

PART VIII

IMPROVING THE NEW URBANIZATION STRATEGY AND ACHIEVING HIGHER QUALITY URBANIZATION

Continuing along the path of new urbanization with Chinese characteristics, we will push ahead with the strategy of new, people-centered urbanization. This will see us enabling more people to enjoy a higher quality of urban life by promoting the distinctive development of cities of different sizes and small towns in a coordinated and interconnected way, with city clusters and metropolitan areas serving as the main support pillars.

Chapter 27 Promoting Urban Residency for People with Rural Household Registration Living in Urban Areas

In granting permanent urban residency, we will prioritize people from rural areas who are now stably employed in urban areas, while also gradually encouraging other rural residents to obtain permanent urban residency. We will promote household registration reform in unison with efforts to make basic urban public services available to all permanent residents, and bolster the support policy system for granting permanent urban residency to those moving in from rural areas so they can fully integrate into city life in a shorter time.

Section 1 Furthering the Reform of the Household Registration System

We will relax or remove restrictions on household registration in all cities apart from megacities and pilot a household registration system that will allow residents to register under their habitual residences. Cities with permanent urban populations of less than 3 million will lift all restrictions on household registration, with the same criteria for permanent urban residency to be guaranteed for both local and non-local people from rural areas. Cities with permanent urban populations of between 3 million and 5 million will loosen restrictions on household registration. Very large cities and megacities with permanent urban populations of more than 5 million will improve the points-based household registration policy and streamline the point categories to ensure that years of participation in social insurance schemes

and years of residence are the decisive factors in their points systems. These cities will also be encouraged to remove limits on the annual number of rural residents who can obtain permanent urban residency. We will improve the mechanisms for basic public service provision on the basis of residence cards and years of residence, and encourage local governments to offer a broader range of basic public services and more freely accessible government services, and to raise the level of urban compulsory education, housing support, and other services actually available to residence cardholders.

Section 2

Improving the Mechanism for Granting Permanent Urban Residency to People with Rural Household Registration Living in Urban Areas

We will refine the policies that link transfer payments allocated to local governments to the number of rural residents to whom they grant urban residency. A larger portion of transfer payments for equalizing access to basic public services will be allocated based on the number of permanent urban residents in a jurisdiction. The central government will also allocate rewards to local governments for granting urban residency, chiefly based on the number of residency holders in their jurisdiction from outside the province. We will build a mechanism for awarding infrastructure investment subsidies from government development funds to cities that grant permanent residency to a large number of rural residents, a move which will see an increase in investment from the central government budget. We will adjust the criteria for setting the annual quota of land to be designated for urban development in an area and establish a mechanism to link this quota with the number of former rural residents granted urban residency and the number of government-subsidized housing units. We will adjust the number of officially budgeted teacher and doctor posts and the layout of basic public

service facilities in areas with large population inflows and outflows based on the actual extent of those flows. When people from rural areas obtain permanent urban residency, they will still be guaranteed their rural land contract rights, the use of the land on which their rural dwelling is built, and their share in the proceeds from rural collective undertakings in accordance with the law. We will build a market system for transferring rural property rights and improve the market exit mechanism and supporting policies for the ownership rights, contract rights, and management rights to the contracted rural land of rural households.