

Synergetic Interaction Mechanism Between Action Plans and Examination-Evaluation from the Perspective of Closed-Loop Plan Implementation: A Case Study of Beijing's Core Area of the Capital

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Abstract

Within China's new-era territorial spatial planning system, action plans provide an effective means of translating long-term plans into phased implementation, while examination-evaluation serves as a key instrument for monitoring and feeding back implementation outcomes. As plan implementation shifts toward a more systematic, hierarchical, and dynamic mode of spatial governance, the interaction between these two instruments is essential to the performance of the planning system as a whole. Existing studies have generally called for better coordination, but have seldom clarified the intrinsic relationship between action plans and examination-evaluation or proposed a systematic mechanism for strengthening it. This paper re-examines the existing institutional arrangements and discusses the necessity and practical significance of a synergetic interaction mechanism from three perspectives: top-level policy requirements, improvement of the planning system, and implementation pathways. From the perspective of plan implementation and spatial governance, it constructs a mechanism along three dimensions - governance actors, governance objects, and the enabling environment. Using Beijing's Core Area of the Capital as an empirical case, the paper identifies six key features of effective interaction: integrated work organization; alignment of substantive content; effective conversion and incorporation of evaluation findings; complementary integration of data and information; intelligent platform-based management; and unified, long-term technical support.

Keywords: plan implementation; action plan; examination-evaluation; synergetic interaction; institutional mechanism; Core Area of the Capital

Implementing one blueprint consistently to the end" has become a broad consensus in the reform of China's territorial spatial planning system. To achieve this objective, extensive experimentation has been undertaken in plan preparation, implementation, and management. Action plans have emerged as an important pathway for phased implementation,[1] while examination-evaluation has become a powerful means of monitoring and feeding back implementation performance. Both are integral components of the implementation system. Placing them within a unified analytical framework, clarifying their relationship, and establishing mechanisms through which they reinforce one another can improve implementation and further enrich the territorial spatial planning system.

1 Reconsidering the Existing Systems

1.1 Action Plans

Through years of experimentation during rapid urbanization, near-term plans and implementation programs have gradually addressed the recurrent problem that urban development often departed from approved objectives, control indicators, and spatial coordinates after plan approval.[1-3] Rolling action plans prepared annually or on three- or five-year cycles have become a common implementation model.[4] By coordinating with annual economic and social development plans and government investment programs, they strengthen spatial coordination, guide public investment and urban construction, and support efficient plan implementation.[5] Shenzhen, for example, established an annual implementation-plan system for near-term construction planning as early as 2005, making it an important instrument for implementing the city master plan.[6] In Beijing, the task lists for the first and second phases of the new master plan have likewise strengthened the temporal decomposition and delivery of overall planning objectives.[7]

1.2 Examination-Evaluation

Historically, implementation evaluation was commonly conducted at intervals of five to ten years, which limited its capacity to provide timely feedback.[8] Following reform of the territorial spatial planning system, Beijing took the lead in launching urban examination-evaluation in 2018.[9] At approximately the same time,

the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development organized large-scale national examination programs, each with a different emphasis.[10] As a key component of implementation supervision,[11] examination-evaluation monitors planning outcomes, focuses on critical variables and core tasks, identifies problems and bottlenecks in urban operation and implementation,[3] and provides institutional support for transforming planning methods, safeguarding implementation, and reinforcing the strategic guidance and binding control functions of plans.[10]

1.3 Research Problem

Action plans decompose long-term objectives into implementable stages, clarify implementation pathways, and improve the feasibility of planning goals. Examination-evaluation enables the implementation process to review itself, improves implementation quality, and supports dynamic maintenance.[12] Both fields have generated substantial practical and scholarly work. Many studies advocate a complete chain of preparation, implementation, evaluation, and supervision[13-16] and call for coordination among near-term plans, annual programs, and examination-evaluation.[17-19] Most, however, stop at general recommendations. Detailed studies of how coordination should operate in practice remain scarce. A few cases have addressed this issue: Chen Yulan et al.[20] examined coordinated preparation of examination-evaluation and territorial spatial planning from the perspective of industrial development in Meizhou, while Zhan Meixu et al.[21] proposed incorporating projects identified through Guangzhou's examination-evaluation into annual plan adjustments and project construction programs.

As territorial spatial planning reform advances, spatial governance is increasingly characterized by systemic, hierarchical, and dynamic logic.[22] Practical cases are therefore needed to establish a comprehensive interaction mechanism between action plans and examination-evaluation. The objective is to create a two-way closed loop of "implementation feedback (monitoring and evaluation) - adjustment and improvement (conversion into implementation)," thereby moving from parallel coordination to integrated collaboration.

2 Constructing a Synergetic Interaction Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Spatial Governance

2.1 Necessity and Practical Significance

2.1.1 Direction Set by National Policy, Laws, and Regulations

The Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Establishing a Territorial Spatial Planning System and Supervising Its Implementation explicitly require regular evaluation and dynamic adjustment of territorial spatial plans in light of evaluation findings. Because action plans translate territorial spatial plans into concrete implementation processes, examination-evaluation must interact with them and provide strong support for their adjustment. Municipal legislation has reinforced this requirement. The 2019 revised Beijing Urban and Rural Planning Regulations and the Nanjing Territorial Spatial Planning Regulations, effective in 2023, both require routine examination-evaluation and stipulate that near-term implementation plans and annual implementation programs should be prepared with reference to evaluation results.

2.1.2 An Important Means of Improving the Implementation System

The new territorial spatial planning implementation system is a continuous process in which implementation, evaluation, feedback, and correction are closely connected and multiple actors participate in coordinated improvement.[22] Yet gaps in management levels and weak vertical transmission remain. Institutional mechanisms therefore need to be optimized to overcome inadequate interdepartmental coordination, unclear responsibilities, and overlapping mandates,[23] and to improve relationships among plans at different levels and in different sectors. Unlike traditional spatial plans, action plans and examination-evaluation do not primarily prescribe detailed spatial layouts, land-use functions, or capacity controls. Their technical-spatial content is comparatively limited; instead, they organize policies, institutions, and implementation arrangements across the city, professional sectors, and administrative levels. Their interaction can therefore connect otherwise fragmented links and levels in the implementation system and activate its overall effectiveness.

2.1.3 A Rational Pathway for Consistently Implementing One Blueprint

Conditions and institutional environments inevitably differ across implementation stages, and unforeseen problems may affect progress and the achievement of targets. Timely responses and continuing correction are therefore required to maintain direction and pace. Interaction between action plans and examination-evaluation combines long-term planning objectives with diagnostic findings, supports rolling adjustment of action plans, and increases the flexibility and openness of implementation. This represents a shift from static blueprint planning to dynamic process planning. For example, the 2022 examination of Beijing's Core Area found that funding for historic-city conservation required stronger coordination. Because the issue was not covered by the existing action plan, it was added when the specific tasks for 2023 were determined.

2.2 Mechanism Design

2.2.1 Basic Approach

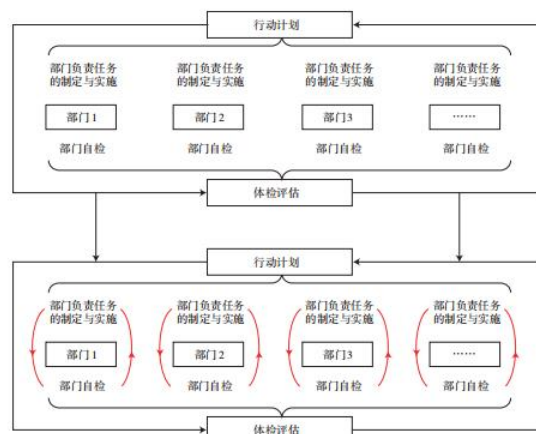
Planning is, in essence, a highly complex and sensitive public-policy process and a form of spatial governance.[24] Public-policy systems theory emphasizes the connection among stages. Lasswell and others[25-26] divide the policy process into intelligence, promotion, prescription, invocation, application, termination, and appraisal. Other approaches distinguish policy formulation from execution and further divide the process into problem identification, strategy formulation, assignment to responsible departments, and concrete implementation. Spatial-governance theory, by contrast, emphasizes the overall decomposition of the system and the relationships among its parts. Sun Shiwen[27] argues that the core of spatial governance lies in integrating sectors and departments and coordinating diverse elements and actions. Ouyang Peng et al.[28], drawing on holistic governance, analyze implementation mechanisms for municipal and county territorial spatial master plans in terms of objectives, actors, levels, instruments, and processes. Zhou Min et al.[14] propose a "three-chain coordination" system: a spatial chain for transmission across scales, a temporal chain for transmission through the implementation process, and a feedback chain for multidirectional supervision.

Combining the perspectives of public policy and spatial governance, action plans and examination-evaluation should be embedded in specific governance contexts and supported by corresponding authority, resources, and technology.[14] Within the existing territorial spatial planning framework, their interaction can be organized along three dimensions.[29] The actor dimension concerns communication, collaboration, and problem solving among multiple participants under different scenarios. The object dimension concerns substantive alignment between the elements and content of the two instruments. The environmental dimension concerns the external conditions required for sustained action.

2.2.2 Effective Coordination among Governance Actors

Plan implementation remains government-led, and high-quality delivery depends on high-level coordination and interdepartmental collaboration. Interaction between action plans and examination-evaluation should be embedded in routine government operations,[1] supported by senior leadership and cross-departmental cooperation, and used to overcome fragmentation and departmentalism.[30] Their organizational structures are generally similar: municipal governments provide leadership; planning authorities take the lead; and departments responsible for development and reform, statistics, landscaping, transport, municipal services, and other fields participate jointly.

Coordination should cover the full processes of preparation, review, implementation and monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment. First, work relating to both instruments should be connected within each participating organization, creating internal integration and closure (Figure 1). Second, responsibilities for



implementation and self-examination should be clearly divided and coordinated across organizations. Strong senior leadership and efficient organization enhance authority, reduce departmental concerns, build shared governance consensus, and improve the organizational efficiency of both action-plan delivery and examination-evaluation. These arrangements can mitigate the vertical disconnection and weak continuity, as well as the horizontal multi-headed management and poor coordination, that often result from bureaucratic bargaining and ambiguous divisions of authority.[14]

Figure 1. Changes in departmental work organization under a synergetic interaction scenario for action plans and examination-evaluation.

2.2.3 Precise Alignment of Governance Objects

Precise alignment of governance objects means matching "what is to be done" with "what is to be examined," and converting findings into implementation. It replaces a shallow sequence of "general problem description - broad direction - limited reference - business as usual - rough feedback" with a deeper sequence of "clarified bottlenecks - targeted strategies - adjustment and improvement - concrete delivery - comprehensive feedback."

Examination-evaluation reports implementation through annual snapshots and staged reviews, while action plans translate implementation content into annual arrangements and phased tasks. Full substantive alignment requires three forms of consistency. First, spatial consistency: the overall scope and priority areas of diagnosis and implementation should coincide. Second, temporal consistency: annual examinations should correspond to annual action-plan tasks, while three- or five-year evaluations should correspond to the overall action plan. Third, thematic consistency: priority tasks and evaluation themes should focus on the same critical issues, including population aging, urban regeneration, industrial transformation, and resilience and safety.

Feedback, diagnosis, conversion, and incorporation must also be effective (Figure 2). Examination-evaluation should identify problems from the perspective of overall action-plan coordination, consider both long-term objectives and current implementation conditions, and propose optimization measures that may adjust or generate tasks for the following year or even produce specific projects. Conversely, annual action-plan tasks should convert findings and recommendations into sectoral, spatial, and actor-specific arrangements: key issues become priority fields; areas where problems are concentrated become priority intervention zones; and departments bearing major workloads become priority support recipients. Funding, land, and policy resources can then be allocated more accurately. Implementation information and encountered problems should be collected in detail and fed back into the next examination cycle.

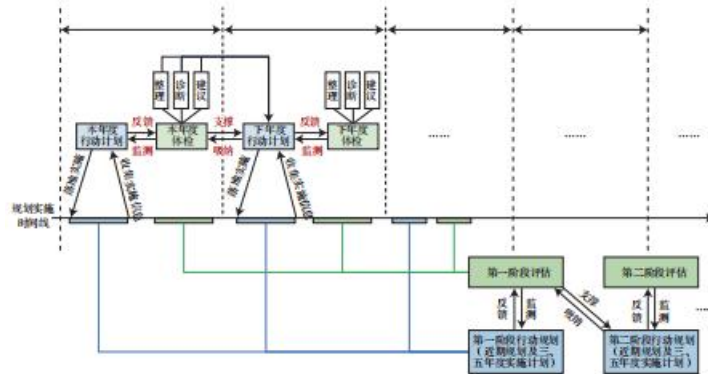


Figure 2. Absorption and conversion between action plans and examination-evaluation.

2.2.4 A Strong Enabling Environment

Because both instruments are long-term and routine, their interaction requires sustained external support in the form of data, collaborative management platforms, and technical-service teams.

Accurate and comprehensive data are the basis for precise diagnosis and rational task allocation. Examination-evaluation has gradually developed an integrated data-accumulation model combining official statistics and web-based big data, while action plans generate detailed frontline data through tasks and projects. Integrating these complementary sources within unified territorial spatial units enables both

citywide overview and vivid case-based presentation, allowing urban development and implementation performance to be understood at both aggregate and specific levels.[31]

Intelligent collaborative platforms have become standard instruments of digital planning management. Managing action plans and examination-evaluation on a common platform can digitize data transmission, information exchange, meeting discussion, and official correspondence. It can also establish an authoritative, stable, continuous, and open "one-map" platform that supports dynamic updating, automated computation, and standardized charts, thereby improving timeliness and reducing routine costs.

Stable technical teams are equally important. Skilled personnel should provide long-term tracking services, and the technical teams serving the two instruments should be integrated. Dedicated staff can be assigned by departmental liaison, tracked task, or research field, preventing poor communication and inefficient conversion caused by separate technical operations. External think tanks and experts should also be used to broaden and deepen research.

3 Practice in Beijing's Core Area of the Capital

3.1 Overview

Beijing's territorial spatial planning system has continued to improve.[32] Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council approved the Regulatory Detailed Plan for the Core Area of the Capital (Block Level), 2018-2035 in 2020, the Core Area has actively explored interaction between action plans and examination-evaluation (Figure 3). During preparation of the regulatory plan, the Three-Year Action Plan for the Regulatory Detailed Plan of the Core Area of the Capital, 2020-2022 was prepared simultaneously, and a three-year action-plan cycle was institutionalized. The first plan has been completed, and the second has been prepared and issued.

Beginning in 2021, the Core Area completed annual examinations for 2020, 2021, and 2022. The process progressed from rule establishment to smooth operation and subsequent expansion, while gradually building a comprehensive mechanism linked to the three-year action plan. The second three-year plan specifies annual tasks and projects more clearly than the first, forming a "three-year plan plus annual task list" model. It also rolls forward the following year's tasks on the basis of prior-year implementation, thereby improving alignment with annual examination.

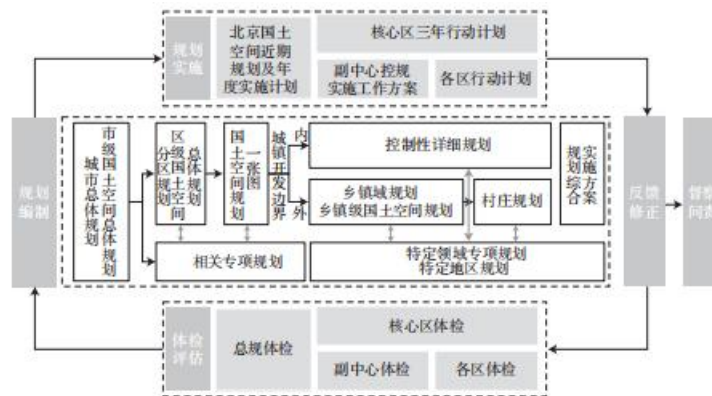


Figure 3. Systematic relationships among the Core Area examination, three-year action plan, and the wider Beijing planning implementation system.

3.2 Integrated Work Organization: Unified High-Level Leadership and Multi-Departmental Participation

Through the Capital Planning and Construction Commission, Beijing's planning governance establishes unified authority at the top level.[34] Both the Core Area's three-year action plan and its examination are conducted under the Commission's coordination and municipal-government leadership. The Office of the Capital Planning and Construction Commission, located within the Municipal Commission of Planning and Natural Resources, leads organization, coordination, synthesis, research, drafting, consultation, and reporting.

Central-government units, relevant municipal departments and institutions, and the Dongcheng and Xicheng district governments jointly participate in plan preparation, implementation, and examination (Figures 4 and 5). The action plan follows the sequence of issuing a work program, departmental submission

of proposed tasks, integrated coordination, consultation, and review. Examination follows a closely parallel sequence: issuing self-examination requirements, departmental submission of self-examination reports, integrated diagnosis, consultation, and review. These parallel processes are connected within departments and coordinated externally, producing clear responsibilities and minimizing overlap or omission. A special implementation team involving central units, municipal departments, and the two district governments has also been established.

Review procedures are likewise similar. Both the three-year action plan and the examination report are successively reviewed by the municipal government's executive meeting and the Standing Committee of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, and reported to the plenary meeting of the Capital Planning and Construction Commission. In accordance with the central authority over capital planning, the Core Area examination is also submitted annually to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council together with examinations of the Beijing Master Plan and the sub-center regulatory plan. High-level review reinforces authority, seriousness, and implementation capacity.

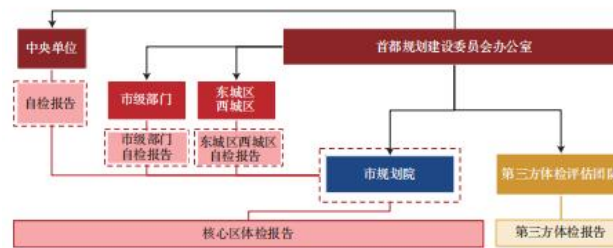


图4 核心区体检编制工作组织示意图
Fig.4 Organization of the examination preparation of the core area of the capital



Figure 4. Organization of the Core Area examination process.

Figure 5. Organization of the Core Area three-year action-plan preparation process.

3.3 Correspondence between Examination and Implementation: A Content Framework Anchored in the Plan and Its Approval

After three years of experimentation, the Core Area examination has developed a three-level framework of indicators, tasks, and fields. At the indicator level, annual changes in the 39 indicators established by the regulatory plan are reviewed to reveal external manifestations of implementation (Table 1). At the task level, progress is assessed against annual tasks, responsible entities, and schedules in the three-year action plan. At the field level, implementation achievements, problems, and bottlenecks are analyzed in eight dimensions, including the "six priorities," the capital planning system, and urban governance (Figure 6). The analysis then supports recommendations for the next stage.

The first action plan contained four categories - planning preparation, key areas and functional zones, special-governance tasks, and policy mechanisms - comprising 80 projects. The second was organized according to the six priorities and contained 72 tasks subdivided into 125 items. Although the structural frameworks differed, task content remained closely aligned with the examination. In elderly care, for example, the second action plan calls for more service institutions, nursing beds, meal-service points, and improved service quality. The examination correspondingly reviews facility construction and service standards and identifies such problems as high care costs for disabled older people and gaps in meal-service provision.

Table 1. Selected indicators from the Core Area regulatory planning index system

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2035 target	Assessment
Cultural-	54	54	57	57	57	Increase	Stable

heritage sites protected at municipal level or above; opening ratio (%)							
Physical bookstores per 10,000 residents	0.48	1.11	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.5	On target; good progress
Green-travel share (%)	73	74	75	75.9	76.5	≥85	On target; good progress
Basic-education facility land per 1,000 residents (m ²)	1,759	1,842	1,952	2,022	2,135	2,218	On target; good progress
Home-based elderly-care beds plus institutional beds per 1,000 residents	2.68	3.52	4.63	5.44	6.70	About 10.4	On target; good progress
Population covered within 10 minutes of a community elderly-care station (%)	96.4	96.8	97	Target achieved	100	100	99

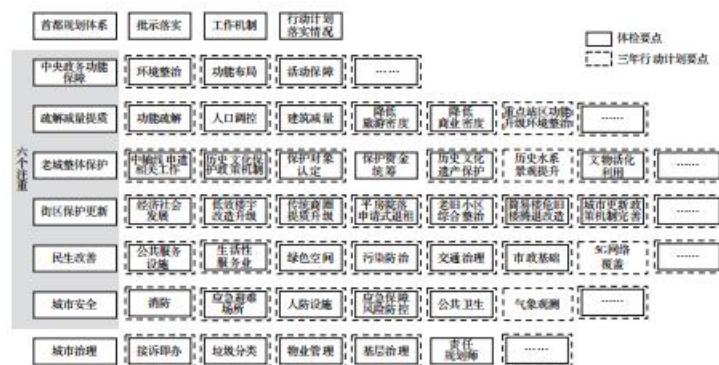


Figure 6. Corresponding themes in the Core Area examination and three-year action plan.

3.4 Effective Conversion and Incorporation: Linking Diagnostic Findings and Recommendations to Task Lists

Each year, departments implement assigned tasks and conduct self-examination, reporting progress, difficulties, recommendations, representative cases, and data inventories. The Core Area examination first synthesizes overall annual progress and then analyzes common and specific problems from the perspective of the entire system. The 2022 examination, for example, reviewed comprehensive renewal of old residential communities, application-based relocation from courtyard housing, and clearance of substandard residential buildings (Table 2). Combining these implementation results with the structure of financial inputs, it identified excessive fiscal dependence in urban regeneration. It then prioritized problems and proposed targeted, feasible measures.

Findings and recommendations are converted into departmental lists and issued with the approved examination report. When departments prepare the next three-year plan or determine tasks for the following year, they must incorporate the items assigned to them. The lead department checks incorporation when annual tasks are consolidated and follows up where necessary. Eighteen examination findings were incorporated into the second three-year action plan. Examination also reviews responses to problems identified in the previous year, establishing continuous tracking.

After adjusted tasks are confirmed and implemented, departments provide quarterly progress reports, semiannual summaries, and annual summaries. A systematic examination is then undertaken at year end, initiating the next cycle and enabling rolling implementation.

Table 2. Selected completion results for 2022 tasks in the Core Area three-year action plan

No.	Task type	Task title	2022 completion
34	Application-based improvement	Advance special governance of courtyard housing and improve living conditions	Dongcheng launched six application-based relocation projects, including Phase II around Jingshan and Xizongbu Hutong; Xicheng launched the Lixue Hutong project. Work began around the Bell and Drum Towers, the Forbidden City, Sanyanjing, and Xicaoshi. A total of 2,209 households completed application-based relocation during the year.
35	Comprehensive renewal	Advance renewal of old residential communities	An additional 124 communities were included in the renewal program, and the Comprehensive Renewal Work Plan for Old Residential Communities Owned by Central State-Owned Enterprises in Beijing was issued.

3.5 Complementary Data Integration: Combining Multi-Source Expansion with Practical Verification

The Core Area examination has progressively expanded both data sources and analytical scenarios. Public data such as statistical yearbooks are used to describe economic and social development. Web-based big data support analysis of jobs-housing commuting, residential and employment concentration, facility balance, and urban operational dynamics. Special surveys provide field evidence on priority issues such as elderly-care operations and parking supply and demand in old communities. Departments also submit sectoral information and task-specific data inventories; the housing authority, for example, provides detailed inventories of old residential communities, courtyard housing, inefficient buildings, and old industrial premises. Cross-validation among statistical, web, survey, and departmental data improves diagnostic reliability, comprehensiveness, and scientific rigor.

During implementation reporting and self-examination, the lead office organizes frequent detailed communication by telephone, meeting, and official correspondence. Special seminars and field investigations are conducted for key bottlenecks. These practices verify and extend multi-source data, compensate for insufficient statistical granularity, incomplete web samples, and unclear or unverifiable departmental information, and improve data authenticity and accuracy.

3.6 Intelligent Platform-Based Management: A Shared Platform with Synchronized Modules

The implementation and maintenance platform for the Core Area regulatory plan includes dedicated modules for the three-year action plan and examination-evaluation. Multi-source data are incorporated to support task management and diagnosis. The platform can monitor completion rates and issue warnings. For example, the target for clearance of substandard buildings and reconstruction of dangerous and dilapidated buildings was nearly one hundred structures, while reported information showed that only slightly more than

ten had been completed in the first year. The platform warned that the target would be difficult to achieve at the current rate and simultaneously transmitted this information to the examination module.

As network technology has improved, the platform has connected to departmental administrative systems, enabling rapid transmission of self-examination reports and timely reporting of implementation progress and indicators. Beijing's Jingban integrated office platform also supports secure communication and meeting discussion. Routine use has familiarized departments with reporting and communication standards, deepened their understanding of assigned tasks, trained specialized staff, and supported iterative platform improvement.

3.7 Unified and Long-Term Technical Support: An Integrated Team with Dedicated Responsibilities

The Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning provides technical support for both the Core Area three-year action plan and the examination, embedding a professional technical institution deeply in the overall work system. The action-plan team uses a "coordination group plus task leads" structure, while the examination team uses a "coordination group plus thematic leads" structure (Figure 7). The coordination groups manage overall work. Task and thematic leads are assigned according to professional expertise; in most cases, the same person undertakes both roles, maintaining long-term departmental liaison and tracking implementation.

Since approval of the Core Area regulatory plan, the core members responsible for three annual examinations and two rounds of three-year action plans have remained relatively stable, ensuring continuity. Third-party independent evaluation is conducted in parallel to broaden observational perspectives. Experts from relevant fields are also invited at the outset and draft stage to discuss annual priorities and provide external guidance. Similar arrangements are expected to be strengthened in future preparation and implementation of action plans.

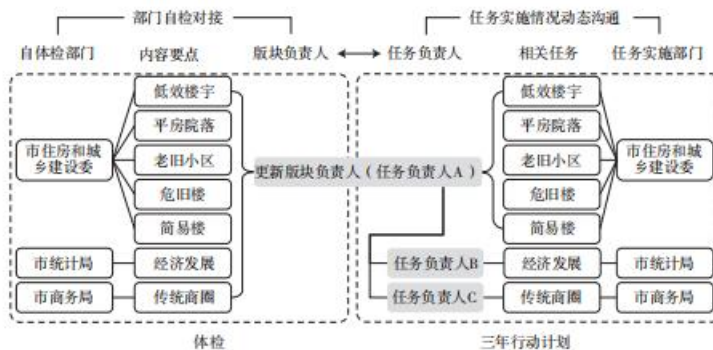


Figure 7. Corresponding structure of technical teams for the Core Area examination and three-year action plan: urban-regeneration module.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Action plans and examination-evaluation are essential links in the full-cycle management and implementation of territorial spatial planning. In Beijing's Core Area, their interaction has created a recurring closed loop from implementation, through examination feedback, to correction and improvement. Examination has become more focused on implementation performance, while action-plan preparation and delivery have gained stronger evidence. The two instruments now "look in the same direction and work toward the same end," reducing mismatches and substantially improving the integrity and scientific basis of implementation.

Their interaction also integrates multiple administrative levels and fragmented information into a closely collaborative governance structure. Spatial governance in the capital has moved from dispersion toward concentration, from partial treatment toward an overall perspective, and from fragmentation toward integration,[5] producing coordinated citywide action and advancing modernization of the spatial-governance system and capacity.

4.2 Recommendations

Because the Core Area occupies a special political and functional position, interaction between the three-year action plan and examination-evaluation should be continuously improved as a major institutional arrangement for plan implementation.

First, mechanisms for central-local coordination and municipal-district linkage should be deepened. A planning implementation and examination system should coordinate actors at multiple levels, draw on multidisciplinary expertise, and enable broad public participation. The action-plan and examination platforms should become important channels through which stakeholders participate in capital spatial governance, express needs, build consensus, and translate intentions into action.

Second, social perception should be treated as a key variable for evaluating governance performance and revealing operational problems.[35] More channels should be developed for collecting public opinion. Combining objective statistical data with subjective perception surveys can identify discrepancies between front-end policy provision and back-end user experience, thereby supporting adjustment of implementation methods and direction.

Third, full-cycle data accumulation and intelligent working methods should be strengthened. Better information foundations will improve action-plan formulation and examination diagnosis, reduce the cost of routine work, and enable rapid response to decision-making needs.

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Notes

1. The action plans discussed here mainly refer to near-term implementation plans and annual implementation programs associated with master plans, district plans, and block-level regulatory detailed plans. Terminology varies in practice; the Three-Year Action Plan for the Core Area regulatory plan is one example.
2. The Core Area of the Capital comprises Dongcheng and Xicheng districts, covers 92.5 km², and serves as the core spatial carrier of the national political center, cultural center, and international-exchange center. Its block-level regulatory plan functions in practice similarly to a small master plan or district plan.
3. District-level examinations and three-year action plans in Dongcheng and Xicheng are integral parts of the overall Core Area system.
4. The first three-year action plan was prepared simultaneously with the Core Area regulatory plan, before examination-evaluation had begun. The discussion therefore refers mainly to the second three-year action plan.
5. The six priorities established in the approval of the Core Area regulatory plan are: safeguarding central-government administrative functions; promoting decentralization, reduction, and quality improvement; protecting the old city as a whole; advancing block conservation and regeneration; improving people's livelihoods; and enhancing urban safety.
6. Jingban is Beijing's integrated collaborative office platform serving municipal, district, subdistrict, and community levels. It is the unified portal for government administration and provides collaborative office services to public officials across the city.

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