

Shanghai International Symposium of Land & Future

24-25 November 2017

21 Points from the Symposium

1. How do different organizations cooperate with each other according to sustainable development goals and urban development goals? Given the importance of land, how do different organizations work on joint policy scheme?
2. It is an important concept of how to transfer land policy to land behavior.
3. How to make a land management framework that is favorable to local conditions to promote land policies that are different from region to region? For example, setting up spatial framework, legal framework and institutional framework in line with local conditions.
4. How to change the inherent opinion on development and planning? How to transfer the parallel relationship between economy, society and environment to inclusive relationship?
5. To promote green development by means of greening mountains, streaming water, afforestation and etc.
6. How to make the framework of spatial planning based on its historical phase and development background?
7. How do governments of different levels cooperate with each other and set a long-term goal?
8. How to make the framework of planning from the government's point of view rather than from individual's point of view? Improving living condition is considered as an important aspect in spatial planning.
9. How to understand the strategic status of spatial planning in the coordinated regional development and what is its function?
10. How to cope with coordinated regional development by integrating elements, path and goals.
11. How to develop the environment with harmonized planning, institution, mechanism, technology and policy.
12. How to change our mind? The way of cognition is neither in one dimension nor in two dimensions and it is in multiple dimensions, especially in the complicated society rather than a simple market or government.
13. Rational, integrated and long-term cognition is needed in the process of promoting land system reform in China. Scholars should not be confined within the present or past cognition.
14. How to facilitate and guarantee the fair living environment in both urban and rural areas, how to guard public interests, how to preserve traditional culture?
15. How to integrate different components together, such as background,

goals, measurements, aid program and supporting system as well in the development of rural areas. It is a great inspiration today.

16. What is the nature of spatial planning? The goal of spatial planning is to defend public interests, which different from the goals of lawyers who are dedicating to defend private interests.

17. How to set up the framework of the garden city in 21 century after we entered 21 century?

18. Building garden cities refers to the operation of the city and the core issue is land. How to maintain and improve the value of urban city? The sustainable development of a city is maintained by a sustainable way of operating land.

19. The central government of China put forward the rural vitalization strategy. The population in rural areas is decreasing but that doesn't mean that rural areas are not important any more. If rural areas are lagging behind, it is difficult to achieve an integrated development in China. From my personal point of view, the urbanization rate will not exceed 70%. Why do I make such a guess? Human is an emotional animal and we have emotional needs. The US has a history of 200 years and there is less stuff in rural areas that people rely on. While China has a history of 5000 years, rural people might not rush into cities. There is a trend undergoing that many migrate workers go back to their hometown.

20. In order to implement rural vitalization strategy, vitalizing industries should be given the top priority.

21. Three difficulties of vitalizing rural areas.