

《雄安新区极有可能效仿新加坡，推行土地管理》

导读:作为接替北京非首都职能的新区，雄安正在紧锣密布地推进一系列项目政策，实现城市可持续发展。



Population will be curbed to avoid 'big city diseases'

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Spanning the counties of Xiongxian, Rongcheng and Anxin, the 2,000-square-kilometer "mini-city" of Xiongan will take over Beijing's so-called non-capital functions, such as large enterprises, financial institutions, colleges and research institutions, helping to relieve pressure in the congested capital.

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According to estimates made by the management committee of Xiongan New Area, in the six months following its establishment, 65 companies have already moved there from Beijing. At night, yellow lights from all the new office buildings illuminate the once-dark, quiet little town.

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But the surge in population will also bring new challenges, including difficulties finding housing, setting up a transportation infrastructure and establishing social welfare. How to build a livable green city that meets the needs

of these new transplants will be the top priority for the city's planners and administrators.

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Population limit

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A study by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) this April said that Xiongan should try to avoid overpopulation, a common phenomenon in many big Chinese cities that has lead to housing, transportation and environmental problems.

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With its current population of 1.13 million, the study said that Xiongan's future population should be maintained within 5 million. Reports by the Xinhua News Agency, however, put the future population of Xiongan at around 2.5 million.

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Unemployment rate

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As Xiongan has positioned itself as a green, smart city of innovation, the CASS report projects that a large number of its future population will be high-end talents who moved there with their companies. Locals, including urban citizens and peasants, will mainly work in the service sector or in jobs which have relatively lower technical requirements.

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Another challenge lies in how to deal with the local population working in Xiongan's older industries, which are now undergoing a transformation. In the half-year since it was established, 9,000 small manufacturing businesses in Xiongan that failed to meet environmental requirements have been asked to fold, thereby increasing the local unemployment rate.

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Many local construction companies have also halted their projects due to tight controls on China's real estate market. The sudden jobless population of construction workers will be another big challenge for the New Area's management committee and the local government.

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