Beyond eco-city development to creating eco-districts out of existing areas
edited by Monique Abud


Shifting wealth in the world economy
edited by Monique Abud

Conference takes place: 5-7 June 2013 Location: University of Cantabria, Santander, Spain Deadline for submission: 15 February 2013 Proposals are encouraged on all areas of the world economy, particularly on the following topics: The world economy development: long term perspectives. FDI and multinational enterprises International finance International trade Transport and logistics in the world economy Integration: the European Union and other areas. http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=2712

China’s toxic sky
edited by Jacqueline Nivard

the Atlantic Jan 30, 2013 | Since the beginning of this year, the levels of air pollution in Beijing have been dangerously high, with thick clouds of smog chasing people indoors, disrupting air travel, and affecting the health of millions. The past two weeks have been especially bad -- at one point the pollution level measured 40 times recommended safety levels. http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=2704

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/urbachina-edition@services.cnrs.fr
China Internet users scream for clean air act
edited by Jacqueline Nivard

Source: China Realtime Report January 29, 2013. With northern China once again struggling to breathe under a blanket of carcinogenic haze, one of the China’s highest profile antipollution warriors has invited the country’s social media users to vote on whether China should enact a national clean air law. The result is a landslide of such epic proportions, it puts even China’s rubber-stamp legislature to shame.
http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=2665

袁志刚教授谈「土地指标交易对于新型城镇化的意义」
written by Ai Chi-Han

此篇文章经袁志刚教授同意转载，转载自袁志刚教授的博客 产权分离、自由交易的机制是我国改革开放三十年来的关键经验，也是社会主义公有制与市场机制达到的有效平衡。通过将土地使用权剥离出来，至今已形成了国有土地使用权市场和农地承包经营权市场，迅速提升了用地效率，也支撑了我国二十余年的快速城市化。然而，随着城市存量用地逐渐开发殆尽，地区经济增长和城市销售愈发依赖和受制于土地供应，这是未来中国城市发展必须破解的困境。近年来，浙江、安徽、成都、重庆等地开展的土地指标交易再一次实践了产权分离、自由交易的逻辑。首先来看看故事发生的背景。我国通过土地规划实行严格的土地用途管制，指标控制是主要的手段。土地指标，即农地转为城市建设用地指标，是地方政府在规划期内能够征收的农地的上限。这个指标是由国家至省、省至市县层层分解的，具有典型的计划经济特征。行政手段配置资源的常见后果是资源错配：由于区域经济发展不平衡，发达地区的指标往往不够用，而欠发达地区往往因指标富余而粗放利用土地。因为土地资源是城市发展的重要动力，土地指标对于地方政府的重要性不言而喻。
http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=2654

The extension of high-speed railways and the possible consequences for urbanisation
written by Sébastien Goulard

On December 25, 2012 China inaugurated a new high-speed railway (HSR) connecting Beijing and Guangzhou. The journey between the two cities will now take only about eight hours. In less than ten years, China has built the world’s largest HSR network, and new lines will be opened by 2020. This infrastructure is necessary in order to meet the requirements of China’s economic growth and to better control the development of transportation.
http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=2640
Funded under the European Commission’s Seventh Framework Programme, **UrbaChina** is a collaborative project managed by a consortium of 11 leading Chinese and European research institutions. **UrbaChina** analyses China’s urbanisation trends for the next 40 years and define possible future scenarios with reference to concepts of sustainability.

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