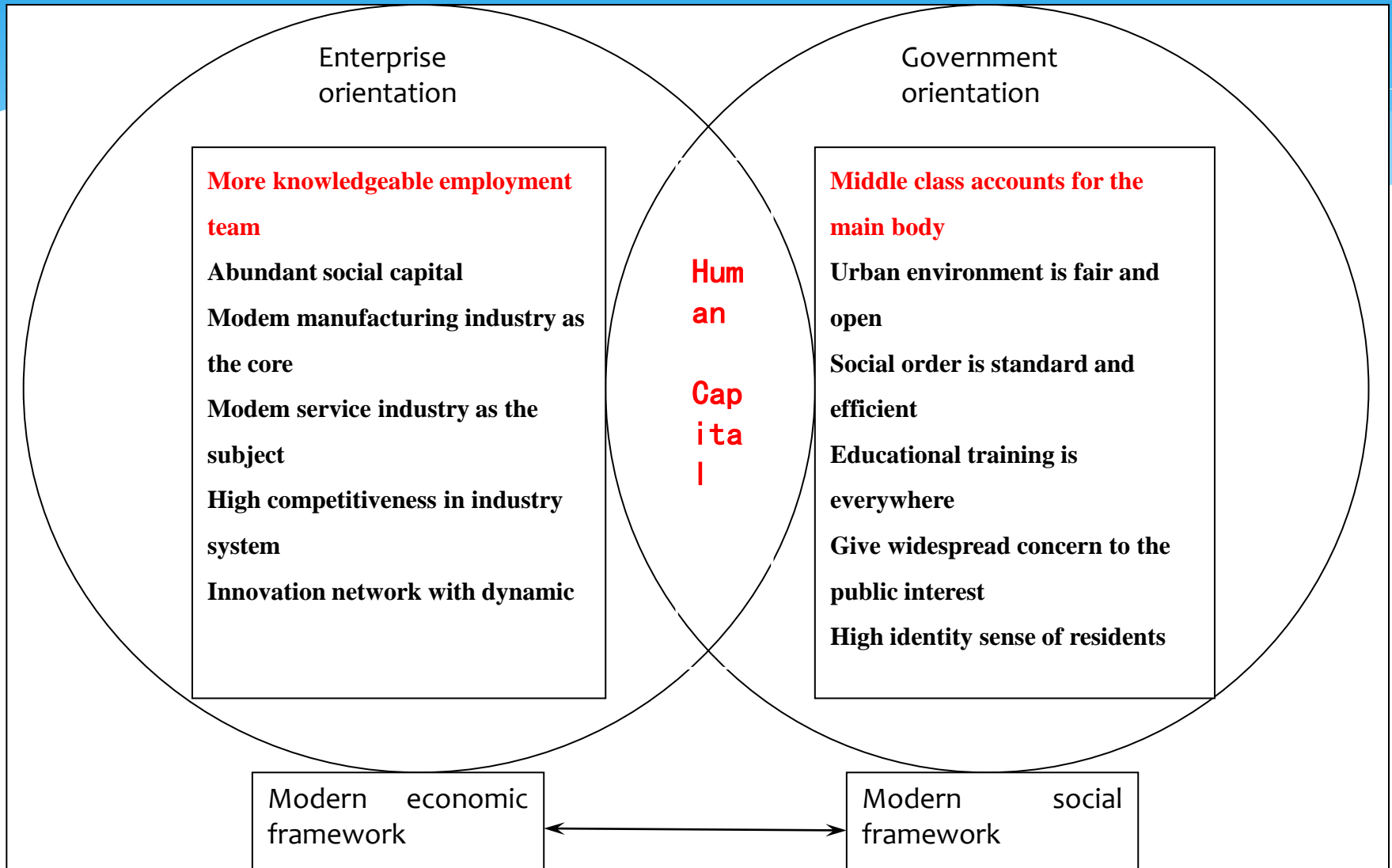
Standardized hospitals among 225 schools in Chengdu : Public hospitals in, Shibantan Town,
Xindu District



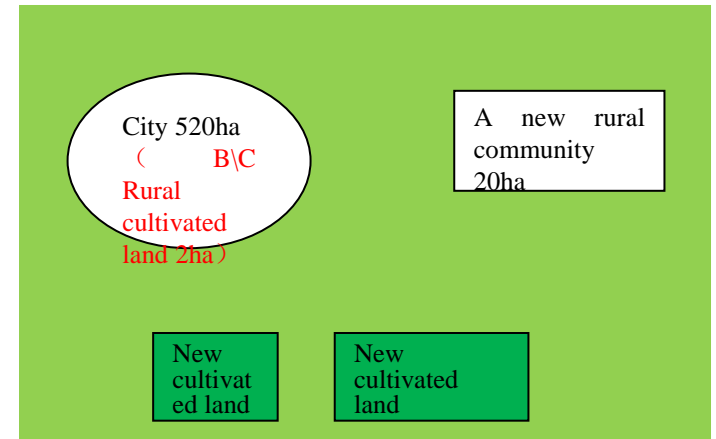
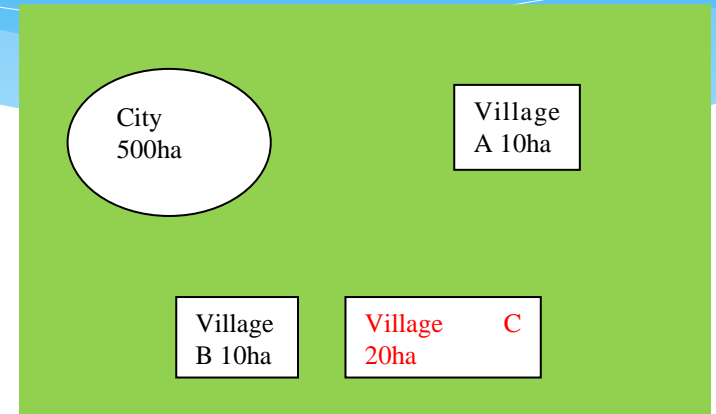
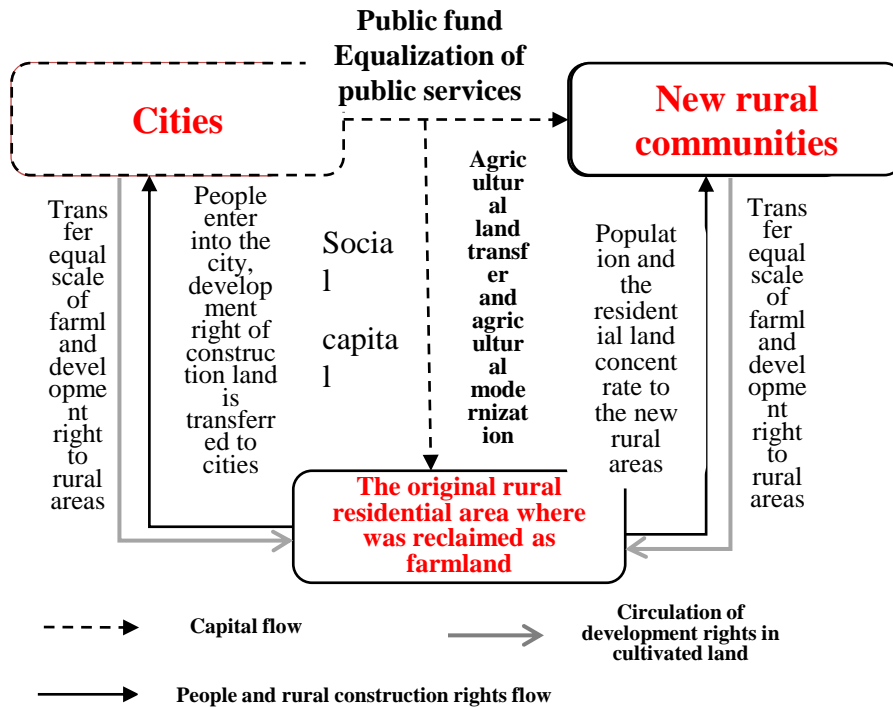
4. Industrial support: Promote urban new industrialization and enlarge reemployment



Relationship between economic transformation and social transformation

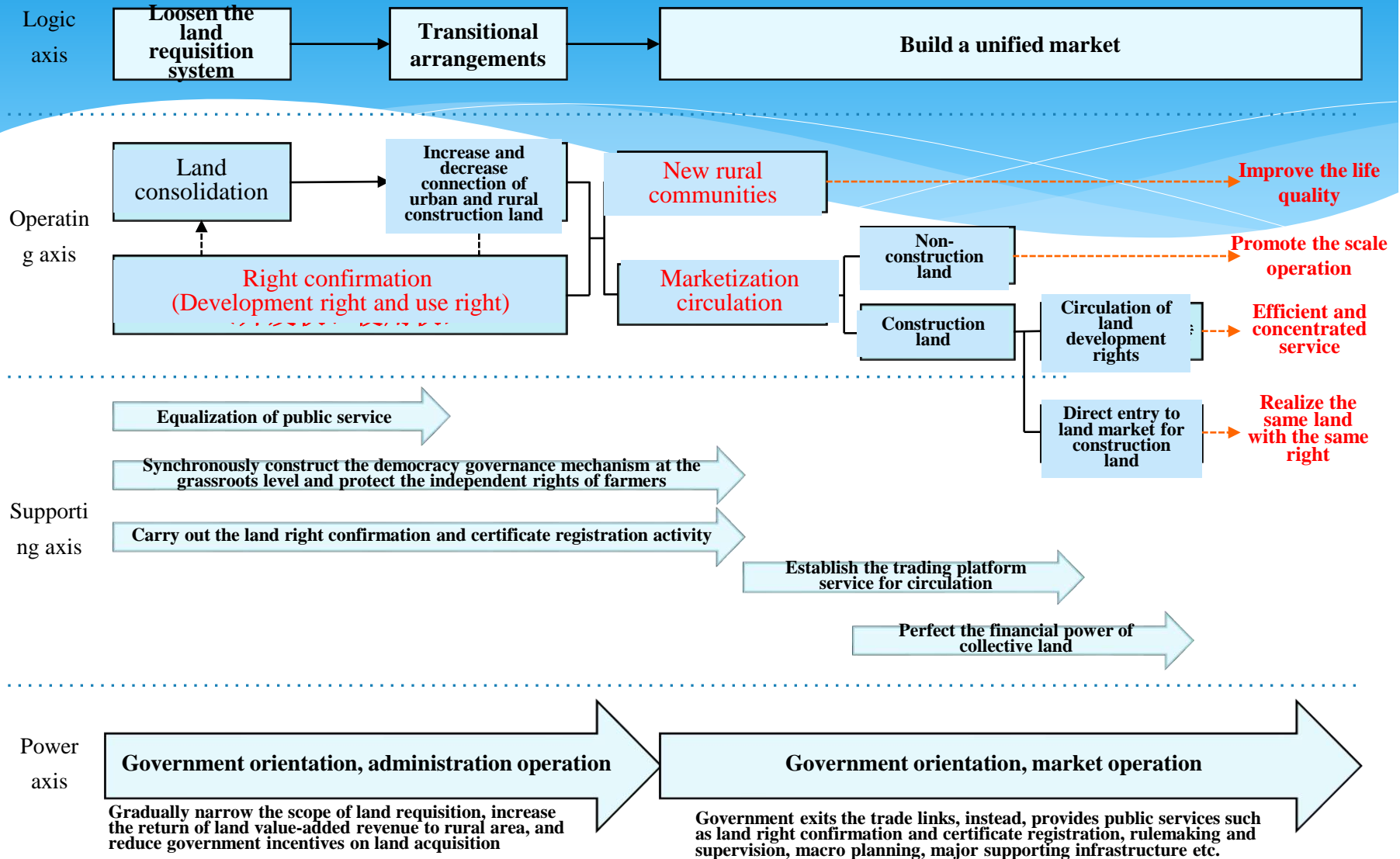


5. Comprehensively promote the orderly flow of production factors (Population, land and capital)



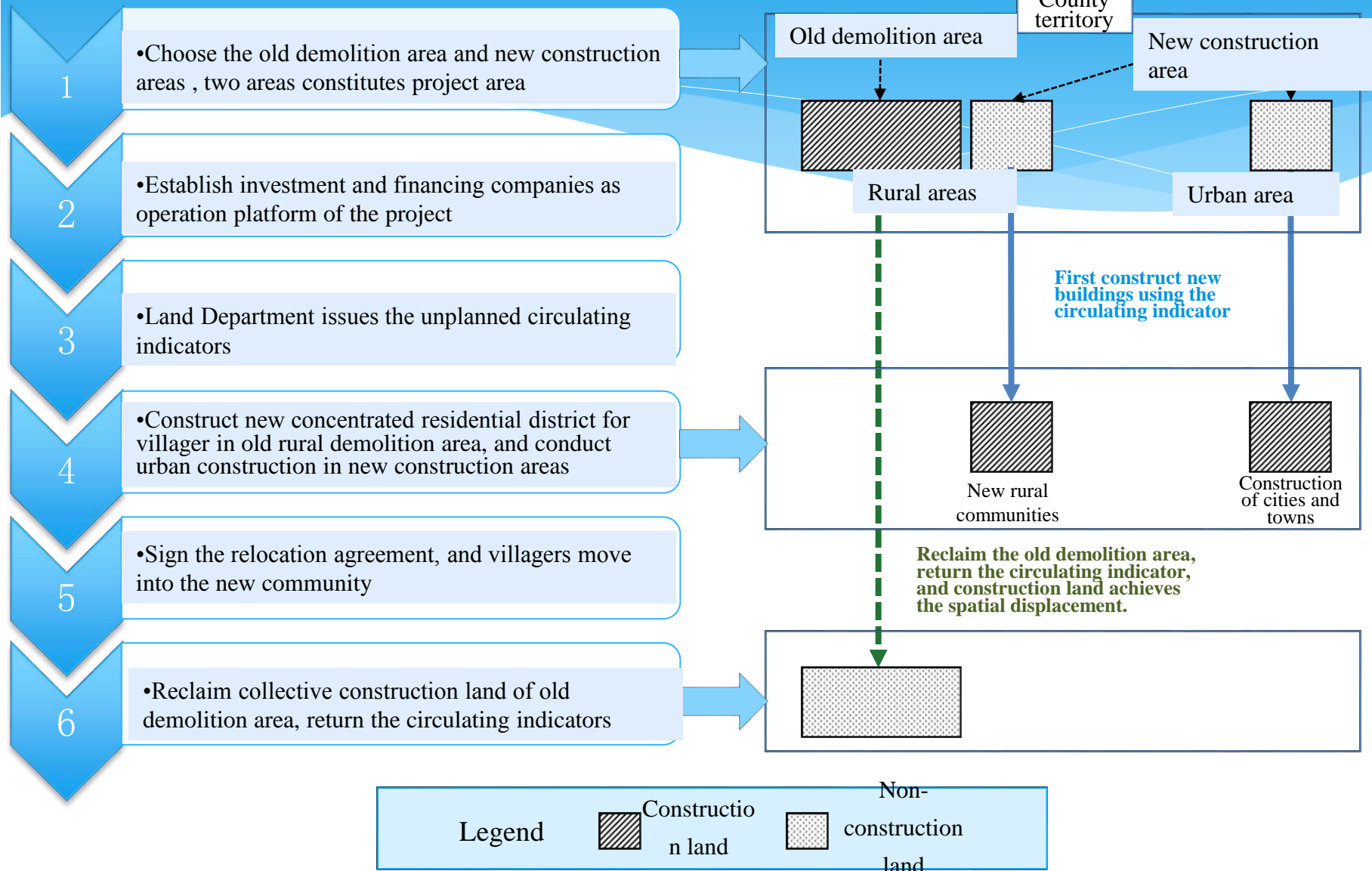
Logic of comprehensively promoting the orderly flow of production factors

Framework of rural land system reform in Chengdu



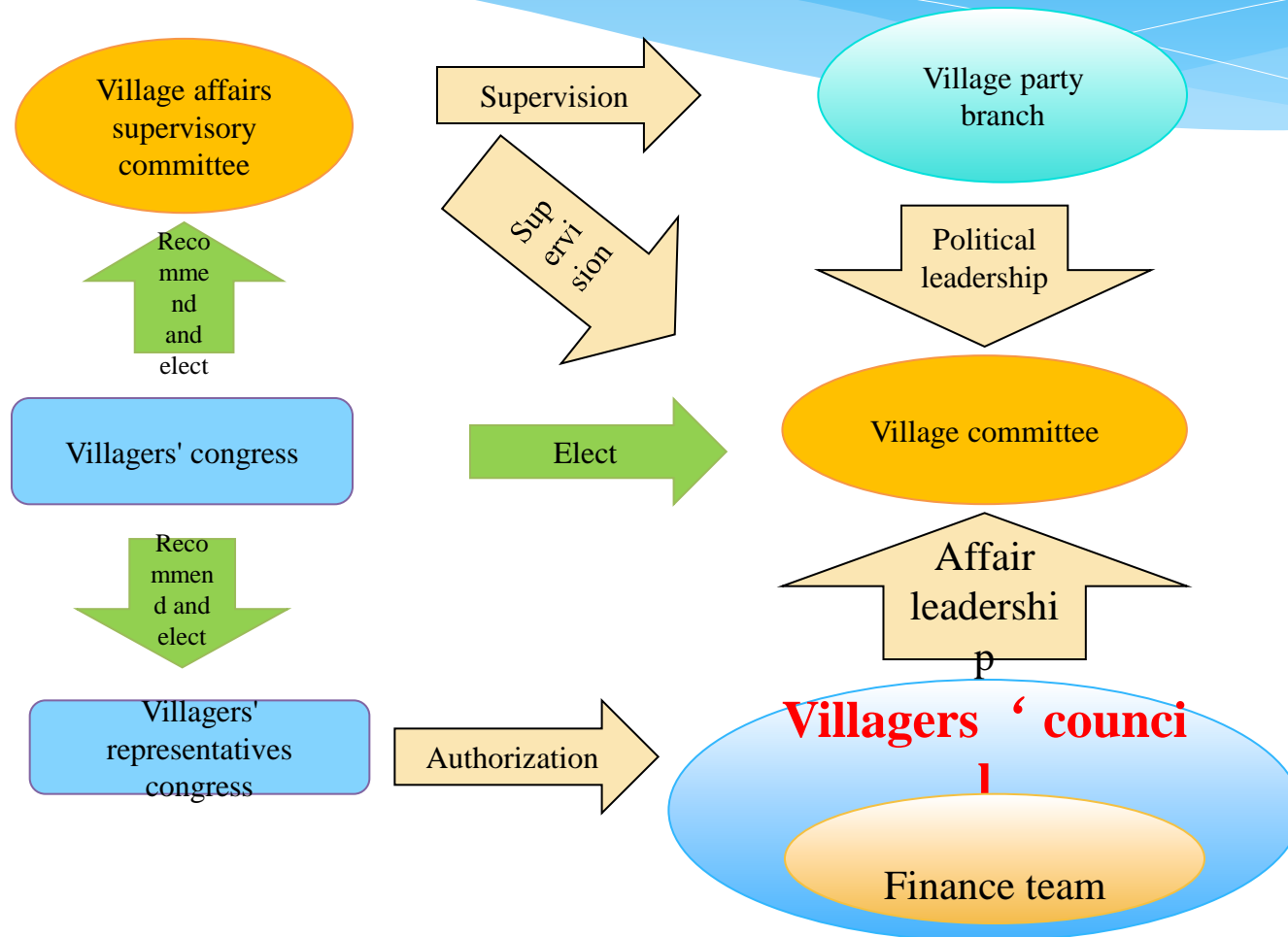
Program schedule

Spatial change



6. Governance mechanism of gross-roots democracy

Operating mechanism: led by the village party organization, decided by the villager's council, executed by villagers committee and participated by other wide economic organizations.



7. Comprehensively promote the rural modernization

- * (1) Basic premise
 - * The orderly flow of population; equalization of public service; construction and management of rural community; scale operation of land; investment in farmers;
- * (2) Four major basic engineering: reform of rural property right system, governance mechanism of rural new grass-roots democracy, reform of village-level public service and social management,
- * (3) Agricultural modernization
- * (4) Mechanism of rural financial and food subsidies

External precondition

Rural labor force training and employment transfer
Equalization of urban and rural basic public services



Market economy:
Reform of rural property
right system

Land right confirmation and
certificate registration
Marketization circulation

Reform of village-level public service and social management

- Increase the financial tilt
- Sorted providing
- Innovate the supply mode

Develop the comprehensive improvement of rural land

- Increase the land revenue returns
- Comprehensively improve the agricultural production conditions
- Promote moderate scale management through linkage mechanism

Democratic politics:
Construction of new
grass-root governance
mechanism

Three separation, two
improvement and one reinforce
Led by party organization
Decided by the villagers
(representative) meeting and
villagers council
Executed by village committee
村务公开
Widely participated by social
organization

Farmers: farmers
transfer to non-
agricultural industry
to be employed
effectively.

Farming: farming
moves on the way to
moderate scale
modern development.

Country: based on
new village
community,
residents' welfare
on living space and
public service quality
rises up rapidly.

Urban-
rural
integration

Rural
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Capital

Flow

Income

Before
The
Reform

Collective and farmers

land

Managing small farming land; extensive construction land (house site and public facilities land)

labor

Depending on the agriculture labor force managed by Troops 38, 61 and 99; floating population for non-agricultural employment (peasant workers)

capital

Fixed capital such as house property; own working capital, such as cash, deposit; enterprises belonging to village etc.

Public property

Public infrastructure

Government public input is small; farmers raised money to build public supporting facilities, such as education and roads.

State of property right

Right

No clear definition and legal transfer rights, to all kinds of property, especially to construction land property.

function

Rural property can not be hypothecated to the bank

Trade range

Range and scope are small

Lots of rural labor and capital flow out; social capital is limited to flow in.

Farming

Working out

After
the
Reform

Collective and farmers

land

Farmland becomes operated in large; (index and using right) of construction land are intensification, transferable and have market prices.

labor

Peasant workers turn into formal off-farm employment, whose household registration can flow freely; education and training are promoted rapidly; quality of labor capital rises up; farming labor transit to agricultural industry workers.

capital

New community house property has equaled supporting standard and similar market property right; lots of social capital influx.

Public property

Public infrastructure

Standardizing building public service facilities of education, health care, culture and sports

State of property right

Right

Approval, registering, certificating, confirming rights; building transfer platform to help trading, showing prices.

function

Perfecting the financial rights of rural property

Trade range

Reform security of property rights and grassroots governing system

Range of transferred capital extends; lots of social capital influx; urban-rural integration of public service; input rises up

Rent of farmland can be transferred

Wage income in modern agriculture enterprise

Income of selling index and use right of construction land

Dividend of collective assets

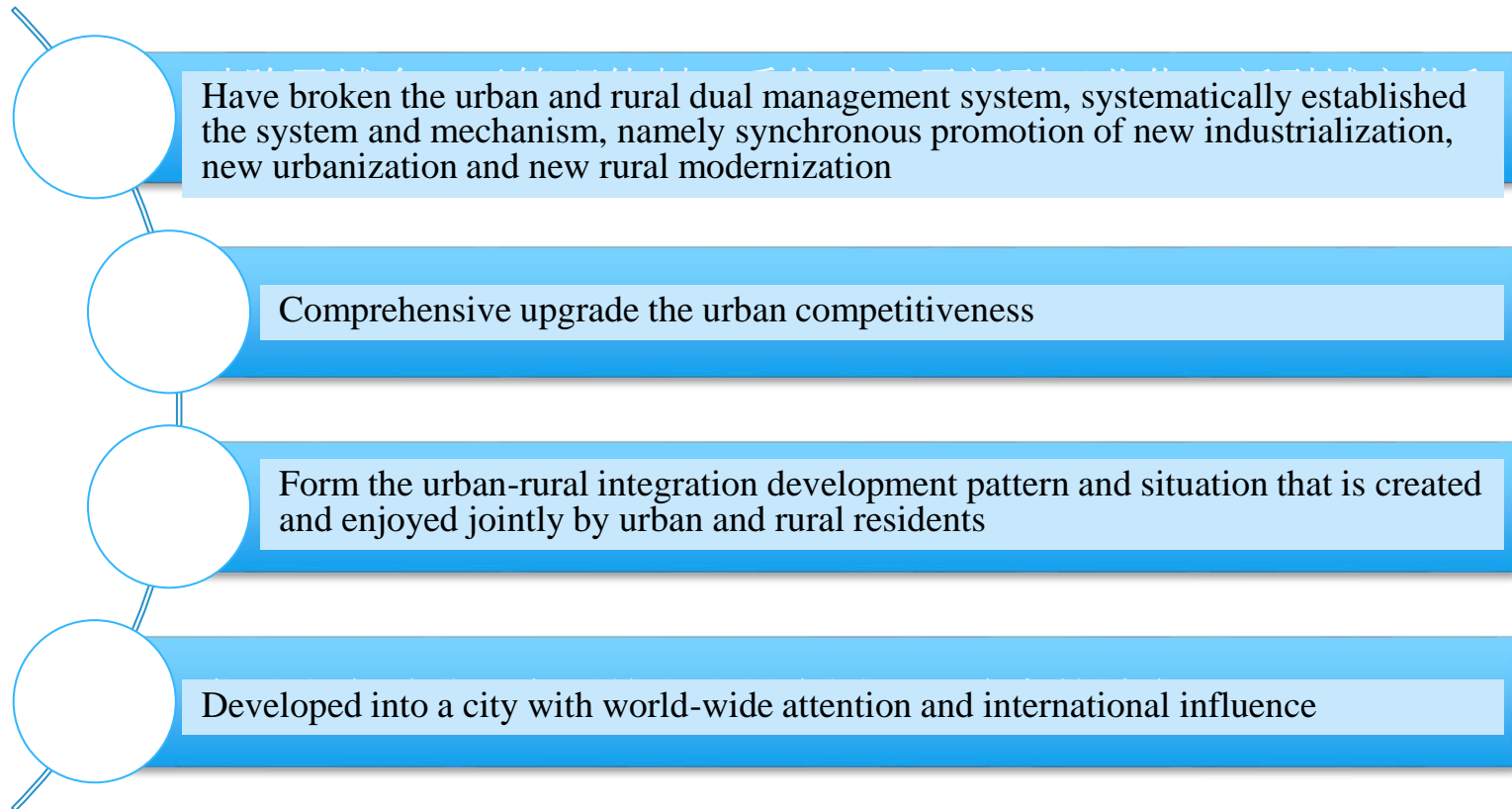
Income of transfer payment (Special funds, social security)

Income of non-agriculture employment

V. Overall results and concrete case

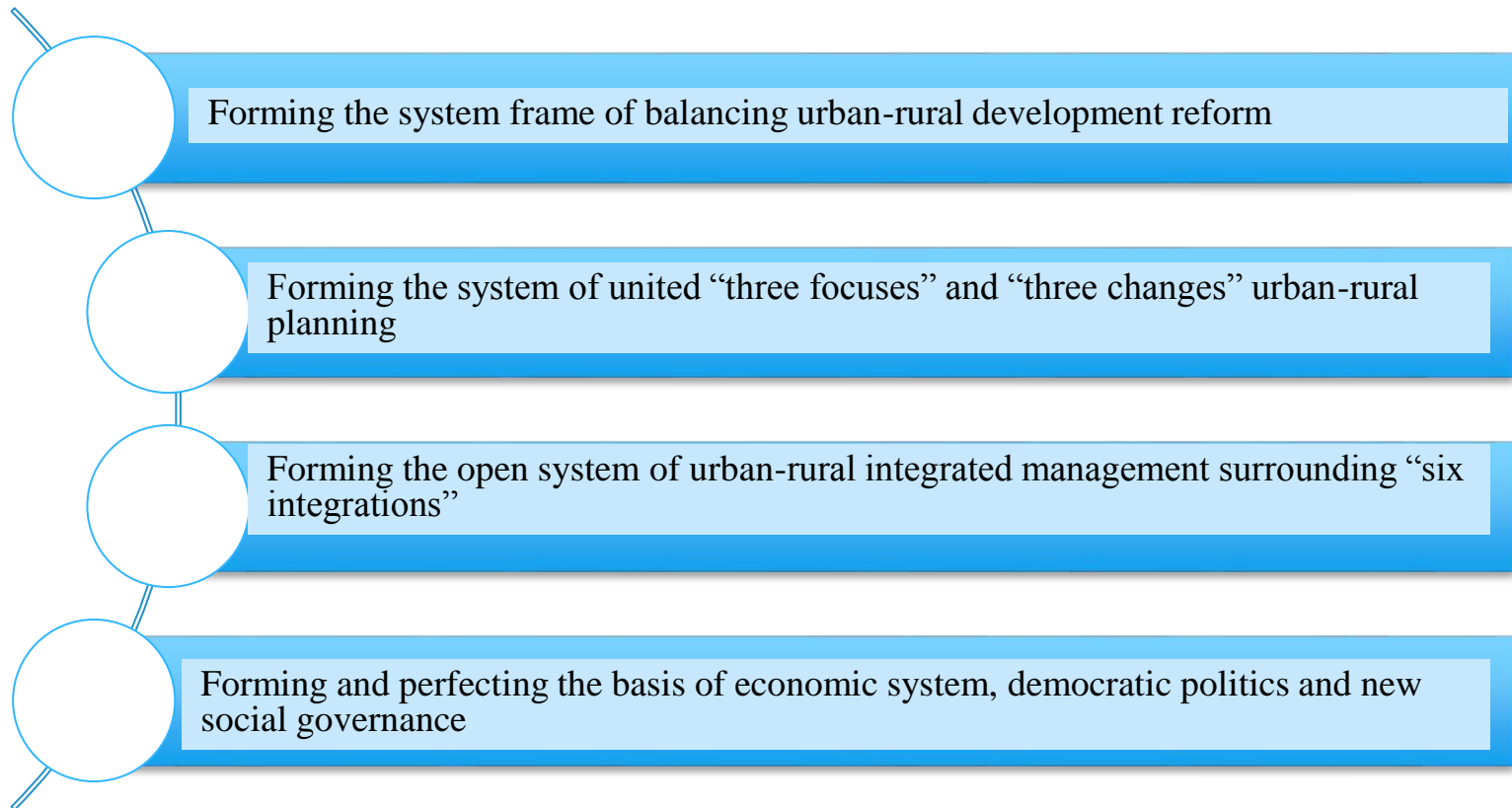
(I) Overall results

To balance urban and rural development is a reform related to the overall situation, after exploration of more than ten years, Chengdu has achieved systematic accomplishment in reform and development:



V. Overall results and concrete case

Institutional aspect: establishing system of promoting
“three changes” at the same time



V. Overall results and concrete case

Urban competitiveness rises rapidly

Urban competitiveness refers to the capacity of attracting top entrepreneurs' investment to create wealth and of improving people's living quality

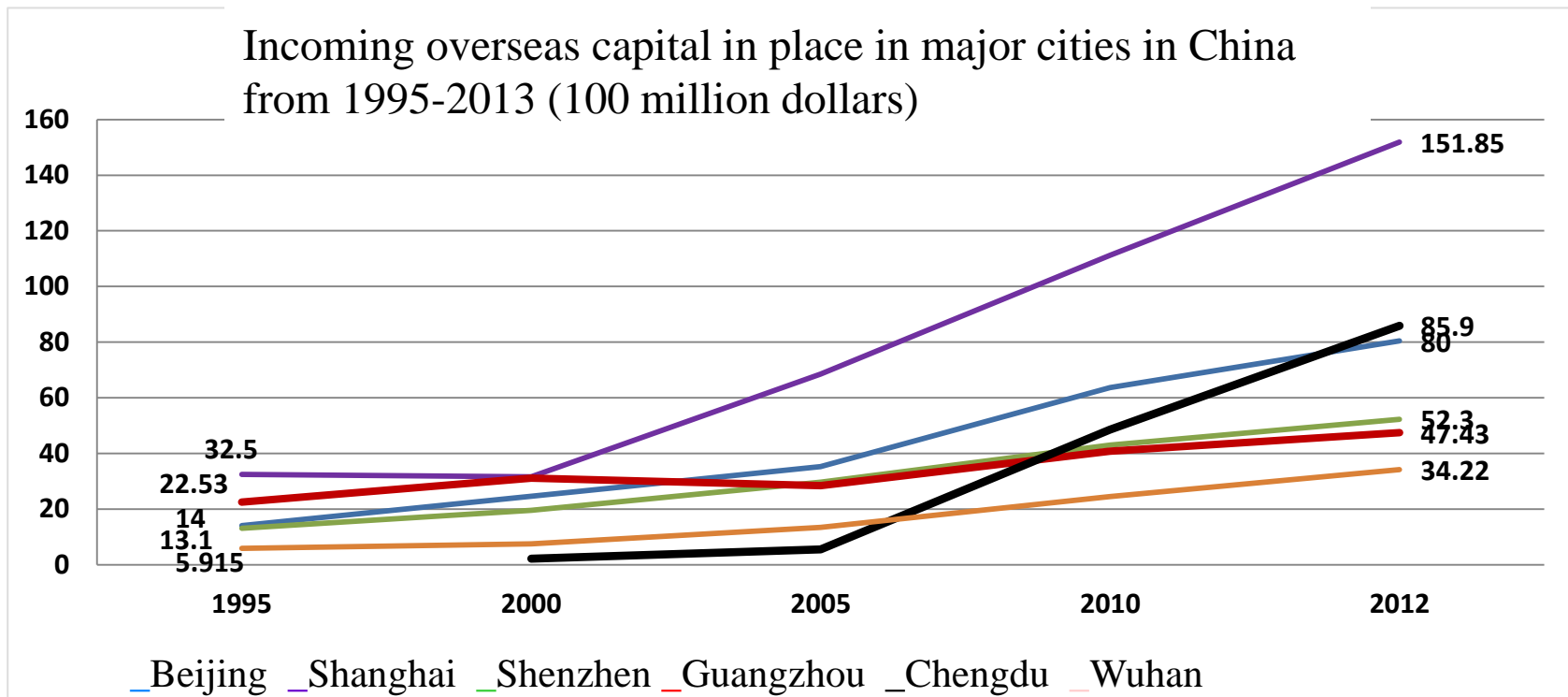
Since 2003, by united urban-rural development, Chengdu has been a high quality city which is welcome by entrepreneurs and public, where facilities are developed, trade cost is low, markets boom, middle and small-sized enterprises developed, social is steady, orderly and equal, education and training are popular. In Chengdu, we can get close to nature, see rich and multiple cultures and live relaxed lives.

V. Overall results and concrete case

A city which you won't leave when you come in

- The relaxed life in Chengdu accords with the spirits of post-industrial society
- Staying here because of pleasure, which can promote productivity, well-being and urban competitiveness at last.

Continually strengthened attraction for international investment

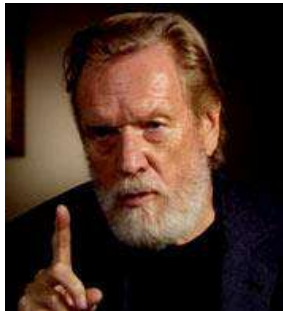


V. Overall results and concrete case

Chengdu has become an ideal location for global top 500 companies

The company of global top 500 firstly settled in Chengdu in 1993, while the number of companies of global top 500 was 42 in 2003, 100 in 2005, 212 in 2011, when in other major cities in china, 471 in Shanghai, 219 in Guangzhou, 212 in Chengdu, 195 in Chongqing, 188 in Shenzhen, 150 in Tianjin, 141 in Suzhou, 89 in Hangzhou, 84 in Wuhu, 81 in Xi'an.....Chengdu becomes one of the cities where the most global top 500 settled in the last 5 years.

Up to December, 2013, the number of global 500 which settled in Chengdu had been 252. We expect that the incoming overseas capital in place will be 10, 310, 000, 000\$.



Naisbitt: many investors and entrepreneurs think that the government of Chengdu is open-minded, positive in innovation, has high transparency and understand the service value.

**In June, 2013 , Fortune global BBS took
place in Chengdu**

---Chengdu becomes the fourth place that hosted the BBS

V. Overall results and concrete case

Urban-rural coordination

- Chengdu new rural community is built according to the standards of that in city, by means of urban-rural land circulation and releasing the potential of factors, making the service for people, the hardware and software of social management reaching new rural community, greatly improving the living quality of centralized farmers and changing their work and lifestyle.
- During 2003 and 2011, 1613 rural communities were open in the whole city, covering 53,000,000m², improving the life quality of 1,420,000 farmers. Of all ,the number of new town community (including houses because of land requisition and demolishing and new house project) is 478 and 819,000 residents live there .
- Before 2011, two-stage investment from the city and the county was 1.68 billion yuan, which was used to build more than 1000 supporting items for 510 rural concentrations that were open before 2008, perfecting the water supply, power supply, clear energy, roads, sewage treatment, communication and so on.

Nanbaoshan
Town



Luming
riverside



Yangping
Village



V. Overall results and concrete case

Till 2012, the acreage of circulated land is 2.60 million mu, 41.9% of total cultivated area. Industrialization of agriculture in the city affects more than 80% of peasant household. The number of the agricultural enterprises, combined organizations and planting families, whose individual land is more than 50 mu, adds up to 12000, initially forming the pattern of modern agriculture management and industrialization development.

The farmers' interests from trading the using right of all kinds of collective construction land adds up to 1.8 billion yuan. The value of trading construction land index in the whole city is more than 6 billion yuan. Balance of loans, which farmers use their property rights to guarantee, is more than 1 billion yuan, while the direct mortgage loans is more than 1.6 billion yuan.

Since 2003, Chengdu farmland gathers to scale operation, gradually narrowing the gap between urban and rural efficiency, making urban-rural economic integration.

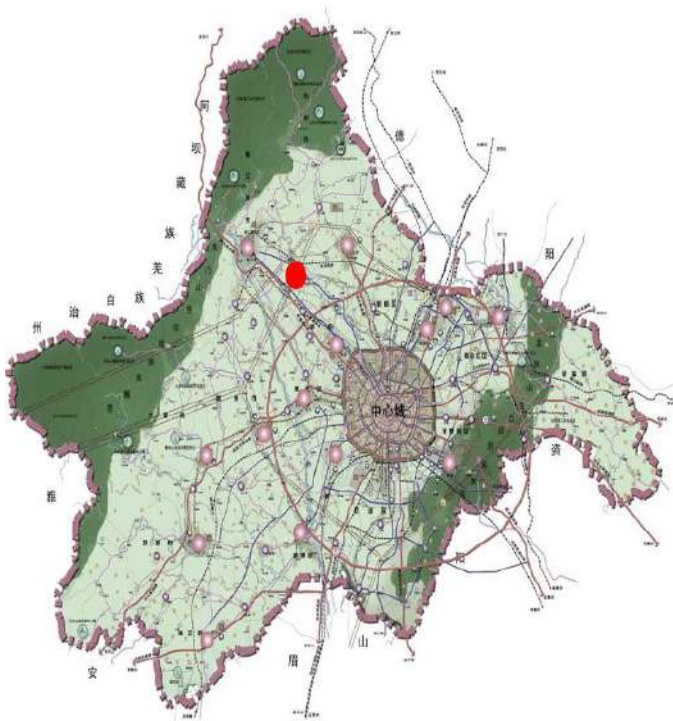
The added value of first industry rose from 15.32 billion yuan in 2003 to 35.32 billion yuan in 2013, more than a double; with declining of farming population and increasing of agriculture value, efficiency of first industry rose from 3,900 yuan per person in 2003 to 12,400 yuan per person in 2013, increasing by 3.2 times. Meanwhile, the efficiency of non-agriculture industries rose by 1.8 times, narrowing the gap between urban and rural industries.

Comparison the efficiency of agriculture and non-agriculture in Chengdu (2003, 2013)

Year	Rural employed persons (ten thousand people)	Value-added of first industry(hundred million yuan)	Urban employed persons (ten thousand people)	Value-added of non-agricultural industries (hundred million yuan)	Efficiency of first industry(ten thousand yuan/perpon)	Efficiency of non-agricultural industries (ten thousand yuan/perpon)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)
2003	391.1	153.2	180.5	1717.6	0.39	9.52	3655
2013	284.3	353.2	509.7	8755.7	1.24	17.18	12985

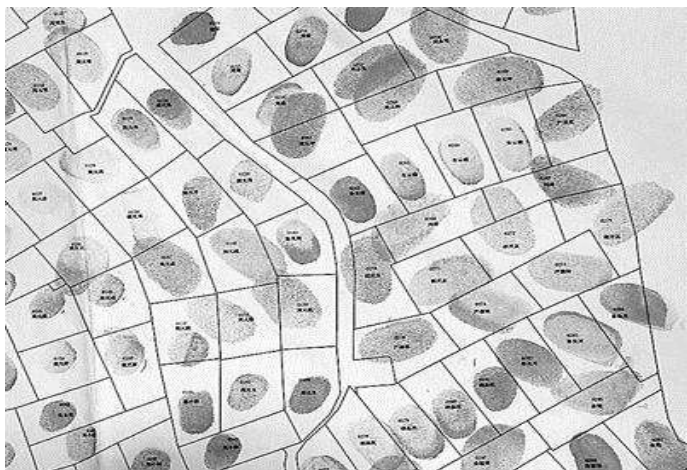
II : Specific cases: Zhanqi Village in Pixian County

Zhanqi Village in Pixian County is 30 km away from Chengdu. Zhanqi Village lies in Tangchang Town, Pixian County, 30 km away from Third Ring Road, the central district of Chengdu in the direct way. It covers 2.1 km² with farmland 1930 mu, containing 9 villager groups , population 1700.

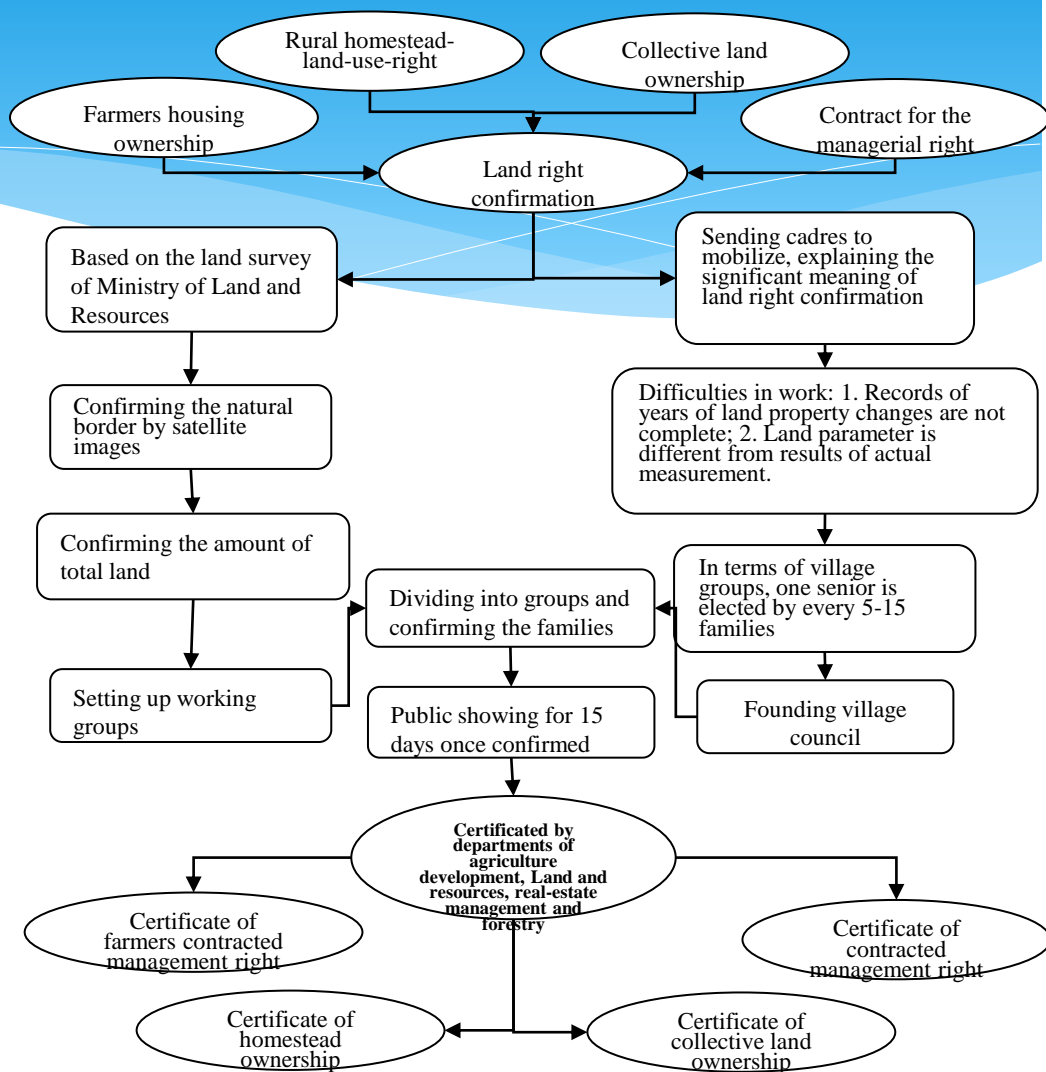


Land right confirmation and certificate registration

Basic work: Land right confirmation



Scales figure of Heming village,
Liuji town, Dujiangyan, Chengdu



Who makes decisions: villagers meeting and democratic decision-making



战旗村2011年度公共服务和社会管理工作 社会评价表

测评时间：2012年3月22日

测评人：村民代表50人

发出测评表300份，收回测评表200份

序号	测评项目	满意	基本满意	不满意
1	村务公开工作	100	0	0%
2	村务公开内容	100	0	0%
3	村务公开形式	100	0	0%
4	村务公开及时性	100	0	0%
5	村务公开栏设置数量及位置是否合理	100	0	0%
6	村务公开栏设置是否规范	100	0	0%
7	村务公开栏是否定期更新	100	0	0%
8	村务公开栏是否设置便民联系卡	100	0	0%
9	村务公开栏是否设置便民服务电话	100	0	0%
10	村务公开栏是否设置便民服务时间	100	0	0%

测评人：杨晓斌、张明人、柳高纯、梁洪、徐刚、郭建

战旗村村民委员会
2012年4月30日

战旗村

关于2011年度公共服务和社会管理实施项目的公示

为了落实公共服务和社会管理重点项目的新加纳，战旗村2011年度村务公开和社会管理项目，在充分征求群众意见、多方论证和广泛征求意见、汇总后，由村民代表大会于2011年4月29日以无记名投票的方式，确定我村2011年度村务公开和社会管理项目实施了65个项目，现将实施情况进行了公示。

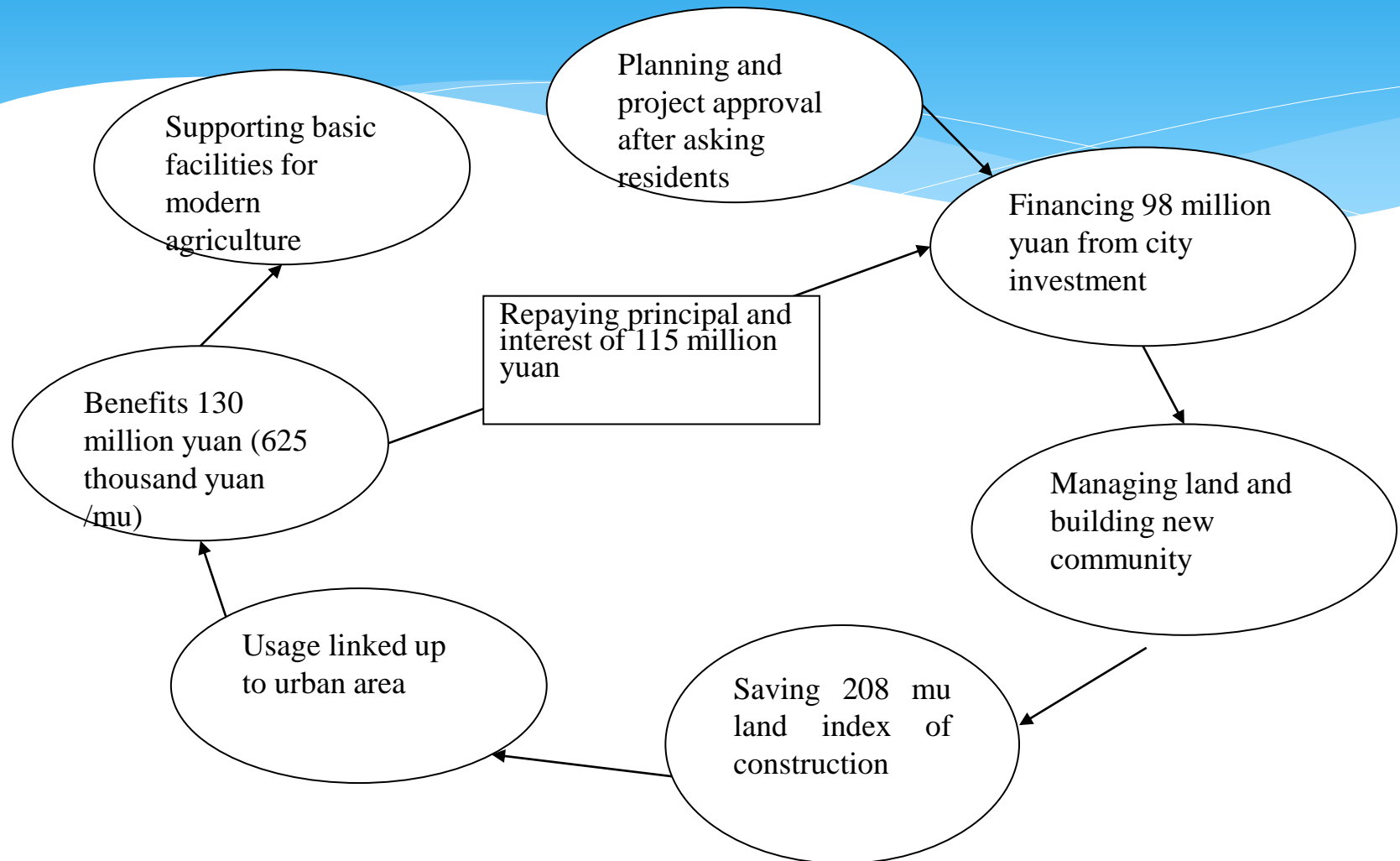
一、会议情况：应到37人，实到30人

二、表决情况：

序号	实施项目	赞成票数(总人数)	弃权	反对
1	村务公开栏设置数量	30	0	0
2	村务公开栏设置位置	30	0	0
3	村务公开栏设置形式	30	0	0
4	村务公开栏设置及时性	30	0	0
5	村务公开栏设置便民联系卡	30	0	0
6	村务公开栏设置便民服务电话	30	0	0
7	村务公开栏设置便民服务时间	30	0	0

战旗村村民委员会
2012年4月30日

Land comprehensive consolidation project in Zhanqi village, Tangchang town, Pixian



Who benefits: (A) the advance of human settlement in the last 30 years



New rural community self-built in united planning





Village-level convenience service center



(B) Ecological environmental protection and modern agriculture development



Before renovation



Before renovation



After renovation



After renovation

(C) Provide public service for rural community in urban community standards

kindergarten



(D) Hygiene and culture



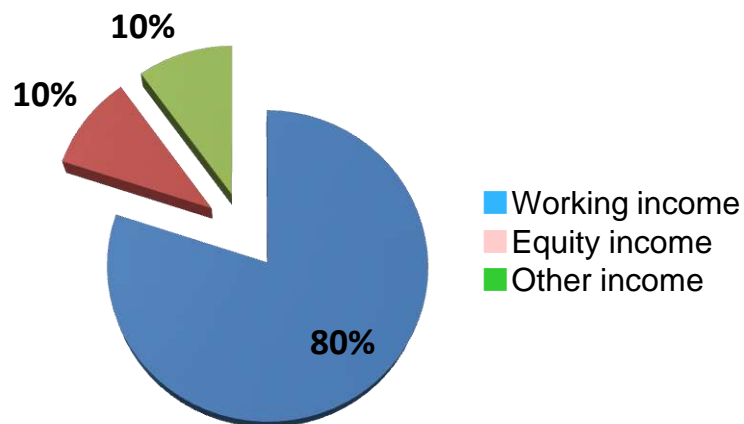
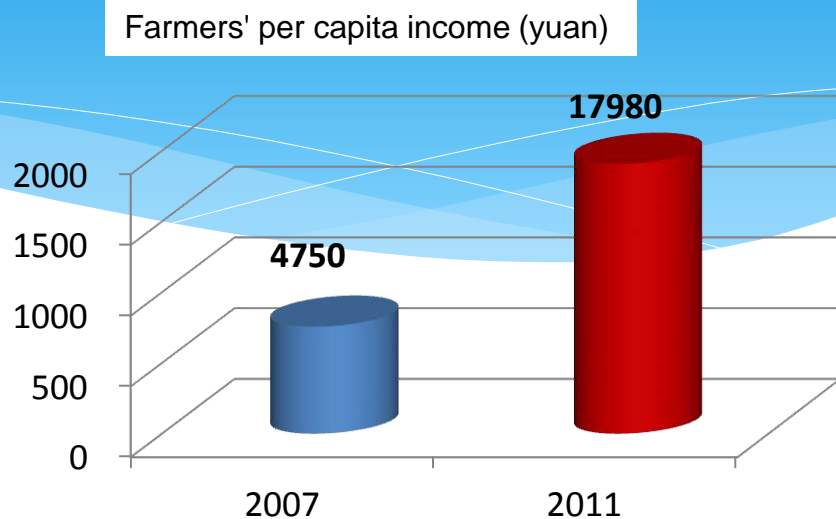
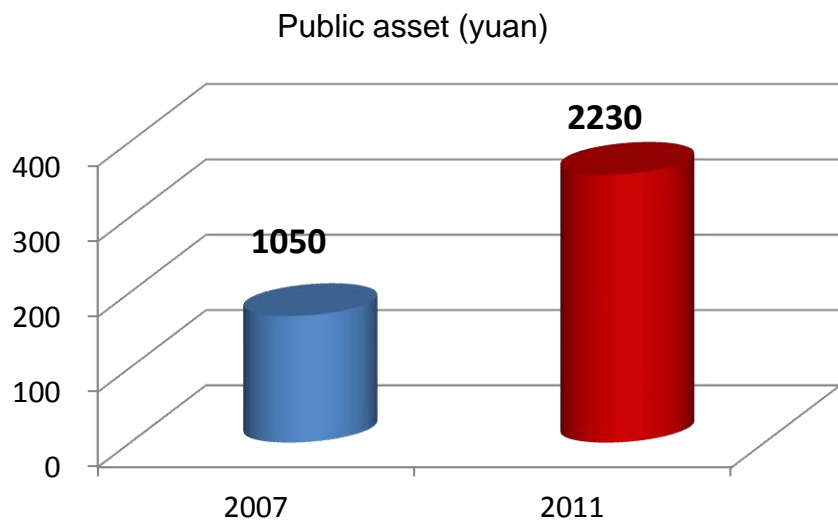
Popular community culture life




New rural community management of Longhua Village



(E) Increase in collective assets and residents' income level



VI. Conclusion



Urban-rural integration concerns not only countries, but building a large integrated system.

Urban-rural integration can improve urban competitiveness and attract good investment rather than spending money

Urban-rural integration can supply public service, raise pleasure and accumulate labor capital rather than money

We can be greatly inspired by the holistic and systemic advancing in the integrated urban-rural development in Chengdu: integrated urban-rural development does not start with developing, but focuses on the creative and transformative governance. To promote the integrated urban-rural development, system is more important than technology and responsibility is superior to capacity in the view of whether central government or the grassroots.