

2035 SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR A GLOBAL CITY CHONGQING



Chongqing can move toward becoming a global city by focusing on quality growth. The city's significant assets include its sheer size and large population, thriving economy, and increasing integration into the global economy.

ACHIEVING VISION CHONGQING:

Four strategic directions and five pillars to achieve Vision Chongqing

By 2035, to become a global city that is

- I. A hub for advanced manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services
- II. A base for broader ASEAN regional development
- III. A city that offers opportunities for all
- IV. A city of mountains and rivers that is green and highly livable

Spatial transformation

promoting compact and human-centered development

Connectivity transformation

linking Chongqing to ASEAN markets

Innovation transformation

developing a skilled future labor force for high value add

Inclusivity transformation

ensuring equality of opportunity across urban and rural districts and a free flow of people

Green growth transformation

identifying a low-carbon transition pathway for Chongqing

Chongqing's Key Actions

Managing land as a scarce asset and developing transit-oriented development:

- Leveraging opportunities for expanding the subway network to reshape Chongqing's urban form:
 - Focusing on "infill" development to increase economic density
 - Making public transit the primary transport mode and becoming a car-light city
 - Designing vibrant mixed-use neighborhoods based on the city's unique landscape of mountains and water, on small blocks and on streets as places for people

Strengthening the city's innovation capacity by:

- Increasing municipal research and development (R&D) expenditure and encouraging companies to also increase R&D funding
- Building a large skilled workforce by becoming China's center of excellence for vocational education

Aiming to become a base for broader regional economic integration:

- Implementing a joint development strategy for the Chongqing-Chengdu corridor
- Forging a close collaboration with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

Making Chongqing a green and livable city by:

- Reducing the energy intensity of the economy and decarbonizing the energy mix by increasing the share of renewables
- Treating green spaces, rivers and lakes as "green" and "blue" assets and integrating them into the city's spatial planning and asset management system



BENCHMARKING

30 indicators were used to benchmark Chongqing with other global cities (Singapore, Tokyo, Hong Kong SAR, Seoul, London and New York).

Strengths

- Strategic location as a gateway to China's southwest
- Significant reserve of developable land
- Good land transport infrastructure
- Fast growing economy
- Strong manufacturing base
- Relatively low cost of living

Chongqing lags behind global cities in three areas: 1) economic density; 2) innovation; and 3) environmental sustainability.

Weaknesses

- Low productivity with a relatively low and uneven population density, together with low economic and morphological density
- R&D spending by both the government and industry is lower than other major Chinese cities and global cities
- High energy intensity and carbon emissions compared to global cities.

Benchmarking Indicators

Spatial Structure and Urban Fabrics

- Land expansion
- Density
- Transit accessibility
- Land use mix and jobs
- Block size and intersection density

Economic Competitiveness

- Economic performance and structure
- Labor force
- Innovation capacity
- Connectivity

Social Inclusiveness

- Government expenditure on education
- Health care spending

Environmental Sustainability

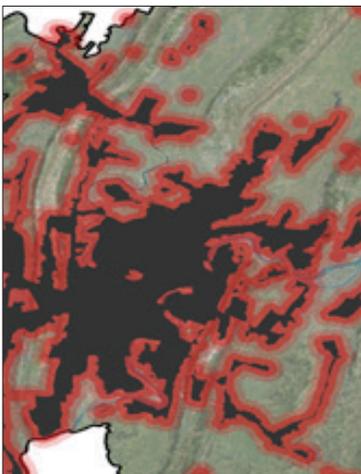
- CO₂ emissions and energy consumption
- Water use
- Air quality

MODELING URBAN GROWTH SCENARIOS:

Two scenarios

1. **Trend: Fragmented, dispersed development will continue**

2. **Compact growth: Balanced growth occurs strategically around transit**



Results

Land Reserve

- Trend scenario will consume all land in the next **20 years**
- Compact growth scenario could save up to **200km²**

Infrastructure Cost

- Compact growth saves **\$5.4 billion** capital costs for new roads, water, waste water, and utility infrastructure

GHG Emissions

- Compact growth scenario saves **2.6 million** metric tons annually as compared to the trend scenario

Full report can be downloaded at

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/31386>