

# The Organizational Evolution of Land Administration in China since Its Opening-up in 1978: Social-Economic Rationale

**Rosy LiaoRong**

China Land Surveying and Planning Institute (CLSPI)  
The Ministry of Land and Resources, P. R. China



## ***OVERVIEW***

- ❖ General situation of land system since 1978
- ❖ The Four landmark restructurings
- ❖ The driving forces behind

Conclusion



# China Fact

- 1 China's population accounts for 1/4 of the world's total
- 2 Relatively short of land resource
- 3 Rapid industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization
- 4 Large demand for land use results in an arduous task to ensure food security



73.05 hectares of land was supplied for construction in 2013.



## General situation

The base number of population is big

Relatively short of land resource

Rapid industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization give rise to large demand for land use

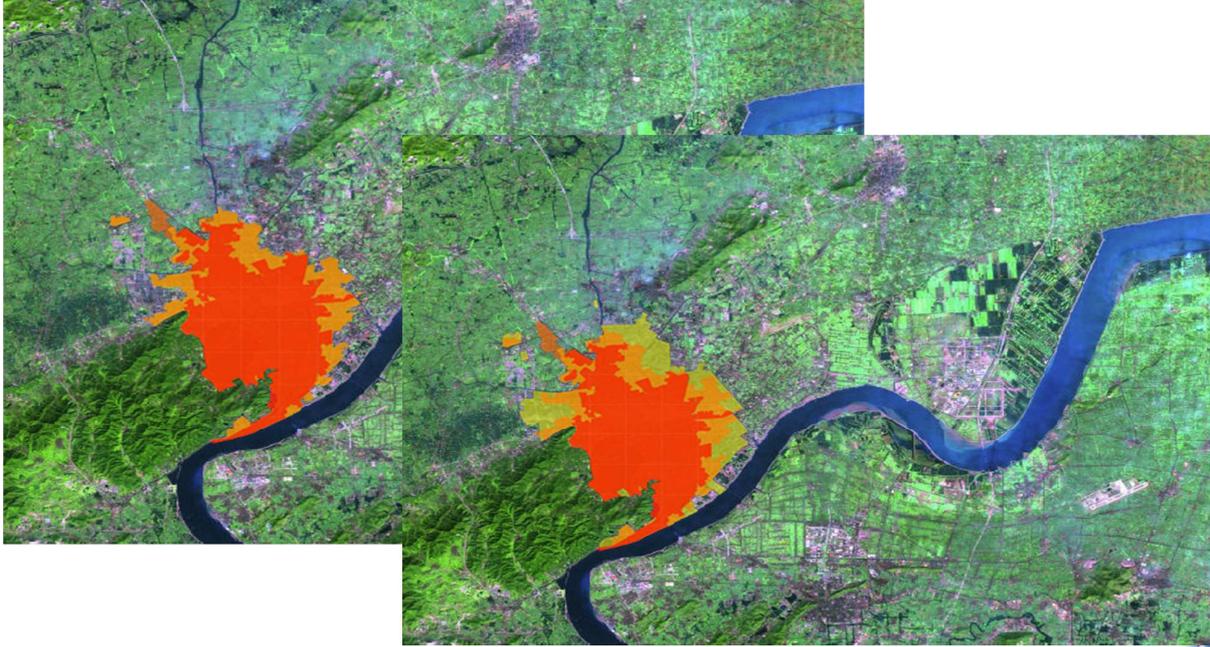
The strictest system for arable land protection

The strictest system for economical land use

Ecological environment protection



## *City expansion*



**Hangzhou city (1987-2001)**

XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur

## *Impacts of Urbanization and Industrialization*

1. Migration from Rural to Urban
2. Agriculture Land converted to built-up Land
3. City Sprawl
4. Empty Villages and Wasted Farmland

Balanced rural and  
urban development



XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur

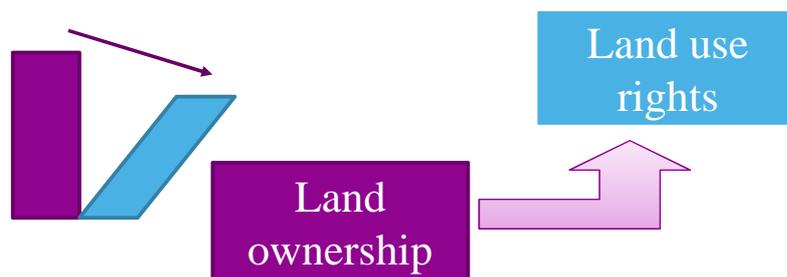
# Basic Concepts of Land Administration in China



XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur

## ***Land Ownership and land use rights***

- ❖ Land owned by the State
- ❖ Land owned by the Rural collectives



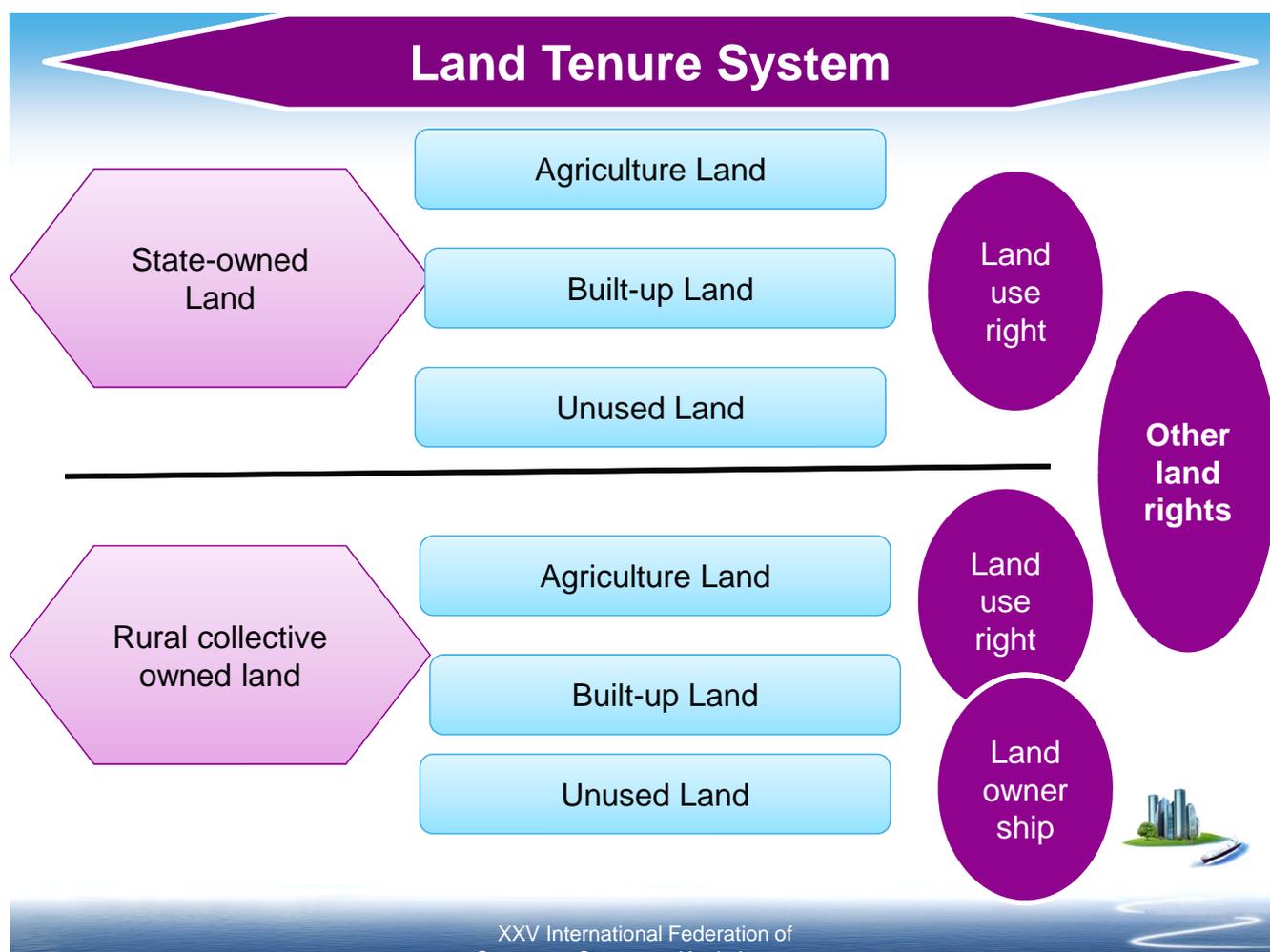
XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur

# General Classification of Land in China

- ❖ Land used for agriculture  
(arable land, forest land, grass land, even land used for field irrigation etc.)
- ❖ Land used for built-up areas  
(building, factory, road, residential area etc.)
- ❖ Un-used land



XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur



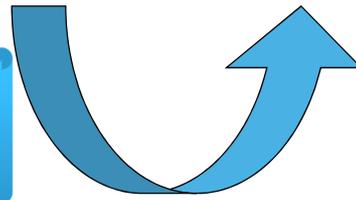
XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur

# The Structure of Government

- State
- Province
- City
- County
- Township (town)

- 1.The Ministry of Land and Resources
- 2.The Department of Land and Resources at provincial level
- 3.The Bureau of Land and Resources at city level
- 4.The Bureau of Land and Resources at county level
- 5.The Land Management Office at Township level

Land Administration



**1 . the uniform state land administration along with the Land Administration Law enacted in 1986**

**2 Ministry of Land and Resources, aiming to strengthen land use control in China IN 1998**

**3. Sub-provincial land and resources vertical management in 2004**

**4. the establishment of the State Land Inspectorate System to strengthen supervision of land use and management of local government in 2006**

1.2.3.4



# The main factors driving the change of China's land administration

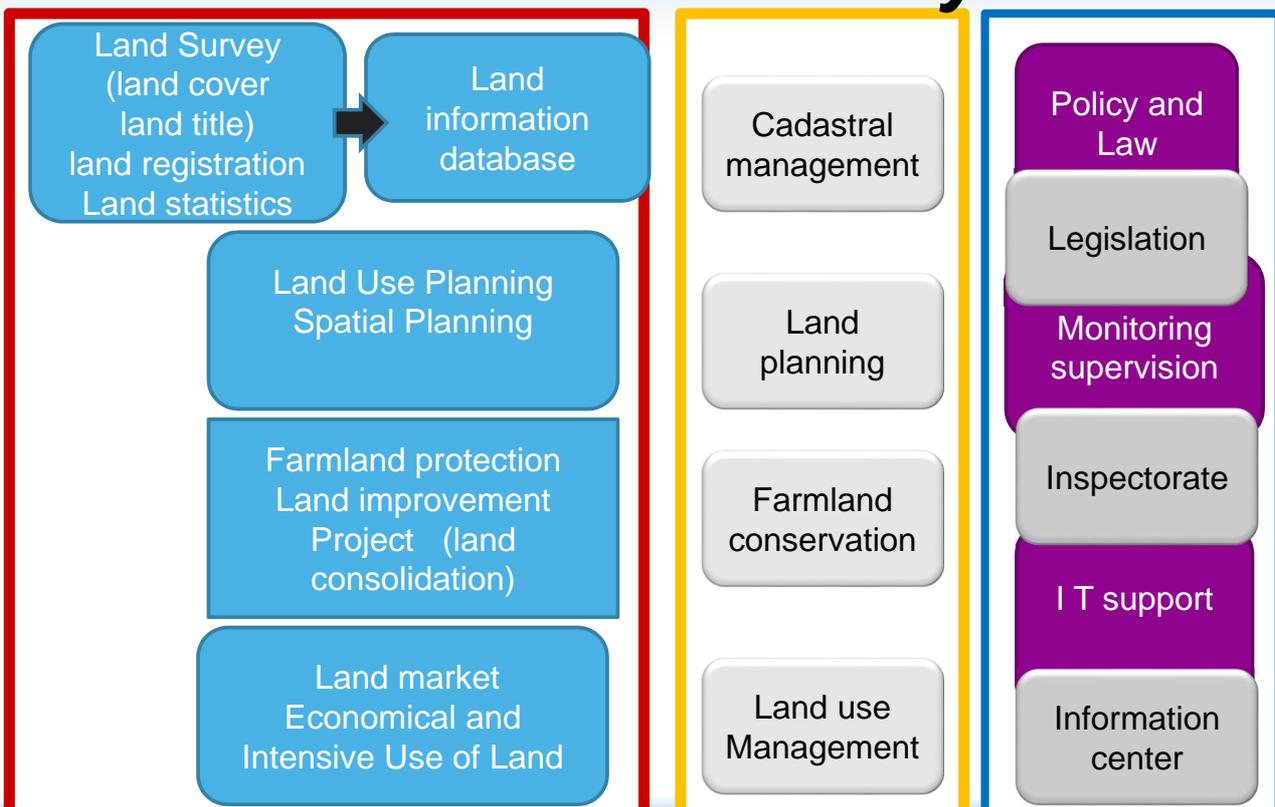
The largest population in the world and scarcity of land resources urge China to prioritize national food security

Continuously shifting and modifying the power between central and local land authorities

The transitional reform from planned economy to market economy



## Land Administrative System



## Conclusion

- help improve social and economic development
- secure land tenure in the society
- guide proper and rational land uses
- provide a fair, justice and transparent land market
- ensure social, economic and ecological sustainability in the future.



XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur

## **Rosy LIAO**

Address: No.37 Guan Yin Yuan Xiqu, Xicheng  
District, Beijing 100035, China  
Tel. +86-10-6656-2800  
Email: CLSPI@OUTLOOK.COM  
Rosyliao@outlook.com

# Thank you!



XXV International Federation of  
Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur