

WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例

ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION 亚太版



**Sustainable Buildings
and Climate Initiative**

National Partner

This magazine is a member of UNEP-SBCI, and UNEP-SBCI
does not assume responsibility for the text in it.

2012 No.01 总第十二期 **Vol.12**



RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development



Development
Sustainable
Conference on
United Nations
RIO+20

1992
2012
2030
2025



2011 年 4 月 8 日，在纽约联合国总部举办的第六届全球人居环境论坛上，GFHS 正式发布了国际人居环境范例新城项目 (IGMC) 倡议

On 8th April 2011, at the Sixth Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements held at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York, GFHS officially released the initiative of International Green Model City Project.

可持续的国际低碳城镇：产业·商务·休闲·居住最佳范例
The Best Practice for Sustainable Low Carbon City: Industry, Business, Resort and Residence

国际人居环境范例新城

INTERNATIONAL GREEN MODEL CITY

为了更好地应对气候变化，推动中国乃至世界低碳城市建设，探索可持续的新型城镇化模式，国际人居环境范例新城（IGMC）项目倡议应运而生。

IGMC 是由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年 4 月在联合国总部发起、得到联合国环境规划署（UNEP）大力支持的高起点低碳城镇建设试点项目，其主要特点是低碳城镇建设和绿色经济结合、和文化结合。由中外 50 多位专家参与编著的 IGMC 标准包含十二项原则以及相应的策略和措施，并设计了评分系统，以指导 IGMC 规划建设。全球首个 IGMC 项目已经落户中国贵阳市花溪区，年内将正式启动。

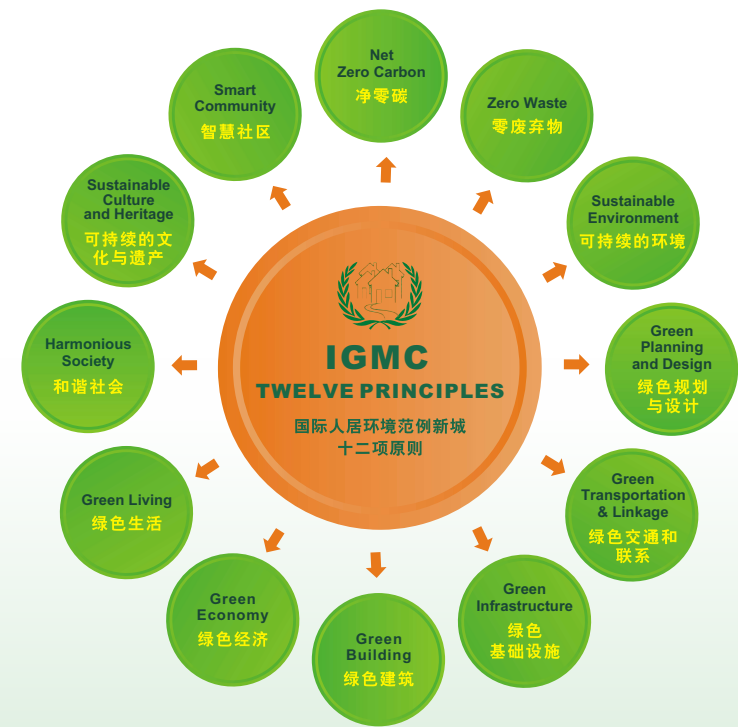
The IGMC Project comes into being with the purpose of better responding to climate change, promoting low-carbon city building around the world as well as in China, and exploring new models for sustainable urbanization.

IGMC is launched by GFHS at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011. With the support of UNEP, it has become a pilot project for low carbon city building with high starting point. It mainly features in combining low-carbon city building with green economy and with culture. The IGMC standards are compiled by some 50 experts from China and abroad, which includes 12 principles and corresponding strategies and measures with an authentication rating system to guide IGMC planning and construction. The world's first IGMC Project has been settled in Huaxi District, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province, which will be launched within this year.

项目基本定位 Objectives of the Project

- 配合联合国和全球应对气候变化、促进低碳城市建设的积极行动
- 与产业和文化相结合、可持续土地开发和新型城镇化的新探索
- 汇集绿色低碳理念和技术于一身的和谐宜居新城
- 推动低碳产业快速发展的强力引擎
- 引领低碳生态休闲度假的先锋
- 传承人居环境文化的舞台
- 智慧的社区、快乐的家

- Addressing climate change in coordination with the UN and the world by promoting the positive impact of low carbon city building
- Combining industry and culture, new exploration of sustainable land development and new pattern of urbanization
- A harmonious and livable new green city with incorporation of low-carbon ideas and technology
- A powerful engine to rapidly propel low carbon industry
- A pioneer to lead low carbon, ecological entertainment industry
- A platform to carry on the culture of human settlements
- A smart city and more sustainable home



2011 年 11 月 14 日—16 日，GFHS 和 UNEP、贵阳市政府共同组织了贵阳国际人居环境范例新城标准研讨会，图为嘉宾与专家合影。
On 14-16 November 2011, GFHS, UNEP and Guiyang Municipal Government co-organized the Workshop on International Green Model City Standards. This photo graphs a gathering of the distinguished guests and experts.



贵阳国际人居环境范例新城 IGMC 概念性规划示意草图
Schematic Sketch of Conceptual Planning and Design for Guiyang International Green Model City (IGMC)



里约 +20 峰会 革命性的思想和行动



伊丽莎白·汤普森

巴巴多斯前能源和环境部部长，联合国可持续发展委员会里约 +20 峰会执行协调员

爱因斯坦曾说：“我们不能用与产生问题一样的思路来解决问题。”他的忠告十分中肯，目前世界各国领导人正在考虑通过多种途径和解决方案，以克服人类在社会、环境和经济等方面所面临的挑战。随着里约 +20 峰会的临近，一个可以进行革命性思考的难得机会也随之到来，我们可以为世界各国、为人类、为社区和企业——乃至为我们的星球找到解决方案，并描绘出可持续发展的蓝图。

作为谈判文本基础的里约 +20 峰会“零碳草案”于 1 月 10 日在综合成员国网上公开提交的所有方案之后向社会发布。撰写这个文本是一项艰巨的任务，它涉及提炼和捕捉各种文件的精髓，忠实地遵循成员国提交的文件，注入所有重要元素，找到那些和先前的多边关系协议不相冲突、不冒犯任何地缘政治集团的语言，在不超越实际功能的前提下决定其恰如其分的篇幅。成员国现在必须把该草案提升到更高的层次，把它转换成可持续发展的高端平台，从而促进全球绿色经济的发展。正如联合国秘书长表示：“为了实现可持续发展，我们需要时刻准备迎接重大的变化——在我们的生活方式、经济模式、社会机构和政治生涯等诸多层面，我们都需要革命性的思想和革命性的行动。”

里约 +20 峰会的成果必须同时服务于多重利益。它必须尊重北半球工业化和持续增长的需要，同时满足南半球的发展需求和细微差别。而且，它需要确保大型新兴经济体的发展不会停滞，不会发生逆转。

峰会的成果还应为最不发达国家、小岛屿发展中国家和非洲带来新机遇，并促进这些国家和地区的繁荣，人们希望峰会能够增加中等收入国家应对灾害和危机的应变能力；里



约峰会应积极促进南南合作和三边合作，与各国政府和私营部门之间建立有效的伙伴关系；它应该充分兼顾那些弱小的发展中国家过渡时期所需要的财政资源，创造一个更加稳定和可持续的全球经济体系；它必须确立具有凝聚力的可持续发展的中心目标；更为重要的是，它必须敦促政治家们勇敢地跳出狭隘思想的窠臼。简而言之，里约 +20 峰会成果以及联合国秘书长的全球可持续发展高级别委员会的报告必须描绘出人类和地球“所希望的未来”。这可能是一项艰巨的任务，但正如纳尔逊·曼德拉所告诫我们的：“很多事情在未完成之前，看上去都是不可能完成的。”

尽管我们有了《二十一世纪议程》这个普遍为大家所接受的可持续发展战略，有了大家共同追求的《千年发展目标》，然而贫困依旧未被根除。因此，全世界必须重新确立一个消除贫困、实现社会公平和正义的全球新战略。成员国都表达了强烈的愿望以加强实施可持续发展的体制框架的有效性，这涉及以下几个问题：

- 既然知道可持续发展问题对于经济增长会产生影响、知道其重要性，那么，为什么还将它停留在环保部门的层面上等待解决，而政府首脑、财政和经济部门还不主动承担起这个重任呢？
- 多边体系和国际发展机构如何能更有效地运作和合作以实现全球可持续发展？
- 如何防止目前可持续发展框架里的缺陷再次出现在新的框架中？
- 国家层面的机制需要何种变革才能补充和接纳多边可持续发展议程？
- 什么样的政策、战略和体制是形成可持续发展主流方向的基本要素？
- 如何在政府和企业高层领导中进一步强调“环境问题就是经济问题”这一认识？
- 如何向商界证明可持续发展意味着盈利？

近来的一些社会运动，从“阿拉伯之春”到“占据华尔街”，都反映了人民的呼声，人们希望看到更公平的社会、更可持续的幸福，希望更大程度地参政议政、公平分享全球化所带来的利益。南北半球均表现出对于处理受污染食物、燃料及金融危机等问题的无能为力，这就迫使人们开始强调经济、环境和社会的相互联系——有人把它概况为“人类 - 地球 - 发展”三位一体。尽管人们对于绿色经济的定义各有不同，但相同之处都在于追求两个“合力”：即适合全球应用的潜力和促进经济转型的能力。

——但必须承认现实中并没有产生发展所需要的解决方案。必须尝试新的方法，以使我们在地球可容纳的范围内蓬勃发展。

政府在指导和实施可持续发展上发挥着至关重要的领导作用，纳奥米·克莱曾说，“在世界前 100 个经济实体中，有 51 个是公司，49 个国家”。如果真是这样的话，如果没有非政府和私营部门的合作和建设性参与，过渡到全球绿色经济是不会成功的。鼓励私营部门承担更大的企业社会责任、践行可持续发展观并进行绿色投资是创造体面的就业、产生财富、消除贫困、保护我们的自然资源的关键。

在受资源制约的国际经济中，自然资本的投资和管理将是增加股东价值和提高公司品牌的关键。安德烈·杜柏林表示：“追求绿色经济的公司将会在全球市场上赢得竞争优势。”政府应该制定关于政策、法律、财政和监管的框架以便于私营部门参与：走向财政透明——让商业传统惯例转型成可持续发展模式——这些都对零碳草案具有重大意义。里约 +20 峰会后，在思想和行动上必须淡化所谓的“软”问题如环境和所谓的“硬”问题如经济的界限；处理好社会公平和国内生产总值及利率的关系问题；在国内生产总值之外制定衡量生活质量和社会指数标准，以保障可持续发展模式的健康发展。只有把里约峰会开成一个代表全世界所有利益相关者利益的特别大会，才能取得圆满成功；才能充分展示建立自然、人与社会资本时的成本、收益和价值；才能强化社会凝聚力，促进经济的可持续发展。

当里约峰会最终一锤定音的时候，我们即可满意而归；我们心中怀着可持续发展的承诺而满意而归；我们头脑里充盈着坚定的政治信念而满意而归；我们双手紧握着可以让全球各个角落都发生革命性变化的真真切切的政策和举措而满意而归。正如里约峰会秘书长沙祖康所说：“历史正在交给我们创造崭新未来的机会，我们可要牢牢抓住它啊！”



RIO+20 CONFERENCE REVOLUTION AT RIO

ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Former Minister for Energy and Environment of Barbados, Executive Coordinator for UNCSD RIO+20 Conference

“We can’t solve problems”, said Albert Einstein, “by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.” His warning is very relevant as world leaders consider how to construct multilateral approaches and solutions to surmount the social, environmental and economic challenges facing humanity. As Rio+20 approaches, they have a rare opportunity to adopt the revolutionary thinking needed to craft solutions for change and chart a new path of sustainable development for countries, citizens, communities, companies — and Planet Earth.

Rio+20’s “Zero Draft” — which will form the basis of the negotiating text — was released on January 10th after a transparent process which published all submissions online. Writing it was an enormous task, involving distilling and capturing the essence of those documents, faithfully following the submissions of member-states, injecting the text with all the important elements, finding language which did not conflict with previous multilateral agreements or offend any geopolitical grouping, and deciding what length of document best achieved all these objectives without exceeding practical functionality. Member-states must now lift this draft to a higher level by transforming it into an ambitious platform for sustainable development, catalysing a global Green Economy. [As the Secretary General of the United Nations says: “to make sustainable development happen we have to be prepared to make major changes — in our lifestyles, our economic models, our social organization, and our political life... We need ... Revolutionary thinking. Revolutionary action.”](#)

The Rio+20 Outcome must simultaneously serve multiple interests. It must respect the North’s industrialisation and desire for continued growth and satisfy the South’s development needs and nuances. It needs to assure large emerging economies that their development trajectories will not be halted or present gains reversed.

It should present LDCs, SIDS and Africa with new opportunities to bolster development prospects. And it will be expected to increase the resilience of middle income countries to cope with disasters and crises. Rio should promote positive South-South and triangular collaborations and establish effective partnerships between governments and private sectors. It should identify the financial resources that the more vulnerable developing countries will need to

effect the transition and create a more stable and sustainable global economic system. It must find a list of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) around which all can coalesce. Even, more important, it must challenge politicians to consider development beyond the narrow political cycle. [Put succinctly, the Rio Outcome, together with the Report of the Secretary General’s Global Sustainability Panel \(High Level Panel\), must craft “the future we want” for the people and planet. This may be a tall order, but — as Nelson Mandela has told us — “it always seems impossible until it’s done.”](#)

Despite Agenda 21, a universally accepted definition of sustainable development, and keenly pursued Millennium Development Goals, poverty has not been eradicated. There must therefore be a renewed global effort to end poverty and achieve social equity and justice. Member-states are expressing a strong desire to enhance the institutional framework’s effectiveness in implementing sustainable development; this involves addressing several questions:

- Given their importance and impact on growth, why have sustainable development issues remained the province of environmental ministries rather than being embraced by heads of government and ministries of finance/economic affairs?
- How can the multilateral system and international development institutions function more efficiently, effectively and collaboratively to deliver global sustainable development?
- How can any defects in the existing architecture for sustainable development be prevented from being replicated in the new structures?
- To what extent will appropriate national structures need to evolve to complement, and deliver, on the multilateral sustainable development agenda?
- What policies, strategies and mechanisms are essential to mainstreaming sustainable development?
- How can understanding that environmental and economic issues are synonymous be reinforced at the highest levels of government and business?
- How do we best demonstrate to business that sustainability equals profitability?



Recent social uprisings, from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street, have represented citizens’ calls for greater equity, sustained well being, greater involvement in their governance and a fair share in the benefits of globalisation. The near complete inability of both North and South to escape the contagious food, fuel and finance crises has served to emphasize the interconnection of economy, environment and society — or, as some express it, “people, planet, profit/prosperity”.

There may be differences over the definition of the Green Economy, its potential for universal application and its capacity for transformation

— but it must be conceded that the status quo has not produced the needed development solutions. New approaches must be tried to allow us to prosper while living within planetary boundaries.

Governments have a critical leadership role in mainstreaming and practising sustainability. However, the transition to a global Green Economy will not be possible without the constructive engagement of non-state actors and the involvement and cooperation of the private sector; especially if, as Naomi Klein contends, “of the top 100 economies, 51 are companies and only 49 are countries.” Moving the private sector toward taking greater corporate social responsibility, practising sustainability and making green investments will be critical in creating decent work, generating wealth and eradicating poverty while protecting our natural resource base.

In a resource-constrained international economy, investment in and management of natural capital will be pivotal in enhancing

shareholder value and raising brand or company profile. As Andre DuBrin puts it, “a company that pursues the ideals of a Green Economy will therefore gain some competitive advantage in the global market.” Governments should create the enabling policy, legal, fiscal, and regulatory frameworks for private sector involvement: moving toward financial transparency — and the possibility of a convention for business sustainability — are significant inclusions in the Zero Draft. Thinking and action after Rio+20 must blur the line between so-called “soft” issues like the environment and “hard” ones such as the economy, between social equity on one hand and GDP and interest rates on the other; the emergence of new metrics which go beyond GDP to encompass quality of life and social indices as part of the new sustainability paradigm holds promise. [The Rio Conference will be a success if it is perceived and treated as a special general meeting of all the shareholders of Earth Incorporated, aimed at demonstrating the costs, benefits and value of simultaneously building natural, human and social capital; fostering social cohesion and economic sustainability.](#)

When the gavel goes down at Rio we should be walking away with an immense sense of satisfaction, carrying in our hearts a commitment to sustainable development, carrying in our minds the intent to make it happen and carrying in our hands a tangible set of policies and initiatives that will make the transformative difference across the globe. [In Conference Secretary General Sha Zukang’s words: “history has given us an opportunity to make a difference. Let us all seize that.”](#)



联合国副秘书长长沙祖康：
给可持续发展进程注入新动力

可持续发展不仅仅涉及环境问题，而是一个包含经济发展、社会发展和环境保护三个层面在内的综合性问题。为了给世界实现可持续发展的进程注入新动力，应该设立量化的可持续发展目标，对各层面目标的落实情况进行评估。

每一个目标都应该是量化的，对每一项目标的落实都应该进行评估，即使无法经常性评估，至少也应该做到定期评估。为了全人类的利益，我觉得应当对可持续发展目标的实现施加一些压力。

025



里约 20 峰会
——新的开始

联合国环境规划署执行主任
阿西姆·施泰纳

1992 年是领导力之年。如今，发挥领导力、正义和与全球公众制定有利于社会进步的新协定的时间又来到了——这一协定能维持现代人和未来世代人的生命、生活和希望。这也是一个制定具有长远眼光的发展规划而不是梦想快速致富的时间。

如今，里约 20 峰会提供了思考的动力，全球意识的动力，这种奋斗意识引领我们从一个时代的结束到一个对文明的新的乐观时代的开始。2012 年里约地球峰会的东道国巴西为辩论的开展提供了重要的帮助。

里约 20 峰会能否代表一个时刻，在这个时刻人类共有的理念、方向、价值观——自联合国成立以来日臻成熟——全面绽放并最终结出丰硕的果实？青年——以及所有其他群体——在几个月后就将知晓答案。

026



应对气候变化
开启电动汽车新时代

雷诺 - 日产联盟董事长兼首席执行官
卡洛斯·戈恩

汽车制造商致力于改善燃油发动机，并推出可随时切换至电能驱动的混合动力汽车，以提升燃油经济性。然而，要显著减少交通工具的二氧化碳排放量，唯一可行方法是生产零排放汽车。得益于锂离子电池技术的发展，我们正在迈向零排放交通的新纪元。

气候变化、消费者需求和创新技术——基于以上因素，雷诺 - 日产联盟决定量产电动汽车。我们也成为逾一个世纪以来，首个把零排放汽车变得更为经济、便捷兼具驾驶乐趣的汽车制造厂商。

074



维护人类和平权刻不容缓
安瓦尔·乔杜里大使

在当今世界上，和平文化更应该被视为一种新型人性的本质要素，一种建立在内在一致性和外部多元性基础上的新型全球文明。

我们每个人的心中都有一颗和平的种子。它需要我们大家的悉心呵护、关心和培植，才能生根发芽，茁壮成长。和平不能从外部强加，它必须从内部生发。

建设和平文化的一个关键因素是教育。和平教育需要被世界每一个角落、每一个社会和每一个国家所接受，被承认为一种创造和平文化的基本因素。今天的年轻人有权获得一种完全不同的教育——“一种不美化战争，而是鼓励和平、非暴力和全球合作的教育”。为了他们个人，为了他们所属的世界，他们需要技能和知识去创造与呵护和平。

所有教育机构都需要提供机会，让学生成为负责任的、创造性的世界公民，并应推介旨在建设和平文化的教学。

我们也不应忘记，当世界上没有贫穷、饥饿、歧视、排斥、不宽容和仇恨时，非暴力才能够真正生根发芽，繁荣壮大；也只有到那时，无论男女都能发挥最大潜力，拥有安全美满的生活。

080



中国·遂宁加快绿色发展
建设现代生态田园城市

遂宁历史悠久，“遂宁”作为地名始于东晋，因东晋大将桓温平蜀后，寓意“平息战乱，达到安宁”而得名。自东晋以来，历为郡、州、府、专署的治所，是川中政治、经济、文化中心，素有“文贤之邦”和“川中重镇”的美誉。

近年来，遂宁绿色发展取得显著成效。遂宁先后获得国家卫生城市、中国优秀旅游城市、国家级生态示范区、全国绿化模范城市、国家园林城市、中国人居环境范例奖等 12 张国家级城市名片，2011 年被四川省人民政府命名为“环境优美示范城市”。

060



唐凯千
中巴互动的推手

唐凯千虽有外文名字 Charles Tang（查尔斯·唐），但他更喜欢讲无锡话，尽管远不如他的英语那么流利。而他担任会长的巴中工商总会，竭力促进巴西和中国的合作。

唐凯千的经历丰富而传奇。他也是巴西贸易公司的亚洲技术公司董事长，美国纽约大中国公司顾问团的咨询顾问（该公司为中国提供光纤通讯服务）；唐凯千还是中国青岛双星集团的国际顾问，吉林省人民政府经济事务顾问，也是巴西联邦商业委员会国际商会联盟的理事……

此外，在体坛，唐凯千还曾经担任里约热内卢马球联合会会长，他同时也是英、美等国的马球协会的会员。

我们也不应忘记，当世界上没有贫穷、饥饿、歧视、排斥、不宽容和仇恨时，非暴力才能够真正生根发芽，繁荣壮大；也只有到那时，无论男女都能发挥最大潜力，拥有安全美满的生活。

099

资讯 NEWS

012 国际资讯 International News

015 国内资讯 Domestic News

特别报道 SPECIAL REPORTS

GFHS 特别资讯 GFHS SPECIAL NEWS

020 电动车将为联合国可持续发展大会（Rio+20）添绿
Electric Vehicles Are to Add a Touch of Green to Rio + 20

021 全球人居环境论坛高级代表应邀访问巴西国家组委会
GFHS' Senior Representative Visits Brazil
Organizing Committee upon Invitation

022 《全球最佳范例》走进联合国大会纪实
On-the-spot Report on World Best Practice Magazine
being Received by UN General Assembly

023 加州代表团将来华考察访问，探讨低碳城市策略
California Delegation Will Visit China to Discuss
Strategies on Low Carbon Cities

联合国可持续发展大会观点集锦 PERSPECTIVES ON RIO+20

025 联合国副秘书长长沙祖康：给可持续发展进程注入新动力
Mr. Sha Zukang, United Nations Under-Secretary-General:
Infuse New Driving Force into Sustainable Development

026 里约 20 峰会——新的开始
New Beginnings at Rio+20

030 绿色经济：纵向联络的未来
The Future's Lateral: The Green Economy

038 为绿色经济做好准备：全球视角下的区域承诺
Ready for a Commitment - A View from the Regions

042 我们非洲缘何也需要发展绿色经济？
What does the Green Economy have to do with us
Africans?

政策与标准 POLICY & STANDARD

046 解读政府报告：尽快安排资金支持应对气候变化
Interpreting Government Report: Earmark Funds in
Response to Climate Change Without Delay

活动览胜 EVENTS AT A GLANCE

050 联合国促进国际会议可持续性专家小组会议在纽约召开
Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Sustainability of
Conferences and Conference-related Travel Held in
New York

054 第八届国际绿色大会隆重召开
The Eighth International Conference on Green and
Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and
Products Expo Grandly Held

国家之声 VOICE OF NATIONS

058 PM2.5 强制监测写入“国标”
PM2.5 Compulsive Monitoring Included in National Standards

最佳范例 BEST PRACTICES

060 中国·遂宁 加快绿色发展 建设现代生态田园城市
Suining, China: Speed up Green Development
Build into a Modern Eco-Garden City

074 应对气候变化 开启电动汽车新时代
Climate Change: The Age Of The Electric Vehicle Is Now

观点 VIEWS

080 维护人类和平权刻不容缓
The Time is Right for the Human Right to Peace

087 可持续城市要用什么来建设？
What Makes a Sustainable City?

093 信息助推市场转型：
试论建筑能效数据在全球温室气体减排中的作用
Market Transformation through Information: The Role
of Building Energy Performance Data in Reducing
Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

人物 FIGURE

099 唐凯千：中巴互动的推手
Charles Tang, Active Actor to Interact Between China
and Brazil

103 通向里约 20 峰会之路 六分钟拯救地球
Road to Rio+20: Six Minutes to Save the Earth - Severn Suzuki

绿色之星 GREEN STAR

108 零碳中心，通往可持续的低碳城市
Zero Carbon System, a Way Leads to Sustainable Low
Carbon Cities

110 《宇宙系列》——诞、交、奏、升、合、护、再生篇
Cosmos Series - Birth, Communication,
Performance, Sublimation, Connection, Protection,
Decrease

首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛专辑二
FEATURE REPORT ON FIRST FORUM ON HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS AND RESOURCES (KUNMING) II

113 洱海龙湾 让居者体会大理山水生活的惬意

114 林海云霄 现代版桃源生活体的实践

115 滨江俊园 最佳城市资源运营商的人居献礼

116 御景新城 昆明人居环境营造的先行者

117 俄罗斯多名学者荣膺国际“人才”奖
Russian Laureates of International Prize “Intellect”

NGO 在线 NGO ONLINE

118 巴中工商总会
Brazil-China Chamber of Industry and Commerce (CCIBC)



主 办 Host

全球人居环境论坛理事会 (GFHS)
联合国人类住区规划署最佳范例杂志促进中心
联合国人类住区规划署《全球最佳范例》杂志亚太区办事处
Global Forum on Human Settlements
UN-HABITAT Best Practices Magazine Promotion Center
UN-HABITAT World Best Practices Magazine Asia-Pacific Office

编 辑 Edit

《全球最佳范例》杂志（亚太版）编辑部
World Best Practices Magazine (Asia-Pacific Edition) Editorial Office

出 版 Publish

《全球最佳范例》杂志社
World Best Practices Magazine Press

深圳办公室 Shenzhen Office

地 址：深圳福田区福虹路世贸广场 C 座 701 室
Address: Suite 701, Block C, World Trade Plaza, Fuhong Road, Shenzhen, China
Tel: 0755-83288289 83288296 Fax: 0755-83288619

香港办公室 Hong Kong Office

地 址：旺角彌敦道 625 号雅蘭中心二期 9 楼 909B 室
Address: 909B, 9/F., Two Grand Tower, 625 Nathan Road, HK
Tel: 00852-69418933 30657728

美国办公室 USA Office

地 址：纽约 866 联合国广场 544 套房
Address: 866 UN Plaza Suite 544 New York, NY 10017 USA,
Tel: +1 917 256 1364

网 址 Website: www.bestpracticesmagazine.org http://www.gfhsforum.org

国际刊号 Issues No. ISSN 2072-392X

中国国际图书贸易深圳分公司 期刊刊号 Journal No. G290Y0100

社 长 President 维克多·费什特 Victor Fersht

执行社长兼总编辑 Executive President & Chief Editor
吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

特邀撰稿人 Guest Writer

科斯汀·米勒 贝一明 赛能·安东尼奥 高 志 崔元星
Kirstin Miler Emanuel Yi Pastreich Senen Antonio Gao Zhi Cui Yuanxing

编辑部主任 Editorial Director

陈 新 张祥震 Chen Xin Zhang Xiangzhen

采 编 Reporters & Editors

王 平 秋 石 曾春云 田 野 张 林 何 莲 王伟迪 李 蓉
华 鸟 周筱儒

Wang Ping, Stone, Olwen, Tian Ye, Zhang Lin, Christine, Eva Wang, Eve Lee
Hua Niao, Zhou Xiaoru

美术编辑 Art Editor 继 辉 孟凡海 Jihui Meng Fanhai

发 行 Distribution 安 娜 Anna

法律顾问 Legal Adviser

北京中银律师事务所 谢兰军 朱耀龙 Xie Lanjun Zhu Yaolong

广告总代理 Exclusive Advertising Agency

深圳市彩王子广告有限公司

Shenzhen Caiwangzi Advertisement Co., Ltd
Tel: 0755- 83288289 83288296 Fax: 0755-83288619

北京联络处 Beijing Office

地址：北京阜外月坛北小街 2 号 2 号社科院经济所
中国城市发展研究会 邮编：100836

Tel: 010-65244982 Fax: 010-65244975

声 明：本刊选用了部分媒体作者的图片与文字资料，请未及通知到的
作者与本刊联系，以便支付稿酬。

版权所有，未经许可不得转载。

《全球最佳范例》 杂志编委会

顾 问：（排名不分先后）

安瓦尔·乔杜里 联合国前副秘书长及高级代表、全球人居环境论坛理事会主席

杨 慎 建设部原副部长、全国工商联房地产商会名誉会长

王扬祖 国家环保局原副局长、研究员

戴维·安德森 联合国环境规划署管理委员会前主席、加拿大前环境部部长

理查德·瑞吉斯特 国际生态城市建设者协会主席

徐宗威 国家住房和城乡建设部政策法规司巡视员

维克多·维普里斯基 联合国人居署最佳范例远东中心主任、联合国人居署
与联合国教科文组织国际项目联合会总干事

维克多·考斯科夫 联合国教科文组织俄罗斯联邦委员会远东区执行主任
联合国教科文组织“海洋生态学”教席副主席

编 委：（排名不分先后）

朱铁臻 中国城市发展研究会副理事长、中国社会科学院研究员

王德辉 中国环境保护部国家环境评估中心顾问、原国家环境保护总局
自然生态保护司副司长兼中国履行生物多样性公约办公室主任

努尔·布朗博士 联合国友好理事会主席、著名环保外交家

泰吉·哈马德 世界非政府组织联合会秘书长

科斯汀·米勒 国际生态城市建设者协会执行主任

维克多·费什特 联合国人居署最佳范例指导委员会委员
联合国人居署最佳范例杂志执行秘书

哈维·温斯坦因 联合国人居署最佳范例杂志总编辑

张克科 深圳市政协文史和学习委员会副主任、深圳市科学技术协会专职副主席

吕海峰 全球人居环境论坛理事会秘书长、中国城市建设开发博览会秘书长

陈可石 北京大学教授、博士生导师、北京大学中国城市设计研究中心主任

旷建伟 中国城市发展研究会秘书长

张柏龄 深圳市循环经济协会创会会长

侯百镇 《规划师》杂志社社长、教授级高级规划师

周国忠 联合国人居署《全球最佳范例》杂志亚太区办事处总干事

李志锋 中国生态道德教育促进会理事

苏洪宇 旅游规划专家

范志刚 环境景观策划及规划设计专家、国际企业四级教练

EDITORIAL BOARD OF WORLD BEST PRACTICES

Advisors (Names Listed in No Particular Order)

- Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements
- Yang Shen Former Vice-Minister of Ministry of Construction, Honorable President of China Real Estate Chamber of Commerce (CRECC)
- Wang Yangzu Former Deputy Director of State Environmental Protection Administration; Researcher
- David Anderson Former President of UNEP Governing Council, Former Minister of Environment Canada, Senator
- Richard Register President of Eco-City Builders
- Xu Zongwei Inspector of Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of PRC
- Victor Vipritsky Director of Far East Center UNHABITAT “Best Practices”, General Director of UN HABITAT and UNESCO International Programs Association
- Victor Korskov Executive Director of UNESCO Russian Federation Commission, Far East Branch and Deputy Chairman of UNESCO Chair “Marine Ecology”

Editorial Board (Names Listed in No Particular Order)

- Zhu Tiezhen Deputy President of China Research Society Of Urban Development; Researcher of Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- Wang Dehui Consultant to China Environmental Assessment Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the PRC, Former Deputy Director-General of the Nature and Ecology Conservation Department, Concurrently Director of China Implementing CBD Office, SEPA
- Dr. Noel Brown President of Friends of the United Nations, Environmental Protection Diplomat
- Taj Hamad Secretary General of the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO)
- Kirstin Miller Executive Director of Eco-City Builders
- Victor Fersht Member of Best Practices for UN-HABITAT, Executive Secretary of UN Best Practices Magazine Promotion Centre
- Harvey Wainstein Chief Editor of World Best Practices Magazine
- Zhang Keke Deputy Director of Shenzhen Learning and Historical & Cultural Data Committee of CPPCC, full-time Vice-Chairman of Shenzhen Science and Technology Association
- Lu Haifeng Secretary General, Global Forum on Human Settlements and China City Construction & Development Expo
- Chen Keshi Professor, Doctorial Tutor of Peking University; Director of Chinese Urban Design Research Centre of Peking University
- Kuang Jianwei Secretary General of China Research Society of Urban Development (CRSUD)
- Zhang Bailin Chair of Shenzhen Association of Circular Economy
- Hou Baizhen Professorial and Senior Urban Planner, Proprietor of Urban Planner Magazine
- Zhou Guozhong Director-General of UN HABITAT World Best Practices Magazine Asia-Pacific Office
- Li Zhifeng Director of Chinese Eco-Ethics Education Promotion Association
- Su Hongyu Tourism Planning Expert
- Fan Zhigang Landscape Planning Export, Senior Corporate Training Instructor

国际资讯International News

纽约启动未来能源项目

美国纽约州州长安德鲁·科莫4月4日在哥伦比亚大学主持召开能源发展峰会。与会的州政府未来能源工作组以及联邦、州能源专家和工业界人士共同探讨了能源发展面临的挑战，包括在满足纽约未来电力需要的同时如何保护环境并创造新的工作机会。



这次峰会标志着纽约州未来能源项目正式启动。科莫州长在州政府施政报告中提出创建一个未来能源工作组，开展未来能源的研究与开发，寻找安全可靠的清洁能源，解决与能源有关的环境问题，并寻求广泛的社会合作，包括私人投资商，改造老旧供电设备和供电系统，提高现有能源使用效率。工作组成员包括纽约电力管理局主席和首席执行官以及纽约州环境保护部、公共服务部、能源研究与发展局等机构的政府官员。

能源发展峰会探讨了未来能源发展目标及相关政策、公共与私营机构的合作，基础建设发展的成功案例，以及如何建立一个可持续发展的能源系统等。会议决定广泛吸引对发展能源有兴趣的各界人士，共同探讨纽约州的能源发展问题。

科莫州长预计未来能源项目将创造数千个工作机会，并吸引亿万私人投资流向纽约能源基础设施建议。他认为未来能源项目将确保纽约市得到可靠且便宜的清洁能源，以满足纽约州经济发展的需要。

专家称极端天气或越加常见 百年一遇变十年一遇

据美国《星岛日报》4月9日报道，美国3月份气温屡破纪录，已到了极为反常的地步。气象专家指出，高温现象虽不足以断言全球气候正在变暖，但极端天气却可能越来越常见。以往可能400年一遇的天气，现在平均每10年就可出现一次。



美国国家海洋和大气管理局数据显示，今年前3个月，美国平均气温比过去同期升高摄氏3.3度，创下新高。今年第一季平均气温比过去平均值高摄氏3.3度，其中3月气温更高，过去3月份平均温度是摄氏5.8度，今年3月达到摄氏10.6度，比平均温度高4.8度。

国家大气研究中心专家米希尔形容，今年春季可说是“愉快之中带遗憾”，天气和暖固然令人舒服，但身为气象学家，他知道情况并非好事。

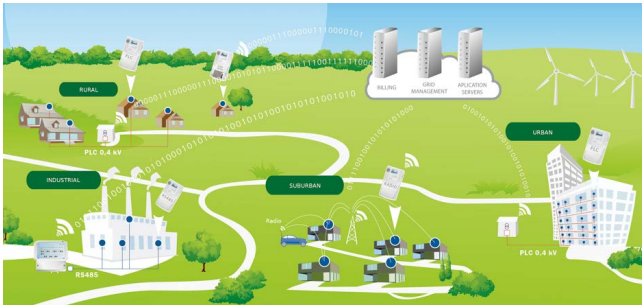
数据显示，全美3月份气温更接近4月的水平。环顾全国，各地上月累计打破了至少7700余项高温纪录，另外又有7500余项晚间高温纪录，综合而言，是最多气温纪录被打破的月份。

专家估计，高温出现的频率将提高40倍，以往可能400年一遇的天气，现在平均每10年就可出现一次。

智能管理可降低极端气候事件的风险

联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）在最新发布的一份针对极端气候事件风险管理的报告中说，过去50年来，气候变化已经导致了诸如热浪、创纪录的高温 and 强降水等极端事件的发生。而极端气候事件加上社会的脆弱性和风险暴露会否造成与气候相关的灾害，这取决于它们是如何被管理的。

据环境新闻服务网报道，这份长达592页的《关于管理极端事件和灾难的风险以促进气候变化适应》的特别报告已于3月28日在网上公布，印刷版将于5月出版。报告列



举了成千上万项科学研究，并已提交政府和上万名专家进行三轮审查，以确保结论来自于这些科学和技术资料。

联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会的报告显示，虽然一些极端天气和气候事件会引发灾难，但也有一些并不会。针对灾害风险制定避免、准备、响应和恢复政策，可以减少这些事件的影响，并增强遭遇极端事件的人群的应变能力。

“最有效的措施往往是援助可持续发展，提供不同的选项组合，以及提出从某种意义上而言让大批气候期货产生效益的‘低悔’策略。”联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会第二工作组的联席主席克里斯·菲尔德说。

联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会同时指出，当超过了社会/自然系统的临界点时，应变能力将面临局限，这给气候适应带来了严峻的挑战。

联合国官员强调必须防止土地退化和荒漠化

《联合国防治荒漠化公约》执行秘书吕克·尼亚卡贾3月26日在纽约联合国总部强调，土地退化和荒漠化必须得到有效防治。他呼吁即将举行的联合国可持续发展大会讨论并解决这一问题。

尼亚卡贾当天在有关土地退化和荒漠化问题的记者会上说，人们能够也必须阻止土地退化，只有这样才能应对环境变化、人口增长、贫困问题、水问题和食品安全所带来的挑战。



他强调，可耕地是地球上最重要的非再生资源。然而，由于土地退化和干旱，全世界每年大约有750亿吨肥沃土壤流失，大约有1200万公顷的可耕地消失。此外，在干旱地区居住的人口占世界人口的38%，土地退化对他们造成日益严重和紧迫的威胁。

尼亚卡贾建议对尚未退化的可耕地采取保护措施，并且努力恢复已经退化的土地。他说，世界上有些地区已经成功地将土地退化率降低到零，这些榜样值得学习。他认为，政府的各个级别都应该支持和推动可持续利用土地，但是首先要制订出一个宏大的目标，这样才能阻止土地退化。

此外，尼亚卡贾表示，即将于今年6月举行的联合国可持续发展大会（“里约+20”峰会）是增强各国政治意愿与合作的大好时机。他说：“可持续发展对所有人都极为重要。绿色经济应该成为可持续发展和减贫的基础。我希望‘里约+20’峰会能够解决这一紧迫的问题。”

专家称全球变暖接近不可逆临界点

科学家3月26日警告称，全球变暖接近不可逆转的临界点，本个10年对控制全球变暖至关重要。



尽管科学预估的结果各异，如果不控制温室气体排放，到2100年全球气温料上升6摄氏度。

科学家称，随着温室气体排放增加，全球气候所受的影响接近不可逆转的临界点，包括两极冰川融化和热带雨林消失等。

“本个10年至关重要，如果趋势不发生逆转，我们将越过临界点，”澳大利亚国立大学气候变化学院执行董事威尔·史蒂芬（Will Steffen）在伦敦的一个会议上说道。

尽管形势严峻，要求美国和中国等温室气体排放大国限制温室气体排放的全球气候协定却要等到2015年才能达成，2020年才生效。

史蒂芬表示：“我们处在一些重大变化的临界点上，我们可以……将气温上升控制在2度；如果突破临界点，气温将大幅上升。”

气候变化给海洋带来的危害
将达每年 2 万亿美金

数位海洋学家3月21日发表一份研究报告称，如果人们不加快研究如何减少温室气体的措施，那等到2100年，气候变化给全球海洋带来的危害可高达每年两万亿美金（1美金约为人民币6.3元，下同）。

这项研究发现，如果对日渐增长的温室气体排放量不加以限制，那么到本世纪末，全球平均气温将增高4摄氏度。这会引起海洋酸化、海平面升高、海洋动物迁徙，以及更加剧烈的热带风暴，也会对珊瑚礁、渔业和鱼群造成威胁。



在这份名为《估价海洋》的研究中，斯德哥尔摩气象研究院（SEI）的一群海洋学家们分析了世界海洋环境所面临的最严重的威胁，并估算了人们将为全球变暖造成的危害所付出的代价。

这项研究发现，富含氮的废料和垃圾会剥夺大部分海洋中所含的氧，造成人们所说的低氧死亡地带。目前已有超过500个地方存在这样的地带。

斯德哥尔摩气象研究院在文中写道：“如果我们不采取一些激进措施降低温室气体排放增长量，那么到2100年，气候变化将使人们付出1.9亿美金的代价，相当于全球GDP的37%。”其中，旅游业将遭受的最高损失可达每年6390亿美金。

此外，水越温暖，所能蕴含的二氧化碳量就越少。因此，全球变暖所导致的海洋破汇，即海洋吸附二氧化碳的能力的下降将带来约4580亿美金的损失。

这份研究还发现，如果能更加有效地实施减少温室气体排放量的措施，从而将温度上升值控制在2.2摄氏度以内的话，人们将节省约14,000亿美金。



2011 年版《世界城市展望》：
未来 40 年城市化势头强劲

目前全世界70亿人口中有一半生活在城市里，到2050年的未来四十年里，世界人口多达23亿的增长量将全部被城市吸收，这一快速的城市化进程在非洲和亚洲显得尤为突出，给城市居住、环境、基础设施等各方面带来了新挑战。这是联合国经济和社会事务部4月5日发布的2011年版《世界城市展望》的主要结论。

联合国经社事务部每两年对《世界城市化展望》报告进行更新。该部助理秘书长孙达拉姆表示：“城市地区将在2011年至2050年的40年间吸收全部的全球人口增长量。在此期间，全球人口将增长23亿，而城市居民将增加26亿，城市在吸收全部新增人口之外，还将吸收一些农村人口，因此农村人口将减少2亿8800万。城市地区在2050年容纳的人口相当于1950年的全球总人口。”

2011年版《世界城市化展望》首次列出了拥有750万以上人口城市的地理坐标，使得研究人员能够将这些人人口密集区与各种环境因素进行综合考量，包括是否靠近海岸、地震断裂带或特定的气候区域等。

展望报告显示，欧洲和非洲的大城市面临的自然灾害风险最少，这两个大洲分别只有26%和37%的百万人以上城市处在面临至少一种主要灾害风险的地带，而在拉丁美洲和加勒比地区、北美，特别是亚洲，许多城市面临着较大的灾害风险。

国内资讯

Domestic News

国务院通过节能与新能源汽车产业发展规划

国务院总理温家宝4月18日主持召开国务院常务会议，研究部署今年政府信息公开重点工作，讨论通过《节能与新能源汽车产业发展规划（2012—2020年）》。

会议指出，加快培育和发展节能与新能源汽车产业，对于缓解能源和环境压力，推动汽车产业转型升级，培育新的经济增长点，具有重要意义。



要以纯电驱动为汽车工业转型的主要战略取向，当前重点推进纯电动汽车和插电式混合动力汽车产业化，推广普及非插电式混合动力汽车、节能内燃机汽车，提升我国汽车产业整体技术水平。争取到2015年，纯电动汽车和插电式混合动力汽车累计产销量达到50万辆，到2020年超过500万辆；2015年当年生产的乘用车平均燃料消耗量降至每百公里6.9升，到2020年降至5.0升；新能源汽车、动力电池及关键零部件技术整体上达到国际先进水平。

为此，一要实施技术创新工程。建立研发体系，突破关键核心技术，大幅提高汽车燃料经济性水平和动力电池系统安全性、可靠性、轻量化水平。

二要加快推广应用和试点示范。实施鼓励购买和使用节能汽车政策，开展私人购买新能源汽车补贴试点。

三要因地制宜建设慢速充电桩和公共快速充换电设施，制定动力电池回收利用管理办法，建立动力电池梯级利用和回收管理体系。

四要完善标准体系和准入管理制度，加大财税金融政策支持，营造有利于产业发展的市场环境，加强科研和人才保障，积极开展国际合作。会议强调，发展节能与新能源汽车产业，要依托现有产业基础，科学规划产业布局，防止低水平盲目投资和重复建设。

扶贫新模式：贫困区转身“低碳区”

牺牲资源环境作为代价的高碳模式，长期以来使得贫困地区陷入发展的恶性循环，“越穷越砍、越伐越穷”，生态和经济面临着“双输”的局面。

由此，相当部分的贫困区自然也成了生态脆弱区，如何在再造林等生态恢复项目中寻求低碳模式和策略，因地制宜开展一些CDM项目，成为扶贫的又一新方向。



近日，由中国扶贫开发协会和国龙（天津）股权投资基金公司共同实施的“低碳扶贫开发项目”在北京启动，此项目被认为是扶贫、破汇造林、资源永续利用的有益尝试。

所谓“低碳扶贫”，意指在反贫困过程中，将贫困区域作为一个自然－社会－经济复合的大系统，全面分析区域内物质循环、能量流动和信息传递过程。从扶贫对象、扶贫方式、扶贫物资、扶贫教育和扶贫发展等各个环节，提出节能减排、减源增汇的目标、方法和措施。而在扶贫农村的同时尽可能减少或控制CO₂及其他温室气体的排放，创建良性循环的、生态的、低碳农村可持续发展模式。

据了解，许多省市在“十二五”期间，将会继续把扶贫工作和生态环保结合起来，通过发展珍贵树种、林下经济，把生态优势转化为经济优势。

今年世界环境日中国主题：
绿色消费你行动了吗

环境保护部新闻发言人陶德田4月16日向媒体通报：2012年“六·五”世界环境日中国主题为“绿色消费 你行动了吗？”这一主题旨在强调绿色消费理念，唤起社会公众转变消费观念和行为习惯，节约资源能源，保护生态环境。



陶德田说，联合国环境规划署确定2012年“六·五”世界环境日主题为“绿色经济，你参与了吗？”（Green economy: Does it include you?），旨在推动人们思考如何让绿色经济深入到日常生活的方方面面，以此带来社会、经济和环境方面的良性转变，从而满足世界人口不断增长的需要。中国主题在呼应世界主题的同时，更加强调在生态环境恶化和能源危机日益突出的形势下，充分认识推广绿色消费的重要性和紧迫性，呼吁人人行动起来，采取有力措施，在全社会大力推广绿色消费，推动绿色发展。与传统消费不同，绿色消费以满足人的基本需求为中心，崇尚节俭、适度，是一种节约资源、减少污染、可持续的消费模式。

陶德田指出，绿色消费与转变经济发展方式、坚持科学发展的现实需要相契合，是生态文明建设的重要组成部分，不仅可以更好地解决危害人民群众健康的环境问题，而且可以带动绿色产业的发展，促进产业结构的升级优化，形成生产与消费的良性循环。每个家庭、每个公民都应充分认识我国环境问题的严峻性及绿色消费对环境保护、可持续发展的作用，从身边小事做起，让绿色消费贯穿日常生活的方方面面，从而有效促进我国经济社会可持续发展。

中国水电风电快速发展 装机容量位居世界首位

国家能源局副局长刘琦4月13日表示，目前，全国水电、风电装机容量已分别突破2.3亿千瓦和4700万千瓦，均位居世界首位。



刘琦在北京举办的“国家水能风能研究中心和国家能源水电工程技术研发中心授牌仪式”上说，近年来，我国水电和风电迎来了前所未有的发展机遇，取得了令人瞩目的成绩，在增加能源供应，保障能源安全，促进节能减排和应对气候变化中发挥了重要作用。

但他同时指出，随着水电、风电的快速发展，以及经济社会发展环境的变化，水电、风电发展面临的问题也越来越突出，比如水电建设的移民、环保问题，以及复杂地质地震条件下高坝建设的工程技术问题，风电的技术标准、政策等，这些问题已成为影响水电、风电健康发展的制约因素。

刘琦表示，根据新的形势和要求，强化水电、风电行业技术支撑和管理体系建设，加强政策研究和技术攻关不仅非常必要而且十分紧迫。为此，国家能源局依托中国水电工程顾问集团公司设立国家水能风能研究中心和国家能源水电工程技术研发中心，作为国家水能风能发展政策和技术支撑服务机构。

三部委公布可再生能源电价 附加补助资金政策

财政部、国家发改委、国家能源局4月5日公布《可再生能源电价附加补助资金管理暂行办法》（下称《办法》），明确了可再生能源电价附加补助资金政策。



《办法》规定，可再生能源电价附加补助资金原则上实行按季预拨、年终清算，对公共可再生能源独立电力系统给予每千瓦每年0.4万元的电价附加补助。而专为可再生能源发电项目接入电网系统的工程，按距离远近可获得每千瓦时0.01-0.03元的补贴。

《办法》还规定，风力、生物质能、太阳能、地热能和海洋能等可再生能源发电项目上网电量的补助标准，根据可再生能源上网电价、脱硫燃煤机组标杆电价等因素确定，补助资金原则上实行按季预拨、年终清算。国家投

资或者补贴建设的公共可再生能源独立电力系统的销售电价，执行同一地区分类销售电价，其合理的运行和管理费用超出销售电价的部分，通过可再生能源电价附加给予适当补助，补助标准暂定为每千瓦每年0.4万元。

住建部：让绿色建筑理念实现全覆盖

中国绿色建筑与节能委员会第一届五次委员会会议于3月29日第八届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会举办期间在北京召开。住房和城乡建设部副部长仇保兴到会讲话。仇保兴强调，绿色建筑作为建设领域一种发展趋势在中国已经不可逆转，而且发展会越来越快。要让绿色建筑理念和技术覆盖所有建筑，尤其是对环境冲击较大的建筑一定要用绿色环保的概念覆盖，使建筑对环境的干扰达到最小。



仇保兴指出，中国绿建委（包括筹备期）已成立8年。8年来队伍越来越大，绿色建筑项目越来越多，绿色建筑的种类也越来越多，各方面的专家、工程技术人员、开发者逐渐达成共识，国家绿色建筑行动计划也已经明确。

在这种形势下，发展绿色建筑必须遵循5项准则：一是要从一般绿色建筑的研究、设计、施工延伸到学校、医院、办公楼、厂房等的特定用途绿色建筑的设计、施工、运行、优化、保养，让绿色建筑理念和技术覆盖所有建筑，尤其是对环境风险较大的建筑一定要用绿色环保的概念覆盖，使建筑对环境的干扰达到最小。二是要从单体建筑研究转向园区研究，特别是工业区、大型产业园区，创新文化区、创意园区等各种类型的园区都应率先用绿色建筑设计理念来进行全覆盖。三是绿色建筑要从城市走向乡村。因为绿色建筑本身就是一种适宜本地气候的建筑，如延安窑洞的覆土式建筑，通过巧妙的设计实现自然通风等，是非常节能生态的。类似这些农村绿色建筑怎么实施？目前国家对绿色小城镇的建设补贴1000万元到2000

万元，希望各地积极把小城镇和村庄逐步改造成绿色生态的小城镇和村庄。四是要从通用走向“因地制宜”，对不同的气候区能很好适应。要对当地气候进行分析，充分利用当地的材料，建设适合当地的气候、有当地风格和当地文化元素的绿色建筑。五是要尽量建高品质的绿色建筑。绿色建筑可以用单项技术也可以使用系统集成技术，目前的绿色建筑有一星、二星和三星的，希望将来会有超过三星的。让绿色建筑的标准、质量更高，使绿色建筑对节能减排的效果更突出，贡献更大。

仇保兴强调，我们面临的绿色建筑课题很多，必须充分发挥我们的智慧。绿色建筑是最容易集大成的，最容易出出类拔萃的人才，最容易形成良性竞争的局面，最容易使我们的聪明才干脱颖而出，最容易让我们抓住机遇。机遇永远垂青有准备的头脑。

2012 地球一小时再度席卷全球

北京，3月30日——全球规模最大的自愿环保行动“地球一小时”再创新高，截至3月30日，全球共有147个国家和地区确认参与“地球一小时”，共同宣布为地球可持续发展而行动的决心。

全球超过5000座城市的地标性建筑的灯光将在3月31日晚上八点半熄灭，其中利比亚、阿尔及利亚、布丹和法属几内亚是首次参与地球一小时的国家。

联合国秘书长潘基文宣布纽约联合国大厦将熄灯一小时，以此声援全球20%生活在没有电力的世界里的人们。联合国教科文组织总干事 Irina Bokova 宣布正式加入“地球一小时”，并呼吁全球所有的世界遗产都在3月31日晚上熄灯。除联合国之外，地球一小时还得到了美国前副总统戈尔、斐济总统Ratu Epeli Nailatikau、宇航员Andre Kuipers和国际空间站、国际足球联合会（FIFA）、欧足联（UEFA）、曼联等名人和机构的支持。

“我们每个人都能为地球的改变做出自己的贡献。当全球的灯光依次熄灭，许下你对地球的环保承诺，并号召你身边的朋友和家人采取行动吧！”“地球一小时”联合发起人、执行主任Andy Ridley表示。

由于国际日期变更线的调整，今年的地球一小时熄灯仪式将从去年最后变暗的萨摩亚群岛开始，最后在库克群岛进入尾声。

北京八达岭长城，纽约时代广场、巴黎埃菲尔铁塔、意大利比萨斜塔、伦敦大笨钟、悉尼歌剧院、日本东京塔等著名景观都将在31日晚上为地球熄灯一小时。

我们非洲缘何也需要发展绿色经济？ What Does the Green Economy Have to Do With Us Africans?

电动车将为联合国可持续发展大会 (RIO+20) 添绿

ELECTRIC VEHICLES ARE TO ADD A TOUCH OF GREEN TO RIO+20

日前，在联合国经济和社会事务部（UNDESA）的支持下，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）向联合国可持续发展大会（Rio+20）巴西国家组委会提出动议，将组织有关企业为大会（Rio+20）提供电动礼宾车服务。2月17日，这一计划获得了巴西国家组委会的正式认可。巴西国家组委会负责民间团体事务的官员若奥·罗哈（Joao Andre Rocha）先生致函 GFHS 秘书长吕海峰先生：

“我谨代表约瑟·索拉（José Solla 巴西国家组委会国务副秘书长，曾任巴西驻中国北京总领馆参赞）先生非常高兴地告知您，组委会对您关于里约大会期间提供可持续城市交通示范项目的提议非常赞赏。

我们坚信您的倡议能够为我们筹备中的里约大会带来了创新及重要的支持。

请速告知我们委员会你们需要怎样的帮助和支持，以便您的提议得以顺利实施。”

这一倡议被巴西组委会列为本次大会的“可持续示范项目”，电动礼宾车将为出席 2012 年联合国可持续发展大会（Rio+20）的联合国官员和部分政府高级代表提供接送体验服务。

作为一个在美国注册的非盈利机构，GFHS 本着“建设可持续的人居环境，推动联合国人居议程”的宗旨，积极参与联合国可持续发展大会，力争为大会做出应有的贡献。GFHS 将动员全球杰出的电动车制造商，遴选出 10-15 辆电动车，让部分代表通过乘坐或者试驾，体验未来可持续的绿色城市交通，减少会议的碳排放量，彰显本次大会绿色经济和可持续发展的双重主题。



GFHS 特别组建了联合国可持续发展大会电动礼宾车的遴选专家组，包括政府、运营商和知名专家，负责遴选出代表世界先进技术的新能源汽车作为联合国可持续发展大会的礼宾用车。目前，日产雷诺已经确认将派 10 辆纯电动轿车参与，其新能源车已经在运往巴西途中。据悉，第一批礼宾车将于 6 月初抵达巴西，6 月 10 日交付巴西国家组委会，接受调配和安排。

加强城市交通的可持续性是可持续人居环境的核心议题。2012 年 6 月 18 日在里约举办的全球电动出行论坛暨可持续人居环境会议，正是 GFHS 和联合国有关部门共同合作对这一课题所做的积极探索，也是里约 +20 峰会重要的专题会议，同期还将举行新能源车试驾活动。GFHS 将协同联合国合作组织办公室（UNOP）、联合国经济与社会事务部（UNDESA）、联合国环境规划署（UNEP）、联合国人类住区规划署（UNHABITAT）、巴西富尔纳斯电力公司、巴西电动车协会（ABVE）、巴西阿尔伯特研究生院技术研究所（COPPE）、巴西里约热内卢联邦大学（UFRJ）以及其他合作伙伴们共襄盛举。此次论坛将展现在可持续城市交通中新兴而成熟的技术和成就，包括混合动力和纯电动汽车。这不仅仅呼应了大会的主题，也加强了南南合作，促进巴西和中国的双边合作关系。

据悉，国内外许多城市如罗马、洛杉矶县、加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省等将组团出席。深圳市政府也计划由市领导带队组团出席本次盛会，成员包括相关部门政府官员、新能源汽车产业链上下游知名企业。借着举行大运会的契机，深圳已一跃成为全球新能源汽车数量最多的“新能源汽车之城”。深圳市将在联合国可持续发展大会期间同世界各国城市一同分享新能源汽车运营的成功经验，同时也学习其他城市的先进做法。

联合国可持续发展大会（Rio+20）是继在具有里程碑意义的地球首脑会议 20 年后，世界各国领导人的再次聚首，会议由三个目标和两个主题构成。第一个目标是重拾各国对可持续发展的承诺。第二个目标是找出目前我们在实现可持续发展过程中取得的成就与面临的不足。第三个目标是继续面对不断出现的各类挑战。据悉会议将有数万名各界代表出席，将举行 1000 多场形式多样的会议、展览和活动，体现各行各业的诉求和愿景，参与者和专业观众将达到数百万人次，将对世界未来的发展产生深远的影响。



左四：GFHS 高级代表项经才先生

右二：巴西组委会国务副秘书长约瑟·索拉（Jose Solla）先生

全球人居环境论坛高级代表应邀访问巴西国家组委会

GFHS' SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE VISITS BRAZIL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE UPON INVITATION

3月14日-16日，全球人居环境论坛理事会（GFHS）高级代表项经才先生受联合国可持续发展大会巴西国家组委会的邀请赴里约访问。

3月15日上午，项经才先生在巴西外交部和巴西国家组委会相关官员的陪同下，参观了联合国可持续大会会场里约中心（RIOCENTRO）和新能源汽车试驾地点里约赛车场（RACE TRACK），并对试驾场地进行了实地测量。同时，巴西组委会负责技术支持的两位官员专程陪同前往。

当天下午，项经才先生来到组委会办公室，同巴西组委会国务副秘书长，曾任巴西驻中国北京总领馆参赞的约瑟·索拉（Jose Solla）先生进行了深入的会谈。项先生详细介绍了全球电动出行论坛暨可持续人居环境会议的筹备情况，并重点介绍了 GFHS 为 Rio+20 大会政府代表团提供电动礼宾车交通示范项目的筹备情况，就礼宾车的通关、临时牌照、运行的时间、范围、试乘试驾场地等相关细节提请组委会协助。

索拉先生表示，GFHS 为 Rio+20 大会政府代表团提供电动礼宾车交通示范项目和新能源汽车试乘试驾活动极好地诠释了本次大会的主题，展示来自中国及其它国家和地区的绿色经济风采，将成为大会的亮点，为大会增色。组委会将会在各方面提供力所能及的协助和支持，希望 GFHS 抓紧提出更细的实施方案。双方会谈在愉快的氛

围中结束，取得了圆满的成果。项先生向索拉先生赠送了深圳第 26 届世界大学生运动会的纪念邮册。

3月16日，项先生拜会了巴中总商会唐凯千会长，双方进行了友好的交谈。巴中总商会曾接待过中国多位国家领导人，为巴中经济文化交流作出了积极的贡献。作为本次论坛活动的支持单位，将协助论坛在巴西地区的协调事宜。

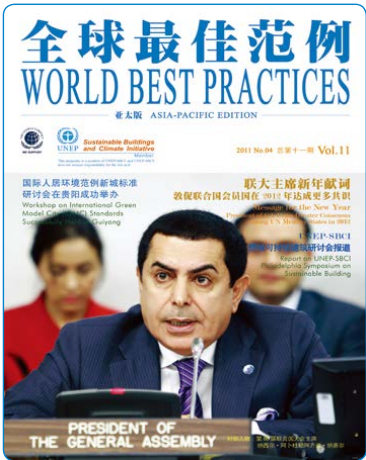
此外，项先生还会见了巴西电动车协会负责人 Pietro 和 GFHS 在巴西的会务代理机构 Creactiveve 公司负责人 Erika 等，对论坛活动筹备工作进行了研讨。

此次访问是 6 月 18 日举办的全球电动出行论坛暨可持续人居环境会议的前奏，它促进了各主办方对里约情况的了解，加强了 GFHS 同巴西组委会和各方合作伙伴的沟通与联系，为本次论坛会议的成功举办及与各方日后的进一步合作奠定了坚实的基础，取得了圆满成功。

经联合国经济和社会事务部支持，联合国可持续发展大会巴西国家组委会同意由 GFHS 牵头，组织国际先进的纯电动汽车为与会政府代表团提供礼宾车服务，彰显大会绿色经济这一主题。包括日产雷诺在内的多家汽车巨头积极响应，目前筛选工作已近尾声，部分汽车已经装船驶往里约。

《全球最佳范例》杂志走进联合国纪实

ON-THE-SPOT REPORT ON WORLD BEST PRACTICE
MAGAZINE BEING RECEIVED BY UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY



2011年11月2日，全球人居环境论坛理事会在纽约召开工作会议，会上，论坛秘书长、本刊总编辑吕海峰建议：本年度最后一期《全球最佳范例》可以报道联大及其领导人近期工作动态。本届联大主席高级特别顾问、联合国前副秘书长及高级代表、GFHS理事会主席安瓦尔·乔杜里（Anwarul K. Chowdhury）先生当即拍板同意。

会后，编辑部决定选择本届联大主席纳西尔·阿卜杜勒阿齐兹·纳赛尔先生的照片作为本期杂志封面。

2011年11月18日，第66届联大主席发言人尼哈尔赛德（Nihal Saad）女士委托联大办公室交流顾问本·马洛尔（Ben Malor）先生同《全球最佳范例》杂志编辑部沟通，马洛尔先生提供了两张联大主席纳赛尔先生的照片，及其关于可持续发展的五大主题演讲。

2011年11月23日，本刊编辑部向乔杜里大使汇报本杂志第11期选定的封面照片，和准备刊登在杂志前言——《纳赛尔在2011年世界人居日纪念大会上的讲话》，并着手进行翻译。

2011年12月23日，乔杜里大使特意再次就11期杂志封面事宜同全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）中国办事处确认，亲自指定本期封面图片，更换了之前选定的照片。

2012年1月4日，本刊编辑部再次与乔杜里大使沟通，大使特别建议把前言更换成联大主席的最新演讲，即《联大主席新年献词：敦促联合国会员国在2012年达成更多共识》一文，确定了11期杂志前言以及内文的报道和文章。

2012年1月15日，《全球最佳范例》杂志电子版圆满完成。

2012年1月17日，《全球最佳范例》杂志电子版发至乔杜里大使。

2012年1月19日，乔杜里大使来信祝贺，并计划将本期杂志送达联合国总部193个会员国大使和部分联合国领导人手中。

2012年1月19日，230本《全球最佳范例》杂志登上了龙年春节前的最后一班快递，踏上了赴美的行程。

2012年1月24日，《全球最佳范例》杂志抵达全球人居环境论坛美国总部，由GFHS总部罗伯特·司汤达（Robert Standard）先生接收。

2012年1月25日，司汤达先生将《全球最佳范例》杂志顺利送抵联合国总部。



2012年2月9日，乔杜里大使亲自派人签收了杂志并将杂志赠送给了联合国秘书长潘基文先生、193位常驻联合国大使以及联合国秘书处的高级官员们（每本杂志里都附了一张联大主席的便条）。大使们对杂志倍加赞誉。

《全球最佳范例》杂志的联合国之旅，对宣传联合国的工作和努力尽了自己的一份责任，体现了全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）论坛和杂志“建设可持续的人居环境，推动联合国人居议程”的宗旨，同时也是对本杂志和全体员工努力的最大嘉许，它对《全球最佳范例》杂志的进一步发展，有着重大而深远的意义，成为GFHS和杂志发展史上的一座里程碑。



加州代表团将来华考察访问 探讨低碳城市策略

CALIFORNIA DELEGATION TO VISIT CHINA TO
DISCUSS STRATEGIES
ON LOW CARBON CITIES

据悉，5月28日-6月1日，美国加利福尼亚州代表团一行27人将来华考察访问，交流探讨低碳城市和能源创新技术与策略。美国能源联盟、全球人居环境论坛理事会（GFHS）作为合作单位，共同组织这次考察活动。

此次加州代表团的随行人员包括：加州所属五个城市的市长、议会成员和城市官员；加州公共事业委员会会长米歇尔·佩维和公用事业委员会总经办主任卡罗尔·布朗等；加州四大公共事业投资公司高级管理人员；洛杉矶县可持续发展办公室总经理霍华德·乔伊、圣克拉拉县气候行动和可持续主任德梅特拉·麦克布莱德和索诺马县府事务协调员蒂姆·安德森；加州大学洛杉矶分校的环境与可持续发展研究所副所长；美国能源联盟的主席、总裁和董事会成员等。

考察团将就目前紧迫的能源和绿色城市社区问题进行交流；关注在能源效率、可再生能源和可持续城市社区上与加州相似的创新政策和项目。其议题包括低碳城市策略（尤其从当地能源效率、可再生能源创新方面探讨）……

同时，考察团将参观国内知名的绿色住区，探讨国际人居环境范例新城(IGMC)和其他绿色新城模式；会见有

关城市政府官员，考察深圳市新能源示范企业和项目，最后就相关问题进行座谈交流和分享。

全球人居环境论坛理事会（GFHS）与美国能源联盟建立了长期战略伙伴关系。通过参加GFHS组织的活动，美国能源联盟和加州政府官员了解到中国在绿色城市和住区建设和清洁能源领域的长足进展，某些方面甚至走到了国际前列，为此，加州方面专门安排了此次考察，以深圳和上海为重点互动交流。此举相信会对加强中美人居环境和经济文化交流合作产生积极的影响。





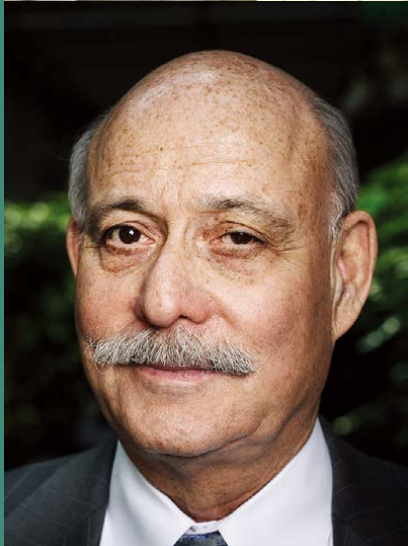
联合国可持续发展 大会观点集锦 PERSPECTIVES ON RIO+20

联合国可持续发展议程是二十一世纪世界
经济增长的根本议程

——联合国秘书长 潘基文

The sustainable development agenda is the
growth agenda for the 21 st century.

- United Nations Secretary-General
Ban Ki-moon



沙祖康
联合国副秘书长

Mr. Sha Zukang
United Nations Under-
Secretary-General

给可持续发展进程注入新动力

INFUSE NEW DRIVING FORCE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

记者：危玮 闫欢

在4月22日世界地球日来临前夕，负责经济和社会事务的联合国副秘书长沙祖康在纽约联合国总部接受了新华社记者专访。他表示，可持续发展不仅仅涉及环境问题，而是一个包含经济发展、社会发展和环境保护三个层面在内的综合性问题。为了给世界实现可持续发展的进程注入新动力，应该设立量化的可持续发展目标，对各层面目标的落实情况进行评估。

沙祖康说，“每一个目标都应该是可量化的，对每一项目标的落实都应该进行评估，即使无法经常性评估，至少也应该做到定期评估。为了全人类的利益，我觉得应当对可持续发展目标的实现施加一些压力。”

目前，世界各国对设立可持续发展目标的态度正趋向一致。沙祖康介绍说，欧盟、日本、美国、澳大利亚、加拿大以及“77国集团加中国”已经表示赞成或是不反对设立可持续发展目标。

“一旦我们有了目标，就应该有一些方法去评估在实现目标过程中取得了哪些进展，有哪些差距，我们还需要如何继续努力。”

他特别指出，在制定和落实目标时，应充分考虑各个国家不同的发展水平，每个国家都应该从自己的具体国情出发。他认为，发展中国家面对的首要问题是经济发展。由于发展水平低下，发展中国家经常成为气候变化、自然灾

害以及经济危机的受害者，它们需要国际社会，特别是发达国家的帮助。发展中国家格外需要资金、技术和人员的培训，来自发达国家的帮助将会极大地推动这些国家向绿色经济转型。

作为6月份即将召开的“里约+20”峰会（又称联合国可持续发展大会）秘书长，沙祖康认为峰会意义重大。他表示，过去20年间，世界面临气候变化、生物多样性丧失、土地退化、资源减少等挑战。“里约+20”峰会为各国政府、商业及工业组织提供了一个重申承诺、加快执行的机会。

预计将有100多个国家的元首或首脑参加“里约+20”峰会，规模让人们想起1992年在同一地点召开的联合国环境与发展大会。沙祖康说，20年前的那次大会有助于提高公众意识、促成合作，为政府层面采取行动提供动力。“里约+20”峰会不会就原则或准则问题重新谈判，而是重申承诺，促成行动，“落实是‘里约+20’峰会的关键词。”

在回答“里约+20”峰会会取得什么成果时，沙祖康说：“失败不是一个选择。我们不能给后代子孙留下一个千疮百孔的地球，世界各国应通过‘里约+20’峰会走上可持续发展道路。”

（来源：新华网）



阿西姆·施泰纳
联合国环境规划署执行主任
施泰纳先生青少年时期曾在巴西生活过许多年。他向 TUNZA 介绍了国际社会将在里约 20 峰会上面对的问题。里约 20 峰会将于 2012 年 6 月在巴西里约热内卢召开。

里约 20 峰会 新的开始

2011 年 12 月 11 日

当世界开始筹备里约 20 峰会时——里约 20 峰会召开于 1992 年联合国地球峰会 20 周年之后，1992 年联合国地球峰会为当今的可持续发展创造了条件——青年失业已成为人们关注的焦点问题。

青年占全球劳动力总量的四分之一，但青年失业人口却占到了全球失业总人口的 40%。在北非和中东的许多国家，青年失业率保持在约 23% 至 29% 的高位，这也是造成“阿拉伯之春”的重要原因之一。在非洲的其他一些地区，青年失业率达 70%。在亚洲，青年失业的可能性是成人的 4.7 倍。青年失业危机不仅发生在某一地区或仅仅发生在发展中国家：在欧元区，青年失业率已攀升至 20%，在有些国家，这一比率甚至更高。

即使在一些青年就业状况看上去令人鼓舞的国家，一些简单的数据也可能掩盖了事实。联合国环境规划署绿色经济倡议的合作伙伴国际劳工组织估计，约 28% 的就业青年生活在极度贫困中，每人每天的生活费不足 1.25 美元。自金融危机以来，越来越多的青年，尤其是拉丁美洲和加勒比地区的青年，只能在非正规领域就业，即服务于“黑色经济”。

联合国《1986 发展权利宣言》中提到，“在基本资源、教育、医疗、食品、住房、就业和收入分配方面……每个人都应该有公平的机会”。如何发展经济，使其既产生足够的体面工作，同时又使人类的足迹保持在地球可承受的范围之内，这将成为 2012 年 6 月世界领袖们聚首里约时讨论的焦点话题。并且永远不要忘记，在一个有 70 亿人口的世界，13 亿人处于失业或未充分就业状态，并且在未来十年中将有 5 亿青年加入就业大军。

里约 20 峰会如何应对这些挑战并提升全球的就业率？里约峰会所强调的环境议题能否对经济有所贡献？——经济支撑了发展权利，而目前少数人的利益被置于多数人的希望与梦想之上。[联合国环境规划署的报告“迈向绿色经济：可持续发展与消除贫困的路径”](#)认为，[用全球 2% 的国内生产总值投资 10 个重要行业，加之使用灵活的公共政策对其进行支持，能在维持全球经济增长和产生就业岗位的同时，避免对当前的经济造成冲击和带来危机。](#)

“绿色经济”报告中举出了一个摆在眼前的例子。今年是国际森林年，报告估计，如果每年向林业增加相当于全球国内生产总值 0.034% 的投资(当前约合 400 亿美元)，到 2050 年全球林业总产值将提高 20%，达到每年 6000 亿美元。这部分投资中，超过半数将被用于在退化的土地上种植森林，其余部分将被用于保护森林。保护森林有一系列的重要目的，从减少温室气体排放到涵养水源。全球林业部门的工作岗位将至少增加 2500 万个到 3000 万个。

减少森林砍伐和退化造成的温室气体排放（简称 REDD 或 REDD+）是增加投资所需经费的可能来源之一。REDD+ 是联合国气候大会框架下的一个行动。在这一机制下，今年 TUNZA 国际儿童与青年大会的主办方印度尼西亚将从挪威获得 10 亿美元的援助。印度尼西亚正在试点一些更具开创性的策略，不仅为了应对气候变化，也为了加速绿色经济的发展，作为实施可持续发展广泛目标的一种方式。例如，在加里曼丹，以 REDD+ 资金为启动资金发展绿色走廊的计划正在深入发展中。

在印度尼西亚，油棕榈树是一种非常赚钱的作物，但也是造成森林砍伐的一大元凶。今后油棕榈树将仅仅种植



于退化的土地上。印度尼西亚还将保护森林与矿业的可持续发展联系起来：有证据表明山地的森林砍伐能导致河流在旱季的流量显著减少，这导致这些河流无法供从矿场向外运送矿石的驳船通行。通过驳船运送矿石的成本约为 10 美元每吨，而陆路运输的成本约为 40 至 60 美元每吨。而且公路建设也是造成森林砍伐的原因之一。所以 REDD+ 不仅为减少碳排放提供了机会，也有助于保持河流的水流，以便使其他行业保持竞争力并将对环境的影响降到最低。印度尼西亚还在寻求通过 REDD+ 来帮助他们在自然资源管理方面为附近城镇的工人创造就业岗位。



下一代

在 TUNZA 会议最后，青年们发布了万隆宣言，这一宣言将递交里约 20 峰会。宣言突出了未来领袖们对地球未来和体面工作前景的担忧。

1992 年是领导力之年。如今，发挥领导力、正义和与全球公众制定有利于社会进步的新协定的时间又到来了——这一协定能维持这代人和未来数代人的生命、生活和希望。这也是一个制定具有长远眼光的发展规划而不是梦想快速致富的时间。

过去的两三年的特征是恐惧、强硬言辞和面对全球金融危机和气候变化之类的其他问题时的无力感。但过去的两三年也是辩论和讨论的绝好时间，政府、学术机构、非政府组织、公民领袖和企业、联合国内就新的发展道路进行了一系列覆盖广泛的创新性和建设性的辩论和研讨，青年也以其特殊的视角进行了这类辩论和研讨。

如今，里约 20 峰会提供了思考的动力，全球意识的动力，这种奋斗意识引领我们从一个时代的结束到一个对文明的新的乐观时代的开始。2012 年里约地球峰会的东道国巴西为辩论的开展提供了重要的帮助。

里约 20 峰会能否代表一个时刻，在这个时刻人类共有的理念、方向、价值观——自联合国成立以来日臻成熟——全面绽放并最终结出丰硕的果实？青年——以及其他群体——在几个月后就将知晓答案。

（来源：联合国可持续发展大会官网）

Achim Steiner, UNEP's Executive Director, who spent many of his formative years in Brazil, talks about the issues that the world community will confront in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.

NEW BEGINNINGS AT RIO+20

December 11, 2011

As the world prepares for Rio+20 – 20 years after the 1992 Earth Summit set the stage for contemporary sustainable development – youth unemployment has emerged as a central preoccupation.

Globally, young people make up a quarter of the workforce but 40 per cent of the unemployed. In many countries of North Africa and the Middle East, youth unemployment hovers around 23-29 per cent or more, the reality of which played a part in the 'Arab Spring'. In other parts of Africa, youth unemployment is as high as 70 per cent. And in Asia, young people are 4.7 times more likely to be unemployed than adults. But the youth employment crisis isn't confined to any one region or just developing countries: in the Eurozone, youth unemployment has jumped to one in five, and in some countries the number is even higher.

Even in countries where youth employment seems encouraging, simple statistics can mask the reality. The International Labour Organization (ILO), a partner in UNEP's Green Economy initiative, estimates that about 28 per cent of all the young people in work remain in extreme poverty, in households surviving on less than \$1.25 per person per day. And since the financial crisis, more young people, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, have only been able to find work in the informal sector, the 'black economy'.

The UN's 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development says that everyone should have 'equality of opportunity ... in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income'. How to grow economies in a way that generates enough decent jobs – while keeping humanity's footprint within planetary bounds – will be a burning question when world leaders convene in Rio in June 2012. And never forget

that in our world of 7 billion, 1.3 billion people are un- or under-employed, and over the next decade another 500 million young people will start looking for work.

How can Rio+20 respond to these challenges and deliver enhanced employment across the globe? And can the environmental dimension, strengthened in Rio, contribute to the economic pillar that supports the right to development, currently the prize of the few over the hopes and dreams of the many? UNEP's report, [Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication](#), suggests that 2 per cent of global GDP invested in 10 key sectors and backed by smart public policies, can grow the global economy and generate employment while avoiding the shocks and crises of the current economic trajectory.

A timely example from the Green Economy report, in this International Year of Forests, is the estimate that an additional 0.034 per cent of global GDP invested in forestry annually, equivalent to \$40 billion now, could boost the value of the forestry sector by 20 per cent to \$600 billion a year by 2050. More than half the investment would go into planting forests on degraded land and the remainder into conserving forests for a variety of key purposes, from reducing greenhouse gas emissions to enhancing water supplies. And jobs in forestry would be likely to rise from 25 million to 30 million worldwide, if not more.

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD or REDD+), an initiative that is evolving out of the UN Climate Convention, is one possible source of additional funds. Under the scheme, Indonesia, the host of this year's International Tunza Children and Youth Conference, is receiving up to \$1 billion from Norway. And Indonesia is trail-blazing some of the more pioneering strategies, not only

to combat climate change but to accelerate a green economy as a way of implementing the broad aims of sustainable development. In Kalimantan, for example, plans to develop a Green Corridor using the REDD+ funds as a catalyst are at an advanced stage.

Indonesia's oil palm, a highly lucrative crop but a key driver of deforestation, will only be planted on degraded land. And the country has also made the link between healthy forests and more sustainable mining: there is evidence that deforestation in the uplands is leading to severely diminished river flows in the dry season, meaning that these rivers can no longer support barges carrying ores from the mines. Transportation by barge costs about \$10 a tonne whereas by road it costs between \$40 and \$60 a tonne, and road building is another driver of deforestation. So REDD+ offers the chance not only to keep carbon out of the atmosphere, but also to keep rivers flowing in order to remain competitive and minimize the environmental footprint of other industries. Indonesia is also looking to REDD+ for assistance in creating employment in natural resource management for workers in nearby cities and towns.

The next generation

At the end of the Tunza Conference, the young people issued the Bandung Declaration as an input to the Rio+20 process. The declaration underlines the next generation of leaders' concerns for the future of the planet and the future of decent work.

The year 1992 was a time of leadership. It is time again for leadership, for justice, and for a new pact with the global public for social progress that can sustain the lives, livelihoods and hopes of this and future generations. A time for a right to development that takes the long view rather than a right to get rich quick.

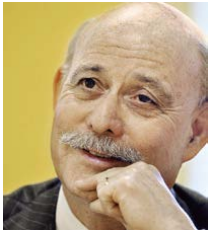
The last two or three years have been marked by fear, harsh words and for some a sense of powerlessness in the face of the global financial crisis and other challenges – climate change for example. But it has also been an extraordinary time of intellectual debate and discussion in which a wide array of creative and constructive ideas for a fresh way forward has emerged across governments, academia, non-governmental organizations, civic leaders and business, within the UN, and through the unique lens of the world's young people.

Rio+20 is now providing the food for thought, the fuel and the focus for this global awareness, this sense of endeavour to lead us from the end of an era into a new and optimistic moment for civilization. Brazil, host of the Rio Earth Summit in 2012, is very much part of that fertile debate.

Could Rio+20 represent a moment in time where the ideas, directions and values that link our common humanity – which have been maturing since the UN itself was born – fully flourish, finally bear full fruit? Young people – and the rest of the world – will know in just a few months' time.

(Source: official website of Rio+20)





杰里米·里夫金

美国经济学家、作家、演讲家、政治顾问和社会活动家；他是经济趋势基金会的创始人和主席；著有19部畅销书，主题涉及科学技术变化对经济趋势、劳动力、社会和环境的影响。他的书被译成35种文字，并成为世界数百家大学、公司和政府机构的教材。

绿色经济：纵向联络的未来

杰里米·里夫金认为，我们正处在第三次工业革命的风口浪尖上，面对前途光明的新能源经济，化石燃料巨头们只有适应它而求得发展，否则就只能消亡。他向马丁·怀特解释为何气候变化的辩论会因此而变得无关紧要——由此催生了一种新型的资本主义。

试想，如果互联网仅用于开发能源

试想，数以万计的个人电脑连在一起，互相交流信息，相当于数以千万计的个人发电站，夜以继日地传输电能。

试想，如果他们齐心协力提供新能源，使我们不再依赖化石燃料，解决了我们对能源安全的所有担忧，开创一个点对点的能源分享新时代，并对气候变化产生决定性的影响……

这就是特立独行的经济学家、身为德国总理安格拉·默克尔和诸多欧盟领导人顾问的杰里米·里夫金所设想的未来。

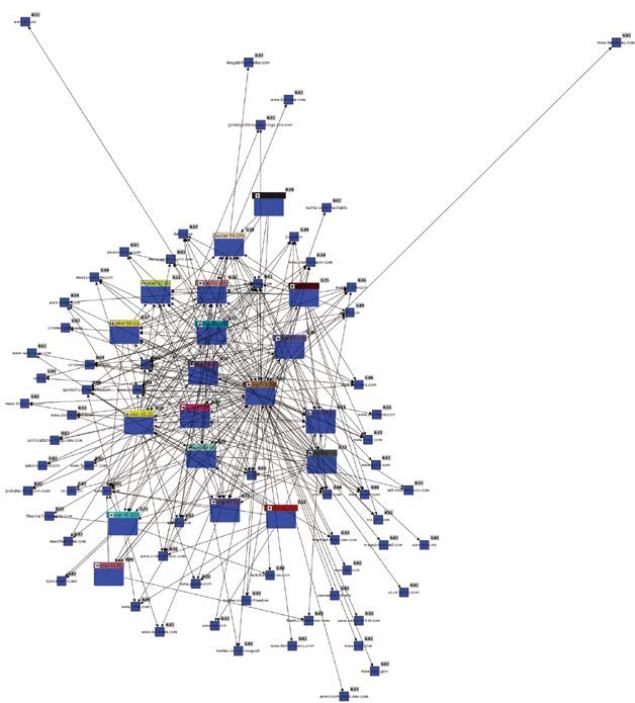
我在伦敦朗廷酒店咖啡厅与里夫金会面，那时他在伦敦进行短暂访问，推介他的新书。他和蔼可亲、轻松自然——但一举一动都带着演讲者的风范。这点不足为奇，因为他描绘的愿景非常扣人心弦。他的书激励起使用Facebook这代人的首创精神，使他们打破能源从何处来，到何处去的传统思维。他们应用其常识，进行信息共享，建立无缝网络，创建了一个完全由太阳能、风能、水能和潮汐能、生物能及其他可再生能源产生电能、适应性强的新型能源经济。“这不亚于一次新的工业革命，”里夫金表示，“其影响将同以往的工业革命一样引人注目，遍及全球。”

“当促进更复杂文明和更多能量流的新能源体制出现

之日，”他说，“巨大的经济革命即会发生。”因而，这些也需要通讯革命进行管理。从历史的角度来看，当通讯和能源革命结合时，即可改变经济足迹。”

这曾在19世纪发生过，他认为，蒸汽动力带来了印刷成本下降，使文字得到前所未有的传播，而铁路则把各大洲的国家联系在一起。这意味着我们可以“引进公立（国立）学校，培养有文化的劳动力大军，并对蒸汽和煤电能源进行管理。如果没有受过教育的劳动力，我们就无法完成此次革命；而劳动力也需要通讯革命。”

接着在20世纪，电力和石油一同引发了由广播、电视、电话等媒体，推动了大众消费及汽车社会的到来。



能源互联网

现在我们正处于第三次革命的风口浪尖上，里夫金表示，此次革命将荡涤现存的能源基础设施。用“能源互联网”替代那种“精英主义、集中管理、自上而下”的化石燃料能源工厂，在此，个体能源供应商和消费者各按所需通过欧洲洲际智能电网进行无缝交换和贸易。从本质上来说，能源随同信息从数以百万计的源头向消费者流动。

挑战传统——那么如何实现？

企业家将发挥自己的作用，里夫金说：他们将不清自来，带着当年互联网初创时推翻旧计算和音乐行业巨头们的热情而涌入能源部门，但是，和大多数乐观主义者不同的是，他并不相信单凭自由市场能够把我们带入一个兼容一切的未来：良好的老式体制当然也会占据一席之地。

里夫金的革命有赖于五个关键“支柱”。首先，政府承诺推动可再生能源（如欧盟到2020年将实现节能20%的目标）；其次，大规模推广分布式能源，每栋建筑都转化成为一座可再生能源发电厂；其三，找到存储能源的解决方案——里夫金喜欢把氢作为最切实可行的能源存储媒介；其四，建立智能电网；其五，使用电动汽车作为双向电能的存储“罐”。

那么其革命性在哪里呢？他的大部分主张即使听起来似曾相识也不足为奇。里夫金和新兴的一大批绿色乐观主义者有着许许多多共同点，他们对于IT和能源日益融合的潜力热情高涨。可以说，构想一个低成本、高效能的可再生能源纯电动车队配以改造能源网络的智能电网的未来，这算不上什么新奇的想法。

那么电能来自何处？

“无处不在！”，他回答道——接着加上了一个有趣的条件。“我起初的想法是利用地中海的阳光、爱尔兰的风、挪威的水电，等等……是的，我们将集中精力，建成高压线，把电能输送到世界各地，可是后来，我意识到我们那是在使用20世纪的思维！如果可再生能源到处都有、随处可见，为什么我们只在几个地方收集他们呢？”

所以，即使没有撒哈拉沙漠的太阳，即使没有北海大片的涡流，那冰岛的地热怎么样？

“听着，建设收集太阳能、风能、地热能的工业园是可行的”。里夫金回应道，“但这只是个过渡阶段：是让我们起步的必要条件，但这只是这场革命的一小部分，你不能靠他们在全世界普及，那是行不通的。”

不过，他希望我们关注“能源的头号消费者，引起

气候变化的头号诱因：建筑。在欧盟，1.91亿栋建筑，家庭、办公室和工厂等是我们的（能源）基础设施，我们的目标是把每一个建筑转换成每个人自己的绿色微型电厂。所以我们从屋顶上获取太阳能；从墙壁上获取风能；从脚下获取地热能；从垃圾中获取厌氧发酵能源；从潮汐中获取潮汐能，如果你住在海边的话。”

不过，一旦有了能源，你还需要把它存储起来。正如里夫金所说的那样：“太阳并不是一直照耀着，风并不总在吹；他们是间歇性的能量，所以我很赞成每一种形式的存储：储能泵、蓄电池、飞轮惯性储能、电容器等——但我要强调是氢气储能。为什么呢？因为它是宇宙的基本元素，是最轻的元素，是模块化的。你可以把它放在家里或者公用事业上。所以，当太阳照射在你工厂或家中的屋顶上时，就产生电力，如果你有些能源不需要，可以把它放在水中，就像高中化学课程一样（产生氢气）。当你需要电源时，你只是将它转换回来，这跟使用石油、天然气、煤炭和核能发电相比，只有很微小的热力学损失。

电动车也发挥着自己的作用。他们就像迷你存储设施，从电网中获取电能，但不需要电能时，又能反过来补充电网。

分布式资本主义

“现在答案出来了”，里夫金总结说，“这五大支柱是基础设施，是一个大型的技术平台，是一个全新经济时代的神经系统——他们是属于人民的能源。或者，也可以称之为分布式资本主义。”

这令人兴奋，很有说服力，自然，它说服了许多欧盟领导人。里夫金是美国人当中少有的、坦诚的亲欧人士。即使悲观主义已经蔓延开来，他亦信心十足，最近他表示，“如果欧元区分裂了，我们将进入一个黑暗时代。”

他最近有一本著作的副标题是“欧洲未来的愿景是如何令美国梦黯然失色的”，该书备受赞誉。欧洲议会通过了“第三次工业革命”的原则，不少人注意到欧盟雄心勃勃的能源和气候目标上大都留有里夫金的痕迹。他连续担任了几任政府首脑的顾问，提起他们的名字如数家珍：“当罗马诺·普罗迪（意大利总理）在任时，我建议他实施这个方案，因此我们投资了20亿欧元用于研究和发展。后来，曼努埃尔·巴罗佐（欧盟委员会主席）则投资了80亿欧元作为公共和私营部门的运营资金。默克尔总理到任时，我说，‘你应该让德国起带头作用。’她投资了5亿欧元。”不少人认为里夫金在影响德国弃用核电站的决策上发挥至关重要的作用。

他把欧盟机构作为推动其能源政策跳板的信念可能在欧洲人看来有点空洞，但一些领先企业也加入了进来，IBM、思科、飞利浦、布依格和安迅都与里夫金进行过深入交谈。除了欧盟以外，里夫金也给联合国工业发展组织提过建议，还开始与印度工商联合会联手合作。

里夫金的影响毋庸置疑，因为他的信心是有感染性的。然而当他停顿一下喘口气的时候，你会忍不住想这是不是盲目乐观呢。我们真的能够创造最好的能源经济吗？数以百万计的微型发电厂能为我们的钢铁、造纸、水泥等产业提供足够的能源吗？毕竟，看到分布式发电厂将如雨后春笋般冒出来是一回事，而想象整个化石燃料基础设施在一排排生产等量能量的古怪玩意面前摇摇欲坠时，则又是另一番景象了。欧盟（又是欧盟！）还要扮演者保姆的角色……

新的思维方式

里夫金老练的摆了摆手，不理睬这些怀疑，“旧的思维方式不解决这些（分布式可再生能源）是随处可见的事实。而技术将使之变得越来越便宜。它跟1970年到2012年的手机、电脑的发展曲线是一样的。它们变得如此廉价，事实上很多公司已经放弃产品了，它们卖的不是产品，而是服务。**在能源的曲线上，同样的事情正在发生：我们现在正处于刚起步的初级阶段。太阳能、风能、地热能、热泵、生物转换器——它们将会变得越来越便宜。而一旦技术变得便宜，太阳能、风能、地热能、和垃圾能源都将是免费的。当越来越多的人收集着即使是一点点的能量，它将胜过你可以想象到的任何一种来自那些小型集中的核能和燃煤电力厂。这就像数以百万计的台式电脑，当你把它们连接在一起时，它们可把你从中央超级计算机中获取的任何东西清除得干干净净。**”

化石燃料巨头就像是十多年前的音乐行业一样，他说，“当数以百万计的孩子们开始共享文件时，音乐公司先是认为这是一个棘手问题，然后他们认为这是个玩笑，后来他们试图立法管理，再后来他们给音乐加密，最后公司倒就闭了。”但是里夫金相信，一个重要而显而易见的事实是我们根本没有选择。“如果我们不抓住这个时机消除对化石燃料的依赖，我们就将会被困在一列失控的过山车上。”

“燃料成本上升的时候，整个供应链的其他所有价格都超出了预期，因为化肥、农药、医药、建材、合成纤维、电力、交通、热和光等一切都来自于化石燃料。所以，当2007年油价超过80美元/桶时，所有东西的价格都



涨了。当油价100美元/桶时，炒家涌向了市场。当油价变成120美元/桶时，22个国家和地区出现了粮食骚乱，因为小麦、大米、大麦价格和黑麦上涨了两倍或三倍。据联合国统计，有10亿人受到了伤害。它在147美元/桶时，完全停止了流转。价格如此高昂，消费者停止购买，这是经济地震，金融市场遭遇余震，崩溃了60天。

他坚持认为石油没有出路。“每次当我们尝试回溯2008年7月之前全球经济增速，回忆所有燃料价格直线上升，其他所有的东西的价格都开始上涨，购买力下降时，我们就崩溃了，这正是目前所发生的切切实实的事情。2009年，油价在每桶30美元，是因为经济在世界各地停止增长。当我们在2010年开始补充库存，油价就上涨，其他东西的价格也持续上升，购买能源趋势下滑，经济重新崩溃。在四年时间间隔里，每次当我们尝试重新开始补充库存时，价格就上升，当石油价格达到125-150美元/桶时，经济就停止增长了。我认为我们无法逃过这个四年一度的增长和崩溃恶性循环的周期。这是非常危险的，它是一个残局，是挡住我们前进的一堵墙，其出路在何处，我不得而知。”

当然石油乐观主义者会指出，近期在拉丁美洲发现的大型页岩、焦油，已经动摇了那些简单“峰值论者”的主张。对里夫金来说，他们只会使问题加剧：“他们是肮脏的，他们排出的二氧化碳（和页岩气），将产生巨大的水体污染问题”。

那么发展核能如何？

里夫金不屑一顾。“我不愿花时间在核能上，那是浪费时间。”但是且慢，您怎么看待马克·莱纳斯或乔治·蒙贝尔特等环保主义者提出来的论点？他们认为在一个日益变暖的世界里，核能至少不是一个最坏的选择。

“你看，在切尔诺贝利事故后，核能就毫无生机可言”，里夫金回应道。“它之所以还能借尸还魂，其原因便是：有人认为它‘可能是气候变化的救星’。那好吧，我们就来分析一下，目前世界上建立了400个核电厂，他们的设施已经陈旧，即将退役，而他们只占能源的6%。他们对气候变化的影响微乎其微，我们的气候科学家告诉我们，只有他们在能源中占据了20%的比例，才有东山再起的可能。这意味着我们要建成2,000座核电站。我们要替换掉现存的400座，并且建立1500多座核电站：这意味着在接下来的半个世纪中每30天就要建3个核电站，且花费达上亿元，我们能负担得起吗？

“其次，我们仍然无法摆脱核废料处理问题。60年过去了，我们都没有找到解决方案。第三，到2035年，我们将面临严重的铀赤字，这是针对仅有的400座核电站而言的。我们可以回收铀，把它变成钚，但我们真的希望在一个不确定的年代，让钚分布在世界各地吗？

“最后，我们没有足够的水。这是大的问题。在法国超过40%淡水都用于冷却核反应堆。当水在热的状态下排放，它将使整个农业生态系统缺水。”（2003年的欧洲干旱，水资源短缺，迫使许多法国的核反应堆关闭或低产量运作。）

但是，你不一定要使用淡水……“是的，你可以建立咸水发电站，但你会面临更加恶劣的气候环境”。所以，总结起来，每每当我想到从商业角度替换掉400个核电站的一半，我们只能得到百分之二的能源时，我就感到异常震惊。”

那么核聚变呢？“聚变也是那些白日梦之一，它是可望而不可及的。”

“但真正的问题是”，里夫金说，“所有这些——核能、页岩气等等——都是异想天开，是守旧思想。真正的问题是：如何在业已结束的工业革命的世界经济基础上实现重新增长？答案是：不可能。”

横向联络的能源

然后他把问题转向我：“从现在算起，20年后你想看到什么景象？你想要看到日薄西山中20世纪的基础设施，还是看到旭日东升里的第三次工业革命？”它强大的力量，它的韧性，植根于这样一个事实，那就是能源的将来是横向的，他表示，“像我们这样的老一辈人，会认为能源是自上而下传输的，但孩子们会认为能源是横向传输的。”

我们的会谈持续了一个多小时，他也错过了与出版商约定的时间。尽管里夫金已经65岁，他总是精力充沛。他声称刚下飞机有点累了，可从表情上一点也看不出来，他礼貌地跟正在走来走去的服务生笑了一下，“没关系，我谈得很愉快。”

然后，他挥一挥手，以典型的乐观姿态结束了这次采访。“试想一下，在2050年，已经有三代人在横向传输的能源和互联网环境中成长起来，难道还会受到20世纪的那些观点的困扰吗？得了吧，孩子们将会把他们删除掉的。”

（本文最初发表于《绿色未来》杂志，由《未来论坛》出版。）





JEREMY RIFKIN

American economist, writer, public speaker, political advisor and activist. He is the founder and president of the Foundation on Economic Trends and the bestselling author of nineteen books on the impact of scientific and technological changes on the economy, the workforce, society, and the environment. His books have been translated into more than thirty five languages and are used in hundreds of universities, corporations and government agencies around the world.

THE FUTURE'S LATERAL: THE NEW GREEN ECONOMY

Jeremy Rifkin believes we're on the cusp of a third industrial revolution, where fossil fuel giants adapt or die in the face of a bright new energy economy. He tells Martin Wright why this could make the debate over climate change irrelevant – and trigger a new form of capitalism.

Imagine the internet, only for energy.

Imagine that, as well as tens of millions of personal computers all linked together, exchanging information this way and that, you had tens of millions of personal power stations, pumping electricity to and fro.

Imagine if, working together, they made fossil fuels redundant, resolved all our fears about energy security, and kick started a new era of peer-to-peer power sharing. Oh, and made a decisive impact on climate change, too...

Then you're imagining the sort of future laid out by Jeremy Rifkin, maverick economist and adviser to German Chancellor Angela Merkel and a clutch of EU leaders.

I meet Rifkin for coffee in London's Langham hotel, during a flying visit to promote his new book. He's affable, relaxed – but speaks with the air of a man who is used to being listened to. And it's hardly surprising, because the vision he paints is a pretty compelling one. In it, the Facebook generation seizes the initiative, tearing up conventional thinking about where energy comes from and how it's delivered. They apply all their nous in sharing information and building seamless networks to create a new, resilient energy economy in its place, powered entirely

by renewables – solar, wind, water and tidal, biomass and more besides. This will be nothing short of a new industrial revolution, says Rifkin, and its impacts will be as dramatic and sweeping as any that have gone before.

"Great economic revolutions happen", he says, "when new energy regimes emerge that facilitate more complex civilisations and more energy flow. In turn, they require communication revolutions to manage them. And when communication and energy revolutions come together, historically, they change the economic footprint."

It happened in the 19th century, he argues, when steam power helped bring printing costs down, enabling the spread of the written word as never before, while railways unified nations and continents. It meant we could "introduce public [i.e. state] schools, and create a literate workforce to manage steam and coal power. We couldn't have done it with an illiterate work-force; it needed that communications revolution."

Then in the 20th century, electricity and oil combined to trigger a mass-consuming, car driving society, managed and marketed by radio, TV, the telephone...

Energy internet

Now, says Rifkin, we're on the cusp of revolution number three – one that will sweep away our existing energy infrastructure. It will replace the "elitist, centralised, top-down" model of fossil fuel plants with an 'energy internet', where individual power suppliers and consumers seamlessly swap and trade electricity, as

and how they need it, across a Europe-wide smart grid. Essentially, energy will move as information increasingly does now – to and from millions of sources and consumers.

Fighting talk – so how do we get there?

Entrepreneurs will play their part, says Rifkin: they will gatecrash the energy sector with the same élan that saw the internet start-ups rip apart the complacency of the old computing and music industry giants. But, unlike some cornucopian optimists, he doesn't believe the free market alone will whisk us into a resilient future: good old-fashioned dirigisme has a role, too.

Rifkin's revolution rests on five key 'pillars'. First, a commitment from governments to drive renewable energy (as expressed in the EU's 20 per cent by 2020 target). Second, a massive expansion in distributed energy, with every building transformed into a renewable-power plant. Third, finding a solution to the problem of storing energy – with Rifkin favouring hydrogen as the most practical storage medium. Fourth, creating a smart grid, and fifth, using electric vehicles as a two-way power source come storage 'tank'.

So far, how revolutionary? If much of that sounds familiar, it's hardly surprising. Rifkin shares a lot of common ground with the new wave of green optimists who enthuse over the potential of a growing convergence of IT and energy. And it has to be said, a future in which cheaper, more efficient renewables power an all-electric car fleet, and combine with smart grids to transform energy networks is hardly a novel idea.

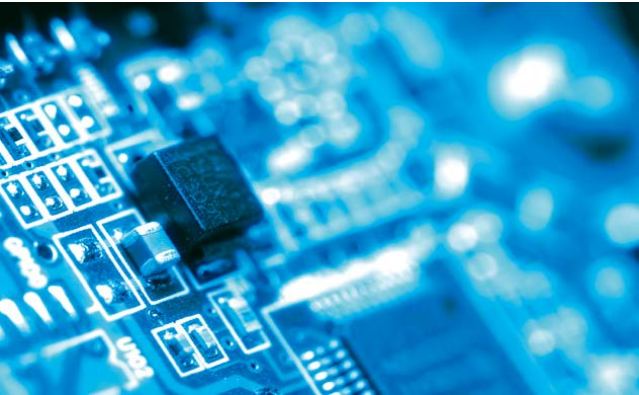
So where will the juice actually come from?

"Everywhere!", he replies – then adds an interesting qualification. "My first inclination was, we'll go to the Mediterranean for the sun; the Irish have the wind, the Norwegians have the hydro, and so on... So, we'll concentrate it, put it in a high voltage line and ship it. Then, I realised we were using 20th century thinking! If renewables are distributed and found everywhere, why are we only collecting them in [a few places]?"

So, no glittering arrays of concentrated Saharan sun? No vast swathes of North Sea turbines? What about all that Icelandic geothermal...?

"Look, concentrated solar, wind, geothermal parks are all right", responds Rifkin. "But they're transitional: they're essential to get us started, but they are a tiny part of this revolution and you cannot run the world on [them]. It can't be done."

Instead, he wants us to zoom in on "the number one cause of energy use, the number one cause of climate change: buildings. We have 191 million buildings in the EU. That's our [energy] infrastructure: homes, offices and factories. The goal is to convert every single building so everyone has their own green micro



power plant. So you get solar off your roof, wind off your walls, geothermal heat [from] under your ground, energy from your garbage anaerobically digested, ocean tides if you're on the coast etc, etc."

Once you've got the power, though, you have to store it. As Rifkin puts it: "The sun isn't always shining, the wind isn't always blowing; they are intermittent energies. So I'm in favour of every kind of storage: pumped, flow batteries, fly wheels, capacitors – but I'm putting most of the emphasis on hydrogen. Why? Because it's the basic element of the universe, it's the lightest element, it's modular. You can put it in a home or a big utility. So, when the sun hits the roof of your factory or home, you generate electricity. When you have a bit of electricity you don't need, you put it in water like in high school chemistry [to produce hydrogen]. When you need [power] you just convert it back. It's a tiny thermodynamic loss compared to bringing [power produced by] oil, gas, coal and nuclear to us."

Electric vehicles play their part too. They act as mini storage facilities in their own right, taking electricity from the grid to run, and feeding it back when not needed.

Distributive capitalism

"Now, here's the key", Rifkin concludes. "These five pillars together are an infrastructure. They are a mega-technology platform, they are a nervous system for a completely new economic era – they are power to the people. Distributive capitalism, if you will."

It's persuasive, heady stuff. It has certainly persuaded many EU leaders. Rifkin is that rare American: an unashamed Europhile. He's kept the faith even as gloom has descended over the continent, recently remarking that, if the Eurozone splits up, "we're into a dark age."

One of his recent books bore the subtitle 'How Europe's Vision Of The Future Is Quietly Eclipsing The American Dream'. And the compliment has been returned. The European Parliament endorsed the principles of the 'Third Industrial Revolution', and many see Rifkin's fingerprints all over the EU's ambitious energy and

climate targets. He’s served as adviser to successive holders of the Presidency, whose names he drops with an easy familiarity: "When Romano Prodi was there, I told him we had to get this moving, so we put in €2 billion for R&D. Then, under Manuel Barroso, we put in €8 billion as a public/private roll out. When Chancellor Merkel came in, I said: 'You’ve got to let Germany lead.' She put in €500 million..." Some credit Rifkin with playing a key role in influencing the German decision to abandon nuclear power.

His confidence in EU institutions as a springboard for progress might ring a little hollow to European ears just now, but some leading businesses are also on board, with IBM, Cisco, Philips, Bouygues and Acciona all in conversation with Rifkin. And beyond the EU, Rifkin is advising the UN’s Industrial Development Organisation, and starting work with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, too.

Rifkin’s influence is hardly surprising, because his confidence is infectious. Yet when he pauses for breath, you can’t help but find



yourself wondering if it’s all a touch Panglossian. Are we really going to be able to create this best of all possible energy economies? Are millions of micro power plants going to provide all the heavy lifting we need for industries such as steel, paper and cement? After all, it’s one thing to see a surge of potential for distributed power; quite another to imagine the whole of our fossil-fuelled infrastructure crumbling in the face of the energy equivalent of a bunch of geeks in their garages. With the EU (– the EU!) as nursemaid...

New way of thinking

Rifkin brushes off such scepticism with a practised hand. "That old way of thinking doesn’t address the fact that these [distributed renewable] energies are found everywhere [and] the technology is going to get cheaper and cheaper. It’s following the same curve as mobile phones and desktop computers from the late 70s to 2010. They became so cheap they gave them away: now you buy the service, not the product. **The same is happening on this curve right now: we’re just in the early adoption stages. Solar, wind, geothermal, heat pumps, bio-converters – they are all going to get cheaper and cheaper. And once the technology becomes cheap, the sun is free, the wind is free, the heat underground is free, and your garbage is free. When millions and millions of players are collecting even a little bit of surplus, it just overwhelms any kind of energy you can imagine from these little centralised nuclear and coal-fired power plants. It’s just like desktop computers: when you connect millions of them they wipe out anything you can get from the centralised super computer.**"

The fossil fuel giants are roughly where the music business was a decade or so ago, he argues. "When millions of kids started file sharing, [the music companies] first thought it was a pain in the ass, and then they thought it was a joke, then they tried to legislate, then they put in encryptions, then they collapsed." But as important as the obvious potential is the fact that we simply don’t have a choice, Rifkin believes. Unless we seize this moment to crack our dependency on the fossil stuff, we’re going to be trapped on a vicious rollercoaster ride.

"When fuel costs rise, all the other prices across the supply chain go through the roof, because everything’s made out of fossil fuels: fertilisers, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, synthetic fibres, power, transport, heat and light. So, when oil went over \$80/barrel in 2007, everything else went up. At \$100 a barrel, the speculators came in to gain the market. At \$120/barrel we had food riots in 22 countries because [the prices of] wheat, rice, barley and rye were doubling or trebling. We had one billion people in harm’s way, according to the UN. At \$147/barrel, it shut down. Prices were so prohibitive, consumers stopped buying. That was the economic earthquake. The collapse of the financial market 60 days later was an aftershock."

He insists there’s no way out for oil. "Every time we try to re-grow the global economy at the same rate we were growing



before July 2008, all the [fuel] prices shoot up, all the other prices for everything else go up, purchasing power goes down and we collapse. And this is exactly what’s happening right now. In 2009, oil was at \$30 a barrel because the economy had stopped around the world. As soon as we started replenishing inventories in 2010, oil goes up, all the other prices are going up, purchasing power is going down and the economy is collapsing again. These are four-year intervals. Every time we try to restart the engine and start replenishing inventories, prices rise, and at around \$125-150/ barrel, the engine shuts down. I don’t think you can get through this four year cycle of growth and collapse. It’s very dangerous, it’s an endgame. And if there is a way to get through this wall, somebody needs to tell me what it is."

Petro-optimists, of course, will point to shale gas, tar sands and the recent mega discoveries of oil off Latin America, which have shaken some of the more simplistic claims of the 'peakists'. For Rifkin, they merely exacerbate problems: "They’re dirty, they emit CO₂ [and in the case of shale gas] there are huge issues of water contamination".

And what about nuclear?

Rifkin is dismissive. "I don’t even spend time on nuclear energy; it’s a waste of my time." But wait a minute, what about the arguments put forward by a growing number of environmentalists such as Mark Lynas or George Monbiot, who’ve come to see it as the least worst option in a warming world?

"Look, nuclear was dead in the water after Chernobyl", responds Rifkin. "Its only come-back strategy was: 'We could be the saviour on climate change.' Well, we’ve got 400 nuclear power plants in the world. They’re old, they’re going to be decommissioned, and they only make up six per cent of the energy mix. Our climate scientists tell us that, for them to have a minimum impact on climate change, which would be the whole reason for them coming back, they’d have to be 20 per cent of the mix. That means we’d have to have 2,000 nuclear power plants. We’d have to

replace the existing 400, and build [some] 1,500 more: that means three power plants every 30 days for the next half a century at a cost of trillions of dollars. Can we really afford that?

"Second, we still can’t get rid of the nuclear waste. We’re 60 years in, and we don’t have an answer. Third, we face [serious] uranium deficits by 2035, just with the existing 400 plants. We could recycle uranium to plutonium, but do we really want plutonium all over the world in an age of uncertainty?

"Finally, we don’t have enough water. That’s the big one. Over 40 per cent of all the fresh water in France is used to cool nuclear reactors. When it goes back it’s heated and it’s dehydrating ecosystems for agriculture." (During the 2003 European drought, water shortages forced many of France’s nuclear reactors to shut down or operate below capacity.)

But you don’t have to use fresh water... "Yes, you could build salt water plants but then you have the possibility of more violent weather conditions." So when you put it together I would be shocked if from the business point of view we replaced half of the 400 plants we have now, and that would get us to two per cent [of our] energy."

And nuclear fusion? "Fusion is one of those pipe dreams. It’s always sometime in the future."

"But the real point", says Rifkin, "is that all of this – nuclear, shale gas, whatever – is centralised thinking. It’s the old guard. The real question is: How do you regrow any economy in the world based on an industrial revolution that is over? Answer: You can’t do it."

Lateral power

Then he turns the question on me: "Where do you want to be in 20 years from now? Do you want to be in the sunset of a dying 20th century infrastructure, or in the sunrise technologies of an emerging third industrial revolution?" Its great strength, he argues, its resilience, lies in the fact that the future of power is lateral. "If you’re of an older generation, like us, you think of power as top-down, but the kids think of it as side-by-side."

We've talked for over an hour, well past the cut off time laid down by his publisher. At 65, Rifkin’s impressively energetic. He claims to be tired after his flight, but it hardly shows, and he politely waves away the hovering PR with a smile, "It’s OK, we’re enjoying ourselves..."

Then he winds up the interview with a characteristically optimistic flourish. "Try to imagine, in 2050, you’ll have had three generations growing up on lateral power and the internet. Are they going to allow themselves to be surrounded by these centralised 20th century ideas? Come on, the kids are going to wipe this out!"

This article originally appeared in Green Futures published by Forum for the Future.

为绿色经济做好准备： 全球视角下的区域承诺



苏珊娜·卡恩
巴西气候变化专家组科学委员会主席

直以来，人们对于面对气候变化而不作为所造成的代价的讨论已经很多了。而今，当我们再度说起这个代价时，它比原先又扩大了，它跟我们目前的发展模式的关系极其密切。人们普遍认为我们目前的发展模式是不可持续的。然而，尽管大家对于那些不可持续的事实心知肚明：如对自然资源的不可持续型的使用、生物多样性的缺失、正在变化的气候以及难以根除的贫困，但是世界各国仍在继续固守着原先的发展模式。联合国可持续发展大会是推动世界经济转向全新发展模式的绝佳机会。

就此而论，绿色经济就成了建立这种新模式的战略框架：经济增长和社会发展要注重质量。要建立这种新型模式应该采取具体情况具体分析的态度，弄清楚每个地区的独特性是发展绿色经济的关键所在。这种态度可因地制宜地完成从气候到文化的考量，从而制定出针对地区性问题的特定解决方案。因此，关于界定什么才是真正的绿色经济，我们无法制定一个统一的框架和标准。

由于这些挑战、这些问题和解决方法的复杂性，就使一大批国家很难决定究竟什么样的发展模式最合适。这里没有所谓的“万全之策”，只有混合型的潜在解决方案和工具，以备克服障碍，实现可持续发展。



在这种新型模式下，**地区政府在推动绿色经济转型上发挥着特殊而重大的作用。地方政府能够高效执行本地解决方案，加之拥有管理结构的灵活性和柔韧性，所以在领导转型过程中占据很大优势。**

在这项运动中，有好几个地区发挥了很好的带头作用。如果一些区域以联盟的方式结合在一起，以发展绿色经济承诺为目标，就可以开展这项运动，以寻求更好的发展模式。为了表现坚定的决心，这些区域不要仅仅满足于处理眼前问题，更要确立明确的长远目标和实现期限。从广义上来说，全球化区域联盟是能够建立共同实施的基本策略的。

第一步，可以成立区域间领导小组，精心制定绿色经济的关键标准指标。一个新型发展模式必须重新定义其成功的含义；它作为一种管理工具，也必须采取资源存量和社会福利的措施，开发可以与传统的经济标准指标互补的新举措。这个领导小组必须要和国际“知识共享”平台建立密切联系，这个国际“知识共享”平台有望在联合国可持续发展大会期间建立起来。这个新举措将以“智囊团”的身份，处理跟新型经济相关的重大问题，同时从理论和实践上领导国际社会的绿色经济建设。这个领导小组和平台到 2013 年就可以开始行动了。

而接下来的 2014 年，一个绿色评估系统应该形成。每个地区应该盘点他们的主要环境和社会资产，以便在合适的时候做出评估。而这个联盟的下一步，便是从考虑他们的资源存量和自然资产入手，在 2015 年做出“绿色 GDP”和其他绿色经济指标的报告。那时，绿色就业机会也应被考虑进来，还应建立主要环境资产的监控系统。

2016 是这项承诺的最后一年，也是该联盟评估成就的一年。届时，各地区应该再次召集会议，对照《区域绿色发展计划》检查其标准指标的完成情况，如联盟承诺中增加使用可持续能源、绿色建筑和创造就业机会等指标。

因此，当世界各地都在承诺向可持续发展模式转型时，我们就需要从我们的家门口做起。而最好的起步方式就是通过制定通用方法、评估以及监控系统，共享经验、再接再厉、做出成绩，以自下而上的方式为世界建立一个绿色经济体系。

在四年时间里，区域联盟便能向世界展示他们是如何达到可持续发展目标的，并为国际合作提供了一个可资借鉴的方法。

我们为绿色经济做好了这样的准备，我们也坚信联合国可持续发展大会一定能为经济和环境架起一座桥梁、为理论和实践连接一个纽带，成为推动国际合作创新、迈向世界可持续发展的一个划时代里程碑。

（来源：联合国可持续发展大会官网）



READY FOR A COMMITMENT - A VIEW FROM THE REGIONS



SUZANA KAHN
President of Scientific Committee, Brazilian Panel on Climate Change.

Much has been said about the cost of inaction related to climate change. Today we face an even broader cost, one that has to do with our current development path. It is widely acknowledged that our current model is unsustainable. However, in spite of well-known facts such as the unsustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity loss, a changing atmosphere and intractable poverty, the world continues to pursue the same pattern of growth. Rio+20 is an opportunity to promote a shift to a new development paradigm.

With this in mind, green economy is a framework used to build this new way forward: growing and developing with

quality. The identification of the paths towards this new paradigm should be done in a case by case basis. The recognition of the peculiarities of each region is a key aspect of the green economy. This mindset leads to specific solutions to local problems, taking into account circumstances that range from climate to culture. Therefore, it is impossible to set up a single framework and criteria that will define what green economy is.

Due to this heterogeneity of challenges, problems, and solutions, it is hard for a group of countries to determine what the best path is. There is no “one size fits all” new development model, but a mix of possible solutions and tools for overcoming barriers to sustainable development.

Within this new paradigm, regional governments have a particular and relevant role in promoting a transition to a green economy. The ability to implement local and regional solutions in an efficient way, coupled with the agility and flexibility of their governance structures, gives regional governments an advantage in leading this transition process.

Several regions have already shown strong leadership within this movement. If some of these regions gathered themselves in a strong coalition, aimed at issuing a joint green economy commitment, it would be possible to start a movement to a better development pattern. In order to display a strong pledge, these regions must go beyond recognizing the difficulties at hand and propose well defined targets and deadlines. In broad terms, it is possible to identify some fundamental steps this global coalition of regions can agree upon.

The first step could be the articulation of an inter-regional panel to elaborate common metrics for key indicators of green economy. A new development model must redefine what it understands by success and, as a governance tool, develop new measures that will complement traditional metrics, such as economic output, with measures of resource stocks and well-being. This panel has to have a strong linkage with an international platform of "knowledge sharing" that might be established during Rio+20. This initiative will serve as a "think tank" of important issues related to this new economy and also



work to channel international efforts towards theoretical as well as practical aspects of the green economy. This panel & platform could start their activities by 2013.

For the following year, 2014, a green accounting system has to be in place. Each region would define what their main environment and social assets are, so they can be measured and, whenever appropriate, valued. The next step of this coalition, to take place in 2015, would be the report of “green GDP” and other green economy indicators, considering their stocks and natural capital. At this stage green jobs should also be defined and accounted for. A monitoring system for their main environment assets should be implemented.

2016 would be the last year of this commitment and would be the year of the evaluation of the results from the coalition. At this date, Regions would reconvene and then present their Regional Green Development Plans which would consider directives such as the increase of the use of renewable energy, green buildings, and job creation among other targets that could be included in the coalition commitment.

So, if we, as regions from the world are ready to commit ourselves to a shift to a more sustainable development model, we need to promote the transition in our own backyards. The best way to start this process is through setting common methodologies and accounting and monitoring systems, sharing experiences, adding efforts, and showing results so that we can build a green economy strategy for the world using a bottom up approach.

In a four year period the regions of this coalition could show the world how they achieve their sustainable development

goals and give an example of an alternative way of international cooperation.

We are ready to do so and ensure that Rio +20 becomes a landmark event for bridging the gap between economy and environment, theory and practice and promotes innovative international partnership towards global sustainable development.

(Source: official website of Rio+20)



我们非洲缘何也需要发展绿色经济？



摘自埃塞俄比亚联邦民主共和国总理梅莱斯·泽纳维 2011 年 10 月 25 日关于《绿色经济结构转型在非洲》的主题演讲

我相信很多人都认为目前我们非洲的根本问题在于经济结构转型，而不只是单纯追求国内生产总值的增长。然而，说到发展绿色经济，他们却会大不以为然。

许多非洲人会问绿色经济和我们有什么关系，我们没有引发全球变暖，我们所能做的对未来发展的影响也是微乎其微，我们也不太可能成为绿色或其他新技术的先锋。所以，绿色经济真的和我们有关系吗？我们为什么要考虑引进可能会比其它技术更昂贵的绿色技术呢？我们难道不应该专心致志地抓增长和转型，把绿色经济问题留给那些引发这个问题的人吗？要开启一个前途未卜的新征程，谁能负担得起这个风险啊？

然而，我认为发展绿色经济不但十分必要，而且是非洲经济结构转型不可或缺的一部分，也是我们非洲人减缓全球变暖所必须付出的努力息息相关。我想我有如下三条理由：

其一，如果非洲的农业不转型，我们就无从考虑非洲的经济转型。我们的农业部门常常受两种问题困扰，一种是他人造成的，一种是因自己的管理不善造成的。我们大部分土地上的树木被砍伐，导致了大规模的土地退化和土壤侵蚀，并且极易遭受水灾和旱灾，业已发生的全球气候变暖使我们更容易受到旱灾和水灾轮番袭击。我们的农业资源基础受到了非常严重的威胁。

我们需要迅速采取行动，阻止或至少能从根本上减轻水土流失。我们需要改善土壤的保墒能力、回灌地下水资源、增加江河流量。如果要促进农业灌溉以适应这种变化，我们必须恢复退化的丘陵和山区，没有丘陵和山区的大规模的重新造林，我们就无法希望减轻旱灾和水灾的影响。

但这样一个大规模的重新造林计划所施加的影响远远不只

限于改善土壤侵蚀和用水管理。我们种植的树木，如果能够做到可持续管理和收获的话，将成为农民新收入的主要来源。绿色发展包括大规模的重新造林、水资源管理和水土保持方案，它将成为我们农业转型和提高农民收入的希望所在。

大部分此类的工作可以通过动员我们的人民来完成，而且并不需要太多额外的资金，当然也不需要任何新技术，所需要的是政治意愿和社会动员。这样的方案也将在非洲大陆上创造巨大的碳汇，这实际上是在继续我们先前的工作，是收官之笔，而不是我们之所以选择走这条道路的主要原因。主要原因则是在当前全球环境的背景下走农业绿色发展之路是我们唯一的出路，也是我们维护农业这个根本，继而谋求其转型的唯一办法。这也恰好是我们可以用所掌握的资源和技术所能做到的事情。

鉴于农业是我们经济的主体，走绿色农业发展之路必然意味着绿色发展成为我们经济转型总体目标的支柱。这就是为什么我们在埃塞俄比亚已经通过在退化的土地上重新造林 1500 万公顷从而开始了农业绿色发展的原因。

其二，我们拥有丰富的绿色能源和可再生能源。非洲有大量尚未开发的可用来发电的可再生资源，有巨大的水力发电、风力发电和地热能发电的潜力，随着农业的不断绿化，我们必将拥有发展现代生物能源的更大潜力。随着技术的发展，各种能源逐渐形成竞争合力，我们丰富的太阳能发电资源迟早会派上用场。如果没有可持续资源发电业的大幅度增长，经济结构转型就无从谈起。如果我们实施这样庞大的计划，我们就不得不利用我们所拥有的丰富资源发电，而且这样做的机会成本接近于零。

这只有当我们的绝大部分（如果不是全部的话）电力能源产自于可再生资源，我们才能达到这一点，这样我们才有可能顺理成章地走上经济转型的绿色之路。因此，我们埃塞俄比亚决定在未来的五年内将电能生产量提高到现在的五倍，而且只从可再生资源中获取。这也是我们为什么计划大力发展生物能源包括第二代和第三代生物燃料的原因，我们希望到 2025 年成为一个中等收入国家，到那时我们的经济就会成为接近零排放的净零碳经济。

其三，创造绿色经济和全球技术发展趋势密切相关。的确，国际气候变化谈判已陷入僵局，并且不可能在短时间内摆脱这种僵局。但是对于有远见并在绿色科技上做出大量协调一致的投资资源的国家和公司而言，他们一刻也没有停止前进的步伐。许多人都知道在碳基能源把我们的星球变得无法居住之前，价格就会上涨到极其昂贵、不可承受的地步。因此，人们会理所当然地投资未来的科技，而且还肯定是绿色科技。

非洲的经济结构转型需要我们赶上技术最先进的国家。如果未来基于绿色技术，那么我们赶超的战略就不能基于那些过时的技术。世界的未来是绿色的，当我们为未来做规划时，我们必须基于绿色技术。所幸的是，我们一直以来并没有在旧技术上做大量投资，我们投资的大都是绿色领域。

在我看来，非洲的经济结构转型和绿色发展不仅要一起发展，而且是不可分割的。因此，我们今天的主题是非常及时和合适的。

像往常一样，我们的问题并不在于对未来蓝图的描绘，而在于如何实施我们的既定目标。

通常，实施中所遇到的问题往往都是资源的可获得性问题。

走绿色发展之路，我们人类应作为一个整体协同合作，特别是要与那些曾经造成温室效应的国家一起共同努力。因而，我们不仅应从全球变暖对我们经济造成的损失中获得补偿，而且也应为减轻全球变暖带来的灾害所提供服务获得补偿，这样既顺理成章又公平合理。

过去我们曾经激烈争取我们的权利，我相信将来我们还会这样做。尽管我们已经开始为争取我们应得的每一分钱而斗争，我们也必须认识到绿色发展和结构经济转型的问题都相当



紧迫，相当重要，不能完全寄希望于别人发善心。即使我们坚持认为有权利要求别人提供资金，我们还是要找到一个更可靠的资金来源。

我们的当务之急是要审视我们自身资源。正如我刚才所说的，我们的农业要走上绿色发展之路，大量的工作可以通过社会动员和国人的劳动贡献来实现。我们还应该发动更多国内资源投资发电产业。我必须说在涉及到国内基建投资的动员上，我们永远不要妄自菲薄，那里有很多尚未开发的潜力，我们应该分享如何调动国内资源建设绿色基础设施的经验。

与某些人的观点相左的是，当今世界上并不存在所谓的资金短缺问题。事实上全球性的问题是有大量的资金无法找到合适的投资项目。因此，许许多多的新兴国家已经被迫把他们辛辛苦苦赚来的美金以几乎零利润借给了那些发达国家。这个隐喻不仅在说穷人借钱给富人，而且在说在非洲有大量盈利的投资机会，而现实却是系统中的大量热钱我们很难获取。

我们曾经尝试利用一些机制来解决这个异常现象。我们曾经试图找寻资金，并设法从那些有剩余资金的新兴国家借钱，有些国家在这方面比其它国家做得成功一些。我们应该更努力，但我们必须认识到，鉴于我们目前面临的资金缺口的规模和范围，我们将需要采取更多的机制和措施。

我们试图通过 G20 努力尝试制订一套机制，降低人们贷款给非洲所预计的风险，并使用多边发展银行调动额外资源投入非洲基础设施。但是，新自由主义意识形态对非洲国家造成的冲击似乎使得这种办法进入了死胡同。

正如你们所知，在这些机构占主导地位的新自由主义思想认为，非洲国家财政应仅限投资建设学校、医院和所谓的社会基础设施，而把其它建设留给私营部门。在坚持了 30 年以后，我们发现这种方法唯一的问题是造成了基建投资的巨大差距，它削弱了我们非洲大陆的经济增长前景。

爱因斯坦所说的不能用与产生问题一样的思路来解决问题，在这里应该是指我们无法采用曾经产生出问题的新自由主义思想去解决基建投资的鸿沟吧。所以，我们不能放弃斗争，通过这些机构做更多事情，同时我们应该寻求其他替代方案获得全球储蓄投资。

其中一种获得储蓄投资的途径是不需要借助中间机构，不是双边机制，而是多边机制，而且其备选办法很多。过去，我们并没有探索这种可能性，因为非洲与主要投资人的关系一直局限于双边交流，或者只局限于一两个新兴大国。我相信，一个要求我们联合新兴的国家，扩大过去的合作范围，共创直接获取绿色基建储蓄投资新机制的时代已经来临。

（来源：联合国可持续发展大会官网）

WHAT DOES THE GREEN ECONOMY HAVE TO DO WITH US AFRICANS?

*Excerpts from a key note speech delivered to the 6th African Economic Conference
by the Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi,
on “Green Economy and Structural Transformation in Africa— 25/10/11*

Many people I am sure would agree with you that the fundamental issue for us Africans is that of structural transformation of our economies and not mere growth of our GDP. Green economy is however an altogether different thing.

I am sure many Africans will ask what green economy has got to do with us. We did not create global warming and nothing we do is going to affect its future trajectory much. We are unlikely to be the source of new technology green or otherwise. So what indeed has green economy got to do with us? Why should we think of introducing green technologies which could be more expensive than the alternatives? Why shouldn't we simply concentrate on growth and transformation and leave the green thing to those who created the problem in the first instance and who can afford to embark on a new and largely untried course?

I can think of three good reasons why green growth is and cannot but be an essential element of Africa's structural economic transformation and none of them have much to do with what we as Africans can or should do to mitigate global warming.

We cannot even think of structural economic transformation in Africa without transforming our agriculture. Our agricultural sector is plagued by problems created by others and by our own mismanagement. Much of our land has been cleared of tree cover resulting in massive land degradation, soil erosion and vulnerability to both flooding and drought. As a result of the global warming that has already happened we have become more exposed to strange combinations of drought and flooding. The resource base of our agriculture is very seriously threatened.

We need to act quickly to stop or at least radically mitigate soil erosion. We need to improve the moisture retention capability of our soil, recharge our underground water resources and increase the flow of our rivers. If we are to promote irrigated agriculture to adapt to the changes we have to rehabilitate our degraded hills and mountains. We cannot hope to mitigate the impact of droughts and floods without a massive re-afforestation of our hills and mountains.

But the impact of such a massive re-afforestation programme will not be limited to its effect on soil erosion and water management. The trees we plant would become vital sources of new income for our farmers if we can sustainably manage and harvest them. Green development involving massive re-afforestation water management and soil conservation programmes is thus centre to any hope of transforming agriculture and improving the income of our farmers.

Much of such work can be done by mobilizing the labour of our people and does not require much additional money. It certainly does not require any new technology. All it requires is the political will and social mobilization. Such a programme would also create a massive carbon sink in the continent, but that is as it were the icing on the cake and not the main reason why we embark on such a path. The main reason why we have to embark on such a green path of agricultural development is because that is the only way we can sustain a meaningful agricultural sector in the current global environment and because that is the only means we have to preserve the source base of our agriculture so that we can then transform it. It also happens to be something that we can do with the resources and technology at our disposal.

Given the fact that agriculture is the main stay of our economies, embarking on a green path of agricultural development will of necessity mean that green development becomes a pillar of our overall goal of economic transformation. That is why we in Ethiopia have embarked on green development in agriculture including through the re-afforestation of up to 15 million hectares of degraded land.

The second reason why we can and should embark on green development as part of our structural economic transformation is because we are richly endowed with green and renewable sources of energy. We in Africa have enormous untapped resources to generate power from renewable sources. We have huge hydro power and wind power potential. We have significant potential in Geothermal energy and with the greening of our agriculture we will have enormous potential for modern bio-energy development. As and when the technology develops and becomes competitive with other sources of energy our abundant solar power resources will come in handy. There cannot be any talk of structural economic transformation without massive increase in the electricity we generate. And if we are to embark on such a massive programme we have to generate the electricity from the resource that we have in abundance and whose opportunity cost is close to zero.

That can only be done if we generate most if not all of our electricity from renewable sources. If we generate most or all of our energy from renewable sources then we will have by design or default embarked on a green path of economic transformation. That is why we in Ethiopia have decided to increase the electricity we generate five fold in five years and do so from renewable sources only. That is why we plan to promote bio energy including second and third generation bio-fuels so that by 2025 when we expect to be a middle income country we will have close to zero net emission of carbon in our economy.

The third reason why we have to create a green economy has to do with global technological trends. It is true that International Negotiations on Climate Change have been stuck in a quagmire and are unlikely to get out of it any time soon. But this has not stopped those countries and companies that have the foresight and the resources from massive and concerted investment in green technologies. Most people know that carbon based energy resources are going to be prohibitively expensive even before they make our planet unlivable. It therefore makes a lot of sense for them to invest in the technologies of the future which most certainly are going to be green.

Structural economic transformation in Africa will require that we catch up technologically with the most advanced nations. If the future is in green technologies our strategy for catch up cannot be based on technologies that will be out of use by the time we catch up. The future of the world is green and when we plan for our future we must do so on the basis of green technologies. All the more so because we have not heavily invested in old technologies and we are as it were investing in a green field.

It seems to me that structural economic transformation and green development in Africa not only go together but are virtually inseparable. Our topic today is therefore very timely and appropriate.

As usual our problem is less in charting our course for the future and more in implementing our chosen course. More often than not the problem of implementation revolves around availability of resources for implementation.

As we embark on green development we will be doing humanity as a whole and in particular those who created the problem in an enormous service. It would therefore be natural and fair that we be compensated not only for the damage to our economies caused by global warming but also for the services we render in mitigating it.

We have forcefully argued our case in the past and I am sure we will do so in the future. But even as we embark on the struggle to get every penny that we deserve we should recognize the issue of green development and structure economic transformation in Africa are too urgent and too important to be left to the tender mercies of the good will of others. We have to find a more reliable source of funding even as we insist on payment by other that is due to us by right.

We should first and foremost look at options of mobilizing our own resources. As I said earlier much of what needs to be done to embark on green development of our agriculture can be done through social mobilization and labour contributions of our people. We should also do more to mobilize domestic resources for investment in electric power generation. I must say that we have all sold ourselves short when it comes to domestic resource mobilization for infrastructural investment. There is a lot of untapped potential there and we should share experiences on how to mobilize domestic resources for green infrastructure.

Contrary to views of some people, there is no shortage of investment funds in the world today. Indeed the problem globally is that there is a glut of savings than cannot find suitably remunerative investment. As a result many emerging countries have been forced to lend their hard earned dollars at virtually zero interest rates to the most advanced countries. The irony is not only that the poor are lending to the rich, it is also that there are huge profitable investment

opportunities in Africa and yet we have difficulty accessing the glut of savings in the system.

A number of mechanisms have been tried to address this anomaly. We have tried to access the resource at source and sought to borrow money from those emerging countries that have excess savings. Some of us have been more successful than others in doing so. We should try to do more of that but we have to realize that we will need additional mechanisms given the scale and scope of financing gap we face.

We have tried to work through the G20 to try to devise a mechanism that would mitigate the perceived risk of lending to Africa and to use the MDB's to mobilize additional resources for infrastructural investment in Africa. But this approach appears to have reached a dead-end as a result of the ideologically driven neo-liberal onslaught on the African State.

As you know the neo-liberal thinking that is dominant in these institutions believe the African state should limit itself to building schools, clinics and so called social infrastructure and leave the rest to the private sector. The only problem with that approach is we have done exactly that for 30 years and the result has been the massive gap in infrastructural investment that is crippling the prospects of economic growth in our continent.

Einstein is supposed to have said you cannot solve a problem by limiting yourself to the level of thinking that created the problem in the first instance. We cannot solve the gap in infrastructural investment by limiting ourselves to the neo-liberal thinking that created the problem in the first instance. And so while we cannot give up the fight to do more through these institutions we should at the same time seek other alternatives of accessing the global savings.

One such option would be to access the savings without intermediation by others but through multilateral rather than bilateral mechanisms. There are many alternatives of doing that. We have not in the past explored such a possibility as Africa's engagement with the major savers has been limited to bilateral contacts or Africa's engagement with one or the other emerging power. I believe the time has come for us to broaden our past engagements by approaching the emerging countries as a group to design mechanisms to enable us to directly access their savings for investment in green infrastructure.

(Source: official website of Rio+20)



解读政府报告 尽快安排资金支持应对气候变化

Interpreting Government Report Earmark Funds in Response to Climate Change Without Delay

作者：徐华清



徐华清 发改委能源研究所能源环境与气候变化研究中心主任

节能减排与控制温室气体排放，既是我国贯彻落实科学发展观，构建社会主义和谐社会的重大举措，也是推进经济结构调整，转变发展方式的必由之路。“十一五”时期，我国单位国内生产总值能耗降低 19.1%，二氧化硫、化学需氧量排放总量分别下降 14.29% 和 12.45%，基本实现了“十一五”规划纲要确定的约束性目标，扭转了“十五”后期单位国内生产总值能耗和主要污染物排放总量大幅上升的趋势。“十二五”时期，随着工业化、城镇化进程加快和消费结构持续升级，我国能源需求呈刚性增长，受国内资源保障能力和环境容量制约以及全球性能源安全和应对气候变化的影响，资源环境约束日趋强化，已经成为现阶段我国的基本国情，节能减排和控制温室气体排放形势仍然十分严峻，任务十分艰巨。

一、关于 2011 年推进节能减排和控制温室气体排放的主要工作

温家宝总理在政府报告中指出，2011 年我国发布实施了“十二五”节能减排综合性工作方案、控制温室气体排放工作方案和加强环境保护重点工作的意见，并在发展清洁能源发电，加强重点节能环保工程建设，加大对高耗能、高排放和产能过剩行业的调控力度都取得了明显的进展。应该看到，全国人大审议通过的《国民经济和社会发展的第十二个五年规划纲要》，不仅继续提出了单位国内生产总值能源消耗降低 16%、主要污染物排放总量减少 8% - 10% 的节能减排目标，而且还首次将非化石能源占一次能源消费比重提高到 11.4%、单位国内生产总值二氧

化碳排放降低 17% 作为控制温室气体排放的约束性指标，充分体现了我国积极应对气候变化的战略意图。因此，作为“十二五”规划的开局之年，国务院相继出台上述工作方案和意见，对于充分认识做好“十二五”环境保护和应对气候变化工作的重要性、紧迫性和艰巨性，强化节能减排和控制温室气体排放目标责任具有重要的指导意义。

二、关于 2011 年节能减排和控制温室气体排放存在的问题

温总理在政府报告中也如实反映了去年政府工作仍存在的一些缺点和不足，包括节能减排目标没有完成等。初步分析主要有以下三个方面的原因：一是我国经济高速增长主要依靠高资源消耗和高污染物排放的粗放型增长，长期积累造成的资源环境矛盾越来越突出，尤其是当前正处在工业化、城镇化快速发展的特殊阶段，经济结构性矛盾仍相当突出；二是进入“十二五”以来，部分高耗能行业生产有所反弹，一些过去停工减产的也在恢复生产，产能大量释放。全年水泥和钢材产量增长幅度分别达到 10.8% 和 9.9%，发电量增长 11.7%，其中火电增长了 14.8%，而水



电下降了 3.9%，煤炭比重有所回升；三是由于“十一五”后期一些地方政府靠拉闸限电完成节能减排目标，并未从治本上想办法，在结构调整上下真功夫。

三、关于 2012 年节能减排和控制温室气体排放的主要工作

温总理在政府报告中指出，2012 年应着力加强自主创新和节能减排，要进一步推进节能减排和生态环境保护，进一步优化能源结构，推进生态建设，大力开展植树造林，加强适应气候变化特别是应对极端气候事件能力建设，提高防灾减灾能力。坚持共同但有区别的责任原则和公平原则，建设性推动应对气候变化国际谈判进程，并强调要用行动昭告世界，中国绝不靠牺牲生态环境和人民健康来换取经济增长，我们一定能走出一条生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路。总体而言，2012 年是我国节能减排和控制温室气体排放的关键时期，如逆水行舟，不进则退，需要形成合力并付出艰苦的努力。

节能减排需要创新思路，攻坚克难。节能减排本质

上要求转变发展方式、经济结构和消费模式，增强危机意识和忧患意识。根据有关部门确定的今年单位 GDP 能耗下降的目标约为 3.5%，二氧化硫、化学需氧量排放量分别减少 2%，氨氮排放量减少 1.5%，氮氧化物排放量为零增长。特别是四项主要污染物减排目标，既要消化污染增量，又要削减污染存量，减排的空间在缩小，减排的压力在增大。必须严格按照《国务院节能减排综合性工作方案》和全国节能减排工作电视电话会议要求，抓紧分解目标任务。应严格目标责任和管理，完善评价考核机制和奖惩制度，强化节能减排政策引导，加快建立节能减排市场机制。应严格控制产能过剩行业和高耗能行业的用能用电，坚决停止不符合产业政策以及违规上马的项目，对未完成年度减排目标任务的地方和企业集团，严格执行项目“区域限批”和“行业限批”，并对有关责任人进行问责。

有效控制温室气体排放，需要强化资金支持和制度保障。应按照《“十二五”控制温室气体排放工作方案》的有关要求，牢固树立绿色低碳发展理念，建立健全绿色低碳发展机制，扎实推进绿色低碳发展转型，使绿色低碳成为有效突破国内日益强化的能源环境约束、加快建设生态文明建设的内在要求。应尽快出台合理控制能源消费总量工作方案，严格控制煤炭和火电新增产能，引导各方把工作着力点放在加快能源结构调整上。要创新财政支持应对气候变化工作机制，加快构建以生态文明建设为统筹，覆盖资源节约、环境保护、生态建设和应对气候变化的财政预算科目，并从节能减排和可再生能源发展等财政资金中，尽快安排资金支持应对气候变化相关工作，确保实现 2012 年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放量下降 3.5% 以上的目标。



御景新城

— | COMING IN 2011 | —
BELLEVIEW CITY
让生活与世界同步

最佳人居环境营造奖 御行中天百亿造城



启动期二次开盘劲销85%
110-186m²限量臻品别墅热销中

tel 0871 7998888

开发商 / 云南御行中天房地产开发有限公司 | 接待中心 / 北京路延长线金江小区(沃尔玛向北100米)
规划设计/澳大利亚考克斯集团 加拿大艾克斯蒂 | 销售代理/中原地产 | 整合推广/天橙中国传播机构(昆明)

● 6000 ACRES OF CITY AIRPORT MADE ● WWW.YJXC2011.COM

实景拍摄



我国大规模推进绿色建筑与建筑节能的时机已经成熟，需多措并举推动绿色建筑和建筑节能发展。

近年来我国绿色建筑发展迅速，对于发展绿色建筑和建筑节能的社会共识已经形成。如果维持每年新增绿色建筑项目300个，“十二五”期间将节能25.5亿千瓦时，减排二氧化碳229.8万吨。此外，标准体系逐步建立，太阳能光伏、LED价格逐步下降都为绿色建筑和建筑节能发展提供了良好条件。

——中国住房和城乡建设部副部长 仇保兴

活动览胜 EVENTS AT A GLANCE

联合国促进国际会议可持续性专家小组会议在纽约召开

Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Sustainability of Conferences and Conference-related Travel Held in New York

第八届国际绿色大会隆重召开

The Eighth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo Grandly Held

联合国促进国际会议 可持续性专家小组会议在纽约召开



 联合国经济社会事务部的召集，联合国促进国际会议组会、参会、赴会的可持续性专家小组会议于 2012 年 3 月 23 日纽约北草坪大厦 E 室召开。

来自中国上海市人民政府发展研究中心、加拿大蒙特利尔航空局、南南合作特别组织、国际民航组织、国际航空运输协会 (IATA)、比亚迪, PaperSmart 等政府部门、组织和企业的代表参加了此次会议，并分享了他们的建设性观点。

每年，全世界约有八千万人参加各种国际性会议，有

更多的人参加交易会或展览。这些会议和展览为沟通、互动及合作性的决策提供了独特机会。会议催生重要的经济活动，对劳动就业和社会进步做出了重要贡献。然而，大型会议活动也往往会造成资源浪费性消费并在赴会旅行活动中产生二氧化碳排放而引发环境关注。

专家小组会议选取并分析了过去符合可持续要求的最佳会议范例，提出并讨论近期为增强会议物流（包括垃圾管理、临时建筑等）的可持续性所采取的方法；辨别并呈现能使会议更加符合可持续要求的关键要素。



联合国环境规划署技术、工业和经济司旅游项目副主任海伦娜·雷伊的论点：

在世界范围内建设可持续旅游——主流宾馆业的可持续性

大型会议的组织者们能够在宾馆业保持可持续吗？大型会议组织者们能够让服务的酒店对环境的影响降到最小并且测量出其影响吗？在会议目的地能够大规模提供可持续住宿吗？绿色住宿有没有真正的市场需求呢？这一系列的问题引发了我们的思考。

会议目的地、会场和住宿地的关系

- 参会者的住宿选择很显然取决于会议的目的；
- 选择目的城市的标准同样需要考量住宿的可行性和类型；
- 住宿和会议地点都应该便于到达，理想的地点应是在步行即可到达的主要公共交通枢纽和城市中心。



会议组织者应扮演的角色

- 确保选择区域内最具可持续性的酒店，也包括本地的小旅馆，能为与会者提供一些家庭自营酒店及得到认证的酒店，尽可能符合诸多可持续的原则
- 如果受到认证的酒店没有空房，所推荐的其他的酒店也应该在以下几方面得到认证：
 - ◆ 管理：酒店是否评估或者监测过它们对环境和社会的影响？
 - ◆ 是否实施了节能和节水计划？
 - ◆ 废弃物和采购：是否有废弃物收集、回收及采购可持续产品的系统？
- 与旅行社合作
- 会议组织者应该帮助与会者识别、甄选并建议最合适的居住地
- ◆ 会议组织者的能力建构

- ◆ 在目的地发展住宿、产品及服务的可持续范例
- ◆ 推广可持续平台及沟通材料
- ◆ 推荐实施可持续举措的酒店
- ◆ 提高企业和政府代表的可持续性意识

未来可合作的领域

- 在选择城市之前，为会议组织者在居住方面制定清晰的参考和指导原则；
- 把成功的案例和工具推荐给组织者们；
- 提高大型会议的组织者们的组织能力：促进为与会者服务的参会指南、培训和创新型消费者导向工具。

（联合国经济与社会事务部拉尔夫·万查福特供稿）

Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Sustainability of Conferences and Conference-related Travel Held in New York

Organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Sustainability of Conferences and Conference-Related Travel was held Room E, Temp. North Lawn Building, New York on 23 Mar 2012.

Government representatives from Development Research Center of Shanghai Municipal Government, Shanghai, China, Air Transport Bureau, Icao, Montreal, Canada; Organization like Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, International Civil Aviation Organization, IATA(INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA),); Enterprises such as BYD, PaperSmart, attended the meeting and shared their unique and ideas during the conference.



Every year, some 80 million people around the world attend (international) meetings and conferences, and even more attend trade shows or exhibitions. Meetings and conferences provide unique opportunities for communication, interaction and collaborative decision making. They generate important economic activity and make significant contributions to employment and social progress. However, large conference events also increasingly give reason to environmental concerns, in particular with regard to wasteful resource consumption, as well as emissions generated by conference related travel activity.

The Expert Group Meeting gave an overview of selected best practice examples of past sustainable conferences; present and

discuss recent approaches to enhance sustainability of conference logistics (including waste management, temporary structures, etc); identify and present key elements that can make conferences more sustainable.

Expert View from Helena Rey Associate Tourism Programme Officer at UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), BUILDING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM WORLDWIDE Mainstreaming Sustainability in the Accommodation Sector

Are Large Conferences able to mainstream sustainability in the accommodation sector? Are large conference organizers able to minimize and measure impacts of all hotels serving a large conference? Are sustainable accommodations available in large scale at destination level? Is there a real demand of Consumers for green accommodation? A series of question arise our thoughts.

Relationship between the Accommodation, the Destination and the Venue

- The amount of choice of accommodation for participants will clearly depend on the destination it will take place
- The criteria for selecting a destination /city should also consider the available and type of accommodation offer.
- The accommodations and the venue both should have good access –ideally within walking distance– to the main public transport connections and town center.

What is the role as conference organizer?

- Ensure you select the most sustainable hotels in the area, but to include smaller local businesses, make certain to add family-run hotels to the recommended list of hotels for participants. Certified hotels: will most likely fulfil many sustainability principles.
- In case certificated hotels are not available ensure that :



sustainability performance of the hotel in the following areas are verified:

- ◆ Management: do hotels measure and monitor their impacts environmental and social impacts?
- ◆ Energy efficiency and water conservation programmes are in place
- ◆ Waste and procurement: systems in place for waste collection, recycling and to purchase more sustainable products?
- Work with tour operators
- Organizers should aim and identify and recommend meetings participants the most appropriated places to stay



- ◆ Capacity building of tourism providers
- ◆ providing capacity building
- ◆ fostering the development of sustainable practices in accommodation and sustainable products and services offer at destination
- ◆ Marketing platform and communication materials
- ◆ promote hotel providers that have implemented sustainable initiatives
- ◆ raise awareness of business and governmental delegates

Areas of Future Collaboration?

- Developing clear Terms of Reference and Guidelines for conference organizers on the accommodation sector before a city is selected
- Promoting successful cases and tools to meeting organizers
- Building the capacity of large events' organizers: promotion of the guides, trainings, and innovative consumer oriented tools for meeting participants.

(Contributed by Ralph Wahnschafft, UNDESA)

第八届国际绿色大会隆重召开

The Eighth International Conference on Green and Energy
-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo Grandly Held



在住房和城乡建设部等部委的鼎力支持下，由中国城市科学学会、中国建筑节能协会及中国城科会绿色建筑与节能专业委员会共同主办的“第八届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会”于2012年3月29日至31日在北京国际会议中心隆重召开。

作为负责任的大国，中国在推行绿色建筑、倡导低碳生活方面不遗余力。绿色建筑已经进入“十二五”规之中，规划纲要明确提出，建筑业既要加大既有建筑节能改造投入，又要推进新建建筑节能，要推广绿色建筑、绿色施工，着力用先进建造、材料、信息技术优化结构和服务模式，大力发展符合绿色建筑要求的新型建材及制品，这是我国首次将绿色建筑纳入国家五年发展规划。国务院总理温家宝在政府工作报告中也明确指出，加大既有建筑节能改造投入，积极推进新建建筑节能，这些都标志着在政策层面，建筑节能已成为国家“十二五”期间的重点内容。一场建筑史上最波澜壮阔的绿色革命，正在中国大地蓬勃展开。

作为绿色建筑行业影响力最大、最广的国际盛会，大会紧紧围绕“推广绿色建筑，营造低碳宜居环境”的主题，向全世界展示了绿色建筑与建筑节能领域的最新成果、发展趋势和成功案例。

大会分为研讨会和博览会两大部分。根据目前国内国际建筑节能与绿色建筑工作实际，研讨会围绕大会主题安排了1个综合论坛和25个分论坛。博览会展示了国内外建筑行业节能减排、低碳生态环保方面的最新技术成果。

中华人民共和国住房和城乡建设部副部长仇保兴主持了开幕式。会上，仇保兴代表住房和城乡建设部与加拿大联邦政府自然资源部签署了关于生态城市建设技术合作谅解备忘录。出席开幕式的嘉宾有：新加坡贸易及工业部兼国家发部政务部长李奕贤，加拿大驻华大使 David Mulroney，欧洲联盟驻中国和蒙古国代表团副团长卡门·卡诺，英国驻华大使馆公使胡克定，德国联邦交通、建设与城市发展部环境政策与基础设施基本政策司司长 Veit Steinle，深圳市委常委、常务副市长吕锐锋，联合技术国际公司中国区总裁肖绍成，万达商业地产股份有限公司高级总裁助理、万达商业规划研究院院长赖建燕，英格索兰董事长、总裁兼首席执行官 Michael W. Lamach，方兴地产（中国）有限公司副董事长、总裁何操，法国生态、可持续发展、交通运输和住房部环境与可持续发展理事会国土可持续开发分会主席 Alain Lecomte，世界绿色建筑协会主席；美国绿色建筑协会创会主席、首席执行官 Rick Fedrizzi 等。

综合论坛上，仇保兴作了题为《我国绿色建筑发展和建筑节能的形势与任务》的主题报告。美国能源部能源效率和可再生能源办公室前资深理事 Mark Ginsberg，清华大学建筑节能研究中心教授，美国绿色建筑协会 & 世界绿色建筑协会创始人大卫·高赋瑞，北京万通立体之城投资有限公司首席执行官郝杰斌，施耐德电气有限公司副总裁 Melissa O’ Mara，加拿大自然资源部林业局高级研究科学家 Werner A. Kurz 等国内外的政府官员、专家学者等也在大会综合论坛上发表了精彩的主题演讲。

25个分论坛上，来自国内外的200多名政府官员、专家学者和企业界人士围绕“绿色建筑设计理论、技术和实践”、“绿色建筑智能化与数字技术”、“既有建筑节能改造技术及工程实践”、“太阳能在建筑中的应用”、“德国能效品质——被动式新建建筑及既有建筑改造”、“中国绿色生态城市规划设计与建设运营研讨长沙·梅溪湖”、“低碳木结构与绿色生态城市”等发表了演讲。

为期三天的新技术与产品博览会，自国内外的上百家知名企业如美国联合技术、英格索兰、大连万达集团股份有限公司、方兴地产、万通地产、施耐德电气、巴斯

夫、道康宁、阿姆斯壮等向与会者展示了国内外绿色建筑与建筑节能领域的最新成果、发展趋势和成功案例以及建筑行业节能减排、低碳生态环保方面的最新技术、产品以及应用发展。

本次大会得到了全球环境基金（GEF）、欧盟委员会企业与工业总司（EIEC）、英国贸易投资总署（UKTI）、美国能源部（DOE）、美国能源基金会（EF）、德国联邦交通、建设与城市发展部（BMVBS）、法国生态、能源、可持续发展及国土整治部（MEEDDAT）、加拿大联邦住房署（CMHC）、新加坡国家发展部建设局（BCA）、印度建筑业发展委员会（CIDC）、世界绿色建筑协会（WGBC）、国家外国专家局、美国驻华大使馆、法国驻华大使馆、英国驻华大使馆的支持与协助。

在中国政府和国内外专业人士的大力支持下，大会得到了越来越多专家和企业的认可，给外界提供了观摩学习和监督、评价的平台，对于日后大规模推广节能建筑、节能社区、节能城区有实际价值，为中国建筑节能的推广做出了重要贡献。

观点集锦

《我国绿色建筑发展和建筑节能的形势与任务》



中国住房和城乡建设部副部长
仇保兴

我国大规模推进绿色建筑与建筑节能的时机已经成熟，需多措并举推动绿色建筑和建筑节能发展。

近年来我国绿色建筑发展迅速，对于发展绿色建筑和建筑节能的社会共识已经形成。如果维持每年新增绿色建筑项目300个，“十二五”期间将节能25.5亿千瓦时，减排二氧化碳229.8万吨。此外，标准体系逐步建立，太阳能光伏、LED价格逐步下降都为绿色建筑和建筑节能发展提供了良好条件。

推动绿色建筑和建筑节能发展，首先要提高新建建筑的绿色建筑比例。要加强规划管理，提供优惠政策，同时依托生态城建设强制实施绿色建筑，要求新建生态城区80%的新建建筑应为绿色建筑。其次，要推动公共建筑节能改造。中国2011年开始启动公共建筑节能改造重点城市示范，首批深圳、重庆、天津三个城市改造面积将超过

1200万平方米。目标是到2015年，重点城市公共建筑单位面积能耗下降20%以上。

推动保障房建设率先执行节能和绿色建筑标准。目前，深圳、厦门等地已率先提出新建保障房全部为绿色建筑。2014年起，所有直辖市、计划单列市及省会城市建设的保障房将实施绿色建筑标准。绿色小城镇计划也是重要举措。绿色重点小城镇试点示范重点支持城镇污水管网建设、可再生能源建筑应用等。此外，要加快北方地区供热计量改造，以及加强绿色建筑新技术产品的研发推广。

《全球绿色建筑之转折点》



世界绿色建筑协会主席，美国绿色建筑协会创会主席、首席执行官
Rick Fedrizzi

我认为绿色建筑已经达到了临界点。全世界都对它寄予厚望，无论是北京还是波士顿，美国绿色建筑委员

会还是中国绿色建筑协会。我们所有人应携手合作，共同努力，推动变化。

中国是世界上第二大经济体，中国建筑增长速度超过世界其他国家，所以，中国的每一个举动都将影响世界。因此我们希望中国在这方面起到领头作用。中国也正在同世界一起努力推动绿色建筑的发展。作为美国绿色建筑协会的主席，我对中国绿色建筑未来发展非常有信心。

《绿色建筑与可持续国土——法国政策》



法国生态、可持续发展、交通运输和住房部环境与可持续发展理事会国土可持续开发分会主席 Alain Lecomte

为协调公共和私营部门的行动，法国专门制定了建筑规划。新的热能标准将于 2013 年 1 月 1 日起在所有新建筑中执行。另外，一个新的标准也自 2007 年以来就应用于进行改造工程的旧建筑。能耗审计和检查成为必须，以零利率或者税收补贴形式为主的重大资金支持也已经到位，以帮助私人业主和社会住宅机构改造住房。建筑行业的不同专业之间有了更好的协调，从而使整个建筑行业都动员起来参与改善建筑的整体性能，从建材和设备生产商到建筑师和工程师，建筑企业以及物业管理公司。

这一建筑领域的积极行动也被纳入更加广泛的可持续城市计划当中，该计划以新的方式设计和管理城市，以减少对环境的破坏。为此，国家启动了项目招标活动。第一轮招标涉及的是生态街区：目的是让新近城市化的区域成为环保的典范。第二轮招标内容是生态城市项目：涉及更广大的地域，地方政府应从可持续发展的长远视角协调城市化、交通、住房和环保政策。第三轮招标的内容是公共交通发展：即建设能提供高质量服务的轻轨和公交车路线。

公共和私营部门应该开展真正的高质量行动去满足可持续发展的需要。一，应在城市建筑的各个层面进行努力，否则，取得的成果或节省就会在别处流失。二，应确保制定针对最终目标的整体设计方案。对于建筑而言，从设计阶段伊始，就要考虑到当建筑废弃时的建材回收再利用。对于地方来说，则是整个城市功能要得到地方政府的组织。三，公共和私营部门应共同致力于确定高质量的项目。公共部门作为采购方，应信任愿作供应商并能提供创新性新颖解决方案的那些企业。四，应使全体消费者、公共服务的用户，乃至全体公民都充分意识到一个真正环保的做法能改善生活质量并减少自己的能源开支。

《创造绿色建筑和清洁城市：中欧可持续城市化伙伴关系的作用》



欧洲联盟驻中国和蒙古国代表团副团长 Carmen Cano

在第十四届中欧峰会上面，中欧领导人宣布建立中欧城镇化伙伴关系。去年中国的城市化率超过了 50%，并且这一趋势仍在延续。每年中国将会有 1% 的人口转移到城市当中，城市化会对人口流动和社会体系带来巨大的挑战，比如，会影响到城市治理和城市管理，会给基础设施带来一定的挑战。

中欧之间的合作将能够全面解决这些提到的问题，中国住建部也是应对这些问题非常主要的部门。目前双方已经有一些工作机制在运行之中。1、欧盟与住建部将开展一项一千万欧元的合作项目，旨在帮助中国地方决策者更好地规划可持续城市的蓝图。2、2012 年开始，“中欧市长论坛”将促进中国市长协会和欧盟市长盟约成员之间的互动。

《新加坡绿色建筑的推广》



新加坡贸易及工业部兼国家发展部政务部长 李奕贤

新加坡在国家可持续发展的框架下，全面应对空气污染问题。新加坡区确立了通过出台法规、奖励和教育等措施，在 2030 达到绿色建筑比例为 80% 的目标。从 2008 年开始，新加坡就规定了新建筑必须达到由新加坡建设局绿色标志规定的环境和可持续的标准。

新加坡也推出了用于绿色建筑改造和绿色标志奖励的计划，并设立了一亿新元的奖励基金，来承担按照绿色标志、标准改造既有建筑所需要的部分成本。从而解决了业主可能因改造成本较大、投资回收期较长，或对绿色科技缺乏认识而不愿意进行建筑改造情况的出现。

在 2020 年内，新加坡将达到 4200 公顷的园林绿化面积。在绿色技术和实践方面，新加坡非常乐意与其他国家合作，新加坡曾在 2007 年提出，要打造一个社会和谐、环境友好、资源节约，富有活力的城市以及可持续发展的典范。

（来源：第八届绿色建筑大会官网）



任市场变化，唯俊园价值恒定，从翠湖到盘龙江，未曾让您失望过。

滨江俊园II期【后湾】，一环都市公园家，传世品质，限量典藏全家人的理想生活。

82-124m² 风尚景寓 136-307m² 阔景华府

均价11200元/m²即将荣耀面世



认筹全面启动，恭迎亲鉴

认筹卡火热发售中，开盘当天持卡可享1%置业优惠

TEL: 0871-5628688

一环·白云路·盘龙江

开发商：云南俊发凤凰置业有限公司 / 物业服务：俊发物业 / 整合推广：北京三英禾田广告
预许昆字（2011-080）号 本资料仅供参考，最终以政府批文和合同为准，解释权归云南俊发凤凰置业有限公司所有。



滨江俊园II 后湾

—— 城市心 公园海 湾流汇 ——

俊发品质 / ★
俊发13年营城，20余名盘共鉴恒值资产

一环价值 / ★
全球城市区位价值铁律，一环稳居高位

都市盛景 / ★
都会生态稀缺地，一江两园打造宜居孤本

两大名校 / ★
社区双名校，后湾业主尊享优先就学权

景观升级 / ★
真正临江的一线帝景名筑，居境全线升级

国际精工 / ★
国际巨匠、知名品牌，联袂成就人居艺术品

五星服务 / ★
五星级管家服务，增值一生的长线回报

PM2.5 强制监测写入“国标”

PM2.5 Compulsive Monitoring Included in National Standards

作者：王硕

国务院总理温家宝2月29日主持召开国务院常务会议，同意发布新修订的《环境空气质量标准》。历时4年修改后，PM2.5终于写入“国标”，纳入各省市强制监测范畴。

据环保部官员和部分专家表示，29日国务院常务会议通过的“新国标”与去年11月16日环保部公布的“二次征求意见稿”基本没有变化，只是个别字句在语言上做了调整。与现行的标准相比，“新国标”最大的变化在于增加了细颗粒物（PM2.5）和臭氧8小时浓度限值监测指标。这也是公众对纳入国标呼声最高的两项指标。

在国务院常务会议上，还再次强调了全国开展PM2.5监测的时间表。会议要求，2012年要在京津冀、长三角、珠三角等重点区域以及直辖市和省会城市开展细颗粒物与臭氧等项目监测，2013年在113个环境保护重点城市和国家环境保护模范城市开展监测，2015年覆盖所有地级以上城市。

此外，会上还提出，要加强各区域的协同防控。在京

津冀、长三角、珠三角等重点区域，实施大气污染联防联控。建立极端气象条件下大气污染预警体系。

此外，北京市2012—2020年大气污染治理措施也在会议上进行了汇报。

（注：自然保护区、风景名胜区和其它需要特殊保护的地区执行PM2.5一级标准。城镇规划中确定的居住区、商业交通居民混合区、文化区、一般工业区和农村地区、特定工业区执行PM2.5二级标准。）

专家说法

标准低但适合现阶段国情

写入国标的PM2.5的浓度限值按照PM2.5与PM10的浓度限值之间的比例为50%确定。“应对大气污染，这是一个重要的进展。”北京公众与环境研究中心主任马军说，虽然PM2.5标准是世界卫生组织最低的一档，但也是很重要的进步。

马军表示，即使按照日均浓度限值75微克/立方米，很多城市的PM2.5也会大幅超标。他认为，根据目前

我国的大气污染状况，这一限制在现阶段是合适的，是适应现阶段国情的数值。

“但是应该同时告诉公众，即使低于这一限制，可能在60~70微克/立方米时也是不利于公民健康的，易感人群应该注意。”马军说，关键是把这个浓度值清晰地公布出来，每一个点、每一小时的值告诉大家。

不过，“绿色北京绿色行动宣讲团”教员李皓认为，将我国现行的PM10日均达标浓度限值（150微克/立方米）除以2，即得到75微克/立方米。

此外，新标准仍保留150微克/立方米为PM10的日均浓度限值，鉴于新标准是为2016年在中国全面实施而制定的，故“新标准”其实可以提出更严格的要求，从长远来说更有利于保护公众的健康。

历程

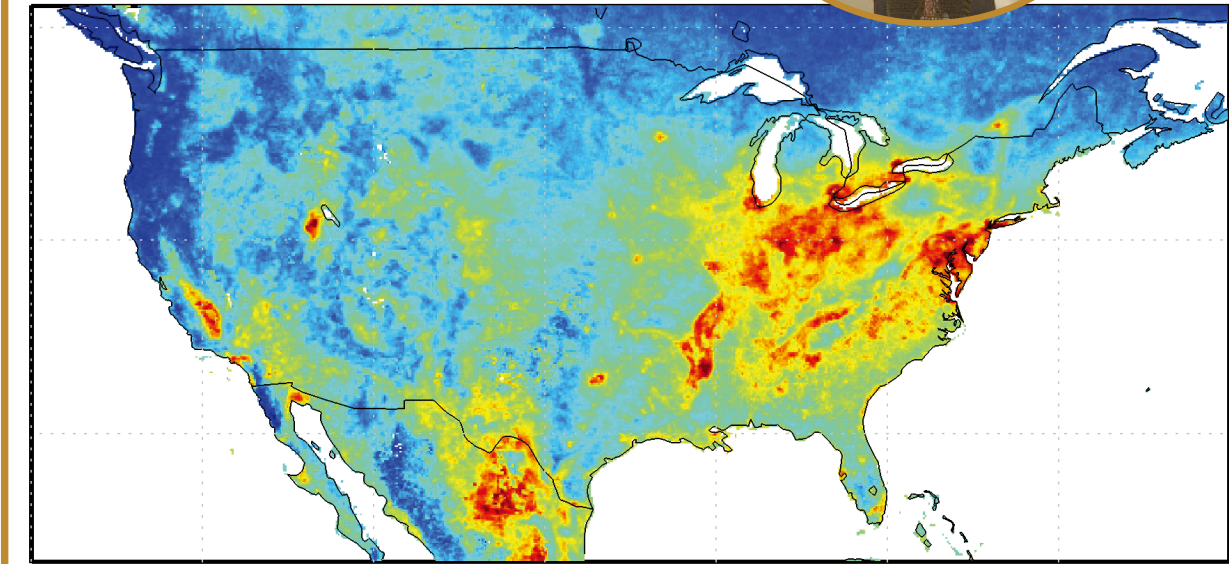
公众推动PM2.5进“国标”
历时4年，两次公开征求意见，PM2.5终于被写入国标。

1982年，我国首个环境空气质量标准《大气环境质

量标准》制定并发布实施，之后先后经历了三次修订。在1996年版的《环境空气质量标准》中，PM10被列入控制标准，未将PM2.5列入。

2008年，环境保护部启动了《环境空气质量标准》的第四次修订工作，但在2010年底首次征求意见后，只对PM2.5设立了参考限值，未纳入强制性限制。相关专家表示，“时机不成熟”成为PM2.5未进国标的主要理由。

去年10月，持续的灰霾天气让PM2.5引起公众高度关注，将PM2.5纳入国标的呼声也越来越高。去年11月16日，新国标二次公开征求意见，首次提出将PM2.5纳入国标，另外一项重要指标臭氧8小时浓度也同时被纳入。二次征求意见稿获得了公众“普遍赞同”，并于去年12月底在环保部常务会上获得通过。（来源：京华时报）



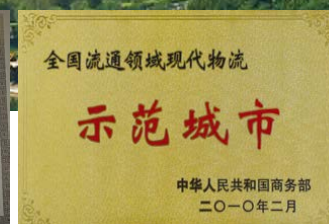
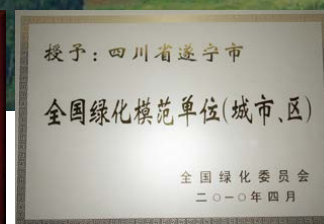
0 5 10 15 20

Satellite-Derived PM_{2.5} [μg/m³]

美国卫星拍摄的PM2.5数值

中国·遂宁 加快绿色发展 建设现代生态田园城市

中国·遂宁位于四川盆地中部、涪江中游，西靠成都、南连重庆，处于重庆和成都两个特大城市的中心接点位置。遂宁历史悠久，“遂宁”作为地名始于东晋，因东晋大将桓温平蜀后，寓意“平息战乱，达到安宁”而得名。自东晋以来，历为郡、州、府、专署的治所，是川中政治、经济、文化中心，素有“文贤之邦”和“川中重镇”的美誉。遂宁于1985年经国务院批准建立省辖市，辖安居区、船山区和蓬溪县、大英县、射洪县“两区、三县”，现有112个乡镇，2097个行政村，幅员面积5300平方公里，总人口385万人。境内资源丰富，天然气和盐卤资源富集，探明天然气储量350亿立方米，盐卤储量42亿吨。商贸流通活跃，是川中商贸中心和物资集散地。交通便捷，铁路、高速公路纵横交汇，是四川省次级交通枢纽。遂宁文化底蕴深厚，陈子昂、张船山诗篇千古传颂；隋朝的灵泉寺、唐代的广德寺历为中国皇家禅林；中国观音文化之乡、中华侏罗纪国家地质公园、中国死海、宋朝青瓷博物馆、宝梵壁画等旅游景区令人神往；市城区观音湖水面积达14.8平方公里，呈现出城在水中、水在城中的独特景观，是一座典型的宜居宜业的中西部中等发达水平的生态环保城市。





城三区七组团”为空间拓展，以“四规合一”引领新型城镇化建设与新型工业化的互动发展，为城乡建设奠定了良好基础。

二是注重城市发展布局。实施大城市、大城镇发展战略，构建以绕城高速 75 公里内 258 平方公里区域为核心，以 4 个县级城市、6 个新城镇为辅助增长极，以 5 条生态绿色经济走廊及城市延伸带为骨架，300 个特色乡村为网点支撑的城乡空间结构，统筹推进产业发展布局与城镇规划有机对接，构建以市城区为中心、沿交通干道东西和南北两轴、涪江流域经济带“一心两轴一带”的产业发展布局，打造 1 条千亿产业带、3 个千亿产业园区，建设有遂宁区域特色的现代化城镇体系。

三是注重预留发展空间。倡导和坚持“反规划”理念，划定已建、适建和禁建三类市域管制空间，划定水体、绿地、历史文化保护和基础设施建设控制线，明确不建设区域，保护原生态空间和历史文脉，为城市和产业预留 100 平方公里的发展空间。

四是注重生态环境保护。对生态敏感区和特别重要的地块，我们严格按照现代生态田园城市的标准进行规划和建设。统筹规划主城区和周边 38.9 平方公里的湖泊、城市湿地和 135 平方公里的浅丘、森林保护，建设 85 公里长的绿廊和 180 公里长的联通山水、串联景区、贯通城乡的绿道。坚决取消不利环保的项目，坚决拒绝不利生态的房产开发。



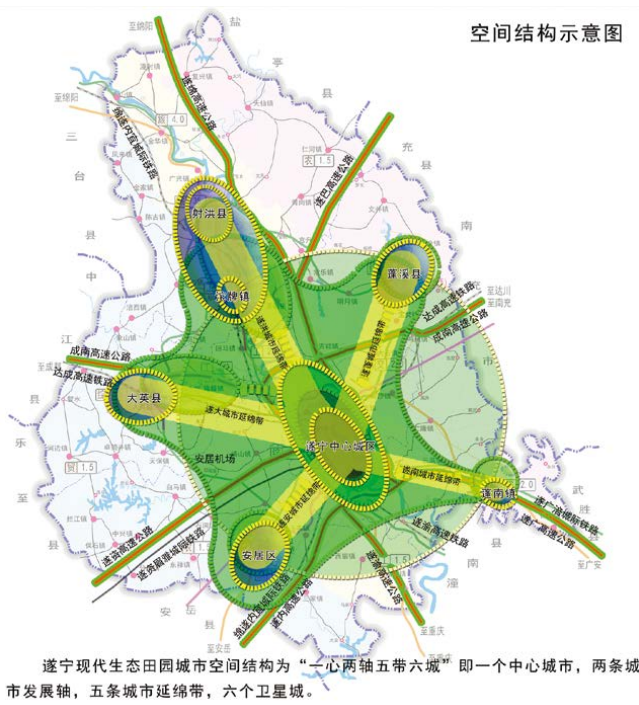
全国政协主席贾庆林调研遂宁绿色经济

三、坚持推进市政基础设施建设，不断改进和完善城市功能

按照“文化为根、山水为魂、古今辉映、生态园林”的城市建设指导思想，切实加强基础设施建设，不断完善城镇功能，增强综合承载能力。基本建成覆盖城乡的道路、供电、供水、供气 and 信息网络。扎实推进核心区“三环、六纵、七横”和老城区道路改扩建、轨道交通等 7 桥、20 路工程建设，形成快捷畅通的交通网络。完善“八大主体功能区”的配套设施，正在加快建设台商电子产业园和规划建设日资产业园、台湾风情街、金融中心、体育中心、文化中心、会展中心、传媒中心和 EBD 生态科技商务区。“十一五”期间，市城区新增城市道路面积 322.3 万平方米，市区现有道路 286 公里，面积 630 万平方米；新增城市绿化面积 581 公顷，新增人防工程面积 6 万平方米；新增排污管网 40 公里，新区建设 100% 实行了雨污分流；新增公交线路 4 条达到 15 条；新增市城区防洪堤 13 公里，新增供水管网 95 公里，日供水能力达到 13 万吨，供水普及率达到 99.8%，新增燃气管网 142 公里，新增燃气用户 33653 户，燃气年销量达到 4127 万立方米，城市气化率达到 94.26%。

四、坚持环境综合治理，努力提升市容市貌外在形象

一是治路，让城市更通畅。投资 10 余亿元改造和建设了五彩缤纷路、玉龙路、公园东路等 20 余条城市主次干道，对城市主要街道进行橡胶沥青路面黑化和柔化，对城区 100 余条小街小巷进行全面整治，消灭了城市硬化死角。实施了遂州路、和平路、育才路、德胜路等近 20 条



遂宁现代生态田园城市空间结构为“一心两轴五带六城”即一个中心城市，两条城市发展轴，五条城市延伸带，六个卫星城。

一、坚持科学发展，川中重镇中国·遂宁绿色发展取得显著成效

近年来，遂宁市委、市政府以科学发展观为统领，牢固树立抓环境就是抓民生、抓环境就是抓发展的理念，立足市情，紧紧围绕建设绿色遂宁、健康遂宁、和谐遂宁、现代遂宁的总体思路，大力实施“环境立市、绿色发展”战略，扎实开展以创建城市品牌为主要内容的“五创联动”，开展了国家园林城市、国家卫生城市、联合国人居奖、国际花园城市等国际国内城市品牌创建，进一步改善了发展环境、优化了人居环境，增强了城市的影响力、竞争力、集聚力，构建遂宁又好又快发展的坚实平台。目前，全市城镇化率达到 40%；年均增长 1.5 个百分点，工业化率 44.2%，年均增长 3.2 个百分点，建成区面积由建市初的 4.8 平方公里增加到 44.96 平方公里，城市人口由 9.6 万人增加到 41.68 万人。2011 年，实现生产总值 603 亿元，增长

15.2%；地方财政一般预算收入 24 亿元，增长 35.2%；城镇居民人均可支配收入 15980 元，增长 16%；全年完成固定资产投资 513 亿元，增长 23.3%；规模以上工业增加值增长 24.5%。到目前为止，遂宁市先后获得国家卫生城市、中国优秀旅游城市、国家级生态示范区、全国绿化模范城市、国家园林城市、中国人居环境范例奖等 12 张国家级城市名片，2011 年被四川省人民政府命名为“环境优美示范城市”。

二、坚持规划主导，努力构建绿色生态发展体系

一是注重高标准编制城乡规划。先后聘请北京大学、清华大学、英国奥本辛斯公司等国内外一流规划机构，统筹制定综合交通枢纽建设、现代生态田园城市发展、新型生态产业园区发展和生态基础设施建设等 4 个规划，以“一

街道的人行道改造，改用防滑火烧花岗石、渗水节能砖和本地卵石铺装，并在沿途设置休闲坐凳，增强了道路通行能力和休闲功能。

二是治污，让城市更洁净。投资近 5 亿元新建和增配环卫设施，新建河东污水处理厂，扩建城南污水处理厂，全面启动市城区井石湾生活垃圾处理新厂建设，完成垃圾处理厂渗滤液处理设施建设和工业园污水处理二厂主体工程建设。投入 2 亿多元实施西山路、滨江路、五彩缤纷路、流通坝片区等污水管网雨污分流改造。城市新区全面实现雨污分流，老城区排入观音湖的污水全部实现截流，城市生活污水处理率达 84%，城市水环境功能区水质达标率均为 100%。投资 1450 万元将城区公厕全部改造为星级公厕，新增垃圾清运车、保洁三轮车 100 余辆，配置环保垃圾桶、果皮箱 1800 余个，城市垃圾密闭运输率 and 无害化处理率达到 100%。全市多渠道筹集资金 2.4 亿元，已建成县级垃圾处理厂 5 个，建成区域共享垃圾填埋场 45 个，配备农村垃圾箱桶 17958 个，转运车辆 751 台，建成村级垃圾收集点 1756 个，堆肥处理点 1283 个。



三是治乱，让城市更秩序。投入资金 2 亿多元，组织实施城市风貌塑造项目 100 余个。对滨江路、遂州路等 32 条主次干道实施“洗脸”工程，清洗、美化建筑立面 147 万平方米。开展色污染、店招店牌、卷帘门、实体围墙“四项专项整治”，拆除实体围墙 30 公里，规范设置店招店牌 3.7 万余处，规范空调室外机 3 万余个，拆除整改卷帘门 2848 个 3.6 万平方米，拆除临街防护栏 6864 处共 6.92 万平方米。在全省率先通过市场化运作模式开展市城区 24 处裙房卡口拆迁工作，拆除破旧房屋 11.25 万平方米。投资 4300 万元对市城区 21 个农贸市场进行环境改造，实现“基础设施、卫生环境、食品安全、风貌形象、常态化监管”五个提升”。

四是降耗，让城市更低碳。编制了《遂宁市“十二五”循环经济发展规划》、《遂宁市“十二五”能源节约与发展

规划》、《遂宁市“十二五”节能减排综合性工作方案》，积极推进节能减排。投入 16.7 亿元，重点实施工业节能减排，全面引导建筑业、服务业、农业及城市公用设施节能。完成化工、食品、纺织等重点行业节能项目 43 个，实施清洁生产审核企业 9 家，完成国家环保“十一五”规划重点治污项目 13 个。依法取缔 11 家污染企业，对 52 家重点工业企业和 20 家规模化畜禽养殖企业进行了治理，“十一五”期间削减化学需氧量 8116.85 吨，提前 3 年完成“十一五”主要污染物静态减排任务。实施煤改气工程，积极推广清洁能源，城市公交和出租车清洁能源使用率达 100%，居民生活清洁能源使用率达 90% 以上。投入 800 多万元建设城市空气自动监测系统，每天通过媒体向社会公布空气质量信息。空气质量持续提升，2007-2010 年，城市环境空气质量 API≤100 的天数分别 318 天、352 天、351 天、359 天，占全年天数分别 87.12%、96.18%、96.16%、98.36%。

五是植绿，让城市更生态。通过全民兴绿、新街必绿、造湖增绿、拆房植绿、拆墙透绿、规划建绿，实现了市城区“宜绿则绿”。修建滨江公园、渠河公园、河东湿地公园、联盟河观音文化园等 20 余个公园、游园，启动中华养生谷、玫瑰谷、圣平岛等生态绿地建设。集中规划建设省级园林式居住小区 36 个、园林式单位 102 个。投资 10 亿余元，实施涪江（遂宁城区段）环境综合整治工程，在城市中心形成了水域面积达 14.8 平方公里的观音湖，大幅提升了城市绿化水平，大大降低了城市热岛效应，该工程于 2009 年荣获“中国人居环境范例奖”。目前，城市绿化覆盖率达 40.97%，绿地率达 39.15%，人均公园绿地面积 9.4 平方米。

六是亮化，让城市更靓丽。投资 6900 多万元，在城市主次干道、商务区、高层建筑实施光彩亮化工程。大力实施城市照明节能改造，更换传统的路灯为高效高压钠灯和 LED 照明路灯，仅公园东路安装的 24 盏太阳能路灯，年节电达 3 万多度。实施小区路灯改造，帮助社区安装路灯 4250 盏，消除路灯盲区，实现城市亮化、美化，城市夜景更加亮丽迷人。

五、坚持绿色发展，大力提升城市经济

近年来，我市立足西部大开发大局和本地发展实际，确定了绿色经济的发展战略，编制并发布了“十一五”、“十二五”循环经济发展规划，在全市规划了 3 个循环经济发展园区、2 个绿色经济发展园区、1 个生物产业园区、1 个工业物流港，出台了《遂宁市关于发展绿色经济的决定》等文件，制定了绿色经济发展实施方案，深入开展遂宁市绿色指标体系研究，不断完善绿色发展的政策支撑体系，绿色发展取得显著成效。电子信息、现代物



流、绿色能源等新兴产业快速崛起，电子产业产值实现连年翻番，文化旅游产业迅速壮大，现代物流业成为新的经济增长点，三次产业结构比由 2005 年的 32.5:35:32.5 变为 2011 年的 23.4:51.3:25.3。食品加工、油气盐化工、机械制造、纺织服装等 4 大传统优势产业和电子信息、新能源、生物医药等 3 大新兴产业的凝聚力和支撑力不断增强，初步形成产业结构优化、产业链完备、科技含量高、资源消耗小、污染排放少的绿色产业体系。近 3 年时间引进包括美国普思电子、台湾昶辉电子、香港崇佑 LED 光电等高新技术企业 225 家，建成投产 61 家，形成了 27 类 100 余个产品的产业链条，基本建成西部电子元器件、新光源、电路板“三大制造中心”，实现从“切薯片到切芯片”的华丽转身。4 个有机食品、28 个绿色食品、130 个无公害农产品通过国家认证，种植面积达 300 万亩，占总耕地面积的 98.6%，比例居全省第一。积极发展现代物流业，中国西部现代物流港初具规模，引进西部药都等投资亿元以上项目 17 个，被确定为中国物流实验基地和全国流通领域现代物流示范城市，实现从“居不通到交通枢纽”的嬗变。《中国 300 个省市绿色 GDP 指数报告》显示，遂宁绿色 GDP 指数位列全国第 16 位，位居全省第一，被联合国工发组织授予“绿色经济示范城市”称号。2011 年 5 月，中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席贾庆林莅临遂宁视察后，对遂宁在绿色经济发展上的探索和成效给予了高度评价。

六、坚持精细化管理，加速城市管理工作上档升级

我市坚持开展并深入推进城乡环境综合治理，切实做到“规建并举、城乡并重、标本兼治”，全市城乡面貌、人居环境管理实现了清洁化、秩序化、优美化和制度化。

一是全民动手。开展创建全球绿色城市以来，我市组织开展志愿者服务活动，全市发动机关单位、街道社区、企业党支部、志愿者组建文明劝导队 676 支走上街头、深入

企业、居民小区，结对开展创建宣传和文明劝导活动。近两年全市共组织干部、居民、学生 127 万余人次开展卫生大扫除，共清理卫生死角 2300 余处，清除暴露垃圾 10 余万吨，清除牛皮癣 222.3 万余处次。

二是强化监管。以开展“五乱”（垃圾乱扔、广告乱贴、摊位乱摆、车辆乱停、工地乱象）、“三乱”（乱吐、乱扔、乱倒）治理和市场、交通、城乡结合部等专项治理行动为契机，着力清理卫生死角、治理占道经营、整治建筑工地、规范车辆停放。近两年全市共查处乱倾乱倒行为 3500 余件，占道经营游商摊贩 9.8 万余起，查处各类交通违法行为 6.4 万起，治理机动车、非机动车违章停放 9 万余辆，新增机动车专用停车场 572 个，增设交通标识 1.08 万个，施划交通标线 100.77 万米，清理和规范施工现场材料堆放 2 万余吨，治理施工现场扬尘污染 2441 余处，查处抛洒建筑垃圾车辆 8554 辆。

三是健全机制。以开展“七进”（环境治理进机关、进社区、进企业、进村社、进学校、进家庭、进景区）和“除陋习、树新风”活动为契机，建立了领导包区、干部包街、监督员包户的网格化管理机制和城管、环卫、劝导员三支队伍日常巡查机制，实行全天候、全覆盖的网格化管理。全面落实“门前双五包”责任制，签定责任书 3 万余份，促进城乡管理规范化和制度化。努力提高城市现代化管理水平，建成遂宁市地理信息共享服务框架平台，形成城市管理相关数据库，努力实现数字化城市管理。



七、坚持整体联动，推进创建全球绿色城市不断深入开展

一是组织保障有力。我们将 2010 年确定为“城乡环境综合治理全面提升年”，将 2011 年确定为“环境创优年”。成立了由市委书记、市长任总指挥，建设、城管、公安等 32 个部门为成员的遂宁市“五创联动”指挥部，统筹部署指挥遂宁市品牌创建工作，先后召开了推进会、提升会及现场交流会等大型会议 12 次。市人大、市政协多次组织专题视察和现场督促，联系领导分别承担具体项目的组织实施。各区县、园区和部门层层建立工作机构，形成了市、县（区）、镇、村分级负责、整体联动，党政群机关、企事业单位和经营业主积极参与、共建共享的组织格局。

二是宣传发动有力。大力开展群众性主题宣传活动，举办专题文艺演出 103 场，开展知识竞赛活动 7 场。发放宣传资料 85 万余份，在公交车、三轮车、出租车上张贴宣传条幅 1832 条，在公共场所设置宣传栏（窗）4561 个，刊播城乡环境综合治理专题宣传片、公益广告 8789 篇，开设专题、专栏 546 个。

三是考核监督有力。把创建工作纳入年度目标考核，逐级签订了目标责任书。纪检监察、督查、效能部门通过明查、暗访等方法加强督促检查。两年来全市共组织督导队伍 67 支，开展督导暗访活动 1156 余次，通报批评工作不力、问题突出的责任单位、部门 141 个，问责处理工作人员 69 人，有力的促进了创建工作持续深入推进。

八、坚持科学评估，进一步坚定创建全球绿色城市工作的信心

我们对照“全球绿色城市”“五大”评选系统及参考指标要求，对创建成效进行了科学评估，以此激发全市人民对家园的自豪和热爱，进一步坚定开展创建全球绿色城市的信心和决心。

一是明显改善了我市人居环境，增强了群众生活幸福感。通过扎实开展“五创”及全球绿色城市，城乡环境不断改善，人民群众幸福感不断增强。近 3 年来，我市城市环境力测评 11 个指标实现翻番，26 个指标高于全省平均水平，公众对城市环境的满意率达到 92.43%、连续两年居全省第一，在全省“城考”中连续 4 年名列前 3 名。

二是明显优化了我市发展环境，提高了城市综合竞争力。四川省城乡环境治理现场会 3 次在遂宁召开，省委书记刘奇葆号召“远学四平，近学遂宁”。良好的发展环境也为推进我市“两个加快”提供了强大动力。我市固定资产投资连续 3 年增长超 50%，工业增加值连续 5 年增长超

30%，排名全省前 10 位的经济指标从 2006 年的 2 项增加到 2010 年的 21 项，外贸出口首次突破 2 亿美元。

三是明显锤炼了我市干部作风，提升了党委政府执政形象。通过创建工作的开展，全市各级党委、政府和广大干部积极转变作风，攻坚克难打硬仗、关键时刻讲付出、全心全意办实事，树立了执政为民、干事创业的良好形象。国家统计局遂宁调查队调查结果显示，公众对我市政府工作的满意率达 95%。



九、坚持科学定位，川中重镇中国·遂宁的明天更加美好

“十二五”时期是全市经济社会和城市发展十分重要的战略机遇期。遂宁将深入贯彻落实科学发展观，以科学发展为主题，以加快转变经济发展方式为主线，大力发展绿色经济，全面实施“一枢纽、四基地、一目的地”发展规划，到 2015 年，基本建成现代化次级综合交通枢纽，西部高端电子信息产业配套基地、西部现代工业物流基地、西部绿色食品生产供应基地、西部职业技术教育基地和国际知名的旅游休闲目的地，绿色经济比重达到 90% 以上，基本形成完整的绿色产业体系，建成全国绿色经济示范区，全市生产总值实现翻一番，城乡居民收入普遍较快增长，综合经济实力、生态环境保护、人民生活水平再上一个新台阶，为全面建成小康社会打下具有决定性意义的基础。到 2020 年，全面实现建设成渝合作区域合作连接点，承接现代产业转移理想地，建设具有遂宁特色的现代产业高地，建设现代生态田园城市，走出丘陵地区全面小康新路子“五个战略定位”目标，经济社会发展取得长足进步，人民生活水平和生态环境质量显著改善，全面建成小康社会。

二〇一二年五月七日

（遂宁市人民政府供稿）



The City of Suining lies in the central part of Sichuan Basin in the middle reaches of Fujiang River in Southwest China. It is situated at the junction between two mega-cities: bordering Chengdu to the west and Chongqing to the south. With a long history, the word Suining as a place name came into being in the Eastern Jin dynasty (317-420 A.D.), when Huan Wen, a Senior General led his army and put down the war turmoil and achieved peace in the dukedom of Shu. Hence “suppressing war turmoil to achieve peace” was originally implied in the name. Ever since then, it has been an administrative seat for the County, State, Prefectural Commission, and Prefecture. It is the center of politics, economy and culture in Central Sichuan, and has long been known as the “State of Men of Letters” and “Strategic Important Town of Central Sichuan”.

The Municipality of Suining under the jurisdiction of Sichuan Provincial Government was established upon the approval of the State Council in 1985. It governs “two districts and three counties”, namely the Anju District, Chuanshan District and Counties of Pengxi, Daying, and Shehong. The establishment comprises 2,097 administrative villages distributed in 112 townships, covering an area of 5,300 square kilometers with a total population of 3,850,000. Suining is endowed with rich resources, especially with abundant resources of natural gas and brine, namely 35 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves, and 4.2 billion tons of brine reserves. With active flow of commerce, Suining is both a business center and a material distribution center in Central Sichuan. With convenient transportation and intersections of railways and highways leading to all directions, it is a secondary transport hub in Sichuan Province. Suining has a strong flavor of profound culture, the poems of Chen Zi’ang and Zhang Chuanshan have been handed down through the ages; the Lingquan Temple of Sui Dynasty and the Guangde Temple of Tang Dynasty had been Buddhist Temples for the royal families; tourist attractions such as Homeland of Chinese Avalokitesvara Culture, China Jurassic National Geological Park, China Dead Sea, Museum of Song Dynasty Porcelain, and Baofan Frescoes are fascinating to tourists; the water surface of Guanyin Lake in the downtown covers an area of 14.8 square kilometers, which showcases a unique landscape of “city in the water and water in the city”. Typically, Suining is a moderately developed eco-friendly city suitable for both living and business in the central and western regions of China.

I Adhering to the Policy of Scientific Development, Suining Has Achieved Remarkable Results in Green Development

In recent years, guided by the Policy of Scientific Outlook on Development, Suining firmly fosters the paradigm of “improving environment is to improve people’s livelihood; improving environment is to seek development”. Based on the city’s situation, the municipality focuses on the general vision of building Suining into a green, healthy, harmonious and modern city. Suining Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government vigorously implement the strategy of “Building a Environment-Friendly City, and Achieving Green Development”, and solidly carry out the campaign of “Five Innovations for Interactive Developments” for city brand building, in which the people are encouraged to interactively take innovative measures in urban building, environmental protection, tourism growth, health care and culture industry to attain interactive developments. In the strive of creating the National Garden City, National Health City, and UN Human Settlements Award, and the International Garden City, etc., citizens are mobilized to have further improved the environment for development, optimized human settlements, enhanced the city’s influence, competitiveness, and cohesion, and built a solid platform for Suining to develop faster, better and more sustainably. At present, the city’s urbanization rate is 40%, with an annual growth rate of 1.5%; the industrialization rate is 44.2%, with an average annual increase of 3.2%; the built-up area has increased from 4.8 sq km at the beginning of municipality establishment to 44.96 sq km, and the urban population has increased from 96,000 to 416,800. In 2011, the production value



Modern Suining- sports and leisure area on the colorful road

reached 60.3 billion yuan, with an increase of 15.2%; general budget of local fiscal revenue 2.4 billion yuan, with an increase of 35.2%; per capita disposable income for urban residents 15,980 yuan, increased by 16%; fixed assets investment for the year 51.3 billion yuan, with an increase of 23.3%; ultra-scale industrial added value increased by 24.5%. So far, Suining City has received 12 national-level honorable city-brand titles, such as the National Health City, China Excellent Tourism City, National Ecological Demonstration Area, National Green Model City, National Garden City, and Best Practice for China Human Settlements, etc. It was honored as the “Model City for Beautifying Environment” in 2011 by the People's Government of Sichuan Province.

II Being Planning-Oriented, Strive to Build a Green Ecological Development System

1. Aim at High Standards When Preparing Urban and Rural Planning

Experts from first-class planning institutions at home and broad, such as Peking University, Tsinghua University, British Urban Synthesis, etc. were invited to develop four plans, respectively for the Integrated Transport Hub Construction, Modern Ecological Garden City Development, New Eco-Industrial Park Development and Ecological Infrastructure Construction as a whole, and these interactive developments shape “one city, three districts and seven groups” for space expansion and lead the way for new urbanization construction and new industrialization by “four plans in one”, which has laid a good foundation for the urban and rural construction.

2. Attach Importance to the Overall Arrangement of Urban Development

By implementing the development strategy of building a large-size city and large-size towns, the city built a 258 square kilometers urban base centered by 75 km-highway around. With 4 county-level cities and 6 new towns as the secondary growth pole, 5 ecological green economic corridors and the city extension belt as the framework, and 300 featured villages as the network support, the overall arrangement coordinately advanced the organic connection between the industry development and town planning. An industry development framework with “one center, two axes and one zone” was formed, with the urban center, traffic trunk roads running around two axes of east-west and north-south, the Fujiang River Basin Economic Zone within. A modern urban system of 100-billion industrial zone and three 100-billion industrial parks have been brought forth, which bears unique characteristics of Suining area.

3. Reserve the Development Space

Advocating and adhering to the concept of “anti-planning”, the city designates three catalogues for the urban space: built, to-build and not-to-build; designates the control lines for waters, greenbelts, historical and cultural protection and infrastructure construction; clarifies the not-to-build areas, protects the original

ecological space and the historical context, and reserves 100 square kilometers of development space for urban and industrial growth.

4. Emphasize Ecological and Environmental Protection

For ecologically sensitive areas and plots of particular importance, we make out the planning and carry out construction in strict accordance with the standards for modern ecological garden city. Make overall plans for the main urban and surrounding areas of 38.9 square kilometers for lakes, urban wetlands and an area of 135 square kilometers of low-hills, forest protection, and build 85km-long green corridor and 180km-long greenway connecting the landscapes, scenic spots as well as urban and rural areas. Firmly abolish projects that are harmful to environment, and resolutely repulse real estate developments that do harm to ecology.



Jiang Jufeng, Deputy Secretary of CPC Sichuan Provincial Committee and Provincial Governor, escorted by Cui Baohua, Director of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, and Hu Changsheng, Deputy Secretary of CPC Suining Municipal Committee and Mayor, and Luo Renshu, Secretary of the CPC Development Zone and Director of the Administrative Committee and some other leaders, visits Sichuan Dingji Photoelectric Technology Company.

III Enhancing Municipal Administrative Infrastructure, Continuously Improve and Refine Urban Functions

In tone with the guideline for urban construction, which is verbalized as “Culture as Root, Mountains and Waters as Soul, Ancient-Modern Integration, and Ecological Garden”, practically strengthen infrastructure construction, constantly improve the urban functions, and enhance the overall carrying capacity. Basically complete road, electricity, water supply, gas supply and information networks covering both urban and rural areas. Practically advance the engineering construction for 7 bridges and 20 roads such as the road reconstruction and extension for the core area “three-ring, six vertical and seven horizontal” as well as the old town and the rail transportation, forming a fast

and smooth traffic network. Improve the supporting facilities for “eight main functional regions”, and the construction of Taiwan Electronic Industrial Park as well as the planning and construction of Japanese Industrial Park, Taiwan Style Street, Financial Center, Sports Center, Cultural Center, Exhibition Centre, Media Center, and EBD Eco-Technology Business Zone are being accelerated. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the city has extended urban road area of 3,223,000 square meters, accounting to the present total 286 km, covering an area 6,300,000 square meters; increased city green area of 581 hectares; enlarged civil air defense engineering area 60,000 square meters; lengthened sewage tube network 40 km, and construction of new regions has completely implemented the diversion of rain and sewage water; 4 more bus lines have been built, reaching 15 lines; built city flood dikes 13 km, water supply tube network 95 km, and the daily water supply ability reached 130,000 tons, the water supply coverage reached 99.8%; built gas pipeline network 142km, with 33,653 more new gas users, the annual gas sales reached 41,270,000 m3, and the urban gasification rate reached 94.26%.

IV Persisting in Environmental Comprehensive Treatment, Strive to Promote the External Image of the City

1. Clearing the roadblocks to make the city more communicative

More than one billion yuan were invested in the construction of more than 20 primary and secondary roads of the city such as the Colorful Road, Yulong Road, Park East Road, etc.; rubber asphalt pavement blackening and softening for main streets of the city; comprehensive renovation of more than 100 alleyways, eliminating the city hardened dead ends. Implemented the sidewalk transformation of nearly 20 streets such as Suizhou Road, Heping Road, Yucai Road, and Desheng Road, using the non-slip flamed granites, water leakage energy-efficient bricks and local pebbles for the pavement, and setting leisure benches along the road, which has enhanced the road traffic capacity and recreational function.

2. Controlling pollution to make the city cleaner

Nearly 500 million yuan were invested, to build and equip with new sanitation facilities, newly build Hedong Sewage Treatment Plant, expand the Chengnan Sewage Treatment Plant, and fully start construction of new Shijingwan Household Waste Treatment Plant in the city, completing the construction of leachate treatment facilities of the waste treatment plant and the main project construction of the second sewage treatment plant in the industrial park. More than 200 million Yuan were invested in implementing the transformation on diversion of rain and sewage pipe networks at the Xishan Road, Riverside Road, Colorful Road, and sections of Liutongba. New town of the city has fully implemented diversion of rain and sewage water, and wastewater released from the old town into the Guanyin Lake were completely intercepted, municipal sewage treatment rate reached 84%, and



Suining Urban Public Bicycle Services was officially opened on September 26th, 2011; Cui Baohua, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee takes the lead to have a test-ride.

the rate of water quality up to standards for water environmental functional zones in urban was 100%. 14.5 million Yuan were invested to transform all public toilets in urban areas to star-level public toilets, add more than 100 new garbage trucks and cleaning tricycles, and configure more than 1,800 environmental protection trash cans and garbage bins, the rates of both closed transport of municipal solid waste and harmless treatment have reached 100%. In the whole city, it has raised funds of 240 million Yuan through various channels, and has completed 5 county-level waste treatment plants and 45 waste landfills for regional share, equipped with 17,958 rural trash bins/cans, 751 transit vehicles, and has built 1,756 village-level refuse collection points, and 1,283 composting points.

3. Washing the city's face to make the city more orderly

More than 200 million yuan were invested in the organization and implementation of more than 100 urban style shaping projects. Implemented "Wash" projects for 32 primary and secondary truck roads such as Riverside Road and Suizhou Road, etc., and cleaned and beautified building elevation of 1,470,000 m². Carried out "Four Special Rectifications" for the color contamination, shop signs, rolling doors and solid walls, removed solid walls of 30 km, regulated more than 37,000 shop signs, regulated more than 30,000 air conditioner outdoor units, removed and rectified 2,848 shutter doors totaling 36,000 m², removed 6,864 street fences totaling 69,200 square meters. It took the lead in the province in demolishing 24 illegal buildings which sprawl as roadblocks between podiums through market-oriented operation mode, removing 112,500 m² of dilapidated houses. 43 million Yuan were invested in 21 farmers' markets in urban areas for the environmental transformation, realizing "five improvements" in the infrastructure, health environment, food safety, style and image, and normal regulation.

4. Reducing energy consumption to maintain a low-carbon level in the city

Suining formulated the Suining Municipal "Twelfth Five-Year" Cyclic Economic Development Planning, Suining Municipal "Twelfth Five-Year" Energy Conservation and

Development Planning, and the Suining Municipal "Twelfth Five-Year" Comprehensive Working Scheme for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction, and aggressively advanced the energy conservation and emission reduction. Invested 1.67 billion Yuan, with a focus on the implementation of industrial energy conservation and emission reduction, and comprehensively guided the energy efficiency in fields of building industry, service industry, agriculture and urban public facilities. Completed 43 energy-saving projects in key sectors such as chemical, food, textile, etc., 9 enterprises have implemented cleaner production audit, completed 13 key pollution control projects in the national environmental protection "Eleventh Five-Year" plan. Banned 11 pollution enterprises by the law, and improved 52 key industrial enterprises and 20 scale livestock and poultry breeding enterprises, During the period of "Eleventh Five-Year", the chemical oxygen demand was decreased by 8116.85 tons, completing the static emissions reduction tasks for major pollutants in the "Eleventh Five-Year" plan 3 years in advance. Implemented the project of transfer from coal-burning to gas-burning, aggressively promoting the clean energy, and the utilization rate of clean fuel for urban buses and taxis reached 100%, the utilization rate of residential domestic clean fuel was more than 90%. Invested more than 8 million Yuan in building the urban air auto-monitoring system, and published the air quality information to the public through the media everyday. Air quality continued to improve, from 2007 to 2010, there were respectively 318, 351, 352 days with urban environmental air quality API ≤ 100 days, accounting for 87.12%, 96.18%, 96.16% and 98.36% of days all through the year, respectively.

5. Planting trees to make the city more ecological

Suining realized "greening where should be green" in the city through all citizens taking part in the greening activities with all their strength, greening new streets, making lakes and demolishing houses for greening, opening the wall to pass the green, and planning for greening. Build more than 20 parks and gardens such as Riverside Park, Canal Park, Hedong Wetland Park, Union River Guanyin Cultural Park, etc., started ecological green building such as Chinese Health Valley, Rose Valley, Shengping Island, etc. Planed and built 36 provincial-level garden residential districts and 102 garden units in a centralized way. Invested more than 1 billion Yuan in the implementation of the Fujiang River (Suining Urban Section) environmental comprehensive renovation project, and formed the Guanyin Lake with a water area of 14.8 square miles in the center part of the city, which has significantly improved the level of urban greening and greatly reduced the urban heat island effect. The project was awarded the China Model Prize for Human Settlements in 2009. At present, the urban green coverage is 40.97%, the ratio of green space is 39.15%, and the park green area per capita is 9.4 square meters.

6. Lighting up the streets to make the city more beautiful

More than 69 million yuan were invested to implement the

lighting projects at primary and secondary roads, business districts and high-rise buildings in the city. Vigorously implemented urban lighting energy saving transformation, and replaced traditional street lamps with efficient high pressure sodium lamps and LED lighting street lamps. The project of installing 24 solar street lamps at the Park East Road alone saves more than 30,000 degrees electricity annually. Implemented residential street reconstruction, helped communities to install 4250 street lamps, and eliminated the dead zones of street lighting, realizing the city lighting and beautification, making the night landscape of the city more beautiful and charming.

V Adhering to Green Development, Vigorously Promote Urban Economy

Suining formulated green economic development strategy based on the National Plan for Western Development in China and the overall situation of local development in recent years. The city released the "Eleventh Five-Year Programme Period Plan" and "Twelfth Five-Year Programme Period Plan" for circular economy development, iteming agendas for 3 Circular Economic Development Zones, 2 Green Economic Development Parks, 1 Bio-Industrial Park, and 1 Industrial Logistics Port in the whole city. With the Resolution on Development of Green Economy, the Implementation Plan of the Green Economic Development was made, the Suining City Green indicator system was explored, and the green development policy support system was improved, and a lot of other remarkable results have been achieved in green development. Emerging industries like electronic information, modern logistics, green energy rise rapidly, output value of the electronics industry is doubling year after year, the cultural tourism industry is in rapid growth, modern logistics industry become the new economic growth engine, the ratio of the three industrial structure has been turned from 32.5:35:32.5 in 2005 to 23.4:51.3:25.3 in 2011.

Cohesion and support for the four major traditional industries

i.e. food processing, oil and gas salt chemical industry, machinery manufacturing, textile and garment, and three major emerging industry i.e. electronic information, new energy, biomedical etc. is strengthening year by year, which basically format a green industrial system with optimized industrial structure, completed industrial chain, high-tech, low resource consumption and pollution emissions. Suining brings in 225 high-tech enterprises such as US Pulse Electronic, Taiwan Changhui Electronic, Hong Kong Chung You LED optoelectronics in three years, 61 of which are put into operation, formed the industrial chain of 27 categories with more than 100 products, and has been basically completed "three major manufacturing center" of Western Electronic devices, new light source, circuit board, which magnificently turn the city from "cutting potato chips into cutting electronic chips".

4 kinds of organic food, 28 kinds of Green Food, 130 pollution-free agricultural products have passed through the national certification with their planting area 200,000 hectare (3 million mu), which cover an area of 98.6% of the total cultivated area, the proportion of this become the first place of Sichuan Province.

Suining actively develop modern logistics industry, its Western China modern logistics port is beginning to take shape, also it brings 17 investment projects of over a hundred million such as western medicine. Suining is identified as the experimental base of Chinese logistics and modern logistics model city in national circulation field, evolves from a "transportation barrier to transportation hub". China Green GDP Index of 300 provinces and cities shows that Suining Green GDP index rank 16 in the country, rank first place in Sichuan province, and is granted with the title of "green economy model city" by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). China's Politburo Standing Committee, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Jia Qinglin, visits Suining in May 2011, and he spoke highly of Suining exploration in the development of green economy and its effectiveness after the inspection.



Guangde Temple, a Royal Family Buddhist Temple which was thus conferred for 11 times by 9 emperors in the Dynasties of Tang, Song and Ming

VI Adhering to Fine Management, Accelerate the Work of Upgrading Urban Management

Suining perseveres in carrying out and further promoting the comprehensive management of urban and rural environment, and effectively implement "Lay equal emphasis on planning and construction, equal importance on both urban and rural areas, address both the symptoms and root causes", the urban and rural environment and human settlements management of the city has already turned out to be clean, order, beautiful and institutional.

1. Everyone gives it a push

In the process of creating of a Global Green City, Suining organized and carried out volunteer service activities, it organizes 676 Civilization Persuasion Teams from government organizations and institutions, neighborhoods and communities, corporate party branches, volunteers to take to the streets, enterprises, and residential area in pairs to carry out publicity and civilized persuasion activities. The city organizes about 1.27 million people from cadres, residents, students to carry out health clean-up in the past two years, it cleans more than 2,300 dead ends, more than 10 million tons of exposure garbage, 2.223 million “city psoriasis”.



New look of Binjiang River

2. Strengthen supervision

Take the opportunity of special management action of clean "five chaos" (garbage chaos, ads chaos, booth chaos, vehicle stop chaos, building site chaos), "3 chaos" (spit, litter, fly-tips chaos) combined with markets, transportation, rural-urban fringe zone, focus on clean up dead ends, govern the business in an improper place, regulate the building site and repair the vehicle parking. The city investigated and dealt with indiscriminate dumping behavior of more than 3,500 pieces, 98,000 pieces of business in an improper place, 64,000 pieces of illegally traffic activities, 90,000 pieces of ill-parked motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles. It adds 572 new motor vehicle parking, additional traffic logo 1,0800, build 1.0077 million traffic marking, clean up and standardize more than 20,000 tons of construction site materials, clean about 24,41dust pollution from construction site, investigate and deal with 8554 building garbage shedding vehicles.

3. Perfect the mechanism

To carry out the "seven enterings" (environmental governance enters into government institution, into the community, into the enterprise, the village community, schools, into the family, and into the scenery area) and take "eliminate bad habits, set up new ethos" activity as an opportunity to build the grid management mechanism of leaders responsible for the community, cadres responsible for the streets, supervisor responsible for the house and daily inspection mechanism of city inspectors, sanitation worker, persuade members, conduct all day long and all-covering grip management. Fully implement "Five covers for the store or restaurant owners" (cover for Health, cover for order, cover for civilization, cover for greening facade) policy, sign more than 30,000 copies of letters of responsibility to promote the standardization and institutionalization of urban and rural management. Strive to improve the management level of urban modernization, built Geographic Information shared services framework platform for Suining City, format urban management database, and make efforts to realize digital city management.

VII Maintaining Holistic Interaction; Constantly Deepen the Campaign of Creating the Global Green City

1. Organization powerfully guaranteed

Suining identified 2010 as “the year of fully upgrading comprehensive management of urban and rural environment”, and 2011 as “the year of creating excellent environment”. And set up Suining “Five Innovations and Interactions” headquarters with the members from 32 departments of construction, urban management, public security, under the command of municipal party secretary and the mayor, co-ordinate the deployment of Suining city brand building work, held Large Scale Conferences i.e. promoting conference, enhance conference and on-site communication conference for about 12 times. Standing Committee of the Municipal People Congress and municipal CPPCC has organized thematic inspections and on-site supervision many times, arrange the leaders to responsible for the organization and implementation of specific projects separately. Districts, departments and country all over Suining city build the layered work and forms a interaction pattern with city, county (district), town and village are responsible at different levels, and organization pattern with party groups, enterprises and private owners actively participate in.

2. Powerful propaganda

Vigorously carry out mass theme publicity activities, hold about 103 art shows with featured performances; 7 times knowledge contest. Circulate about 850,000 promotional material copies; post 1,832 banners on the bus, tricycle, taxi; set 4561 billboards in public places; publish and broadcast 8789 passages about featured propaganda film, public service ads of urban and rural environment comprehensive management; 546 topics and columns.

3. Powerful inspection and assessment

Bring the creation work into the annual target assessment, progressively signed the target responsibility documents by level. Enhance the supervision and inspection though investigating publicly and privately by of Disciplinary Inspection and Supervision department, and efficiency department. The City organized 67 teams for inspection in two years to conduct supervision and private investigating for about 1156 times; inform and criticize 141 times of the ineffective work units, departments; punish about 69 work staffs, strong promote to the deepen forward of creation work

VIII Insisting on Scientific Assessment, and Further Strengthen the Confidence in the Global Green City Creation Work

In accordance with the five selection systems and the reference index requirements of “Global Green City”, the city conducts scientific assessment on creation effectiveness to stimulate citizens’ the pride in and love of the city, and further strengthen confidence and determination to carry out the campaign of creating the “Global Green City”.

1. Significantly improve human settlements, enhance the general public’s sense of wellbeing.

The urban and rural environment improves continually and the happiness of general public enhanced gradually through the solid development of "Five Innovations" and global green city. As for Suining city urban environment evaluation, 11 indicators of which has been doubled, 26 indicators of which has been higher than the average level of Sichuan Province, public satisfaction rate arrived at 92.43% and get the first place in two consecutive years, rank in top three of the city environmental test in four consecutive years during the past three years.

2. Significantly optimize Suining City's development environment, improve its comprehensive competitiveness.

Sichuan urban and rural environmental governance on-site meetings held for in Suining, secretary of a provincial Party committee Liu Qibao called upon other cities in Sichuan province to learn from Suining and Siping, which is another model city in the province. Good development environment also provides a powerful impetus to promote the city “two speed-ups” . The city's fixed asset investment growth rate get over 50% in three consecutive years, industrial added value growth over 30% in five consecutive years, indicators ranking top 10 in the province's economy increased from 2 in 2006 to 21 in 2010, foreign trade exports breakthrough \$0.2 billion for the first time.

3. Cadres’ work style obviously tempered; administrative image of the Party Committee and Municipal Government enhanced.

Party committees, governments and cadres of the city actively change their style, tackle the tough issues and fight an uphill battle, willing to devote themselves at crucial moments, do practical things

wholeheartedly through the creation work, establish a good image of govern for the people, doing practical work. National Bureau of Statistics team’s survey to Suining shows that public satisfaction rate arrived 95% for the government work.

IX Insisting on Scientific Orientation, Earning a Better Tomorrow for Suining China

The “12th Five-Year Programme” period provides important strategic opportunities for the city's economic, social and urban development. Suining will thoroughly apply the Scientific Outlook on Development, with scientific development as the theme and accelerating the transformation of economic development as the main roadmap, to boost green economy, fully implement “one hub, four bases, one destination” development plan. By 2015, the goals of the modern secondary transportation hub, the western high-end electronics and information industry supporting base, the western industrial logistics base, the west green food production and supply base, the west vocational and technical education base and internationally renowned tourist and leisure destination will be realized. The proportion of green economy will come up to 90%, and basically form a complete green industrial system. The goal of national Green Economy Demonstration Zone with GDP double growth will be achieved. Incomes of urban and rural people generally get increased, and overall economic strength, the protection of the ecological environment, people's living standards will be lifted to a new level, which will lay a decisive base for “Building a Moderately Prosperous Society. By 2020, the “Five Strategic Orientations” targets will be reached, and Suining will become the Cooperation Connection Point of the Chengyu Cooperation Region, an ideal place for the transfer of modern industry, the high land of modern industries with Suining characteristics, a modern eco-garden city. Suining will create a new pathway towards a sustainable development and prosperity which tailored to the realistic characters of the hilly area and make great progress in economic and social development, will significantly improve the quality of people's living standards and ecological environment, and thoroughly build Suining into a Moderately Prosperous Society.

May 7, 2012

(Contributed by the People's Government of Suining Municipality)



Night scene of Hedong Wetland Park



雷诺 ZOE

应对气候变化 开启电动汽车新时代

鉴于消费者需求的提升与汽车技术的不断发展，雷诺 - 日产联盟得以在全球将零排放汽车理念付诸实践

雷诺 - 日产联盟董事长兼首席执行官卡洛斯·戈恩

1898年12月，以电池驱动的 Jeantaud Duc 成为当时世界上速度最快的汽车，时速达到了 63.15 公里。电动汽车在当时被视为现代化、安全和便捷的发明。然而数十年间，石油公司充分利用石油的高能源密度及充足的储量，建立了一个包括油井、炼油厂和油泵的产业系统。汽车制造商也随之转移了生产重心，集中开发汽油发动机，使之成为二十世纪的主导。

然而，任何趋势总有终结的一天。在过去十年间，石油输出国与消费国之间的政治角力，揭示出依赖单一非再生能源的风险。空气质量急剧下降，尤其是在亚洲和拉丁美洲的大城市。噪音污染问题也日益严重，导致生活质量随之下降。二氧化碳排放量不断上升，使气候变化加速成为不争的事实。对社会和环境富有责任感的公众，尤其是年轻人，都主张以清洁能源汽车代替传统汽车。

汽车制造商致力于改善燃油发动机，并推出可随时切换至电能驱动的混合动力汽车，以提升燃油经济性。然而，要显著减少交通工具的二氧化碳排放量，唯一可行方法是生产零排放汽车。得益于锂离子电池技术的发展，我们正在迈向零排放交通的新纪元。

不同于汽油驱动的汽车，电动汽车几乎可使用所有类型的能源，包括资源充足的水力资源和供应日增的太阳能

和风能。随着这些可再生能源使用率的不断增加，二氧化碳排放量可进一步下降。

气候变化、消费者需求和创新技术——基于以上因素，雷诺 - 日产联盟决定量产电动汽车。我们也成为逾一个世纪以来，首个把零排放汽车变得更为经济、便捷兼具驾驶乐趣的汽车制造厂商。

经过十年对紧凑型锂离子电池的研发，我们在 2010 年底推出日产聆风。目前，日产聆风在全世界范围内售出近 30,000 辆，成为迄今为止最受欢迎的零排放车型。来自全球三大洲的车主驾驶日产聆风行驶超过 8500 万英里，不少车主更是选择太阳能、水力电能和风能充电。大部分日产聆风车主均表示这台安静顺畅的五座掀背式汽车，取代了他们过去的座驾，成为日常用车。

2011 年，雷诺在欧洲和以色列推出另外两款零排放车型——雷诺 Fluence Z.E. 轿车和雷诺 Kangoo Z.E. 厢式货车。我们也开始对轻型商用车日产 e-NV200 进行测试。今年 3 月，我们又推出了雷诺 Twizy 双座都市通勤车。今年年底，我们将在欧洲推出一款时尚有趣的超紧凑型汽车——雷诺 ZOE。到 2016 年，雷诺 - 日产联盟制定了 150 万辆的电动汽车销售目标。

我们的愿景是建立一个可持续发展的社会。届时，零

排放交通不仅会成为主流，还会使生活更为便捷且充满乐趣。这是我们必须肩负的社会责任，也是为了满足消费者需求和严格遵守环保规范所作出的积累性商业举措。

到 2020 年，欧盟希望将二氧化碳排放水平较 1990 年减少 20%，而美国则希望较 2005 年减少 17%。基于这样的趋势，现有的燃油发动机经已不能满足节能减排的需求，而零排放交通才是推动人类社会可持续发展的最佳选择。

事实上，雷诺 - 日产联盟的愿景并不仅限于生产零排放汽车。我们正在不断改进电动汽车入网技术，使闲置的电动汽车可在高峰时段把能源售予电网系统，然后在非高峰时段以较便宜的价格充电。我们会帮助顾客利用电池为家庭充电，并最终回收电池。我们正着力提升电池的续航里程并降低其价格。基于与戴姆勒 (Daimler) 的战略合作，我们也正在逐步将燃料电池汽车变为现实。

我们与政府、大学、公共事业单位和非营利性组织紧密合作。许多国家向购买零排放汽车的顾客提供购买补贴。这些补贴可吸引更多消费者，从而使他们接受环保车辆。其它优惠政策还包括免费泊车、公交车专用道的使用权，以及为电动汽车和市内电动汽车区域提供的免费电力等。传统车辆的成本摊销接近一个世纪，公众对相关基础设施也已适应。因此在短期内，这些优惠政策将有助于零排放汽车与传统汽车一较高下。随着汽车制造厂商生产更多的零排放汽车，并兴建电动汽车的相关基础设施，公众对于优惠政策的需求会在规模经济的影响下随之减少。

重大转变：由石油到清洁能源

由于电力充足，社会在商业大厦、停车场、住宅区和高速公路旁边增设充电站。高瞻远瞩的政府、大学、跨国公司和企业家也正在建立快速充电网络，甚至是电池转换系统，使充电与加油的耗时相同，以便实现“即充即走”。

其中一个实例便是位于美国加州的 5 号州际公路 (Interstate 5)。工程竣工后，电动汽车可从加拿大一直驶向墨西哥边境，中途可在多个太阳能和风能能源站进行充电，所需充电时间缩短至 20 分钟，不用担心中途电力耗尽。在地球另一端的中国旨在成为全球零排放的领军者。今年 4 月，中国国务院在宣布于 2020 电动汽车保有量将达到 500 万辆，这相当于 2020 年全球汽车销量的约 5%！

尽管矿物燃料发电厂依然供给全球大部分的电力，然而我们的电网正逐步转向使用清洁、可再生的能源，包括太阳能、风能和水力发电。今天，全球接近 17% 的电能来自水力发电，另外 3% 来自其他可再生能源。



雷诺 - 日产联盟董事长兼首席执行官卡洛斯·戈恩
为日产聆风电动车充电

除了上述数据外，更明显的转变是电网中可再生能源所占比率正在持续攀升，特别是在依赖能源进口的国家。目前，中国提供全球约四分之一的可再生能源，并大力发展地区性太阳能、风能和水电能源。巴西则拥有世界上规模最大的可再生能源计划，即利用肥沃农田上种植的甘蔗生产乙醇燃料能源。

可再生能源的普及，对于电动汽车的发展来说具有重要的意义。电动汽车不受能源类型的限制，是可采用绝大部分的燃料，这与使用单一非再生能源（一般购自海外）的燃油发动机汽车或混合动力汽车形成强烈对比。随着全球电网变得更加清洁，电动汽车正逐步走向碳中和的道路。相反，传统汽车则每况愈下。

我们对前景非常乐观。纵然遭遇 2008 年的金融海啸，各国政府也并未全面削减优惠政策，或取消重要基础设施升级项目的投资。事实上，不少政府宣布追加投资以创造“环保职位”，同时减少数以十亿的能源进口开支。国际能源组织 (International Energy Agency) 预计到 2050 年，全球零排放汽车可达 5000 万辆。对于今天的研发人员来说，通往零排放未来的大门已经开启，并且前路一片光明。

CLIMATE CHANGE: THE AGE OF THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE IS NOW

Thanks to consumer preferences and technological advances, the Renault-Nissan Alliance is making zero-emission mobility a reality for consumers around the world.

By Carlos Ghosn, Chairman & CEO, Renault-Nissan Alliance

In December 1898, the battery-powered Jeantaud Duc became the world's fastest car with a speed of 63.15 km/h. Electric cars were seen as modern, safe and convenient. But within a couple decades, oil companies had created an ecosystem of wells, refineries and pumps to take advantage of the energy density and abundance of petroleum. Carmakers shifted focus, concentrating overwhelmingly on the gasoline-powered internal combustion engines that dominated the 20th century.

No trend can last forever. In the past decade, political tensions among oil-producing and oil-consuming nations have exposed the danger of relying on one single, non-renewable fuel source. Air quality has degenerated to dangerous levels – particularly in the megacities of Asia and Latin America. Noise pollution escalates and erodes quality of life. Irrefutable evidence of climate change accompanies rising CO₂ emissions. Socially and environmentally responsible citizens – particularly young people – are demanding clean alternatives to conventional cars.

Automakers have achieved admirable increases in fuel efficiency by improving internal combustion engines and by introducing hybrid cars

that occasionally switch to batteries. But the only way to significantly reduce CO₂ emissions from the transportation sector is to build vehicles that do not consume any petroleum whatsoever. Fortunately, advances in lithium-ion technology allow us to move into the era of zero-emission transportation – starting right now.

Unlike gasoline-powered cars, electric vehicles consume nearly any form of energy – including abundant hydropower and the growing supply of renewable solar and wind power. As these renewable energy sources increase, CO₂ emissions will shrink further.

Climate change, consumer preferences and advances in technology: These are some of the reasons the Renault-Nissan Alliance decided to mass-produce electric vehicles, becoming the first car group in more than a century to make zero-emission cars affordable, convenient and fun.

At the end of 2010, after a decade developing the compact laminated lithium-ion battery pack, we launched the Nissan LEAF. Nissan has sold nearly 30,000 LEAFs, now the most popular zero-emission car of all time.

People on three continents have driven more than 85 million miles in Nissan LEAFs – and many of them refuel with solar energy, hydroelectric power and wind power. Most people who buy the Nissan LEAF say that this quiet, smooth five-seater hatchback has replaced their conventional car as their daily driver.

In 2011, we introduced two additional zero-emission models for Europe and Israel -- the Renault Fluence Z.E. sedan and the Renault Kangoo Z.E. van. We also started trials of a Nissan light commercial vehicle, the e-NV200. In March, we introduced Renault's Twizy urban two-seater vehicle and later this year we will launch the Renault ZOE subcompact – a stylish, fun subcompact for Europe. By 2016, we aim to have sold 1.5 million battery-powered vehicles across the Renault-Nissan Alliance.

Our long-term vision is to help create a sustainable society where zero-emission transportation is mainstream, convenient and fun. This is our ethical imperative -- and a calculated business move based on consumer preferences and tougher environmental mandates.

By 2020, the EU wants emissions cut by 20 per cent compared to 1990 levels. By 2020, the US wants emissions cut by 17 per cent compared to 2005 levels. Given these trends, the internal combustion engine status quo is no longer tenable: Zero-emission transportation will play an important part in a sustainable planet.

The Renault-Nissan Alliance's vision is larger than zero-emission cars themselves. We are refining vehicle-to-grid technology, which allows an idle EV to return power to the grid at peak times and recharge with cheaper, off-peak electricity. We will help customers use their batteries to power their homes and, eventually, recycle their batteries. We are



Renault-Nissan Alliance Chairman & CEO, Carlos Ghosn charging a Nissan LEAF electric car



Renault's EV lineup (left to right): Twizy, Zoe, Fluence Z.E. and Kangoo Z.E

making even longer-range batteries more affordable. Thanks to a strategic cooperation with Daimler, we are also bringing fuel-cell vehicles closer to reality every year.

We work closely with governments, universities, utility companies and non-profit organizations. Many countries offer cash rebates for customers who buy zero-emission vehicles. Such subsidies boost consumer awareness and acceptance of clean cars. Other incentives include free parking, the use of bus lanes, free electricity for EVs and EV-only zones in cities. In the short term, such benefits make zero-emission vehicles competitive with conventional vehicles, whose costs have been amortized for a century and whose infrastructure is taken for granted. As manufacturers ramp up production of zero-emission vehicles and build EV-friendly infrastructure, economies of scale will reduce the need for incentives.

The Big Switch:
From Petroleum to Clean Energy

Electricity is abundant. Communities are adding charge points in office complexes, parking structures, residential areas and along highways. Forward-thinking governments, universities, multinational corporations and entrepreneurs are building fast charging networks or even battery switch systems, so drivers can “charge and go” in about the same time it takes to gas up.

Parts of California’s Interstate 5, for example, have already been electrified; by the time it’s complete it will be possible to drive an electric vehicle all the way from Canada to the Mexico border without fear of running out of power – often refueling at solar- and wind-powered charge spots in as little as 20 minutes. On the other side of the planet, China aims to become the world’s zero-emission leader. In April, the China State

Council announced its intention to have 5 million electrified vehicles on roads by 2020. To put this into context, that’s approximately 5 percent of the global total of car sales in 2020!

Although fossil-fuel power stations still generate much of the world’s electricity, the grid is shifting to clean, renewable electricity, including solar, wind and hydroelectricity. Today, about 17 percent of the world’s electricity is generated by hydroelectricity with a further 3 percent coming from other renewables.

More significantly than today’s percentages, the ratio of renewable energy in the grid is increasing consistently -- particularly in countries that import their energy at great expense. China currently produces about one-quarter of the world’s renewable energy and has invested heavily in locally generated solar, wind and hydroelectric power. Brazil has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world, harnessing the power of ethanol fuel from sugarcane from its fertile agricultural fields

The shift to renewable energy is excellent news for the electric vehicle. EVs are “energy agnostic” and can consume nearly any fuel source – a sharp contrast to internal combustion engine cars or hybrids, which exclusively consume a single, non-renewable fuel source (typically imported from overseas). So as the world’s energy grid gets cleaner, EVs get closer and closer to being carbon neutral. By contrast, conventional vehicles become less and less efficient over the course of their lives.

We are optimistic about the future. Despite economic turbulence since 2008, governments have not slashed incentives or eliminated investments in critical infrastructure upgrades. In fact, many have announced additional investments in order to create green jobs” and to reduce the billions of dollars they spend on imported fuel. The International Energy Agency forecasts 50 million zero-emission cars on the world’s roads by 2050. But for those of us working on solutions today, the zero-emission future has already begun – and the future looks clean and bright.



Nissan LEAF



和平是人类发展的先决条件，而人类要获得真正的和平，必须先要做到心灵的和平。只有我们从内心到外部世界都实现平时，和平才有意义。

在当今世界上，和平文化更应该被视为一种新型人性的本质要素、一种建立在内在一致性和外部多元性基础上的新型全球文明。

Peace is a prerequisite for human development. And peace cannot be achieved unless the mind is at peace. Peace is meaningful only when we have peace within and peace outside.

In today’s world, more so, the culture of peace should be seen as the essence of a new humanity, a new global civilization based on inner oneness and outer diversity.

——联合国前副秘书长及高级代表、全球人居环境论坛理事会主席 安瓦尔·乔杜里大使

—Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury

观点 VIEWS

维护人类和平权刻不容缓
The Time is Right for the Human Right to Peace

可持续城市要用来建设？
What Makes a Sustainable City?

信息助推市场转型：
试论建筑能效数据在全球温室气体减排中的作用
Market Transformation through Information:
The Role of Building Energy Performance Data in Reducing Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions



安瓦尔·乔杜里大使

维护人类和平权 刻不容缓

根据 2011 年 9 月 25 日在纽约伦理文化协会的演讲稿改编

近十三年前，即1998年，在《联合国人权宣言》发布50周年之际，一些民间组织发起了承认人类和平权的全球运动。他们宣布：“我们深信，在经历了这个世纪的恐怖战争、野蛮行为和对人性和人权的践踏之后，维护“人类和平权”正当其时，刻不容缓。”他们强调说：“战争时期生存权没有得到尊重——这种对普遍人权的违反和侵害必须通过承认和平权予以制止。”他们呼吁“在我们的国家和社会中预防暴力、不宽容和非正义，以克服对战争的狂热，建设和平的文化”。

他们的目标仍远未实现。和平权还没有被完全、正式和直接承认，而且联合国系统中促进和平文化的行动依然处于搁置状态。

多年以来，国际社会一直试图确立具有普世意义的和平权和人权。联合国在其《宪章》中确认和平为其基石，并确认和平对于实现人人享有充分的人权来说，既是前提，又是结果。《联合国宪章》前言明确了和平权的集体维度，即人类应共同担负起让后世免于战争灾祸的责任。1981年《非洲人权和民族权力宪章》23.1条也宣告了各民族和平与安全的集体权力。同样，1984年，联合国大

会宣告：“我们地球上各民族都享有神圣的和平权”，并宣称“保护人类的和平权，促进和平权的实施，是每个国家的基本义务”。

关于和平，1999年海牙和平会议值得一提，因为大会批准了一个宏伟的政治文件《21世纪和平和正义议程》。议程包括四大倡议，涵盖裁军和人类安全，暴力冲突的预防、解决和转化，国际人道主义和人权法及机制，战争与和平文化的根源。从那时起，民间组织认为，和平、正义、发展、裁军和尊重人权是建设和平文化的基本因素，这样才能抗击现行的暴力文化。

在这个领域中，1969年第21届国际红十字大会通过的《伊斯坦布尔宣言》采取了领先步骤，宣称人类有权享有持久和平；而且，1976年联合国人权理事会决议也确认，每个人有权生活在和平和安全的国际环境中。

我很自豪地说，民间组织在宣传承认和平权的问题上一直高瞻远瞩。在这场运动中，西班牙国际人权法协会（SSIHR）起到了领先作用。他们于2006年10月通过了一个里程碑文件——《鲁阿卡和平权宣言》有力全面阐述了这一主题，并期望联合国大会能够“在近期”考虑这个

主题。五年过去了。《鲁阿卡宣言》中非常有价值的一点就是它把“和平权的各种因素”都有效地融合在一起，包括人权的普遍性、相互依存性和不可分割性，以及达到国际社会正义的迫切要求。它还义正辞严地指出，没有实现男女平等，就不会达到和平权的有效性。为了达到在全世界范围内协调回应各民族和国家相互依存的背景下产生的对人权的威胁，我们有必要确定“赋予”人权，例如和平权和发展权。实际上，世界上普遍存在的极度贫困、饥饿和疾病不仅意味着显而易见违反基本人权，而且构成对数以百万计的人类的真实威胁。

《鲁阿卡宣言》之后，《毕尔巴鄂宣言》进一步阐述了和平权；然后，国际起草委员会进行了评估——2010年6月2日在巴塞罗那，五大洲十位专家在这次世界大会上通过了《巴塞罗那和平权宣言》，从而对发轫于2006年鲁阿卡的民间确权过程给予了国际认可。我有幸担任该国际委员会的主席。《巴塞罗那宣言》又在代表广泛的西班牙圣地亚哥德孔波斯特拉召开的国际大会上受到确认。

自2007年以来，人权理事会重申了国际关系中休戚相关的基本价值。联合国2000年通过的《千年宣言》确认了“管理全球挑战的方式必须是公平分担成本和责任，遵守平等和社会正义等基本原则，而且，那些遭受苦难的人，或受益最少的人，有权获得那些受益最多的人的帮助”。国际社会正日益接受与人类相互依存的基本价值紧密相连的被称为“第三代人权”的概念——第一代为人权和政治权利，第二代为经济、社会和文化权利。近1800家民间组织一起在日内瓦组成联盟，以支持人权理事会承认和平权，并最终获得联合国大会的承认。

为了回应一些人认为和平权内容空泛的批评，加拿大和平倡议者都格拉斯·罗切强调，和平权“是国际层面上范式转换的产物。仅仅关注于政府和个人之间关系的权利不足以反映一个全球化的世界；因为在这样一个世界中，各种问题再也不能纯粹从国家层面上来定义了。促进交通、信息、金融和机构的全球化也同样强化了军火商、军阀、宗教狂热分子、疯狂的政治家、人口走私贩以及恐怖



纽约伦理文化协会



国际和平日到来之际，联合国秘书长潘基文敲响和平钟，2007年9月21日

分子的力量。因而，这就产生了一个技术性问题，即在设计另外两代人权时完全没有也不可能考虑到全球化的问题，而和平权即是试图对现代互联世界的各种灾难的一个回应。认为和平权内容乏善可陈，将错失良机。和平权是一项创新，能够应对一个互联的世界中许多日新月异挑战。”

尽管国际法和政治确认了人权与和平之间存在明显的相互关系，但联大迄今为止还没有承认和平权是一项自主的人权。不过，我和那些持相似观点的人坚信和平权完全有资格成为一种相互依存权。

国际社会的相互依存要求国际合作、整合利益、并采取联合行动，以便不仅保护国际社会的架构和生存，还要达到共同的目标。和平权拥有达到这种全球目标的全部措施，因为“合作维护国际和平与安全是落实这种权利的绝对必要的途径”。一旦和平权确立为一种新型人权，将会

为和平文化提供坚实的基础。而且承认和平权也会为针对建立在武力、强迫和性别歧视基础上的暴力和态度的斗争提供新鲜的动力。

在此，我记起爱因斯坦的一句话：“和平不可能通过武力维持……它只能通过理解来实现”。我的朋友和同事费德利科·梅尔曾是联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）的富有远见的领导人。他说：“今天我们必须理解，如果和平是人人享有的权利，那么和平文化就是人人应负的责任。”。他们的话是多么深刻，多么确切！

促进和平不应仅仅被动地理解为避免战争，还应主动地理解为创造平等条件、性别和种族平等以及社会正义。实际上，剥夺人们的经济、社会和文化权就会造成社会非正义、边缘化和肆无忌惮的剥削。通常认为社会经济不平等和暴力之间存在一种关联，因而，实现发展权对减少社会内外部的各种形式的暴力至关重要。这样，自从和

平权在冷战末期消失以来，我们有必要将其重新纳入国际议程。联合国应该真正再次从整体上倡导相互依存、人权、国际合作、裁军与和平。

当我们迈入21世纪的第二个十年时，我们当然能够从我们的过去中汲取教训，这样才能建设一个崭新的更加美好的明天。为了防止历史重演，一个教训就是：应向每一个人，无论男女老少，反复灌输非暴力、宽容和民主的价值。联合国前秘书长和诺贝尔和平奖获得者科菲·安南曾说：“多年以来，我们终于意识到派遣维和部队分离交战各方是不够的。对于被战乱蹂躏的社会来说，仅仅参与和平建设行动是不够的。仅仅采取预防性的外交措施也是不够的。所有这些都至关重要，但我们更需要持久性的结果。简单地说，我们需要一种和平文化。”

为了达到上述目标，联合国于1999年通过了一项里程碑决议，即《和平文化宣言及行动纲领》。我有幸主持了长达9个月的商谈，最终在这份设定模式的文件上取得了共识。

和平是人类发展的先决条件，而人类要获得真正的和平，必须先要做到心灵的和平。只有我们从内心到外部世界都实现平时，和平才有意义。

我们永远不应忘记联合国教科文组织章程中深刻的警示：“既然战争起源于人类的思想，那么也只有在人类的思想中才能建设和平的防线。”和平文化的繁荣将会培育一种心态，而这种心态正是从武力转变为理性、从纷争和暴力转变为对话与和平的前提条件。

时至今日比以往任何时候更适合建设和平文化；在我们星球上维护可持续的和平比任何社会责任和任务都更加重要。当今世界形势复杂，面临种种挑战，日益变得互相依赖、互相关联。维护和平任务的重要性要求我们团结合作。追求和平和解的全球行动只有通过建立在信任、对话和合作基础上的共同途径才能成功。为此，我们不得不建立一个范围广泛的和平文化联盟，尤其需要各个社区积极主动参与。

在当今世界上，和平文化更应该被视为一种新型人性的本质要素、一种建立在内在一致性和外部多元性基础上的新型全球文明。

我们每个人的心中都有一颗和平的种子。它需要我们大家的悉心呵护、关心和培植，才能生根发芽、茁壮成长。和平不能从外部强加，它必须从内部生发。

建设和平文化的一个关键因素是教育。和平教育需要被世界每一个角落、每一个社会和每一个国家所接

受，被承认作为一种创造和平文化的基本因素。今天的年轻人有权获得一种完全不同的教育——“一种不美化战争，而是鼓励和平、非暴力和全球合作的教育”。为了他们个人，为了他们所属的世界，他们需要技能和知识去创造与呵护和平。

所有教育机构都需要提供机会，让学生成为负责的、创造性的世界公民，并应推介旨在建设和平文化的教学。

我们也不应忘记，当世界上没有贫穷、饥饿、歧视、排斥、不宽容和仇恨时，非暴力才能够真正生根发芽，繁荣壮大；也只有到那时，无论男女都能发挥最大潜力，拥有安全美满的生活。

在此请允许我着重强调一点，即和平文化方面所取得的许多卓有成效的进展，都来源于占一半人口的妇女的远见和行动所带来的理想和期望。所以，促进男女平等，并让妇女平等参与全部决策，这是获取持久和平的基本前提。正如人们常说的那样：“在一代又一代中，妇女在家庭和社会中都担任着和平教育者的角色。她们在搭建桥梁而不是高墙，她们的作用证明是不可或缺的。”

我坚信，当妇女在人类活动的各个层面被边缘化，没有获得平等权时，和平权就毫无价值，和平文化也不可能存在。



THE TIME IS RIGHT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

AMBASSADOR ANWARUL K. CHOWDHURY

ADAPTED FROM THE SPEECH MADE ON 25 SEPTEMBER 2011 AT THE PLATFORM MEETING AT THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE

Nearly thirteen years ago in 1998, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, a group of civil society organizations launched a global campaign for the recognition by all of the human right to peace. They declared, “We are convinced that after this century with its horrible wars, barbarism and crimes against humanity and human rights, it is high time for the ‘Human Right to Peace’”. They elaborated by underscoring that “the right to live is not applied in times of war - this contradiction and the undermining of the universality of human rights must be ended by the recognition of the human right to peace”. They called upon all “to prevent violence, intolerance and injustice in our countries and societies in order to overcome the cult of war and to build a Culture of Peace”.

Both objectives still remain elusive, unattained – human right to peace has not yet been fully, formally and directly recognized as well as efforts needed for advancing the culture of peace remain sidelined in the UN system.

The international community over the years has been endeavoring to establish the universality of peace and human rights. The United Nations, in its Charter, recognized peace as central to its existence and affirmed that it is both a prerequisite and a consequence of the full enjoyment of human rights by all. The collective dimension of the human right to peace was codified in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, as the responsibility to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war lies with the peoples. The collective right of peoples to peace and security

was also proclaimed by Article 23.1 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights of 1981. Also, in 1984, the UN General Assembly proclaimed that “the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace”; and declared that “the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of each State”.

With regards to peace, the 1999 Conference of The Hague Appeal for Peace is worthy of mention, because it approved an ambitious political document entitled “Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century”. The Agenda comprised four main appeals on disarmament and human security; prevention, resolution and transformation of violent conflicts; international humanitarian and human rights law and institutions; and the root causes of war/the culture of peace. Since then civil society has assumed that peace, justice, development, disarmament and the respect for human rights are essential elements to build the culture of peace to challenge our current culture of violence.

Pioneering steps in this context were taken with the Istanbul Declaration, adopted in 1969 by the XXI International Red Cross Conference, which states that human beings have the right to enjoy lasting peace as well as with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution in 1976, which affirms that everyone has the right to live in conditions of peace and international security.

I am very proud to say that the civil society organizations have been the most forward-looking advocating for the recognition of human right to peace. The leadership role in this campaign has been played by the Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law (SSIHRL). They adopted a landmark document in October 2006 titled the “Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace” that articulates a very forceful and comprehensive expose of the subject and hopes that it would be considered by the United Nations General Assembly “in the near future.” Five years have passed in between. A very valuable aspect of the Luarca Declaration is that it crafts all the various “elements of human right to peace” bringing together, in an effective manner, the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights and the overriding need to achieve international social justice. It also affirmed very boldly and rightly that the effectiveness of the right to peace will not be achieved without the realisation of equal rights for men and women. The recognition of “enabling” human rights, such as peace and development, is required to achieve



Youth attend PeaceBell ceremony, 21 Sep. 2007

a coordinated response on a worldwide scale to those threats to human rights arising from the global interdependence of all peoples and nations. Indeed, the prevailing condition of extreme poverty, hunger and disease in the world mean not only a clear violation of fundamental human rights, but also a real threat to millions of human beings.

The Luarca Declaration was further elaborated in the Bilbao Declaration that was subsequently reviewed by the International Drafting Committee - ten experts from five regions of the world - meeting in Barcelona which adopted on 2 June 2010 the Barcelona Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, thus providing international acknowledgment to the private codification process initiated in Luarca in 2006. I had the honor and pleasure of being the Chairman of that International Committee. The Barcelona Declaration got endorsed by the broad-based International Congress held in Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

Since 2007 the Human Rights Council is reaffirming the fundamental value of solidarity in global relations. The Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations in 2000 affirmed that “global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes costs and burdens fairly, in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice, and that those who suffer, or who benefit least, deserve help from those who benefit most”. In the international community, there was also increasing recognition of what is being called ad the third generation of human rights closely linked to the fundamental value of solidarity – first generation being political and civil rights and the second being the economic, social and cultural rights. Nearly 1800 civil society organizations joined together to form in Geneva an alliance in support of the recognition of the human right to peace by the Council and ultimately by the UN General assembly.

Addressing the arguments raised by the detractors of the proposal in relation to the allegedly vague content of the human right to peace, Canadian peace exponent Douglas Roche

underscores that the human right to peace “is the product of a paradigm shift at the international level. Rights that focus solely on the relationship between the State and the individual are not sufficient in responding to a globalized world in which problems are no longer defined purely in national terms. The same global circuitry that fuels transportation, information, finance and organization has also increased the power of the arms trader, the warlord, the religious fanatic, the deranged political leader, the human trafficker and the terrorist. There is, thus, a technological burden with which the other two generations of human rights were never designed to cope, and the human right to peace is an attempt to respond to the perils of the modern interconnected world. Dismissing the human right to peace as vague and declaring that it offers nothing new is an exercise that misses the mark. The human right to peace is innovative and addresses a whole swathe of new and interconnected global challenges”.

Although international law and politics acknowledge the prevailing interrelationship between human rights and peace, the recognition of the right to peace as an autonomous human right has not yet been achieved by the UN General Assembly. Nevertheless, I and like me many believe that the right to peace should be qualified as a right of solidarity.

The international solidarity requires international cooperation, union of interest and joint action in order to preserve not only the fabric and very survival of international society, but also to achieve the collective goals. All means used to achieve this global purpose are shared by the right to peace, because the “cooperation for the maintenance of international peace and security is an absolute necessity for the implementation of this right”. Once the right to peace is established as a new human right, it would provide a solid basis to the culture of peace. Its recognition would also give fresh impetus to the struggle against violence and attitudes based on force, imposition and gender discrimination.

Recalling Einstein’s comment that “Peace cannot be kept by force ... it can only be achieved by understanding”, my dear friend and colleague Federico Mayor, who has been a visionary leader of UNESCO, said, “we must understand today that if peace is the right of all people, then a culture of peace is the responsibility of all people”. So profound and so appropriate!

Promotion of peace needs to be understood not only in the passive sense of the absence of war, but also in the positive sense of creation of conditions of equity, gender and racial equality and social justice. Indeed, depriving people of their economic, social and cultural rights generates social injustice, marginalization and unrestrained exploitation. It follows that there exists a correlation between socio-economic inequalities and violence. Thus, the realization of the right to development is vital to reduce any kind of internal or external violence within society. It is therefore necessary to reincorporate into the international agenda the issue of the right to peace, which had disappeared since the end of the Cold War. The United Nations should re-engage in the real sense in favour of solidarity, human rights, international cooperation, disarmament and peace as a whole.

As we step into the second decade of the 21st century, we could surely take lessons from our past in order to build a new and better tomorrow. One lesson learned is that to prevent history repeating itself - the values of non-violence, tolerance and democracy will have to be inculcated in every woman and man - children and adults alike. As former Secretary-General of the United Nations and Nobel Peace laureate Kofi Annan has said, "Over the years we have come to realize that it is not enough to send peacekeeping forces to separate warring parties. It is not enough to engage in peace-building efforts after societies have been ravaged by conflict. It is not enough to conduct preventive diplomacy. All of this is essential work, but we want enduring results. We need, in short, a culture of peace."

With that objective, a landmark decision was taken by the United Nations to adopt the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace in 1999. I had the honor of chairing the nine-month long negotiations for reaching consensus on this norm-setting document.

Peace is a prerequisite for human development. And peace cannot be achieved unless the mind is at peace. Peace is meaningful only when we have peace within and peace outside.

We should never forget the profound words incorporated in the UNESCO Constitution that “Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed.” The flourishing of culture of peace will generate the mindset that is a prerequisite for the transition from force to reason, from conflict and violence to dialogue and peace.

No time is more appropriate than now to build the culture of peace. No social responsibility is greater nor task more significant than that of securing peace on our planet on a

sustainable foundation. Today's world with its complexities and challenges is becoming increasingly more interdependent and interconnected. The sheer magnitude of these requires all of us to work together. Global efforts towards peace and reconciliation can only succeed with a collective approach built on trust, dialogue and collaboration. For that, we have to build a grand alliance for the culture of peace amongst all, particularly with the proactive involvement and participation of the communities.

In today’s world, more so, the culture of peace should be seen as the essence of a new humanity, a new global civilization based on inner oneness and outer diversity.

Seed of peace exists in all of us. It must be nurtured, cared for and promoted by us all to flourish. Peace cannot be imposed from outside; it must be realized from within.

A key ingredient in building the culture of peace is education. Peace education needs to be accepted in all parts of the world, in all societies and countries as an essential element in creating culture of peace. The young of today deserves a radically different education –“one that does not glorify war but educates for peace, non-violence and global cooperation.” They need the skills and knowledge to create and nurture peace for their individual selves as well as for the world they belong to.

All educational institutions need to offer opportunities that prepare the students to be responsible and productive citizens of the world and should introduce the teaching that builds the culture of peace.

We should not also be oblivious that non-violence can truly flourish when the world is free of poverty, hunger, discrimination, exclusion, intolerance and hatred – and when women and men can realize their highest potential and live a secure and fulfilling life.

Here let me underline a point very strongly that much of the dynamic progress towards culture of peace derives inspiration and hope from women's visions and actions, who constitute half of the world population. Promotion of equality between women and men and equal participation of women in all decision-making are essential prerequisites to attaining sustainable peace. As has been said, “For generations, women have served as peace educators, both in their families and in their societies. They have proved instrumental in building bridges rather than walls.”

I believe with all my conviction that when women are marginalized and their equality is not established in all spheres of human activity, neither the human right to peace is worthwhile, nor the culture of peace is possible.



可持续城市是个矛盾体吗？

城市需要发生巨大规模的变化，然而若要这种变化满足应对生态、社会和经济可持续发展挑战的要求，其速度还有待大幅度提高。有人认为：这个挑战的规模如此之大以至于可持续城市的愿景会被认为是不切实际、高不可攀的。

另一种观点却颇为有趣，认为可持续城市的概念是一种人为的规范，从某种意义上来说，这是基于各种意见和价值观的产物，因此很难定义。所以，着眼于未来的研究和构想有助于创造积极的愿景，树立未来意识，促进这种变化的实现。

城市是人类大规模聚居的唯一生存模式。证据表明，当城市遭遇高生产化生活方式时，低密度的生活就不是可持续的选择。从这个角度来看，可持续城市的建设势在必行，其中一个重要因素就是要采用“胡萝卜加大棒”的政策为居民做好成本与收益的预算和规划。

可持续城市 要用什么来建设？ 城市可持续发展面临着巨大挑战，但势在必行

新建筑与翻新建筑

在英国，2050年要使用的建筑目前已经建成了80%，这个统计结果和其他发达国家城市是一致的。这表明了翻新建筑在促进城市可持续发展方面发挥着关键作用。

就城市而言，战略重点应放在翻新建筑及能源、废弃物和供水等基础设施的建设上。与此相关的挑战包括获取资金、最大限度地减少对居民的干扰、并把可持续性纳入标准和法规。新技术例如喷雾PV为低碳建筑翻新提供了一个重要的工具。

城市发展与竞争力

发展中国家的城市都面临着双重挑战，他们既需要解决日益增长的城市贫困人口问题，同时还得保留自己在全球范围内竞争的关键技能和私人资本。

对发展中城市而言，如果他们能够正面应对挑战的

话，就有机会超越发达城市，并获得竞争优势。方法之一是采用像高速汽车运营系统这样的交互式技术，在一个发展中城市的带头下，该技术使居民获得廉价、快速而有效的公共交通。

具体城市应制订具体方案，因为各个城市面临着各自特定的挑战。世界各国城市都在努力吸引不同文化和不同财富背景的人群，这意味着应把重点放在创造宽容、适当和耐用的基础设施上，以提高人民的生活水平。

城市既要在全球范围内为经济增长、产业发展、项目投资和创造就业而展开竞争，又要解决当地居民所面临的问题。应对这两项挑战的办法就是将如何将本地的优势转换成可行的政策。



加强合作

为实现城市可持续发展，需要公共部门、私营部门和第三产业部门共同努力，所有的解决方案都需要通过政策与私营合作伙伴的结合，通过技术创新、统筹规划和缜密思考才可制定出来。

网络在分享最佳和最差范例以及让城市互相学习和交流经验等方面扮演着至关重要的角色。说到这一点，重要的是城市需要创造符合居民需求并适合民生的举措。

城市主管部门代表居民在国家环境政策上的需求，因为他们善于协调公共健康、生活质量和环境之间的关系，采用特定的方式使各种因素在城市里互动。

城市系统

可持续城市将生态系统、文化系统和经济系统三者合为一体，共同支持城市可持续发展的未来。

其核心内容就是认识到城市居民的行为和心态也要和基础设施一样需要改变。此外，还要努力改变市场供应商的心态，这对可持续发展也是大有裨益的。

信息的力量

新型网络和技术为城市的可持续发展提供了巨大的机会，它通过提供实时信息，使公用事业公司能够更好地管理电网和能源消费以节省电力，让交通网络更有效地运行。

在跨部门的伙伴关系中，参与者应该准备接收广泛的公开信息，并认识到每个人都是在进入一种未知的旅程，而由信息带来的潜在商机是可以抓住的。

公开信息的一个方法便是让信息具有吸引力，并让广大利益相关者易于获得，以保证城市发展既可持续又能实现预期目标。

因地制宜的可持续基础设施

城市的发展需要因地制宜，要有针对性，而方法之一便是建设临时设施以适用过渡性用途，用完后也便于完全拆除。譬如2012年伦敦奥运会的体育赛事临时场馆就是这样一个好例子。

在确保城市以基础设施建设为目标方面，概念性总体规划发挥了关键的作用。

做到这一点的最好办法是通过社区基层，促进利益相关者全方位反映他们的意见和关注点。



规划也可能对犯罪和反社会行为有一定影响。建设居民归属感的重要手段便是，创建一个居民有安全感、正义得到伸张、充满活力的生存环境。因此，环境规划可被用作预防犯罪的工具。

西方发展模式的重新定位

传统上，西方城市发展模式是基于增长和扩张的，但这种趋势不能无限期地持续下去，也并非总能在发展中国家的语境下行得通。

资源不是无限的，这从根本上意味着目前的发展模式需要改变。也就是说，发达国家的战略向发展中国家表明，西方国家一直享用的资源使用和生活标准不是一种成功的发展模式，是不足为训的。

一边要最大限度地使用有限的资源，一边要提升生活标准，这是个很大的挑战。要应对这个挑战，至关重要的工作是要支持创新和创业精神，城市应为居民的创新理念提供蓬勃发展的空间。此外，发达国家的城市应该为发展中国家的城市树立榜样，与他们分享最佳范例，以便普及和推广。

可资借鉴的他山之石

可持续城市应该是……

- 一个你心往神驰的地方
- 一个生活成本适中的地方（无论破汇还是金钱）
- 一个让你积累社会资本、培养社区意识，让你流连忘返的地方

- 一个充满活力和韧力，随时适应变化的地方

构建可持续城市的关键因素是……

- 高效的资源利用率

- 强大的社会和经济可行性

- 丰富的邻里和环境多样性

- 卓越的领导力和远见

- 真诚的合作伙伴关系

建设可持续城市一些出发点是……

- 制定共同目标，应对主要挑战

- 开发指标和标准，检测实施进度

- 确立首席信息官的战略角色

- 会同新合作伙伴开展新的试验

- 以真正价值重组金融创新

（本文由《卫报》可持续商业部与斯堪斯卡公司合作完成。所有编辑内容由《卫报》监控。）



What makes a sustainable city?

- Urban sustainability presents big challenges but is also of critical importance

Is a sustainable city an oxymoron?

The scale of change required in cities is vast and the rate at which this change is happening will need to dramatically increase if the challenges presented by ecological, societal and economic sustainability are to be met. One participant suggested that the size of this challenge is so great that visions of sustainable cities are often unrealistic and unattainable.

An interesting view on this is to think about the concept of a sustainable city as normative, in the sense that it is based on opinions and values and therefore difficult to define. Scenario and futures-based studies can help with this and create positive visions, which have the power to create a sense of future which can be an enabler for change.

Cities are the only model of concentrated human existence and evidence suggests that low density living is not a sustainable option, when combined with highly manufactured lifestyles. From this perspective, sustainable cities have to become a reality, and an important factor in this will be the alignment of costs and benefits and carrots and sticks for residents.

New buildings versus retrofitting

In the UK 80% of buildings that will be in use in 2050 are already built and this statistic is similar for other developed world cities. This points to the key role that retrofitting has to play in contributing to urban sustainability.

At city level, strategic focus should be on retrofitting both buildings and energy, waste and water infrastructure. Challenges related to this include access to funding, minimising disruption for residents and integrating sustainability into standards and legislation. New technologies, for example spray-on PV, can play an important part in providing the tools for low-carbon retrofitting.

City growth and competitiveness

Cities in the developing world are facing the dual challenge of dealing with the huge growth in the numbers of urban poor, whilst also retaining the key skills and private capital that enable them to compete at the global level.



There is an opportunity for developing cities to gain a competitive edge over their developed counterparts if they are able to face these challenges head on. One way to do this is through leapfrog technologies such as Bus Rapid Transit. Pioneered by a developing city, this technology is now allowing residents access to cheap, quick and efficient public transport.

Solutions should be tailored to specific cities, as each has an individual set of challenges. Cities all over the world are striving to attract people from different cultures and wealth brackets. This means that the focus should be on creating inclusive, appropriate and durable infrastructure that improves people's lives.

Cities compete globally for growth, industry, investment and jobs but they also need to solve the local problems facing their residents. An approach to meeting both challenges is to work out how local strengths can be made into a viable export.

Collaboration

For urban sustainability to be realised, the public, private and third sectors need to work together. All solutions will require a combination of policy, private sector partnerships and innovation in technology, planning and thinking.

Networks have an important part to play in sharing best and worst practice and enabling cities to learn from the experiences of others. Having said this, it is also important for cities to create their own bespoke approach that fits with the needs of their residents.

City authorities are well placed to represent their residents needs in the national policy environment because they tend to see the link between public health, quality of life and the environment and the specific way in which these factors interact in their own city.

Cities as systems

A sustainable city is one where ecological, cultural and economic systems are aligned in such a way so as to support a sustainable urban future.

Central to this is the recognition that the behaviour and mindset of city residents need to change just as much as buildings and infrastructure do. In addition, efforts to change the mindset of suppliers to the market can also lead to significant benefits in terms of sustainability.

The power of information

New networks and technologies present a huge opportunity in terms of making cities more sustainable through providing real-time information that can enable utility companies to better manage the grid, energy consumers to save power and transportation networks to run more efficiently.

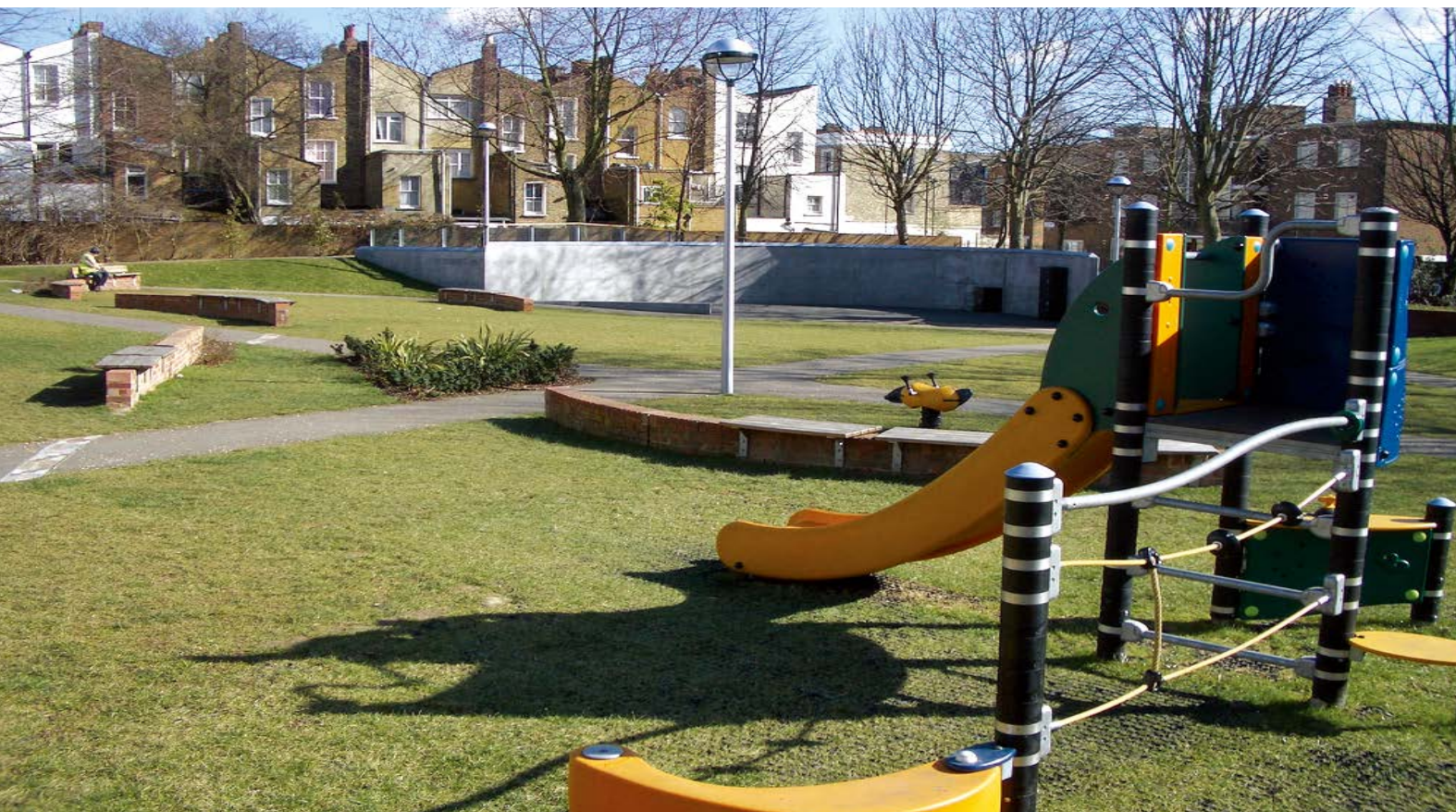
In the case of cross-sector partnerships, where participants are prepared be open source and recognise that everyone is on the same journey into the unknown, the potential provided by information can be realised.

An open source approach can make information attractive and accessible to a whole range of stakeholders and help to ensure that city development is both sustainable and fit for purpose.

Adaptable, sustainable infrastructure

Cities need to become more adaptable and responsive, and one way to do this is to create temporary structures that can be adapted for alternative uses or removed entirely. An example of this approach can be seen in the temporary venues for some of the sporting events at the London 2012 Olympics.

Conceptual masterplanning can play a key role in ensuring that city infrastructure is fit for purpose. The best way to do this



is through a community driven process which includes the views and focuses on the needs of the full range of stakeholders.

Planning can also have an effect on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour. Creating spaces that feel safe and encourage positive, vibrant behaviours is important to establishing a sense of place. In this way environmental design can be used as a crime prevention tool.

Redefining the western model of development

Traditionally, the western model of urban development has been based on growth and expansion but this trend cannot continue indefinitely and does not always make sense in the developing world context.

Resources are not infinite which fundamentally mean that something about the current model of development needs to change. Having said that, a strategy of the developed world telling the developing world that it can't have access to the same resources and standard of living that the west has been enjoying has not been very successful.

Making limited resources stretch whilst also improving living standards, presents a big challenge. Support for innovation and entrepreneurship are critical to meeting it and cities should ensure they create and maintain the space for new ideas to flourish. In addition, rather than telling the developing world what it cannot do, developed world cities should look to set an example and share best practice that can be used elsewhere.



Take-aways

A sustainable city should be...

- A place you want to be; a place of choice
- A place you can afford to be in all currencies (carbon and money)
- A place you want to stay and where people build social capital and a sense of community
- Resilient, agile and adaptable to change

The key factors that make up a sustainable city are...

- resource efficiency
- social and economic viability
- diversity of neighbourhood and environment
- leadership and vision
- collaboration and partnership

Some starting points are...

- Set a shared vision that sets out the major challenges
- Develop a set of metrics that can be used to judge progress
- Set a strategic role for a chief information officer
- Experiment with new partnerships
- Realign financial innovation with real value

(This content is brought to you by Guardian Sustainable Business in association with Skanska. Produced by Guardian Business and Professional to a brief agreed with Skanska. Paid for by Skanska. All editorial controlled and overseen by the Guardian.)



信息助推市场转型
试论建筑能效数据在全球
温室气体减排中的作用



康斯坦丁·康托康斯达博士

纽约大学可持续建成环境中心主任、纽约大学沙克房地产研究所副教授、英国皇家特许测量师、美国绿色建筑委员会认证专家、专业工程师

建筑行业越来越成为全球节能减排关注的焦点。中国、澳大利亚、美国等许多国家以及欧洲联盟、联合国环境规划署、世界绿色建筑委员会等许多国际组织都提出倡议并开始把建筑行业列入减缓气候变化、减少能耗、提高生活质量战略中心地位。美国也理所当然地把关注点转向了现有的商业建筑存量。

本文将阐述美国为加速房地产和建筑行业的市场转型、以及在美国在现有 800 亿平方英尺（80 亿平方米）商业建筑空间中提高能源效率、降低温室气体排放而实施的新政策和金融工具。

美国联邦气候变化政策的羸弱地位迫使美国的建筑行业采取更加以市场为导向、以城市为重心的举措来提高其能源效益。其战略和政策措施整合了各种为提高效益标准而制定的地方性法规、激励机制和市场机制，以推动市场创新并在建筑能源绩效上创造价值。城市因而起了带头作用，自2001年以来，美国已有50多个城市实施了不同形式的绿色建筑政策，如图2所示（康托康斯达，2011年）。显然这些政策要求或鼓励公共部门，乃至一些私营部门在新建建筑时日益自觉地争取得到生态标签认证——如美国绿色建筑委员会的LEED认证或美国环保局的“能源之星”认证等。不过，人们还是越来越把注意力转到了现有的商业建筑存量上，把它们视为减少温室气体排放、提高效益、创造新投资和就业机会的良机。美国大约有75%的商业建筑建于20年前，30%建于50年前（美国能源局，2008年）。纽约市为美国最古老的城市中心区之

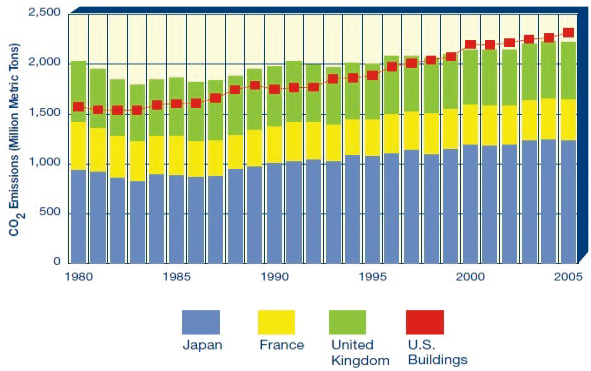


图1所示，美国建筑行业的温室气体排放量约占全球总量的7.5%，比日本、法国和英国相加的总和还要多（美国能源局，2008年）

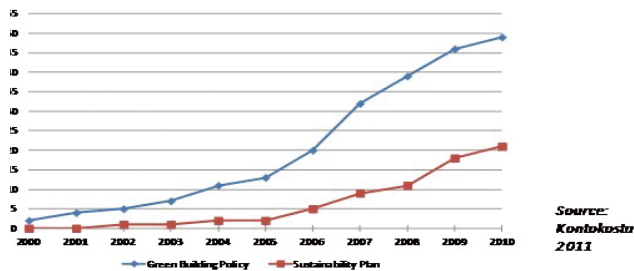


图 2：美国实施绿色建筑标准和可持续计划城市的数量：蓝线表示绿色建筑政策；红线表示可持续规划（资料来源：2011 年康托康斯达统计）

一，按规划于 2030 年完成全部建筑，但是现在 85% 的建筑业已建成。现有的建筑存量意味着通过节能改造战略减少温室气体排放的重要商机。然而，主要的挑战一方面表现在如何扩大现有建筑能效和减少温室气体排放的规模，另一方面则是如何在制度、经济、技术和行为上形成制约。

能源信息公开法规是针对建筑节能、加快市场转型最有前途的公共政策工具之一。这些法规要求业主每年都要报告能耗情况。最早颁布且最具前瞻性的政策要数《纽约市第 84 号地方法》（LL84），这是 2009 年作为实

施《布隆伯格市长更绿更美好建筑规划》的一部分而通过的。《84 号地方法》规定，50,000 平方英尺（约 5000 平方米）及以上的所有商业建筑（包括多户型住宅），每年都必须报告其能耗和水耗情况，2011 年 8 月为第一次报告的截止日期。

纽约大学可持续建筑环境中心被纽约市长长期规划办公室选为此项数据的分析机构，目前的数据涵盖 11,000 多栋商业建筑的建筑特点和能源消耗。这是世界上最大且最复杂的非自愿提交的建筑能效数据库之一。这一信息将使纽约市和其它有着相同政策的城市如西雅图、旧金山、华盛顿特区等得以了解建筑能耗的影响因素，建立一个跨建筑类型的比较基准，为市场投资决策的能效分析提供充足的信息。我目前正在进行一项开发建筑能耗预测模型、分析建筑效率和碳排放空间格局的研究，该项研究将于 2012 年春季完成。今后的工作任务是对于可以改变传统建筑评估标准的建筑能效与资产投资业绩之间的相关性进行分析。

能源信息公开政策使市场朝着建筑节能意识转变，其潜力是巨大的。研究表明，在其它行业中提出类似的信息公开要求，如在汽车行业公开燃料效率、在食品行业公开连锁餐馆营养标签，使生产商（供应商）和消费者（终端

用户）之间的行为发生了变化（瓦迪威卢、迪克森和艾贝尔，2011）。建筑行业更公开更详尽的能效信息可使租户将能源效率指标融入租赁决策。因而，这也可创造人们对于更节能建筑的需求，从而对业主施加压力，使其提高建筑能效，增强竞争力。

然而，在现存建筑的能源改造中存在着许多障碍。一个众所周知的挑战便是“激励分裂”问题，它被定义为业主和租户在多户型商业建筑中成本和效益之间的不匹配。而被称为“能源均衡租赁”的新兴合同工具则是通过清晰地定义提高能效的成本是如何从业主向租户转移从而克服这种不匹配状况的（见图 3）。另外一个挑战是能效提高的可行性和资金成本问题。目前，因提高能效而潜在节能的不确定性和风险制约了那些寻求翻新改造的建筑业主的资金来源。

目前，人们开发了不少新颖的金融工具，包括：绩效合同、票据融资、房地产清洁能源（PACE）债券，以及股权投资者青睐的提高能效的高收益、高风险投资。通过能源信息公开法收集到的能效数据对于提高建筑节能信息水平的潜力很大，它有助于减少建筑能耗模式的不稳定性和提高建筑节能翻新所预期的节能费用。这些数据，连

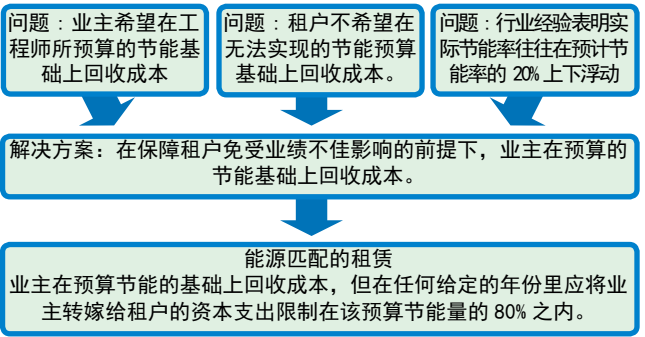


图 3：能源均衡租赁描述图（资料来源：纽约市长长期规划办公室）

同翻新前后建筑能耗的对比研究，将有助于把风险降到最低。对于那些希望把物业的节能效率最大化的业主来说，这能够降低他们的投资成本。通过降低建筑翻新的资金成本，投资的收益率会增加，从而促使涌现更多的可持续建筑的商业案例。

当把电网及其它能源因素考虑进来的情况下，关于建筑能耗的更多信息和数据尤其对基础设施的投资会产生重大影响。通过识别表现不良或高能耗的建筑群，城市以及公用事业公司可以更有效地确定资本预算使用的地点，以及如何有的放矢地用好能效激励机制。这种信息也可用于确定分布式发电设施使用的潜在领域，以及确定其它形式的可共享的再生能源。最后，了解能源消耗的空间格局可以帮助邻近社区更好地规划未来的发展，应对二氧化碳排放问题以及能效低下的建筑对外部潜在的危害，包括空气质量和其它公共健康问题。

建筑性能和能耗数据的不断丰富极大地推动了房地产市场及投资决策向重视可持续性以及能效的转型。通过正确收集、分析和传播这类信息，可持续建筑市场所有关键决策者——业主、住户、贷款者和投资者、城市政府部门、公用事业公司——将拥有一个强有力的数据源，从而在资产和组合方面的决策中将环境影响作为确定投资是否合适的重要标准。通过将市场价值向能耗和排放倾斜，全球建筑行业节能的积极性将有可能显著增强。

（未经作者许可，请勿转载）

参考文献：

- 康斯坦丁·康托康斯达，2011《增加政策的绿色：论美国城市绿色建筑政策在时间和空间上的传播》，《可持续房地产》杂志 3: 68-90.
- 玛雅·瓦迪威卢、贝斯·迪克森、布莱恩·艾贝尔，2011《消费者购买模式对纽约市卡路里标签立法的反应》，《行为营养及体力活动国际杂志》，8:51
- 美国能源部，2008《住宅和商业建筑的能效趋势》，华盛顿特区能源部

MARKET TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INFORMATION:

The Role of Building Energy Performance Data in Reducing Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Dr. Constantine E. Kontokosta, PE, MRICS, LEED AP
*Director, NYU Center for the Sustainable Built Environment, Clinical Associate Professor,
NYU Schack Institute of Real Estate*

The building sector has increasingly become the focus of global targets for carbon reduction and energy efficiency. Initiatives by numerous countries, including China, Australia, and the United States, together with multi-national organizations, such as the European Union, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the World Green Building Council, have begun to place the building sector at the center of strategies to mitigate climate change, reduce energy consumption, and improve quality of life. The United States has turned its attention to the existing commercial building inventory, and for good reason. As shown in Figure 1, the U.S. building sector account for approximately 7.5 percent of global GHG emissions and produces more GHG emissions than the total emissions of Japan, France, and the United Kingdom combined (U.S. Department of Energy 2008). This article presents emerging policies and financial tools in the U.S. designed to accelerate market transformation in the real estate and building sectors and to promote energy efficiency and GHG emission reductions across the more than 80 billion square feet (8 billion square meters) of existing commercial building space.

The tenuous position of federal climate change policy in the U.S. has necessitated a more market-driven, city-focused approach to energy efficiency in the building sector. Strategies and policy initiatives involve a combination of local regulations to improve efficiency standards coupled with incentives and market-based mechanisms to catalyze innovation in the marketplace and create value around building energy performance. Cities have taken the lead in this respect, with more than 50 U.S. cities adopting some form of green building policy since 2001, as shown in Figure 2 (Kontokosta 2011). These policies predominantly mandate or encourage newly constructed public sector and, in some cases, privately-owned buildings to achieve an eco-label certification – such as the U.S. Green Building Council’s LEED certification or the Environmental Protection Agency’s Energy Star label. However, increasing attention is being placed on existing commercial buildings as an opportunity to reduce GHG emissions, increase efficiencies, and create new investment and employment opportunities. Approximately 75 percent of commercial buildings in the U.S. were built more than 20 years ago, and 30 percent were built more than 50 years ago (U.S. Department of Energy 2008).



In New York City, one of the oldest urban centers in the U.S., fully 85 percent of buildings that will be standing by 2030 have already been constructed. The existing building stock represents a significant opportunity to reduce total emissions through energy efficient retrofit strategies. However, substantial challenges remain to scaling up energy efficiency and GHG emission reduction measures in existing buildings, including regulatory, economic, technological, and behavioral constraints.

completing a study that develops a predictive model of building energy consumption and analyzes spatial patterns of building efficiency and carbon emissions. The study will be completed in the Spring of 2012. Future work includes an analysis the correlation between building energy performance and asset-level investment performance that could change traditional building valuation standards.

Energy disclosure laws represent one of the most promising public policy tools to accelerate market transformation around building energy efficiency. These laws require building owners to report energy consumption on an annual basis. The first and most ambitious of these policies is New York City’s Local Law 84 (LL84), adopted as part of Mayor Bloomberg’s Greener, Greater Buildings Plan in 2009. Local Law 84 stipulates that all commercial (including multi-family) buildings of 50,000 square feet (approximately 5,000 square meters) or more must report energy and water consumption on an annual basis. The first deadline for reporting occurred in August of 2011.

The potential for energy disclosure policies to shift market awareness of building energy efficiency is substantial. Research has shown that similar disclosure requirements in other industries, such fuel efficiency in the auto sector and nutrition labels for food served by “chain” restaurants, has led to changes in behaviors by both producers/suppliers and consumers/end-users (Vadiveloo, Dixon, and Elbel 2011). In the building sector, greater information on energy performance will allow tenants to incorporate energy efficiency metrics into leasing decisions. This, in turn, should create demand for more efficient buildings, putting pressure on building owners to improve the relative energy efficiency of the building to make it more competitive.

New York University’s Center for the Sustainable Built Environment was selected by the NYC Mayor’s Office of Long-Term Planning to analyze these data, which currently include building characteristics and energy consumption for more than 11,000 commercial buildings. This database represents one of the largest and most heterogeneous collections of non-voluntary building energy performance data in the world. This information will allow New York City, and other cities with such policies including Seattle, San Francisco, and Washington DC, to understand the factors that influence building energy consumption, to create a benchmark for comparisons across building types, and to provide the market with sufficient information to account for energy efficiency in investment decisions. I am currently

There are, however, numerous impediments to energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings. One well-known challenge is the “split incentive” problem, defined as the mismatch between costs and benefits for owners and tenants in multi-tenant commercial buildings. An emerging contractual tool known as the “energy-aligned lease” works to overcome this mismatch by clearing defining how costs for energy efficiency improvements are passed-through from owner to tenant (see Figure 3). Another challenge is the availability and cost of capital for energy efficiency improvements. Currently, uncertainty and risk around the potential energy savings from improvements has limited the sources of funds for building owners seeking to retrofit their buildings.

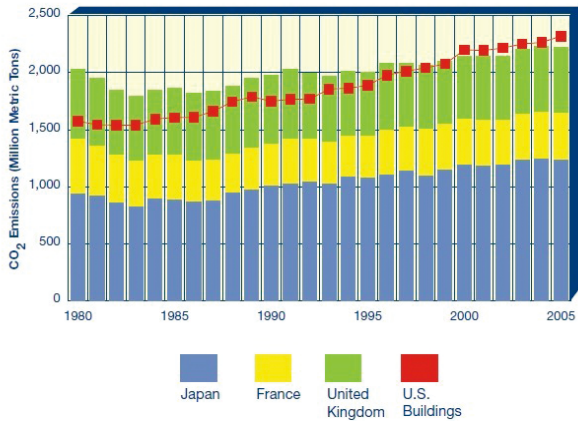


Figure 1: Carbon Emissions from the U.S. Building Sector, 2003 (Source: U.S. Department of Energy 2008)

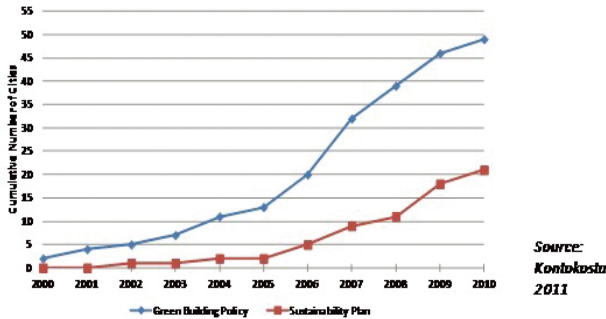


Figure 2: Number of U.S. Cities with Green Building Policy and Sustainability Plan (Kontokosta 2011)

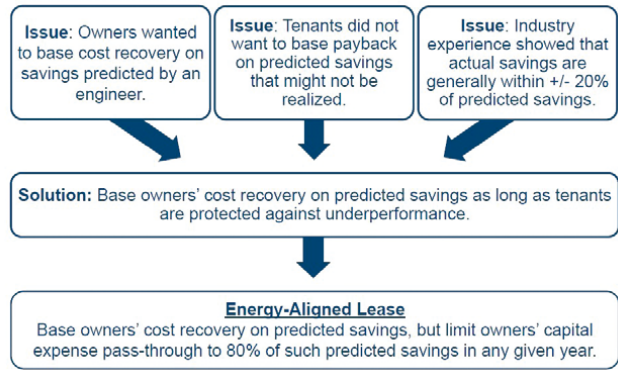


Figure 3: Energy-Aligned Lease Description
(Source: NYC OLTPS)

There are a number of innovative financing mechanisms that have been developed, including performance contracts, on-bill financing, property-assessed clean energy (PACE) bonds, together with equity investors willing to fund what are perceived as high-yield, high-risk investments in energy efficiency improvements. Energy performance data collected through energy disclosure laws has the great potential to increase the level of information on building energy efficiency and help to reduce uncertainty around patterns of building energy consumption and the savings expected from a building energy retrofit. These data, together with pre/post studies of energy consumption in retrofitted buildings, will help to minimize risk and thus reduce the cost of capital for building owners seeking to optimize the efficiency of their property. By lowering the cost of capital for building retrofits, the yield on such investments will increase and shift the calculus of making the business case for sustainable buildings.

More information and data on building energy consumption also has significant implications for infrastructure investment, particularly as it relates to the electricity grid and other sources of energy. By identifying clusters of poorly-performing or high consumption buildings, cities and utility companies can more efficiently determine where to focus their capital budgets and how best to target energy efficiency incentives. This type

of information could also be used to locate potential areas for distributed generation facilities and other forms of shared renewable energy capabilities. Finally, understanding the spatial patterns of energy consumption can help neighborhoods to better plan future development and address issues of carbon emissions and potential negative externalities of inefficient buildings, including air quality and other public health concerns.

The growing availability of data on buildings and energy consumption has the tremendous power to transform real estate markets and investment decision-making around sustainability and energy efficiency. By properly collecting, analyzing, and disseminating this type of information, all of the key decision-makers in sustainable building markets – owners, tenants, lenders and investors, city agencies, utility companies – will have a robust source of data that will allow asset and portfolio-level decisions to include environmental impact as an important criterion in defining a suitable investment. By shifting market values to account for energy and emissions, the potential exists to catalyze a significant scaling up of energy efficiency initiatives in the global buildings sector.

NOT FOR CITATION WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR

References

- Kontokosta, Constantine E. 2011. "Greening the Regulatory Landscape: The Spatial and Temporal Diffusion of Green Building Policies in U.S. Cities," *Journal of Sustainable Real Estate*, 3: 68-90.
- Vadiveloo, Maya K., L. Beth Dixon, and Brian Elbel. 2011. "Consumer Purchasing Patterns in Response to Calorie Labeling Legislation in New York City," *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 8:51.
- U.S. Department of Energy. 2008. *Energy Efficiency Trends in Residential and Commercial Buildings*. DOE: Washington DC.



唐凯千 中巴互动的推手

CHARLES TANG, ACTIVE ACTOR TO INTERACT
BETWEEN CHINA AND BRAZIL

唐凯千虽有外文名字 Charles Tang (查尔斯·唐)，但他更喜欢讲无锡话，尽管远不如他的英语那么流利。而他担任会长的巴中工商总会，竭力促进巴西和中国的合作。

作者：吉云峰





“年轻的大富翁”的多面传奇

唐凯千的籍贯是江苏无锡。他是 5 个世纪以前那个抗击日倭的中华民族英雄（也是嘉靖初年古文运动的代表人物之一）唐荆川的第 20 代后裔。在唐凯千只有 2 岁、6 岁的时候，唐家分别移居香港、巴西。背井离乡和竞争的环境，从小摔打起了唐凯千的强悍与独立自主的人格。

“巴西使我们全家变成了美洲居民，但内心我们是中国人的。我的父亲常常这样对我说。现在轮到我希望对我的儿子们说。”唐凯千说。

唐凯千进入美国康奈尔大学学习经济学和社会学，后赴法国巴黎的第五大学获得博士学位，又在巴西里约热内卢市的 Estacio 大学法学院进修法律。

唐凯千进入商界，开始是就职于美国纽约的 Deltec 银行，负责该行在巴西的投资。一年后，他进入美国波士顿银行工作，得以将银行界的融资租赁业务引入巴西市场，进而在巴西为波士顿银行创办了巴西的第一家融资租赁业务公司。

唐凯千的经历和技能，使他很吃香。有 11 家主要的银行集团（例如 Safra Bank, Banco Bozano Simonsen, Brascan, 现在的 Brookfield Bank, United Dutch Bank）聘请他担任高级顾问，以创建他们自己的融资租赁业务公司。

“我的努力使我成了年轻的大富翁，突然之间，我成了巴西所有重要的财经报刊的关注对象。”唐凯千回忆道。

我问：“您的成功是不是由于您太走运？”

唐凯千的回答出人意料：“我承认命运有作用。”正是由于获得了大量的新财富，唐凯千可以在 1974 年离开了波士顿银行而去创立自己的名叫 Leasecapital S.A. 的租赁业务公司，乃至后来，他又有了在西班牙马德里的发展、再后来他在巴西的公司又获得葡萄牙方面的合作……

“当然，绝不会只凭命运。奋斗和竞争以及胜任工作，至关重要。”唐凯千这样简洁地感慨。

唐凯千的高级私人商务领域，甚至还涉及：矿产（铁矿砂、金、锰、铜、钾、钛），投资基金，咨询业。

唐凯千的经历丰富而传奇。他也是巴西贸易公司的亚洲技术公司董事长，美国纽约大中国公司顾问团的咨询顾问（该公司为中国提供光纤通讯服务）；唐凯千还是中国青岛双星集团的国际顾问，吉林省人民政府经济事务顾问，也是巴西联邦商业委员会国际商会联盟的理事……

此外，在体坛，唐凯千还曾经担任里约热内卢马球联合会会长，他同时也是英、美等国的马球协会的会员。

巴中工商总会的心路历程

提到巴中工商总会，显然更触及了唐凯千的兴致。

1986 年，唐凯千在北京见到时任副总理的吴学谦，双方商定在巴西成立一个能促进两国贸易的非营利组织。它于同年 12 月 7 日在巴西的圣保罗成立，这就是后来的巴中工商总会（Chamber of Commerce & Industry Brazil-China 简称 CCIBC）。

“从那年往后，我在巴西接待了几位中国领导人和几百个出口公司代表团。过去的十余年间，中国从巴西的进口增长了 18 倍，中国在 2009 年就已经超过了美国而成为巴西最大的出口国。现在，中巴的合作达到了历史的高点。2010 年双边贸易超过了 600 亿美元，中国成为巴西最重要的贸易和投资伙伴，投资额超过了 150 亿美元。”唐凯千说。

“巴中工商总会创立之初，没人感兴趣。当时，巴西的经济是封闭的，中国还很穷，我幸运地得到了 6 位有影响力的巴西人的支持，其中包括后来成为巴西总统的费尔南多·亨里克·卡多佐（Fernando Henrique Cardoso）。”唐凯千说。

1988 年巴中工商总会在里约热内卢举办了工业产品展销会，薄一波为这届展销会题了横幅。

接着，巴中工商总会促成了史上最大的巴西工商贸易展销会 2002 年 4 月在上海举行。前巴西工商外贸发展部部长阿

玛苏（Sérgio Amaral）带领了 112 个工商贸易企业家亲临上海，中国各省市官员也积极到场，盛况空前。该展销会还为巴西中型企业开拓了新的进出口渠道，其中最突出的有：贝利咖啡（Café Pelé）、长寿牛奶（leite longa vida da Cemil）、德娃利果汁（sucos DelValle）、玛克河龙公司的石棉瓦（Marko RollOn），以及各种品牌的椰子酒和甘蔗酒。

2002 年，唐凯千还促成了在哈尔滨建立中巴合资性质的飞机制造厂的事项。2004 年，唐凯千帮助 Banco Itaú 银行主席组织了代表团访华，结果直接促成了该银行在上海成立代表处。

如今，唐凯千率领的巴中工商总会更加活跃……

据了解，巴中工商总会自从成立以来，就一直得到两国无数的工商企业家和政府经济官员的支持。该总会的资料里至今保存有无数的感谢信和事迹记录，其中，先后包括中国国家领导人杨尚昆、江泽民、乔石、李瑞环、吴仪的题字。

江泽民主席访问巴西时，接见了巴中工商总会会长唐凯千。前总理朱镕基在北京接见了巴中工商总会董事长唐凯千。

胡锦涛主席访问巴西时，起码两次接见了巴中工商总会会长唐凯千，其中，一次同时接见圣保罗州州长奥克民（Geraldo Alckmin），另一次同时在里约热内卢接受当地州长侯金娜（Rosinha Matheus）的热情款待。

据悉，巴中工商总会是以促进中国与巴西在经济、工业、文化领域的交流和合作以及加强两国人民的关系为宗旨。该总会在巴西和中国的许多城市设立了办事处以及在拉丁美洲的代表处；在中国的办事处目前主要在北京、上海、深圳，而且，办事处里还有巴西三个州（伯南布哥、帕拉、南马托格罗索）的驻华代表。

巴中工商总会是被中国国际商会（CCTIT）、巴西国家贸易局（CNC）和圣保罗商业协会（ACSP）承认的商会，并且与巴西国家工业局（CNI）、巴西出口企业协会（AEB）、巴西贸易与工业协会签订了合作互助协议。

巴中工商总会促使双边贸易得到了 2000% 的增长，带动了数十亿美元的投资，也加强了两国的合作与交流。

巴中工商总会的商业使命在于：使巴西和中国企业彼此了解，拉近关系，并且为这些企业提供指导和支持，以完善商业环境和战略伙伴的形成，提高两国市场的性能及效益。此外，促进两国在经济、文化等领域的交流与合作，推进两国关系的可持续发展以及两国人民的相互利益。

为此，巴中工商总会具体发挥的作用，诸如：帮助和指导中巴两国企业促成各项交易；指导企业熟悉并遵守两国不同的法律和规则；签发出口到中国的巴西产品的原产地证书；接待中国的各种访问团访问巴西，也组织巴西方

面的相关访华；举办各种演讲会、展览会、交易会以及其它商务活动。

另据反映，相关人成为巴中工商总会（CCIBC）的合作伙伴之后，可以获得一些明显的优势，例如：建立在中巴两国的业内企业关系和联络网；享受由 CCIBC 的专业工作团队提供的适应不同的市场需求的个性化服务；获得 CCIBC 在巴西和中国的主要城市及其拉丁美洲代表处提供的当地化的帮助；参与巴西和中国代表团的商业活动；获取相关的社会经济研究数据及商业信息；在 CCIBC 帮助下，建立供应商和服务商的关系网；在 CCIBC 帮助下，核查公司和工厂的真实性及资格；在 CCIBC 帮助下，搜索报价、规格及与潜在的供应商谈判。



激情、直率、有立场，引人眼球的发言人

唐凯千对事业的热忱、对生活的激情，感染着他身边的人。他也敞开心扉，让别人分享他的想法，这挺讨人喜欢。他又善于表达，往往每有言论（演讲的、撰文的），常能引起相关听众乃至国际社会的关注和兴趣。

唐凯千是世界知名的布罗代尔（Fernand Braudel）经济学院在巴西圣保罗的成员之一，在那里，他曾经与中国国务委员李铁映一起举办了一个介绍中国经济发展状况的论坛。

唐凯千也与巴西外交部的国际关系研究院建立了战略和商务合作关系。同时，唐凯千还是巴西外交部“亚洲 21 世纪研讨会”的特邀演讲人、巴西里约热内卢 Estacio 大学经济发展系的副教授。

唐凯千还常在全球闻名的一系列媒体上发表观点，例如：USA Today（今日美国）、New York Times（纽约时报）、Business Week（商业周刊）、Newsweek（每周新闻）、The Financial Times（金融时报）、The Economist（经济学人）、Observer

（观察家）、Biz Daily（每日商报）、Le Figaro，以及中国的 CCTV News 等。

2011 年 11 月中下旬，唐凯千会长在巴西参议院的经济议程栏目发言，纵论中国发展模式，阐述中国是如何成为世界第二大富有国家的，并且满怀信心地展望中巴两国的商业前景。

同时，唐凯千特别强调：巴西虽然资源丰富，但它必须重新平衡与其主要贸易伙伴中国的关系，以避免巴西生产商“反中国”的情绪影响两国蓬勃发展的贸易。

唐凯千注意到：Getulio Vargas 基金会的国际关系中心主任曾经在一次以巴西超级经济大国为核心的会议论坛上说：“从巴中两国关系来看，巴西收益太少，中国收益太多。”

唐凯千还注意到了另一种观点：“美国和巴西是潜在的盟友，华盛顿可以帮助巴西以更对称的方式处理与北京的关系。”

唐凯千说：近年来，中国外汇储备雄厚，为了满足中国国内日益增长的农业和矿产品的消费需求，大力发展与拉丁美洲的贸易，尤其是成了巴西最大的商业伙伴。铁矿石和大豆，占巴西对中国出口的 80%。可是，巴西有制造商一直抱怨中国大量廉价产品涌入巴西市场。这助长了巴西的反中国情绪。

在会上，唐凯千指出：北京不应该为所谓的“巴西成本”受指责。正是因为巴西国内的加工、劳动力和交通的高额成本，才会推动某些采购商从中国寻求产品供应。唐凯千还警告说：“这种反中国的情绪，会助长巴西的民族主义，并最终影响巴西的利益。许多巴西企业家都认为中国为巴西提供了大量的发展机遇。巴中关系应该得到加强。”

此外，在“金砖国家”关系方面，唐凯千也很有见解。

现在，唐凯千的主要工作是在中国筹建一个人民币基

金，投资于巴西的战略资源。金砖国家领导人第三次峰会去年在中国海南三亚举行后，唐凯千对新华社《瞭望东方周刊》坦言：“巴中是矛盾最少的一对两两组合”。

唐凯千说：“我多次受邀请就‘金砖国家’发表评论。在各种场合，我一直喜欢将 BRICS 说成 BRIMCS，这个 M 是墨西哥。”

在唐凯千看来 2001 年，吉姆·奥尼尔在组合这个缩写时，墨西哥和韩国实际上也被考虑过，但是最终没有入选。2006 年，高盛又制造出“新钻 11 国”（“NextEleven”或“N-11”）的概念，最终将墨、韩囊括进去。

“新钻 11 国”是位于第二梯队的新兴市场国家，是“金砖国家”的替补。“新钻 11 国”普遍拥有劳动力资源和能源丰富的特点，又各有各优势，比如伊朗、尼日利亚和墨西哥等都是产油大国。这 11 国中，亚洲国家占了 7 席，证明高盛看好全球经济重心势将移至亚洲。

于是，唐凯千呼吁：经济力是改变世界的力量。有人说 G7 国家中，除德、日以外，是一个“欠债者俱乐部”。如此观之，“金砖国家”就是“债主俱乐部”，这一情况必然在经济版图的重新布局中有所反映。“富国”负债累累，“金砖国家”却握有债权，中国更是世界第一债权国。由“富国”建立起来的世界经济秩序，没有给新兴市场国家相匹配的投票权，这种情况必须有所改变。

“金砖国家”目前并不是一个集团，也不是一个谈判机制，只建立了官方、智库等若干层次的定期会议，在工商业、环保等方面开展了不少合作，合作机制化初步成型。从长远看，这个合作机制发展与创新的潜力很大，总有一天会与 G7 分庭抗礼。

唐凯千说：“金砖国家，潜力无限。同时，金砖国家，各有别。就经济而言，中国毫无疑问是‘金砖国家’的领头羊，其经济‘吨位’决定了它的地位。而且中国自身发展使得其他国家分享到了好处，正如我前面所讲的巴西借力于中国偿清外债，印度、俄罗斯和南非同样受益于中国，都把吸管插到中国身上吸收到了养料。”

唐凯千认为：巴中两国经济发展目前仍然不可等量齐观。如果巴西政府能够采取措施降低成本，巴西经济或可加速很多。在巴西，原材料贵、人工贵、税负高，劳工法的保护极其严格，正是这些“巴西成本”使巴西被迫将不少就业岗位外包。

唐凯千还提醒说：“我们千万不能小觑欧美，它们依然是世界上最大的经济体，我很敬佩美国的创造力和国民的努力。虽然美国经济正面临着严峻困难，但不会从此一蹶不振。我还相信，再过 10 年，中国的 GDP 总量会由世界第二成为世界老大，但人均 GDP 如果要赶超上去，仍然任重道远。”



通向里约 20 峰会之路 六分钟拯救地球

珊文·古立斯·铃木

1992 年，12 岁的加拿大女孩珊文·古立斯·铃木（Severn Cullis-Suzuki）在里约联合国地球峰会上致辞。满怀激情与雄辩的她不是将世界领袖们置于政治家的角度，而是将他们置于父母、祖父母、叔叔、伯伯的角度，提醒他们保护地球不是为了经济或政治，而是为了我们所爱的人。珊文把观众们感动得热泪盈眶，她自己也因此成名，成为环保运动的标志性人物。如今，珊文被人们称为“让全世界安静六分钟的女孩”，珊文演讲的视频剪辑如今仍在 YouTube 上不断转载，不断激励着全世界的青年，他们中的很多人不知道这段视频已流传二十年之久。

自那以后，珊文写过一本书，建立过一个智囊团组织，主持过一个电视节目，还获得了一个人类植物学硕士学位。如今，32 岁的珊文已为人母，她居住在海达瓜依——加拿大西海岸的群岛——珊文正作为“我们加拿大（WE CANada）”活动的一员筹备参加里约 20 峰会。“我们加拿大”是一项旨在将加拿大各种不同声音传递给加拿大政府和里约 20 峰会的运动。联合国环境规划署（UNEP）主办的青年杂志《TUNZA》采编人员与珊文谈论了自 1992 年以来她的生活，以及她对里约 20 峰会的期望。

TUNZA：作为一个成年人，你如何看待你在地球峰会上的演讲？

珊文：自那次演讲之后，作为一个关心环境问题的青年，我一直在世界各地到处奔走，为环境保护事业摇旗呐喊。时光飞逝，如今我已经感觉那时参加活动的似乎不是我。我一直在想，为什么那时这个活动如此的有意义，并且至今仍让人记忆犹新。

当时我们不知道我们的讲话被录制了：联合国后来把讲话的视频寄给我们，我们每年都会按联合国的要求分发

这些视频。现在有了 YouTube，这段视频又一次得到了广泛的传播。我认为这段视频至今仍如此广受欢迎是因为它表达出了青年的诉求，青年的力量和青年的声音。虽然成年人有更多的利益诉求和更深层次的考虑，但仍需要有人提醒他们他们的行动可能造成的后果。青年能从他们的角度看待问题并呼吁成年人采取行动。在青年眼中，没有不可能完成的事情。

我的生态小组去里约时，会议没有设计让青年参与的环节。很多人，尤其是我的父母，询问我们是不是太疯狂了。最后，我们得到了一些其他组织的帮助。我们侥幸得到了发言机会：我们以一个非政府组织的名义登记，并且只是在有人缺席的情况下才被邀请参加全体会议。所以我不必表现得太圆滑。

我们希望成为政策制定者的良心，并提醒他们他们到底是谁：不仅是政治家，而且也是孩子们的父母和祖父母。

TUNZA：人们至今仍认为你的演讲切中时弊、令人鼓舞，是因为一切都没有改变吗？

珊文：社会意识已经发生了很大变化，但很难衡量它们的现时影响。当然有些事情已经发生了变化。1992 年时我们担心臭氧层破坏，但《蒙特利尔议定书》签订后，如今这已经不再是个大问题。

感谢联合国所做的工作，它把世界各国聚到一起讨论一些共同面对的问题，这使我们如今有了环境保护的机制和程序。这些东西是前所未有的。如果没有这些我们会是怎样呢？联合国没有强大的公关体系，所以普通人没有认识到联合国促成的各种进步。但我们确实需要加强我们现有机制和机构的力量。里约 20 峰会上的管理体制对话是再合适不过的时机了。



我们还应注意到，占世界人口半数以上的青年已被纳入了这一过程。

TUNZA：你是否认为我们应重新思考我们向人们传递环保信息的方式？

珊文：媒体喜欢报导负面新闻。一种更具建设性的方法是在其中精心混合令人鼓舞的信息——这是我们的发展方向，以及我们已经做到的——让人们看到改变是可以发生的，即使是草根阶层也可以促成这种改变。

用严酷事实激励人们的最好方式是将坏消息与人们可以进行的选择与行动放在一起：“我们可以做什么？让我们找到解决问题的方法”。只要能让他们看到改变的空间，青年对坏消息的承受力是最强的。

TUNZA：从你发表演讲至今世界人口已增长了 20 亿。你对人口增长怎么看？

珊文：人口增长显然加重了地球的负担。人口问题的实质是消费——比如，可以用生态足迹理论看一下各国资源消耗的速度。我们应尤其注意我们建立对话的方式，因为人口问题可以被用来指责他国或者作为无动于衷的理由。发达国家可以说：“我们不存在人口问题。由于其他国家人口过多造成的环境问题为什么要由我们来买单？”

我们应从文化和基础设施层面着手改变消费方式。例如，在北美，要做到不对环境构成危害非常不易。交通体系、食品体系等等一切都是建立在内在的不可持续基础上的。所以人们感到很无助，这也是造成他们惰性的原因。

TUNZA：你对你的孩子们有什么期望？

珊文：我希望我的儿子能像他的祖先们那样可以钓鱼。他的父亲是海达族印第安人，他们已经在这个岛屿上生活了一万多年。我会教育我的儿子，我们有责任保持这个岛屿未来一万年的生态健康。

TUNZA：你是否认为在印第安文化环境下长大会使孩子们比那些不是在这种环境下长大的孩子们有一种更清晰的责任感？



珊文：是的。我生活的全部时间都是在海达瓜依度过的，这对我的影响非常深刻。我的父母教会了我坚持自己所信仰的东西。但我真正的环境方面的知识是通过在这里与那些比我年长的人一起度过的时光中学到的。我们现在仍然可以出去捕捉螃蟹和比目鱼，在这里人们已经这样可持续地渔猎了几千年。

传统对维持这种可持续性非常有帮助。我们都曾经是土著人。但随着迁徙和切断与祖先所生活了几个世纪之久的土地的联系，我们失去了关于如何在生活中与周边环境和谐相处的知识。居住在原地的人更容易去思考：“我的孩子们将继续在这里生活，所以我的行为必须有所节制。”这一原则能让你对你所生活的土地更有责任感。

TUNZA：你对里约 20 峰会有什么期望？

珊文：我参加过很多世界性的峰会，我认为这些峰会是非常必要的。我们希望世界领袖们能找到答案并将革命性的新政策付诸实施，让他们听到我们的声音非常重要。但我们不能坐等变化自上而下的发生。社区和城市层面的实际参与才能产生实实在在的效果。

TUNZA：青年可以做什么？

珊文：首先，要做自己喜欢的事情。你对什么感兴趣？你擅长什么？当今社会需要各个领域的每个人都变得可持续。人们认为要促成变化他们就得成为“环保主义者”，我不赞同这种看法。首先从事自己感兴趣的事情并实现自己的理想，然后将可持续的理念引入这一领域。

体验和了解自己周边的环境也非常重要。看一下你附近的垃圾填埋场，参观一下你的水源地和你附近的污水处理场。去当地环境冲突的现场看一下，了解一下这是因为什么问题。你会感觉到自己已经参与其中并成为了权威，这会让你有自信发出自己的声音。讲真话的青年的力量是伟大的。

（来源：联合国环境规划署 (UNEP) 主办的青年杂志《TUNZA》）



ROAD TO RIO+20 SIX MINUTES TO SAVE THE EARTH - Severn Cullis-Suzuki

In 1992, 12-year-old Canadian Severn Cullis-Suzuki spoke at the Earth Summit in Rio. With eloquence and passion, she appealed to world leaders not as politicians but as parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles, reminding them they were there not to protect Earth for the sake of economics or politics, but for those we love. Severn moved her audience to tears and shot to fame as an icon of the environmental movement. Now known as "The Girl Who Silenced the World for 6 Minutes", the video clip of the speech is still making rounds on YouTube, continuing to inspire youth all over the world – many of whom don't realize it's two decades old.

Severn has since written a book, launched a think tank, hosted a television show, and earned a degree in ethnobotany. Now a 32-year-old mother, living in Haida Gwaii – an archipelago on the west coast of Canada – Severn is preparing to attend Rio+20 as part of WE CANada, an initiative to bring the diversity of Canadian voices to the attention of its government and to Rio+20. TUNZA spoke to her about life after Rio, what's changed since 1992, and what she hopes for from Rio+20.

How do you view the speech from the perspective of an adult?

Since that speech, I've spent my life traveling the world speaking as a young person who is concerned for the environment. Yet it's been so long, the event almost feels separate from myself, and I've often wondered why was it was so meaningful then, and still resonant now. We didn't know it was being taped: the UN later sent us the video, which we distributed on request, year after year. Now, with YouTube, it's getting a second wave of attention. I think it's still so popular because it speaks to the need for – and the power of – the voice of youth. Adults need to be reminded of the consequences of their actions, even though they have multiple interests and ulterior motives. Young people see things for what they are and call their elders on their actions. Youth don't know what isn't possible.

When my eco-group went to Rio, there was no process for engaging young people. We were asked, especially by my parents, "Are you crazy?" Eventually, we got support from other organizations. Getting to speak was a fluke: we'd signed up as an NGO, and were only invited to a plenary session when someone else dropped out. So I didn't have to be diplomatic. We wanted to be the conscience of the decision makers, and remind them who they really were: not just politicians but parents and grandparents.

Does the fact that people still find your speech so relevant and inspiring mean nothing has changed?

There have certainly been big changes in social awareness, but it can be hard to measure their immediate impacts. But certainly some things have changed. In 1992 we were worried about the ozone layer, but because of the Montreal Protocol, it's not as big a concern now. Thanks to the UN's work bringing nations together to govern the commons, we now have systems



Haida Gwaii, Canadian Island

and processes in place for environmental protection where there were none before – where would we be without these? The UN doesn’t have a great PR system, so the average person doesn’t recognize the progress it has facilitated. But we do need to strengthen the systems and institutions we already have. The conversation about governance that will take place at Rio+20 couldn’t be more timely.

It’s also worth noting that youth – who represent more than half the world’s population – are now included in the process.



Children in Haida Gwaii

Do you think we should rethink at how we present environmental messages to people?

The media loves negativity. A more constructive approach would be careful mix of empowering messages – this is where we’re going, what we’ve accomplished – so people see that change is possible, especially at the grassroots level.

The best way to use hard facts as a motivator is to partner scary information with options for action – “What can we do? Let’s find a way to fix it.” The young, particularly, can handle bad news if there’s an avenue for change.

The world’s population has grown by nearly two billion since your speech. What are your views on population growth?

It’s certainly taking a toll on the planet. But population is really about consumption – looking, for example, at ecological footprints to see the rates at which various countries use up resources. Great care has to be taken in the way we frame the conversation, because it can be used to blame, and as an excuse for inaction. The developed world can say, “we don’t have a population problem, so why should we address environmental problems when other people are overpopulating the world?”

But consumption patterns need to change at the cultural, infrastructural level. In North America, for example, you have to go to great lengths not to be destructive. The way everything – transport systems, food systems – is set up is inherently unsustainable. So people feel helpless, a huge reason for inertia.

What do you hope for your own children?

I hope my son is able to fish as his ancestors have. His father is Haida – First Nations people who have lived on this island for 10,000 years. I want to teach my son that we are responsible for maintaining this island for the next 10,000 years.

Do you think that being raised within First Nations culture will give your children a clearer framework for stewardship than those who are not?

I do. I’ve been spending time here on Haida Gwaii my whole life, and it’s affected me profoundly. My parents taught me to stand up for what I believe in, but what I really learned about the environment I absorbed from spending time here with elders. We still can go out and gather crabs and catch halibut because people have harvested sustainably here for thousands of years.

Tradition holds this in good stead, but we all used to be locals. When we move and sever the connection to the place our ancestors stewarded for centuries, we lose the knowledge of how to live harmoniously with that place. People who stay put are more likely to think: “my children are going to have to live here, so I had better behave appropriately,” a principle that helps take responsibility wherever you happen to live.

What do you hope for from Rio+20?

I’ve attended many world summits, and they’re essential. We hope world leaders will come up with answers and put revolutionary new policies in place, and it’s important to make our voices heard. But we can’t wait for change to come from above. It’s practical engagement at the community, municipal levels that produces concrete results.

So what can young people do?

First follow your passion. What are you interested in? What are you good at? Society now needs everyone in every field to become sustainable. People think to make a difference they must become an “environmentalist”. I disagree. Become whatever you’re interested in first and then bring sustainability to it.

It’s also important to experience and know the environment around you. Visit your dump. Visit your reservoir or water treatment plants. Go to the sites of local environmental conflicts and learn what the issues are. You’ll feel invested and become an authority, giving you confidence to speak out. There’s nothing more powerful than youth speaking the truth.

(Source: UNEP TUNZA for Youth)



“每一个城市，都有一个零碳馆。我们的零碳馆，不是为了满足领导的意愿，而是为了真正寻找一个应对人类城市发展未来的模型。什么是未来城市发展的模型？每一天我们从远处生产的食物和资源送进城市，输出的是垃圾，总有一天资源会耗尽，而产生的都是垃圾。这个城市需要一种新的模式，这种新的模式是通向更加便宜、更加洁净的未来，我们希望城市通过地下水和河流水的处理产生水，同时可以自己处理一些垃圾，并且把这些垃圾变成电、热和肥料。”

——零碳馆馆长 陈硕

绿色之星 GREEN STAR

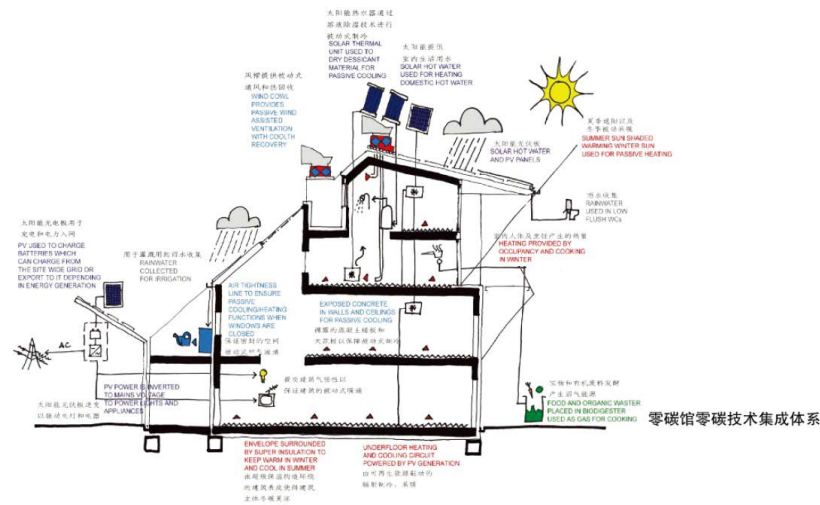
零碳中心，通往可持续的低碳城市
Zero Carbon System, a Way Leads to Sustainable Low Carbon Cities

《宇宙系列》——诞、交、奏、升、合、护、再生篇
Cosmos Series - Birth, Communication, Performance, ublimation'Connection, Protection, Decrease

首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛专辑二
Feature Report on First Forum on Human Settlements and Resources (Kunming) II

洱海龙湾 让居者体会大理山水生活的惬意
林海云霄 现代版桃源生活体的实践
滨江俊园 最佳城市资源运营商的人居献礼
御景新城 昆明人居环境营造的先行者

俄罗斯多名学者荣膺国际“人才”奖
Russian Laureates of International Prize “Intellect”



零碳中心，通往可持续的低碳城市

Zero Carbon System, a Way Leads to Sustainable Low Carbon Cities

上海零碳建筑科技有限公司（零碳中心）是全球低碳建筑设计和低碳城市规划整体解决方案的先锋，致力于低碳的城市规划，建筑设计，科技研发，碳计量，工程安装，投资咨询在内的一站式低碳解决方案，迄今为止已经为万科，中科院，上海世博会，北京通州，海南博鳌，上海迪斯尼配套项目提供服务。

除了建筑设计及区域规划外，零碳中心更设立实验室开发国际最先进的节能减排技术，自主开发了太阳能动力斯特灵引擎和中国建筑和城市碳计量两大核心项目；拥有风帽等多项专利产品，并在全国多个城市建有低碳实践的成功案例。同时，零碳中心还建立了完善的产品碳标定体系，以碳评测和碳标定的具体实施数据来验证建筑及相关领域的二氧化碳排量，在碳评测领域创下了多个国内第一。2010年5月5日，零碳中心更是召集了中国百家从事新能源，新材料及低碳相关产业的龙头企业在世博会零碳馆内成立零碳联盟。通过资源共享与置换，零碳中心成功推荐了数十家零碳联盟企业参与到多个国家级低碳示范项目中去。

中国上海世博零碳馆

2010年，零碳中心设计运营了世博会历史上第一个零二氧化碳展览馆——2010中国上海世博会伦敦案例零碳馆，零碳中心也成为了世博百年历史上第一支从募资，场馆设计，施工，布展到最后运营全程管理的建筑及规划事务所。

零碳馆位于上海世博园区城市最佳实践区，总建筑面积2657平方米，由南北两栋四层的连体建筑构成。零碳馆是向全球展示城市层面节能减排设计的最佳案例，该案例参照全球第一个零二氧化碳排放社区贝丁顿社区（位于

南伦敦）的技术体系和逻辑，结合上海当地气候特征，就地取材，全面展示基于中国气候和经济条件下的零碳实践，向全球彰显中国在节能减排方面的努力和成果。

建筑领域产生的二氧化碳占全球二氧化碳总排放量的55%，传统建筑的二氧化碳排放主要源自于建筑设备对电力和燃气等化石能源的消耗。零碳馆模型彻底颠覆了传统建筑消耗化石能源产生碳排、消耗纯净水产生污水、消耗资源产生垃圾的模式。零碳馆从自然界收集阳光、空气、电力和水，利用太阳能，风能和水源热能联动来实现空间内的通风、制热、制冷和除湿等，满足人居舒适性的各项要求。

阳光和水的利用在零碳馆中体现得淋漓尽致。在建筑的南面，通透的玻璃阳光房，增加自然采光的同时还能保存从阳光中吸收的热量。零碳馆设计了系列太阳能发电、储存，电网和用电设备，保证其电力系统得到最大的优化和最好的供应。坡屋顶上大面积的太阳能板，提供馆内运营所需采暖制冷、太阳能热水。建筑的北面通过漫射太阳光培育绿色屋顶植被，由雨水收集系统和滴灌技术，自动对屋顶植被进行灌溉，这些植物不仅仅是作为装饰，还是中和碳排放不可缺少的角色。零碳馆最引人注目的莫过于五颜六色的风帽，跟随风向灵活转动，利用温压和风压将新鲜的空气源源不断地输入每个房间，并将室内的污浊空气排出，随时保持室内空气纯净。通过这种设计，不需要空调亦能保持室内舒适。在这里，垃圾废弃物，经过处理能产生电热和肥料，另外一些可回收的废弃物，可以设计出对人类环境友好的家居用品，如艺术环保椅及其他装饰品。

在世博会零碳馆还展示了地产、交通、建材，及跨行业在节能减排、对抗气候变化方面所作出的努力。这是中

国制造，闪耀着中国智慧的第一栋零二氧化碳公共建筑。作为世博园为数不多的永久性保留建筑，世博零碳馆将以零碳博物馆名垂史册。

馆长陈硕



零碳馆的馆长陈硕，2005年毕业于华南理工大学建筑学院，老师就是世博会中国馆的设计师何镜堂先生，后来他去英国剑桥大学深造，攻读建筑环境专业的硕士。毕业后陈硕在全球第八大建筑事务所RMJM任职，设立了低碳研究院，随后又进入了英国零

碳中心。而后成为上海世博会英国零碳馆总协调人、零碳工厂中国区总裁，在黄埔江畔声名鹊起。

“每一个城市，都有一个零碳馆。我们的零碳馆，不是为了满足领导的意愿，而是为了真正寻找一个应对人类城市发展未来的模型。什么是未来城市发展的模型？每一天我们从远处生产的食物和资源送进城市，输出的是垃圾，总有一天资源会耗竭，而产生的都是垃圾。这个城市需要一种新的模式，这种新的模式是通向更加便宜、更加洁净的未来，我们希望城市通过地下水 and 河流水的处理产生水，同时可以自己处理一些垃圾，并且把这些垃圾变成电、热和肥料。”陈硕曾这样表示。“伦敦零碳馆所用的技术，并不仅仅是在世博会的环境下适用，在普通的民居下同样可以应用。并不是零碳馆所有的技术都可以在中国各个地方拷贝，但我们会给海南、江苏的各个不同的城市开展低碳模式。”

低碳迪斯尼

后世博的上海，最重要的投资建设项目无疑属于位居浦东东端的上海迪斯尼。而零碳中心积极参与了迪斯尼项目配套区的低碳规划。因地制宜地将该项目打造四类生态空间：环形绿带、生态间隔带、生态保育区、生态走廊；综合运用当地优势的太阳能、水能，全面运用低碳建筑技术并着重在低碳规划战略上，注重近远期的科学结合，充分考虑了区域发展整体需求，为城镇未来发展进行远景低碳规划。充分发挥区位的环境优势，依托浦东客站大型项目落地，将配套区打造成为藏身于河网与农田之中，优美环境和快乐生活并置，为大众呈现一个传统江南水乡与现代城市风貌兼备的国际乡村快乐小城。



世博零碳馆





华鸟 Hua Niao

生于上海。1992 年日本上智大学文学部硕士毕业。2000 年起于日本各地举办个展。2004 年起被聘为东京都太阳城文化中心绘画讲师。2006-2008 年上海 M50 艺术园区工作室。2007 年《新春沙龙展》上海大学第一视觉 99 创意中心。2008 年《2008 当代艺术品拍卖》上海东廊画廊。2008 年《融合 - 中外艺术 10 人展》上海法国画廊 GALERIE ARTENOO。2009 年常规模展上海大库画廊。2010 年第十三届世界易经大会（无锡）。2011 年华鸟个展日本东京银座 156 画廊。2012 年风华绝代——华鸟展 无锡博物院

Born in Shanghai China. 1992 Graduated from Sophia University in Japan.

1988 - 1994 International Calligraphy Exhibition, Tokyo Museum, Japan.

2000-- Solo Exhibition, around Japan.

2004 - 2007 A lecturer at Tokyo Sunshine City Culture Center, Japan.

2006-2008 Studio in M50, Shanghai China.

2007 The Chinese New Year Salon, Shanghai University First Vision 99 Creative Center, Shanghai China.

2008 Integration-10 Artist Exhibition, GALERIE ARTENOO Shanghai China.

2008 Contemporary Chinese Art Auction, Eastlink Art Auction, Shanghai China.

2009 Art Exhibition, Big Warehouse Gallery, Shanghai China

2009 Art Exhibition, Top Floor Gallery, Shanghai China

2010 Solo Exhibition, The 13th I-Ching World Conference, Wuxi China

2011 HuaNiao Solo Exhibition, Gallery156, Ginza, Tokyo Japan

2012 HuaNiao Solo Exhibition, Wuxi Museum

编者按：华鸟是一位才女，书画俱佳。她的画很有个性，触发人对命运、宇宙和时空的想象与思考。最近以来，她也积极投身人居环境工作，希望通过自己的努力和艺术的力量，唤起人们对环境变化的关注，采取行动。本刊在此刊登她的作品《宇宙系列》共七篇及说明文章，与读者交流分享。

《宇宙系列》

——诞、交、奏、升、合、护、再生篇

以宇宙为主题的绘画创作对于画家来说还是太庞大了。但是，由生到死、由出现到消失的规律是客观存在的。这个世界上最大的是天体物理学，最小的是纳米科学，最复杂的是神经科学，即使是我们肉眼看不见的极小的纳米世界，都是一个庞大的世界。科技改变了人类生活，然而无止境的开发和无可避免的竞争却加速驱使人类走向灭亡。那么，艺术创作在这里到底能做些什么？

有一个基本出发点就是：艺术创作是为人类对美，或对某种目标及理想的渴望，或者是渴望改变的现实，或者是警钟般的倾诉等等的一种文化活动。我们只有知道生命有死亡，才会对生更加珍惜，对新生更加期待。生命只有轮回转生才会多样丰富。连绵不断生而复死的轮转也许就是任何事物发展的规律。我想通过艺术创作对生命的本质问题进行表达。《宇宙系列》就是表达一个由生到死的由出现到消失的世界。其创作灵感来自各方面，如自古以来的人类的哲理、道家学说；如科学成果、霍金的《时间简史》等等；在色彩的“跳舞场”上漫步，用点、线、面的“重奏曲”，尽情地表达精神和灵魂的呐喊，蒙昧达到一种真切的意境。

《宇宙系列》共分七篇，第一篇：诞之篇，第二篇：交之篇，第三篇：奏之篇，第四篇：升之篇，第五篇：合之篇，第六篇：护之篇，第七篇：再生篇。

材料：三层夹宣、国画颜料、水墨、明胶，表装之后装表到油画布上，我称之为“双托”。

每篇 30 幅。138x110cm / 幅，共 49 幅，80x80cm/ 幅，共 161 幅。

创作时间：2000 年至 2010 年

第一篇：诞之篇 First: Birth



诞之篇 向往明天的千之子
Birth, One than one, To be want to go to tomorrow
SIZE: 138cm×110cm

COSMOS SERIES

- Birth, Communication, Performance, Sublimation, Connection, Protection, Decrease

I am fascinated by ancient Chinese materials although not necessarily by ancient Chinese artistic themes. The ancient materials appeal to me because they are unusually delicate.

Yet I wish to push these materials in less delicate directions. - hence - achieving - I hope - a certain sense of beauty in my work - but at the same time - building a little tension into it by contrasting the delicacy of the material with certain revolutionary themes that I wish to make the materials serve: I suppose that you could say that I am attempting my own version of a cultural revolution - but don't let that worry you too much. I am essentially unarmed.

The materials themselves consist in stone pigments, which are heated, mixed with water, and applied to canvas with a brush. Traditionally artist applied these pigment to various kinds of paper. I have adjusted this approach by applying the pigment thickly (first of all) but also by applying it to the paper, which I then embed into canvas.

This approach - in my view - Persevere the delicacy of the stone pigments. But at the same time adds weight and aesthetic strength to the materials.

I suppose that it should come as no surprise that as an artist .I eventually, became obsessed with spatial concepts. And in the course of my own experiments and experiences with attempting to fill space with beauty (or extract beauty from space) -

It occurred to me that our casual reference to space as a “concept” might be misguided. It occurred to me quite intuitively that my notion of space sprang from something within me - something that was very much a part of me -

And therefore something that applied to the world rather than a feature of the world itself. Hence, I began to feel a certain freedom -

Event a right - and sometimes even a measure of necessity - to let spatial experience simply spring from my mind onto the canvas without any special pre-conceptual for guidance.

Indeed, it seemed to me that internal spatial intuitions themselves provided the boundaries for human external forms which an artist might more conventionally choose as conceptual objects or themes for his work.

第二篇：交之篇 Second: Communication



交之篇 a- 交合的钟声
Communication, The bell of communication



交之篇 b- 展望未来的快感
Communication, Expect the future, fell good

SIZE: 138cm×110cm

In other words, it seemed to me that internal intuitive forms provided the very possibility of experience. And that all human experience is processed through these boundary intuitive forms.

And this lead me to reflect that if our notion of space truly springs form something about us (in particular me) and it is not a fundamental feature of the world or something fundamental conceptual -

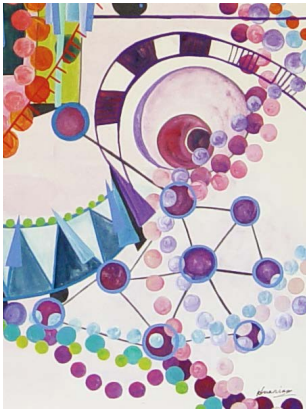
Then I have a natural ability to produce an Athletic record of the basic elements of cosmos (space) that human being is capable of producing.

In fact, it occurred to me that I have certain authority over space and that I can therefore dictate or manifest its elements onto a paper and a canvas.

Therefore, I engaged in a project in which I produced a series of works that focused exclusively on pure spectacle intuition themselves.

And in this sense, I set out to produce a small body of work. That is abstract in the most fundamental sense of the work. That

第三篇：奏之篇 Third: Performance



奏之篇 a- 轻快地跃动
Performance, Commit a rush act



奏之篇 b- 悲伤中的旋舞
Performance, Fell sad, just dance

SIZE: 138cm×110cm

is, I have attempted to abstract the elements of space from the forms and experiences that occur in it.

I call the first in this series of my work 'the birth of cosmos (space). It contains all sorts of geometric shapes, lines, and volumes that sprang purely from my introspective engagement with pigments, brush, paper and canvas.

Let me say that the process was un-usually exciting and even exhilarating. And I plan to work further in this direction in order to record - or manifest - or at least attempt to understand more fully-

I have spent 10 years, from 2000 to 2010 to creative 210 pieces by myself. The basic element of spectacle forms and volumes that lead the human being to conclude that an object is beautiful.

第四篇：升之篇 Forth: Sublimation



升之篇 a- 哄笑方块的顽固
Subsection, Sneer at obstinate block



升之篇 b- 逃脱环锁
Sublimation, Find one a way out

SIZE: 138cm×110cm

第五篇：合之篇 Fifth: Connection



合之篇 a- 拼接后试图重新组合
Connection, Try Combine, After Joined Together



合之篇 b- 杂念后的足迹
Connection, Leave a mark, after banish worldly thoughts from one a mind

SIZE: 138cm×110cm

第六篇：护之篇 Sixth: Protection



护之篇 a- 格式化的膨胀的力量
Protection, Be Protection to a higher rank, expansion, power



护之篇 b- 扩张滋生抗争的源泉
Protection, Extension, bring up source of struggle

SIZE: 138cm×110cm

第七篇：再生篇 Seventh: Decrease



再生篇 a- 密集和狂走将被吸走
Decrease Attendance, Running, to be absorb



再生篇 b- 再次呼唤团聚无济于生
Decrease, once more cry, stand together, but no way

SIZE: 138cm×110cm

洱海龙湾 让居者体会大理山水生活的惬意

首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛专辑II之一



洱海龙湾，古为“息龙湾”，是大理国皇室的养鹿场，是皇家禁地，自古汇集着皇家贵族气质。现今也是大理州政府的所在地，属大理的龙脉所在，也是大理龙文化传播之地。项目所在位置，呈三角形，南北长约710米，东西最宽处约570米，地势平坦，三面临海，临海面为洱海湿地保护带，隔洱海可西眺苍山，资源丰富。在“首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛”上，大理洱海龙湾获得了“2011年云南最佳资源地产投资价值奖”。

诗意栖居

项目地块本身是一个背靠龙山，面朝洱海苍山、三面环水的半岛，以最佳的角度“一眼阅尽风花雪月”之美。项目规划中的前低后高布局，合理安排了高层公寓和低层别墅，满足了每一户的观景视野，以一个展开的怀抱拥抱苍山洱海，以“龙形大道”来合理的分隔区片和组织交通，当然也将“龙”的文化体现于其中，建筑风格上虽是现代滨海风格，但吸取了中国龙的形式，整体形成了“飞龙在天”的团结塑感。

天地人和，敬畏大理山水人文

本着对山水人文敬畏的心态来建设及运营项目，追求建筑与自然、人文的和谐，让生活于其中的人们能充分感受天地的大美、建筑的舒适和谐以及文化精神的感悟。在景观设计中，追求中国的水的自然风趣与国际公认的充满浪漫情趣的巴厘岛风格的精心融和，既有中国的传统文化精神，又不失国际休闲度假的标准与观念。同时这个项目中建有一个体育中心，一个艺术中心，这也是规划上的一大独有魅力，艺术和体育所传达的现代和谐人居精神思想成为本项目的灵魂所在。

总之，洱海龙湾以诗意栖居、艺术品位、运动健康、风情浪漫为项目的特色来精心打造，最终体现出“天地人和”的至高人居理念。



首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛专辑II之二

林海云霄 现代版桃源生活体的实践



跑一圈，足足 3 公里。3 公里环山游道森林公园，足够您慢跑 70 年了。

这是林海云霄倡导的健康生活，也是为现代都市生活所诠释的一种返璞归真的生活方式。事实也如此，在城市里生活得久了，苦于钢筋混凝土的拥挤，苦于缺乏锻炼，苦于到处奔波，于是，格外渴望一个地方，可以让身心彻底放松和安宁，但又不脱离现实世界，一种现代版“桃源生活”开始成为梦想。

位于昆明安宁太平新区的林海云霄就是这个梦想的栖息地，该项目周边森林覆盖率高，这里有环山游道公园、高尔夫练习场、2 万平方米的购物中心、全长 1 公里的四方街特色商业步行街区，这里也是城市生活和自然结合的一个地方。

在首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛中，林海云霄荣获“最佳人居资源价值整合奖”。

老人、小孩、年轻人各得其乐

在陶渊明笔下，世外桃源应该是“地广旷，屋舍俨然，有良田、美池、桑竹之属。”那么，林海云霄版的世外桃源生活是什么样的？

阳光、空气、安宁的心灵，很多热爱自然的人所追求的理想生活状态，具体到项目，一家三代人如何实践生活，小孩、年轻人和老年人，每一代人在林海云霄都会有自己的生活圈子。林海云霄是一个 3000 亩纯别墅盘，在产品的打造上，不追求高不可攀的生活，而是适合诸多中

产家庭生活。针对不同人群的需求，有不同的配套需求，比如老年人配套上，有 3 公里的环山游道公园，可以散步、登山、慢跑，是个天然的运动场。

在社区散步之际，也会看到高尔夫练习场、2 万平方米的购物中心、全长 1 公里的四方街特色商业步行街区，忽然有置身闹市之中的感觉。社区内，有面积达 38 亩的娱乐水景广场，周末可以带上家人、相约好友，踏着林荫小道去看家门口的露天电影，小孩子可以在此游乐。在林海云霄，在外工作的人可以安心工作，因为家里老人住得安心，小孩玩得开心，回家后还有家的氛围。

绿色环保 自然来自然去

林海云霄项目地，原本的自然条件给项目增添不少优势，除此之外，很多人居地产倡导者在建筑本身融入了一些绿色环保理念，林海云霄在环保材料的使用和环境的营造费了不少功夫。项目内使用的水是自然引进，未来生活用水，也是做了一个巨大的收集池，污水收集经过处理循环利用。景观所选树种上，也很环保，项目地原有大量的树种，在施工时把这些树种移植到其他地方，后期又把对人体健康有利的树种移植回来。

其次是将环保落到实处，不仅低耗能，而且生活配套很完整。先说低耗能，业主在社区不需要开车也能实现便利生活，林海云霄的目标是能源消耗越少越好。然后是生活配套的完整，公园、购物广场在路边，离商业街一公里，幼儿园、小学配套，社区两站距离。在这里可享受实实在在的便利、低碳生活。

不管是树种移植，还是减少汽车使用，水的循环利用，都是自然的一部分，在整个项目打造中，林海云霄希望尽量争取做到自然来自然去。



首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛专辑II之三

滨江俊园 最佳城市资源运营商的人居献礼

在首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛举行的现场，云南俊发房地产有限责任公司的代表，从联合国环境署 (UNEP) 政府管委会前主席、加拿大前环境部长戴维·安德森手中接过“最佳城市资源运营商”的奖牌，为昆明打造“城市住宅第一品牌——俊园”的云南俊发房地产有限责任公司再度得到了世界的肯定。从“品质铸就生活”，到“低碳铸大城，品质谋人居”，俊发有关人居与资源的理念已逐步成型，并让昆明居者乐享其中。

盘龙江边的一处绿宅

俊发地产一直认为人居与自然资源的协调是非常有必要的。众所周知，土地本身属于不可再生资源，其稀缺性要求在进行开发时，应更多从长远利益考虑，而这个长远利益即是项目的可持续发展性。而项目自身是否具有与时俱进的潜力，是在具体项目规划起草时就已经深入研究和反复斟酌过的问题。

滨江俊园是俊发地产理念的具体实践，它地处城市一环，从区位上看，可以说是昆明都会的中心版图，然而随着城市化进程的发展，城市人居品质也在接受着考验。久居城市的人，会越来越渴望“宜居”的生活，正是从这一需求出发，滨江俊园择址盘龙江岸，与两大公园为邻，开创性地为昆明一环的城市生活带来一抹新绿。

项目不但借力自然资源，为居者提供优越环境，也凭借规划、建筑、园林等各方面的专业打造，升级了这一片区的整体氛围和品质，如此一来，也对维护、维持自然资源起到了积极作用，可以算是一次双赢的开发。

品质筑就生活

滨江俊园是一个占有了多重资源的宜居项目，一环区域的都市资源、一江两园的自然资源、双名校的教育资源等等。我们在规划时非常看重这些资源本身对居者的价

值，不仅丝毫没有对其进行破坏性的砍伐拆毁，反而以这些资源为重心，因地制宜地发展出了一个集繁华、健康、绿色于一体的生活特区。

俊发地产认为，所谓的品质住宅绝不应该单单从建筑本身来谈，品质两个字所包含的内容其实很多，俊发一直秉承的企业理念是“品质筑就生活”。

13 年来，俊发在开发每一个项目时都力求做到在品质上不断提升，因为站在居者的角度，我们很清楚一套有品质的房子就是一种有品质的生活。而能够满足这种生活的项目，是需要我们从项目选址开始就一直要强调的理念。在一个繁华、生活氛围浓郁的区域开发建设住宅，人们生活起来才能足够便利；有完善的交通体系，人们出行才能足够便捷；高品位的建筑风格，才能满足人们一生追求的荣誉感；丰足的生态景观资源，才能更好的维护健康人居的理想；请知名设计师、选大品牌家居做足户型精装，才能让居者在入住后的每一天都享受到这种切身的品质；细致周到、以人为本的物业服务，才能让人们在全无后顾之忧中真正体会“品质”两个字的全部内涵。这些都是我们为兑现“品质”所做的努力。当然品质不是光靠嘴上说就能证明的，我们留给项目自己去证明，让市场和业主来检验。

让“城市再生”

滨江俊园项目的前身是张官营村及张官营旧货市场，交通方便。很多人喜欢来这里淘一些小玩意儿，但是脏、乱、差的问题一直困扰着附近的居民。

而自从片区改造启动以来，俊发地产抱着“城市再生”的开发理念，通过城中村改造，把张官营片区打造成一个集居住、商务、休闲为一体的城市副中心，并建设为城市中央一个超大型的以居住为主、兼顾片区综合配套的、环境优美的高品质社区。

首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛专辑II之四

御景新城 昆明人居环境营造的先行者



御景新城项目有着 6800 亩实际占地，位于空港经济圈，在项目开发上力求为购房者“造一座城”，作为空港经济圈第一个大规模综合性开发项目，御景新城力求打造高品质人居典范。日前，御景新城荣获首届人居与资源（昆明）论坛颁发的“最佳人居环境项目营造奖”。

生态环境与现代都市生活兼得

项目开发商，云南御行中天房地产开发公司的副总经理李玉峰认为，人居环境就是人们居住生活所在的空间场所。这是一个涵盖内容极为广泛的概念，比如说居住的建筑、社区配套、社区形象与社区文化等都是构成社区人居环境的内容，有硬件要求，也有精神文化层面的要求。高品质的人居地产，还包括良好的居住建筑，优越的景观、生态环境，完善的配套服务，便捷的出行条件，可持续发展的运营方式，高尚的社区文化。

生态环境与现代都市生活是可兼得的，不管在主城还是在郊区，关键在于开发团队的开发理念和运营。其次，昆



明地产的发展不外乎主城区与郊区地产两大块。主城区地产的宜居性，除了完善市政交通、片区或副中心区域的综合配套，在目前更重要的应该是加强人居生态环境的建设，提高居住区的绿化空间和公共空间。而郊区地产的宜居性，主要体现在完善公共交通、城市配套，提供多元化的居住产品、高质量的建筑和景观空间，在居住人群多元化的前提下营造和谐、包容的社区文化，达到城市生活的便利性和生态环境质量平衡的有利态势。



空港经济区首席大盘，造高品质人居典范

御景新城项目总体定位是打造昆明空港国际居住社区，功能涵盖休闲度假、运动养生、生活居住、商务会议、商业、教育、医疗等，成为以空港经济区为核心的昆明北部城市发展的一个重要组成部分。

项目历时三年准备工作，请了国际知名的策划、设计团队来保证项目的规划、建设水准。在设计方面，总规划由澳大利亚 COX 设计集团、上海现代设计集团合力完成，目前一期 1200 亩的规划设计单位有加拿大艾克斯蒂、北京中联环、上海现代设计集团等，其中加拿大艾克斯蒂在国内跟龙湖等知名地产有过多个高端项目的合作经验。

项目内部配套齐全，还将建立公共交通体系，连接昆明北市区、长水国际机场和空港经济区、呈贡新城等，发展便捷、低能耗的城市公共交通配套；在生态景观上，在原有地势地貌上规划千亩生态运动公园、山顶生态公园、湿地公园、水系、花卉带、景观大道等，总绿地面积达到 180 万平米；希望在硬件方面做到完善、齐备，在软件上营造和谐、包容的社区文化，结合空港经济区和周边片区的发展，做到社区的可持续性。

俄罗斯多名学者荣膺国际“人才”奖
Russian laureates of International Prize “Intellect”

为迎接亚太经济合作组织 (APEC) 即将在俄罗斯海参崴召开的峰会，《全球最佳范例》杂志（俄文版）向大会评选出国际奖“人才”奖得主。

50 位获奖者来自世界不同的国家，其中有 5 位来自俄罗斯的海参崴。

In anticipation of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit in Vladivostok Russia World Best Practices Magazine (Russian Edition) nominates Laureates of International Prize “Intellect”.

Among 50 Laureates from different countries there are five winners from Vladivostok Russia.



国际“学术人才”奖
化工科学博士院士瓦伦丁·瑟金科

“Academic Intellect” International Prize
Valentin Sergeenko Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Academician



国际“文学人才”奖
《冰镜的碎片》作者亚历山大·邦德和弗塞沃洛德·迈契可夫斯基

“Intellect in Literature” International Prize

Alexander Bondar and Vsevolod Mechkovsky authors of novel “Fragments of Ice Mirrors”.



国际“生态科学人才”奖
远东联邦大学教授、化学博士利奥尼德·亚历哈克

“Intellect in ecological sciences” International Prize

Leonid Alexeiko professor of Far East Federal University, Doctor of Chemistry.



国际“经济科学人才”奖
远东联邦大学教授、经济科学博士 维克多·贝尔金

“Intellect in economic sciences” International Prize

Victor Belkin professor of Far East Federal University, Doctor of Economic Sciences.



国际“现代医学人才”奖
远东联邦大学教授、医学 / 哲学博士 奥列格·帕克

“Intellect in modern medicine” International Prize

Oleg Pak professor of Far East Federal University, Medical doctor and PhD.



国际“海洋环境科学人才”奖
联合国教科文组织“海洋生态学”主席，生物科学博士，远东联邦大学教授娜杰日达·克里斯托弗洛娃

“Intellect in Marine Environmental Sciences” International Prize

Nadezda Khristoforova
Head of the UNESCO Chair "Marine Ecology"

Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor of Far East Federal University

各种奖项将于 2012 年 9 月在俄罗斯海参崴召开的亚太经济合作组织 (APEC) 峰会期间颁发。

（《全球最佳范例》杂志社社长维克多·费斯特）

Prizes will be awarded at Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit in Vladivostok Russia at September 2012.

Victor Fersht
President of World Best Practices Magazine



巴中工商总会简介

巴中工商总会(CCIBC)自1986年起,就一直活跃于促进和沟通巴中联系。我们的团队服务于多个前沿,为巴中企业进军对方市场提供了必要的支持。从设定会议议程,到调研可信的供货商/合作伙伴,以及接待巴中商务代表团,CCIBC是两国间唯一的合法商会。

通过提供巴中关系和市场新闻的高价值信息,保持商务联系和不断的更新,我们商会能够提供我们的会员所需要的知识和人脉,以开发两国所蕴含的诸多商机。

巴中间的贸易年愈加强,从2000年的23亿美元,跃升到2010年的560亿美元,并在未来有极大的潜在发展前景。这使得中国成为巴西最大的贸易伙伴。作为世界第七大经济体,巴西是世界增长最快的主要经济体之一,并将在接下来的10年里成为世界第四大经济体。同时,巴西是世界最大的大豆、铁矿

石、咖啡、乙醇和糖的生产国和出口国。跨国企业和企业家都被巴西的自然资源、稳定发展的市场、对于其他南美国家和北美的门路,以及巴西企业家精神所吸引到巴西来。巴中工商总会帮助了江淮汽车、中兴、中钢集团等中国企业在巴西开设代表办公室。中石化、武钢、中国国家电网、华为、三一重工、格力等仅仅是在巴西成功运营的中国企业中的一部分。

我们希望贵司能够加入我们,进一步推进两国间的贸易。CCIBC在巴西和中国的团队将会联手满足各个会员的个体需求,提供个性化服务,以达到每个公司在中/巴市场的策略最佳化。成为我们的会员是向世界另一端的企业们的重要推介。

我们很荣幸邀请您成为巴中工商总会的一员,期待与您的合作!

Brazil-China Chamber of Industry and Commerce (CCIBC)

The Brazil-China Chamber of Industry and Commerce (CCIBC) has been actively promoting and bridging ties between Brazil and China since 1986. Our team works on several fronts to provide the necessary support for Brazilian and Chinese companies with their business initiatives. From setting up meeting agendas to researching reliable suppliers/partners and reception of Brazilian and Chinese business delegations, CCIBC is the only legitimate Chamber of Commerce between the two countries.

By supplying valuable information and keeping businesses connected and constantly updated on Brazil – China relations and market news, our Chamber is able to supply the knowledge and contacts that our members require in order to explore the many opportunities that both countries have to offer.

Trade between Brazil and China has been intensifying each year, jumping from US\$ 2.3 billion in 2000 up to US\$56 billion in 2010 with promising growth prospects for the future. These results place China as Brazil's largest trade partner. Brazil, the world's 7th largest economy, is one of the fastest growing major economies in the world and is to become the 4th largest economy in the world in the next 10

years. It is also one of the world's biggest producers and exporter of soybean, iron ore, coffee, ethanol and sugar. International enterprises and businessmen have been attracted to Brazil for its natural resources, growing and stable market, access to other South American countries and to North America, and the Brazilian entrepreneurial spirit. The Brazil China Chamber has helped JAC, ZTE, Sinosteel and other Chinese companies to open their representation offices in Brazil. Sinopec, Wisco, China State Grid, Huawei, Sany, Gree are some of the Chinese companies who are successfully doing business in Brazil.

We hope that your company will join us to further increase trade between the two countries. The CCIBC teams in Brazil and China join forces to attend to the individual needs of each member, providing a personalized service to optimize each company's strategy for the Chinese / Brazilian market. Being a Chamber member is an important introduction to companies in the other side of the world.

We are pleased to invite you to become part of the Brazil China Chamber of Industry and Commerce and look forward to working with you!



《全球最佳范例》杂志(亚太版)

WORLD BEST PRACTICES MAGAZINE (ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION)

理事单位 DIRECTOR UNITS



无锡市人民政府



丽江市人民政府



伊春市人民政府



三亚市人民政府



大理市人民政府



章丘市人民政府



美国圣塔莫尼卡市



峨眉山风景区管委会



普陀山风景区管委会



新疆喀什天门
神秘大峡谷



万科企业股份有限公司



深圳东部华侨城
有限公司



深圳市振业(集团)
股份有限公司



中海兴业(西安)有限公司



深圳市天健(集团)
股份有限公司



HESTIUM环境集团



法国苏伊士环境集团



北京建工



江苏阳光置业
发展有限公司



香港华宸投资集团



WEST HOPE GROUP
华西希望集团



深圳市地业
房地产有限公司



深圳海岸
房地产有限公司



中国中铁·聚江地产



江苏金洋投资有限公司



加拿大宝佳
国际建筑师有限公司



深圳市循环经济协会



深圳市阿尔开地
景观设计有限公司



常州凯悦
房地产有限公司



深圳市逐根园林
设计有限公司

定价PRICE
HKD50元 CNY40元 USD10元

ISSN 2072-392X



9 772072 392000

12>