Urban-rural integration project of Chengdu

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October 24, 2014
Outline

I. Basic comprehension on urban-rural integration
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
VI. Summary
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>The first main body</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrialization</td>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td>Capital accumulation and innovation,</td>
<td>Strengthen the nation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>establish a modern industrial system dominate by efficient</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>industry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urbanization</td>
<td>Social progress</td>
<td>Spatial mobility and social mobility of population,</td>
<td>Enrich the people Urban-rural</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>establish a modern social structure taking middle class</td>
<td>integration</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>as main force</td>
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</table>
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 10.28 million 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Stage I 2003~2006</th>
<th>Stage II 2007~2008</th>
<th>Stage III 2009~</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td>2003~2006</td>
<td>2007~2008</td>
<td>2009~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Stage for establishing concept and frame</td>
<td>Stage for comprehensive promotion</td>
<td>Stage for striding forward higher target for crucial reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iconic events</strong></td>
<td>In March, 2003, the integrated urban-rural development trial took place in five suburban counties(cities) s</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keywords</strong></td>
<td>Concept innovation, system architecture, overall planning, three concentration , equalization of public services</td>
<td>Global Chengdu, system institutional innovation , six integrations</td>
<td>Four rural basic project, world modern garden city, co-creating and sharing, free and orderly two-way flow of urban-rural factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Function and role</strong></td>
<td>Forming a scientific consensus Defining reasonable expectations Building a service government Fusing Party-masses relationship</td>
<td>Forming the system of urban-rural integration development Initially forming the development pattern of synchronously promoting the “three changes”</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Difficulties</strong></td>
<td>Unifying the concept Building a service government Stipulating the finance transfer payment system Equalizing the public service</td>
<td>The central issue between departmentalization governing and global Chengdu Land and capital factor’s flow and recombination Effectively promoting new industrialization</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achievement</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. System framework for promoting urban-rural Integration of Chengdu

Urban-rural integration

Entrepreneurs and the market

Transition of governing philosophy of government: human-oriented, coordination, innovation and sustainability

Balance the system frame

Balance the urban and rural planning

New Industrialization

New urbanization

Rural modernization

Development planning and layout

Promote the urban and rural comprehensive carrying capacity

Promote the orderly flow of urban and rural elements

Transition of market structure and technical structure

Transition of market structure

Spatial structure taking urban agglomeration as the main body

Urban village planning

Planning implementation and management

Environmental capacity

Economic carrying capacity

Social carrying capacity

Recombination of financial fund and social capital

Recombination of land transfer

Spatial flow and social flow of population

Equalization of urban and rural public service

Comprehensive improvement of land and agricultural scale operation

Invest in farmers to promote the agricultural innovation ability

Conduct new rural construction to improve the living environment

Implement grass-root democracy governance mechanism for co-creating and sharing

Economic system, planning and management system, land system, employment system, the system of household registration and population flow, public finance system, and social management system

Synchronous development and evaluation for industrialization, urbanization and rural modernization
### III. System framework of improving the urban-rural integration of Chengdu

#### Content of system reform and mechanism innovation (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stage I</th>
<th>Stage II</th>
<th>Stage III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Reform of government institutions | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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” | 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. | 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content of system reform and mechanism innovation (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stage I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Urban-rural land capital circulation mechanism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Community governance mechanism</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. System framework for promoting urban-rural Integration of Chengdu

#### Content of system reform and mechanism innovation (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage I</th>
<th>Stage II</th>
<th>Stage III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. The public finance system</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>① Improving the fiscal transfer and payment system, enlarging the amount of the general transfer payment ② Starting the reform of financing form, public finance will lever social investment and financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. The public service system and mechanism</strong></td>
<td>Setting up the planning system of united urban-rural basic public service</td>
<td>Creating the village-level input to the public service system, establishing special funds for public service and social management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ensemble</strong></td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social insurance</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health care</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>① Reforming the management system, establishing the hospital authority ② Establishing long-term public health input system ③ Combining rural workers comprehensive insurance with urban workers social insurance ④ Unifying basic endowment insurance system in the whole city into urban workers endowment insurance and urban-rural residents endowment insurance ⑤ 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>① Combining rural workers comprehensive insurance with urban workers social insurance ④ Unifying basic endowment insurance system in the whole city into urban workers endowment insurance and urban-rural residents endowment insurance ⑤ 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</td>
<td>Beginning to carry out the package of “basic public health care”; exploring the system of the service object choosing its service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- **Administrative approval Institutional reform**
  - Reduce approval items
  - Optimize the approval process
  - Promote the parallel approval
  - Two concentration two in place

- **Market plays a basic role in resource allocation**
  - Market supervision
    - Industrial guidance
    - Industrial base

- **The government spares energy for standardizing service market**

- **Market plays a basic role in resource allocation**

- **Equalization of public service and social management**
  - Urban-rural integration services and management pattern

- **Administer by law after function transformation Normalization operation**
  - Planning
    - Construction
    - Education
    - Health care
    - Culture
    - Social security

- **Rationalize the hierarchical relationship**
  - Normalization operation of government

- **Economic development**
  - Fiscal expansion
  - Expansion of employment
  - Fiscal expansion

- **New urbanization**
  - Social progress
  - Population flow and centralized residence
  - Land transfer Scale operation
Frame diagram of government the frame longitudinal function adjustment urban-rural integration in Chengdu

Hierarchy

City

District (city) county

Street, town

Communities, village

Contents of reform

Decentralize economic, social management responsibilities to district (city) county governments

Strengthen management of economic affairs apanage

Weaken the economic functions in streets and general towns; give priority to develop major town pilots and expanse power of strong town

Reform of democracy governance mechanism at the grassroots level

Core functions after reform

Guidance and supervision

Execution, service and supervision

Strengthen social management and public services

Social management, public service, cultural life of residents
2. Leading planning: development planning of urban-rural integration

Coordinating urban-rural planning

Planning long-term development pattern

Strengthening planning system foundation

Reforming planning management system

Optimizing planning management system

Innovating planning work methods

Three layers, four big functions

One district two belts five wedges six corridors system

198 planning stabilized ecological pattern

Urban-rural connected with greenway network

Municipal government’s high attention

Carrying out four reforms of planning management

Establishing urban-rural planning commission

Perfecting public participating in planning system

Horizontal joining, multi-rule coordination

Vertical extension, steadying basis

Strengthening two ends: formation, monitoring

Simplifying the middle: down-pass the examining and approval

Three focuses as the fundamental methods

Five large spatial levels planning system

One regulation six guide rules technical system

Standardization of towns and villages supporting facility

New integrated urban-rural form in which modern cities and countries are in harmony, historic culture and modern civilization enhancing each other’s beauty

Efficient development pattern of “three focuses, three changes linkage”

A set of coordinating urban-rural planning concept, system & mechanism and working methods
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

Planning examination and approval
Setting up planning commission deliberate all levels urban-rural planning

Operation management
Establishing the planning management system of “strengthening two ends and simplifying the middle”

Supervision and inspection
Establishing urban-rural planning supervision commissioner’s office and department of planning and the law enforcing supervision

The city government made planning decision

Planning department

Item

Industry department
Infrastructure department
Social undertaking department
Environment department

All special professional departments join in establishing the planning following the planning departments organization. For example, in industry planning formulation, the economic commission comes up with development goals, which is put into practiced by planning department.

Planning implementation

Professional and special administrative region planning

Industrial integration planning
Infrastructure integration planning
Social integration planning
Environment integration planning

Confirming the specific index of special field in each district (city) and county
district
city

Five levels space planning

whole area planning
District (city) and county planning
Township planning
Country planning
Regional planning

Feedback of planning and implementation effect

Land department

Special index
space coordination and implementation

Framing all kinds of land location and scope in each district (city) and county
Framing all kinds of land location and scope in each town (city) and county
Framing all kinds of land location and scope in each town (city) and county
Framing all kinds of land location and scope in each town (city) and county
Framing all kinds of land location and scope in each town (city) and county

Land department confirming land index

Staff district city county
Industrial development intensification

- **Industrial distribution centralization**: Industry gathers in the center of garden, with industrial concentration ratio up to more than 80%.
- **Industrial development aggregation**: Highlighting one major in one district, intensifying leading industry and industrial cluster, realizing the goal of No. 1 in the west and first class nationwide.
- **Industrial land intensification**: The added value of the per unit industrial land reaches the top level nationwide, improving the intensity of the industrial land, with its plot ratio up to more than 1.5.
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

Live scenery of greenway

Greenway system connecting urban and rural areas
Household registration has been separated from public welfare; population flow has been faster combined with property rights reform, resulting in urban-rural factors reorganization in all areas, forming united urban-rural factors market.

- Framing the pattern
  - Strictly carrying out the planning, forming intensive and high efficiency space carrier

- Narrowing the gap
  - Advancing systematic urban-rural public service integration in a standardized way

- When conditions are ripe, success will come.
  - Gradually advancing the reform of household registration system, to drive urban-rural two-way flow and optimal configuration about factors in the whole area.

- Public service: push on standardized basic public service integration
  - Sites gather
    - Integrated city and industries gather bearing system
    - Lines become net
  - The traffic skeleton consists of radiated corridors and loop ways
  - Optimized surface
  - Pollution treatment system covers urban and rural Natural ecology base keeps well under rapid development
  - Confirming supporting standard, guarantee of public finance
    - Key towns “1+28”; ordinary towns “1+27”
    - Communities in rural area”1+23”; Villages (farmers living districts)
  - Advancing urban-rural education integration
  - Advancing urban-rural employment integration
  - Advancing urban-rural health care integration
  - Advancing urban-rural social insurance integration
  - Advancing urban-rural public culture integration
  - Gradually advancing five household registration reforms
  - Realizing population two-way flow freely
  - Optimization and reorganization of all urban-rural factors

- Three focuses have significant results: the comprehensive bearing capacity has risen highly; ecological system has not been impacted in rapid development;

- The gap between urban and rural public service has been narrowed; the government has got credibility to farmers; grassroots social governing has been strengthened;

- Household registration has been separated from public welfare; population flow has been faster combined with property rights reform, resulting in urban-rural factors reorganization in all areas, forming united urban-rural factors market.
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

<table>
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<th>Project</th>
<th>2003</th>
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<td>319</td>
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<td>5054</td>
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<td>Hygiene</td>
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<td>2405</td>
<td>14639</td>
<td>36407</td>
<td>27732</td>
<td>30768</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>16028</td>
<td>49301</td>
<td>176189</td>
<td>209356</td>
<td>337551</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>4950</td>
<td>13104</td>
<td>21965</td>
<td>92313</td>
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<td>Social security benefits</td>
<td>Data lacks</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>24524</td>
<td>51450</td>
<td>123139</td>
<td>147743</td>
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<td>Cooperative medical care</td>
<td>1191</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>10991</td>
<td>20864</td>
<td>26777</td>
<td>49854</td>
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<td>Employment training subsidy</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>5342</td>
<td>4440</td>
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<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>19143</td>
<td>32174</td>
<td>121631</td>
<td>316369</td>
<td>497152</td>
<td>646094</td>
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</table>
Fiscal revenue of Youxin Town was 0 in 2006, and the fiscal expenditure was 2.1 million. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public education</th>
<th>Social security</th>
<th>Employment service</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall planning of urban and rural middle and primary school layout</td>
<td>Comprehensive insurance for employee non-urban registered permanent residence</td>
<td>Free public employment service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standardization construction of rural schools</td>
<td>Social insurance for persons transferred from agriculture account to non-agriculture account due to land acquisition</td>
<td>Certificate for employment and unemployment registration system</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical equipment/information construction for middle and primary school</td>
<td>Cultivated Land Protection Money System</td>
<td>“One to one” employment encouragement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural teacher/cadres training plan</td>
<td>The New Peasant Endowment Insurance System</td>
<td>Develop position–oriented/job-oriented training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System for Teachers governed by government while employed by school</td>
<td>The New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System</td>
<td>Training for rural labor transfer employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory education interschool balance monitoring</td>
<td>Unified health insurance handling administration</td>
<td>Employment training ticket system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identical treatment for children of rural migrant workers</td>
<td>Integrate resumes urban employees and urban and rural residence basic pension, medical insurance system</td>
<td>Popularize middle and high level vocational training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of charge for rural students secondary vocational education</td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth (Student) Pioneering Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop rural preschool education</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic management of labor employment real-name system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health care</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Public culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Treatment and Public Health Layout Planning</td>
<td>Rural infrastructure supporting</td>
<td>Urban and rural basic level public cultural facilities construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardization construction of service facility</td>
<td>Rural passenger transport public transport</td>
<td>Spiritual civilization creation activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up hospital authority</td>
<td>Rural domestic garbage centralized collection and transportation disposal</td>
<td>Bring cultural, scientific, medical services to the rural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish “Essential public health service pack”</td>
<td>Municipal wastewater collection and treatment construction engineering</td>
<td>Forge mass cultural activity brand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of health services integrated information platform</td>
<td>Village renovation</td>
<td>The government purchases public cultural service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the quality of rural/community medical staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public cultural stadium free opening system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic supervision and management assistance system at the grassroots level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招聘单位</td>
<td>联系电话</td>
<td>招聘工种</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>00000025236</td>
<td>87706623</td>
<td>营业员</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025235</td>
<td>89655872</td>
<td>服务业专业人员</td>
</tr>
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<td>00000025234</td>
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<tr>
<td>00000025233</td>
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<td>大堂经理</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025232</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>宾馆酒店服务员</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025231</td>
<td>87706623</td>
<td>仓库管理员</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025230</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>保洁员/清洁工</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025229</td>
<td>89655872</td>
<td>服务业专业人员</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025228</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>发行员</td>
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<td>00000025227</td>
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<td>市场销售助理</td>
</tr>
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<td>00000025226</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>财务总监</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025225</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>维修电工</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025224</td>
<td>83322108</td>
<td>其它专业人员</td>
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<td>00000025223</td>
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<td>00000025217</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025216</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>文化/教育</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025215</td>
<td>86613179</td>
<td>文化/教育</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025214</td>
<td>85111035</td>
<td>小车司机</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000025213</td>
<td>89655872</td>
<td>美容师</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Promote equalization of public service with standardization ----village 1+28

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

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### Promote equalization of public service with standardization —— village 1+21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Allocation standard</th>
<th>Supplying subject</th>
<th>Allocation elasticity</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public service facilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>★ Social comprehensive service management workstation (labor employment, social security etc.)</td>
<td>Building area no less than 80m² (among which, the single building area for labor guarantee station no less than 50m², other department no less than 25m² in total)</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td>Can be shared with the village (community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>★ Social organization and volunteer service office</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td>Can be shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>★ Sites for collecting and remitting tax for water, electricity, and gas, and others</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td>Can be shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>★ Network facility</td>
<td>Can access to outer network of Chengdu E-government Affairs, bandwidth for access shall be configured by actual business requirements</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational facilities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>★ Kindergarten</td>
<td>Land for each student no less than 13m²; building area for each student no less than 8.8m²</td>
<td>Market-dominated</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td>Shared by adjacent residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare facilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sanitation Service Station</td>
<td>Building area no less than 200m²</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td>Can be shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>National Fitness Plaza</td>
<td>Determine the area according to specific resident population</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td>Shared by adjacent residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Comprehensive cultural activity room</td>
<td>Determine the area according to specific resident population</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial service facilities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Farmers' market</td>
<td></td>
<td>Market-dominated</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td>Shared by adjacent residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Daily necessities trustworthy shop</td>
<td>Building area no less than 20m²</td>
<td>Market-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td>Shared by adjacent residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Agricultural materials trustworthy shop</td>
<td>Refer to star level agricultural materials shop construction standard formulated by city agriculture commission</td>
<td>Market-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td>Shared by adjacent residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal public facilities</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>★ Sewage treatment facility and drainage supporting pipe network construction</td>
<td>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%</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Garbage collection room (point)</td>
<td>According to rural garbage collection and transportation disposal system construction standard formulated by municipal urban management bureau</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal public facilities</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Public toilet</td>
<td>Public toilet no lower than two star level</td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>★ Folk-custom activity point</td>
<td>Combined with demand of the masses</td>
<td>Market-dominated</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Public parking place (★ Public transport call station)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Room for community materials management (Wired radio and TV station)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government-dominated</td>
<td>Necessary allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial post and telecommunications facilities</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>★ Financial service station self-service facility</td>
<td>Building area no less than 40m²</td>
<td>Market-dominated government subsidies</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td>Can be integrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>★ TS Agent Point</td>
<td></td>
<td>Market-dominated government subsidies</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td>Can be integrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting production facilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>★ Tool house</td>
<td>Combined with demand of the masses</td>
<td>Community-dominated government subsidies</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>★ Cultivation house</td>
<td>Combined with demand of the masses</td>
<td>Community-dominated government subsidies</td>
<td>Allocation according to demands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30
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.
Human Capital

Enterprise orientation

More knowledgeable employment team
Abundant social capital
Modem manufacturing industry as the core
Modem service industry as the subject
High competitiveness in industry system
Innovation network with dynamic

Government orientation

Middle class accounts for the main body
Urban environment is fair and open
Social order is standard and efficient
Educational training is everywhere
Give widespread concern to the public interest
High identity sense of residents

Modern economic framework

Modern social framework
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

Logic axis

Loosen the land requisition system

Transitional arrangements

Build a unified market

Operational axis

Land consolidation

Increase and decrease connection of urban and rural construction land

New rural communities

Supporting axis

Right confirmation (Development right and use right)

Marketization circulation

Support the same land with the same right

Power axis

Government orientation, administration operation

Gradually narrow the scope of land requisition, increase the return of land value-added revenue to rural area, and reduce government incentives on land acquisition

Government orientation, market operation

Government exits the trade links, instead, provides public services such as land right confirmation and certificate registration, rulemaking and supervision, macro planning, major supporting infrastructure etc.
1. Choose the old demolition area and new construction areas, two areas constitute project area.

2. Establish investment and financing companies as operation platform of the project.

3. Land Department issues the unplanned circulating indicators.

4. Construct new concentrated residential district for villagers in old rural demolition area, and conduct urban construction in new construction areas.

5. Sign the relocation agreement, and villagers move into the new community.

6. Reclaim collective construction land of old demolition area, return the circulating indicators.

Legend: 
- Construction land
- Non-construction land
6. Governance mechanism of gross-roots democracy

Operating mechanism: led by the village party organization, decided by the villagers’ 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
Rural modernization

Market economy:
- Reform of rural property right system
- Reform of village-level public service and social management
- Increase the financial tilt
- Sorted providing
- Innovate the supply mode
- Increase the land revenue returns
- Comprehensively improve the agricultural production conditions
- Promote moderate scale management through linkage mechanism

Democratic politics:
- Construction of new gross-root governance mechanism
- Led by party organization
- Decided by the villagers (representative) meeting and villagers council
- Executed by village committee
- Widely participated by social organization

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

External precondition

Urban-rural integration

Three separation, two improvement and one reinforce

Land right confirmation and certificate registration

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

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.

Income

- 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:

- Have broken the urban and rural dual management system, systematically established the system and mechanism, namely synchronous promotion of new industrialization, new urbanization and new rural modernization
- Comprehensive upgrade the urban competitiveness
- Form the urban-rural integration development pattern and situation that is created and enjoyed jointly by urban and rural residents
- Developed into a city with world-wide attention and international influence
V. Overall results and concrete case

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

- Forming the system frame of balancing urban-rural development reform
- Forming the system of united “three focuses” and “three changes” urban-rural planning
- Forming the open system of urban-rural integrated management surrounding “six integrations”
- Forming and perfecting the basis of economic system, democratic politics and new social governance
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

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Incoming overseas capital in place in major cities in China from 1995-2013 (100 million dollars)
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 53,000,000 m², 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.
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural employed persons (ten thousand people)</th>
<th>Value-added of first industry(hundred million yuan)</th>
<th>Urban employed persons (ten thousand people)</th>
<th>Value-added of non-agricultural industries (hundred million yuan)</th>
<th>Efficiency of first industry(ten thousand yuan/perpon)</th>
<th>Efficiency of non-agricultural industries (ten thousand yuan/perpon)</th>
<th>Farmers’ per capita net income (yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>391.1</td>
<td>153.2</td>
<td>180.5</td>
<td>1717.6</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>3655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>284.3</td>
<td>353.2</td>
<td>509.7</td>
<td>8755.7</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>17.18</td>
<td>12985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, Liujie town, Dujiangyan, Chengdu

- Based on the land survey of Ministry of Land and Resources
- Confirming the natural border by satellite images
- Confirming the amount of total land
- Setting up working groups
- Dividing into groups and confirming the families
- Public showing for 15 days once confirmed

Difficulties in work:
1. Records of years of land property changes are not complete;
2. Land parameter is different from results of actual measurement.

In terms of village groups, one senior is elected by every 5-15 families

Sending cadres to mobilize, explaining the significant meaning of land right confirmation

Founding village council

Certificate of homestead ownership
Certificate of collective land ownership
Certificate of farmers contracted management right
Certificate of contracted management right

Certificated by departments of agriculture development, Land and resources, real-estate management and forestry
Who makes decisions: villagers meeting and democratic decision-making
Land comprehensive consolidation project in Zhanqi village, Tangchang town, Pixian

- Supporting basic facilities for modern agriculture
- Planning and project approval after asking residents
- Repaying principal and interest of 115 million yuan
- Financing 98 million yuan from city investment
- Managing land and building new community
- Benefits 130 million yuan (625 thousand yuan/mu)
- Usage linked up to urban area
- Saving 208 mu land index of construction
- Supporting basic facilities for modern agriculture
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
（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

- **Public asset (yuan)**
  - 2007: 1050
  - 2011: 2230

- **Farmers' per capita income (yuan)**
  - 2007: 4750
  - 2011: 17980

- **Income components**
  - Blue: Working income
  - Pink: Equity income
  - Green: Other income
  - 80% Working income
  - 10% Equity income
  - 10% Other income
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.