



WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例

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2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements Calls for
Urban Innovation toward Achieving SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda
2018 全球人居环境论坛年会呼吁加强城市创新 (P012-P082)



绿城 扫一扫
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The 7th Congress of China Research Society of
Urban Development Successfully Convened in Beijing
中国城市发展研究会第七届代表大会在北京成功召开 (P086-P087)

绿 化 品 牌 之 道



WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例 — ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION 亚太版 —

国际视野 绿色平台 高端受众 成功典范

读者群与发行网络：联合国有关机构和国际组织负责人及专家，国内外政府官员、城市市长和商界精英、规划建设、城市管理、建筑与住房、低碳环保、交通等行业的企业家和专业人士。杂志纸质版赠阅、订阅和电子版订阅并重，此外进入深圳等地上千个商务场所、银行网点、休闲会所和高尔夫球场的展示终端，供高端顾客传阅，并可在手机等移动终端上阅读。

最佳范例甄选：本杂志面向全社会甄选人居与城市相关的最佳范例，城市、企业和个人均可申报。由杂志命名后向全球推广。由本杂志总结报道的汶川县水磨镇灾后重建范例经验等已成为可持续重建经典，体现了中国灾后重建的巨大成就和奇迹，广为传播。

杂志理事会：依托本杂志平台，由城市政府、人居环境领域的企业、科研院校等单位和社会各界人士自愿组成的服务联盟。理事会旨在为理事单位提供国内外交流合作及创新创业和提升发展的综合平台，加强能力建设，实现互惠多赢的目标。理事会不定期举行活动。

广告营销：本杂志以高端的国际化定位、前瞻性和实用性相结合的行业资讯以及高端读者群，为广大城市和企业提供了一个塑造绿色品牌、促进产品营销的独特超值的平台。

欢迎订阅 发布广告 加入理事会 提升品牌

Embrace Change with Innovation and Partnership 以创新与伙伴关系迎接变革

2018年，全球人居环境论坛及伙伴们的工作取得了长足进展：二月，GFHS代表团出席在马来西亚吉隆坡召开的第九届世界城市论坛（WUF9）；四月，国际绿色范例新城论坛在珠海召开的第十四届绿建大会上成功举办；六月，国际绿色范例新城在线评估认证系统中英文版全线开通；十月，第十三届全球人居环境论坛年会在曼谷联合国会议中心成功举行，达成一系列共识和成果；十一月，中国城市发展研究会第七届代表大会在北京召开，可持续城市专业委员会集体亮相；西安经开区管委会开始在汽车小镇系统导入范例新城标准。岁末，联合国气候变化大会全面开启《巴黎协定》实施新征程，全球欢欣鼓舞，因为像今夏“山竹”等极端天气频发。在此我们感谢所有合作伙伴与社会各界的大力支持与陪伴！

回顾这一年，创新是主旋律。新技术革命重塑着今天的世界，推动可持续的城市与人居环境变革。传统的不平等、城市病、环境问题也需要用创新的方式方能更有效地解决。“可持续城市与人居环境奖”得主们很好地诠释了创新的主题。

回顾这一年，伙伴关系是主旋律。跨越地域、性别、部门和界别的新型伙伴关系在凝聚共识、培育创新、促进协同行动方面显得非常重要，离开企业和民间社会，离开市民，光靠政府和国际组织的力量无法实现可持续发展。

展望2019，挑战与机遇并存，冷暖交替。第十四届全球人居环境论坛年会计划9月在非洲举办，探讨数字经济时代城市与人居环境的可持续发展，以创新与伙伴关系迎接变革。借用国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）动画短片小主人飒飒的期许，我们期待未来城市更加绿色，更加美好；让绿色之风，飞遍全球。

2019，我们继续一起走，飒飒！👏👏

The past 2018 witnessed the great progress made by Global Forum on Human Settlements and its partners. In February, GFHS delegation attended the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In April, the International Green Model City Forum (IGMC Forum) successfully convened during the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo (IGEBC) in Zhuhai, China. In June, the IGMC Global Online Assessment and Certification System in English and Chinese versions have been put into operation. In October, the 2018 Annual Session

of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018) came to a productive close at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand. In November, the 7th Congress of China Research Society of Urban Development convened in Beijing, during which the Sustainable City Special Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development (SCSC-CRSUD) made debut; the Administration Committee of Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone began to systematically introduce IGMC Standards in its Auto Town. In December, the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) launched the new journey of the Paris Agreement. The whole world is encouraged by all these endeavors against the backdrop of frequent natural disasters like Super Typhoon Mangkhut in this summer. Here we would like to extend our thanks to all partners and all sectors of society for their strong support.

Looking back at 2018, innovation was the main theme. The new technological revolution is reshaping the world and promoting the transformation of sustainable cities and human settlements. Traditional inequalities, urban diseases, and environmental problems also require innovative ways to be resolved more effectively. The awardees of the “Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements Awards” (SCAHSAs) are good examples of innovation.

Looking back at 2018, partnership was the key word. New partnerships across regions, gender, sections and sectors play an important role in building consensus, fostering innovation, and advancing concerted action. Sustainable development needs to rely on the strength of governments and international organizations, but cannot be achieved without the engagement of enterprises, civil society and citizens.

Looking forward to 2019, challenges and opportunities coexist. The 14th Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements is scheduled to be held in Africa in September, 2019 to explore sustainable development of cities and human settlements in the coming digital economy era and to embrace changes with innovation and partnership. As expected by SaSa, the protagonist of the International Green Model City animation film, we look forward to a greener and better city in the future. Let the wind of green fly around the world.

Let's continue our efforts in 2019, SCAHSA!👏👏

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前沿 · 数据

联合国秘书长古特雷斯呼吁 2020 年前需削减至少 **25%** 排放量



联合国秘书长古特雷斯日前指出，2017 年，世界达到了几个可怕的里程碑指标：气候相关灾害的经济成本创下了纪录，达到 3200 亿美元；与能源有关的二氧化碳排放量增长了 1.4%，达到 325 亿吨，为历史最高点。他呼吁世界领导人着力扭转排放曲线，缩小排放差距。

他指出，去年化石燃料消费量出现增长，占全球能源需求增长的 70%。二氧化碳、甲烷和一氧化二氮的大气浓度处于 80 万年来最高水平。海洋比有史以来的任何时候都更加温暖和带有酸性。当通过有关气候变化的《巴黎协定》时，人们的共同假设是人类有能力使全球温度上升远低于 2 摄氏度，并努力将升温幅度进一步降低，达到 1.5 摄氏度。科学家现在担心，除非到 2020 年加速采取行动，否则《巴黎协定》设立的目标可能无法实现。

古特雷斯表示，解决数年乃至数十年的问题可能很难，但气候变化造成的影响已经在我们身上显现出来。他表示，国际社会正在努力动员发达国家兑现每年提供 1000 亿美元资金的承诺，人们知道无所作为的代价要大得多。

古特雷斯强调，清洁、绿色的能源比以往更加可支付得起和具有竞争力，然而，巨额的化石燃料补贴妨碍了能源转型。据国际货币基金组织称，2015 年的能源补贴为 5.3 万亿美元，占全球国内生产总值的 6.5%，而向不可持续的基础设施进行的巨额投资仍在继续。

他指出，世界需要在 2020 年前进一步削减至少 25% 的排放量。2030 年所有温室气体的排放量不得超过 420 亿吨二氧化碳当量。他表示，明年他将召开一次旨在提高雄心的峰会。

古特雷斯强调，世界需要通过政治意愿、创新、融资和合作伙伴关系做出更大的努力。他表示自己仍然相信世界具备战胜困难、取得胜利的能力。

海啸在过去二十年中造成 **2800 亿**美元的经济损失

联合国秘书长减少灾害风险特别代表水鸟真美（Mami Mizutori）表示：“11 月 5 日是世界海啸意识日，这是一个促进更好地了解海啸风险以避免未来造成生命损失的机会。今年，我们还希望关注海啸可能造成的经济损失，这些损失是由于脆弱而人口密集的海岸线上的关键基础设施遭到破坏而产生的。”

联合国减灾办公室表示，根据对现有的海啸事件数据进行的分析，在 1998-2017 年的 20 年中，海啸导致 25 万 1770 人死亡，记录的经济损失为 2800 亿美元；同期，地震与海啸造成的总经济损失为 6615 亿美元。

相比之下，在 1978-1997 年的 20 年间，海啸造成 998 人死亡和 27 亿美元的经济损失；同期，地震和海啸造成的经济损失总额为 4019 亿美元。

根据数据，2011 年日本东部大地震和海啸这一次事件就造成 1 万 9000 多人死亡，经济损失达 2280 亿美元。



世界上最大的海上垃圾堆：面积相当于 **4 个日本**，**1000 个中国香港**



很多人称这片垃圾场为“世界第八大陆”，而这个“新大陆”不但没有繁衍许多的物种，反而迫害了许多物种。每年有数万只海鸟“选”了这里作为自己最后的墓地。那些垃圾在海水的浸泡下，不断吸附污染物与毒素，然后被小鱼吃，然后大鱼吃小鱼，鲨鱼吃大鱼……几乎污染了附近的海洋生物。



印度去年百万人死于空气污染 人均寿命缩减 **5.3 岁**

12 月 9 日，根据一项新的全国性调查，印度至少八分之一的死亡是由于空气污染。这是印度糟糕空气对健康长期影响研究的最新补充。

研究发现，印度 77% 的人口吸入的有害颗粒物数量超出了印度政府制定的标准，而这一标准已经是世界卫生组织建议上限的四倍。

研究考察了确定是由空气污染造成的疾病，包括下呼吸道感染、慢性肺炎、心脏病、中风、糖尿病和肺癌。研究估算，2017 年有 124 万印度人可能死于空气污染，占总死亡人数的 12.5%。

印度空气污染的致命程度已经成为科学家们讨论的话题。8 月份公布的一项研究发现，因 PM2.5(直径小于 2.5 微米的颗粒物)污染，印度人均寿命减少了 1.53 岁。

上月的另一项研究估算，空气污染的影响甚至更大，将印度人均寿命缩减了 5.3 岁。

毋庸置疑，世界上最大的“垃圾处理地”是大海。在美国西海岸和夏威夷之间拥有一个由垃圾“砌造”的“第八大陆”，堪称世界上最大的天然垃圾堆。那么它到底有多大呢？直白地说，它的面积达 140 万平方公里，相当于 4 个日本，1000 个中国香港。

这“国家级”天然海洋垃圾场，完美诠释“我们不生产垃圾，我们只是垃圾的搬运工”。整个垃圾场大约包含 400 万吨的塑料垃圾，这其中的垃圾大概只有 20% 与海洋有点关系，有渔民的渔网或者货船上抛弃的废弃品等等。而其余的 80% 多，则是名副其实的陆地垃圾。

全球道路交通死亡人数每年高达 **135 万人**

世界卫生组织的《2018 年全球道路安全状况报告》显示，道路交通死亡人数继续上升，每年造成 135 万人死亡；道路伤害尤其是导致 5 至 29 岁儿童和青少年死亡的主要原因。

报告显示，尽管近年来因道路安全状况而死亡的总人数有所增加，但相对于世界人口的规模而言，死亡率已趋于稳定。这表明一些中高收入国家开展的工作已经帮助改善了道路安全。在改善了道路交通安全的国家，进展主要应归功于围绕关键风险因素制定了更完善的立法。



事实上，在低收入国家，人们因道路交通死亡的风险仍然高于高收入国家三倍。非洲的比率最高，每 10 万人中有 26.6 人因道路交通事故而死亡，欧洲最低，每 10 万人中有 9.3 人。

报告指出，道路交通死亡人数的变化也反映在道路使用者的类型上。在全球范围内，行人和骑自行车者占所有道路交通死亡人数的 26%，非洲的这一数字高达 44%，东地中海地区也高达 36%；摩托车驾驶者和乘坐者占所有道路交通死亡人数的 28%。

Frontier · Focus

前沿 · 关注

联合国气候变化会议（COP24） 各国就实施“巴黎协定”进一步达成一致

12月2日-15日，为期两周的联合国气候变化会议，即“《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十四次缔约方会议（COP24）”在波兰卡托维兹召开，来自近200个国家的代表将就《巴黎协定》实施细则进行谈判，会议通过了一系列执行“巴黎气候协定”的“强有力”的指导纲要，旨在将全球气温升高控制在工业前水平的两摄氏度以内。

会议成果文件的关键部分是一个详尽、透明的框架，目的是在各国间推动建立信任，让他们意识到所有人都在尽其所能解决气候变化。它订立了各国应如何提供有关其国家行动计划的信息，包括减排，减缓及适应气候变化的措施。

在发达国家融资支持发展中国家的气候行动这一尖锐问题上，成果文件在现在每年动员1000亿美元直到2020年的承诺基础上涉及了设立2025年后气候融资新目标的相关进程。

磋商另一大成果就是各国同意如何在2023年共同评估气候行动的有效性，以及如何监控和汇报发展和技术转移方面的进展。



联合国宣布启动全球反塑料污染行动

12月4日，在位于纽约的联合国总部，第73届联合国大会主席埃斯皮诺萨宣布启动全球反塑料污染行动。

埃斯皮诺萨指出：“据估计，到2050年，海洋中的塑料将比鱼类还多。现在已经在食盐和淡水中发现了微塑料。据信，地球上的每个人体内都有塑料。她表示，“向塑料污染宣战”运动包括两个要素：全球宣传和减少联合国内部的塑料使用。

根据联合国环境署的数据，每年有超过800万吨塑料进入海洋；这相当于每分钟向大海倾倒满满一辆垃圾车的塑料，对海洋生态系统所造成的破坏高达每年80亿美元。

全球首个国家！ 卢森堡明夏起公共交通全免费

据英国《卫报》报道，自2019年夏天起将取消火车、有轨电车、公共汽车的费用。卢森堡将因此成为世界上第一个实现所有公共交通免费的国家。

报道称，卢森堡首都的常住人口约仅有11万人，但每天约有40万人来往这个城市工作，仅从法国、比利时和德国来卢森堡的人数就高达20万人。因此，卢森堡已成为世界上最拥堵的国家之一。据统计，2017年，在卢森堡开车的人全年平均有33个小时堵在路上。



中国改革开放40周年，中国生态环境保护大事件

1972年，联合国人类环境会议通过了《人类环境宣言》。

1973年，国务院召开第一次全国环境保护会议，审议通过了我国第一个环境保护文件——《关于保护和改善环境的若干规定》。

1978年，新中国第一次在宪法中对环境保护作出“国家保护环境和自然资源，防治污染和其他公害”的规定。

1983年，我国召开第二次全国环境保护会议，正式把环境保护确定为我国的一项基本国策。

1984年，国务院发出《关于环境保护工作决定》。

“八五”期间（1991年-1995年）

国家提出了《我国环境与发展十大对策》，批准发布了《二十一世纪议程—中国21世纪人口、环境与发展白皮书》。

“九五”期间（1996年-2000年）

国务院发布了《关于环境保护若干问题的决定》，实施《污染物排放总量控制计划》和《跨世纪绿色工程规划》。

“十五”期间（2001年-2005年）

2002年，我国第一部循环经济立法《清洁生产促进法》制定出台。

“十一五”期间（2006年-2010年）

提出了建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会，大力发展

循环经济，加大自然生态和环境保护力度，强化资源管理等政策。

“十二五”期间（2011年-2015年）

以习近平同志为核心的党中央把生态文明建设摆在中国特色社会主义“五位一体”总体布局的战略高度，大力推进生态文明建设，努力建设美丽中国；印发了《关于加快推进生态文明建设的意见》、《生态文明体制改革总体方案》；颁布实施了《大气污染防治行动计划》、《水污染防治行动计划》。

“十三五”至今

党中央、国务院统筹推进“五位一体”总体布局 and “四个全面”战略布局，提出“创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享”的新发展理念和建设“美丽中国”的宏伟目标，将“坚持人与自然和谐共生”作为新时代坚持和发展中国特色社会主义的基本方略之一；提出了生态文明建设是中华民族永续发展的千年大计、人与自然是命运共同体等重要论断；作出了加快生态文明体制改革、建设美丽中国的战略部署；明确了推进绿色发展、着力解决突出环境问题、加大生态系统保护力度、改革生态环境监管体制等重点任务。

先后出台了一系列重大决策部署，陆续印发了《“十三五”控制温室气体排放工作方案》、《“十三五”生态环境保护规划》、《国家综合防灾减灾规划（2016-2020年）》、《“十三五”节能减排综合工作方案》等；颁布实施了《土壤污染防治行动计划》；修订了《中华人民共和国环境保护法》。WBPM



大厂影视小镇由大厂回族自治县联合华夏幸福精心打造，位于北京国贸正东30公里。小镇定位于“中国影视产业第一镇”，坚持“孵化+产业化”双轮驱动发展战略，涵盖影视制作、电视传媒、影视科技、创意设计等产品线。小镇秉承华夏幸福产业小镇“每一个产业小镇都有一个特色产业”的核心理念，坚持生产、生活、生态“三生融合”，以绿色、智慧、可持续为未来发展方向。

历时2年多发展，大厂影视小镇已迅速崛起成为京东文创走廊新坐标。

Dachang Movie Town is meticulously built under concerted efforts from Dachang Hui Autonomous County and China Fortune Land Development (CFLD). It is 30 km east from Beijing CBD. Positioned as "No.1 Town of China's Movie and Television Industry, Dachang Movie Town insists on "Incubation + Industrialization" strategy and specializes in movie and television production, TV media, film and television technology, creative design and other product lines. Dachang Movie Town upholds core concept of CFLD's industrial town, i.e., "Every industrial town boasts a unique industry". It unswervingly advances the integration of production, life and ecology, develops towards a green, smart and sustainable town.

After 2 years, Dachang Movie Town has rapidly emerged as a new landmark of Culture and Creativity Corridor to the east of Beijing.



SPECIAL REPORT

专题报道

作为“2018世界城市日”的重要庆祝活动，2018全球人居环境论坛年会（GFHS 2018）于10月30日-31日在泰国曼谷联合国会议中心成功举办。

GFHS 2018 是一次筹备充分、成果丰硕的会议。本刊特此刊登了会议精彩盛况，以飨读者。

The 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018) successfully convened as an important observance of the World Cities Day 2018 at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand on 30-31 October.

GFHS 2018 is a well-prepared and fruitful event. Here we share the highlights of the Forum with our readers.



▲ 开幕式全体参会代表合影 Group photo of all participants at the opening session

2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements Calls for Urban Innovation toward Achieving SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda

2018 全球人居环境论坛年会呼吁加强城市创新 实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》

作为“2018 世界城市日”的重要庆祝活动，2018 全球人居环境论坛年会（GFHS 2018）于 10 月 30 日 -31 日在泰国曼谷联合国会议中心成功举办。联合国亚太经社理事会负责人咸洪朱先生出席会议并讲话。

本届论坛年会以“加强城市创新，实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》”为主题，两天的活动精彩纷呈，吸引了来自 40 个国家的 400 多位主要利益相关者，交流对话，分享经验，建立新型伙伴关系。论坛还特别邀请了 13 位来自城市、企业、学术机构和民间社会的代表为可持续发展城市作出庄严承诺，以庆祝“2018 世界城市日”。同时，“2018 可持续城市与人居环境奖”（简称“飒飒奖”）

The 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018) successfully convened as an important observance of the World Cities Day 2018 at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand on 30-31 October. Mr. Hongjoo Hahm, Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific attended and addressed the forum.

Themed as “Advancing Urban Innovations to Achieve SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda (NUA)”, the 2-day event brought together over 400 major stakeholders from more than 40 countries for sharing



▲ 联合国亚太经社理事会负责人咸洪朱先生致欢迎词
Mr. Hongjoo Hahm, Officer-in-Charge of UNESCAP delivering welcome remarks

隆重表彰了全球 36 个杰出范例，包括泰国华欣市、印度印多尔市、丹麦卡伦堡工业园、青岛中德生态园、荷兰 Arcadis 社区公益项目，以及其他为人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境做出显著贡献的机构和个人。

联合国亚太经社理事会负责人咸洪朱先生在开幕式上指出，“我们可以拥有宏大的对未来城市的愿景，由强大的伙伴关系支持的城市能够促进创新，建设优秀的社区。可持续发展目标是全球性的，团结广泛的利益相关者是实现可持续发展目标的关键，决定着城市环境的未来。如果我们能够成功地向《2030 年可持续发展议程》设立的目标迈进，我们将会重新塑造亚太地区的城市，从而使他们不仅看起来和今天不一样，同时功能也能更加完善，更加宜居。”

全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使强调，“我们感到鼓舞的是，2015 年 9 月，世界各国领导人一致通过了《2030 年可持续发展议程》，包括 17 个可持续发展目标，目标 11 提出“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”。城市化为提高人类生活水平、预期寿命和识字水平，环境可持续性，以及更有效地利用日益稀缺的自然资源提供了前所未有的机会。对妇女而言，城市化带来更多的就业机会、更低的生育率和更高的独立性。GFHS 主张加强持久伙伴关系，这不仅与可持续发展目标 17 呼应，而且要求打破政治、经济、社会、性别甚至地理等级制度，建立全面、合作、务实和平等的伙伴关系。这将有助于实施可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》。”

出席年会的其他重要嘉宾还包括瓦努阿图共和国外交、国际合作和对外贸易部长拉尔·雷根瓦努先生，联合国亚太经社理事会环境与发展司司长斯特凡诺斯·佛蒂乌先生，瓦努阿图共和国常驻联合国亚太经社理事会永久代表、世界一带一路组织主席王鸿宾教授，全球人居环境论坛副主席、世界非政府组织联合会主席泰吉·哈马德博士，泰国甲



▲ 全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使致开幕词
Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative making an opening address

experiences and building partnerships. 13 delegates representing cities, businesses, academia and civil society announced commitments to support sustainable and resilient cities at the forum. The Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards (SCAHS) were presented to a total of 36 winners, including the city of Hua Hin, Thailand, the city of Indore, India, Kalundborg Symbiosis, Denmark, Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark, China, Arcadis Shelter Program, among others. The awarded practices have made significant contributions to sustainable cities and human settlements for all.

At the opening, Mr. Hongjoo Hahm, Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific emphasized that “innovation as a strategic investment offering benefits to all stakeholders. Our vision of future cities can be powerful. We recognize that cities, supported by strong partners, can foster innovation and build great communities. If we are successful in working toward the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, we will reshape the cities of the Asia-Pacific region, so they look and function very differently than they do today.”

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative highlighted that the magnitude of urban challenges can be overcome to foster parallel opportunities. “We are encouraged as the world leaders adopted by consensus in September 2015 the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which included among its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a specific goal – Goal 11, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Urbanization

米省省长吉堤勃迪·巴威塔亲王，联合国环境规划署资源效率项目亚太区协调员穆什塔克·梅蒙先生，联合国区域发展中心环境部门协调员乔杜里·鲁德拉·查兰·莫汉迪先生，全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生，联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处自然科学主管本诺·波尔博士，法国城市形态与复合系统研究院院长、国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0 首席专家薛杰先生，风险投资公司 Venturous 主席谭秉忠先生以及众多城市市长、知名专家和商业领袖。

本届年会由全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS) 主办、联合国亚太经社理事会 (UNESCAP) 特别支持，世界一带一路组织 (GOBA)、世界非政府组织联合会 (WANGO)、世界和平联盟 (UPF) 和其他相关机构共同协办。论坛旨在为亚太地区乃至全球的利益相关者提供一个高级别的对话平台，分享城市创新的政策、策略、技术和成功经验，加强能力建设，培育新型伙伴关系，加速有效的行动，实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》，推动“一带一路”倡议背景下的务实合作和绿色发展。论坛深入探讨了关于促进可持续发展目标本地化的关键议题，如弹性的循环经济、建设国际绿色范例新城——城市创新和绿色增长、可持续城市基础设施融资、可持续城市规划、发展与治理创新、区块链技术和智慧城市、城市水循环管理与可持续发展目标、生态城市与装配式建筑等。

offers unprecedented opportunities for increasing living standards, life expectancy and literacy levels, environmental sustainability and more efficient use of increasingly scarce natural resources. For women, urbanization is associated with greater access to employment opportunities, lower fertility levels and increased independence. GFHS strongly advocates for enhanced lasting partnership which not only echoes with SDG 17, but also calls for breaking the political, economic, social, gender and even geographic hierarchy and building up comprehensive, cooperative, pragmatic and equal partnership. This will facilitate implementation of SDGs and NUA.”

Other distinguished guests include Mr. Ralph Regenvanu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade of Vanuatu; Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Environment and Development Division, UNESCAP; Mr. Oudom Wang, Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to UNESCAP, Chairman of Global One Belt One Road Association; Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation; Pol. Lt. Col. Kitibodee Pravitra, Governor of Krabi Province of Thailand, Prince of Thai Royal Family; Mr. Mushtaq Memon, Asia and the Pacific Coordinator for



▲ 2018 全球人居环境论坛开幕现场，曼谷联合国会议中心

Opening of the 2018 Global Forum on Human Settlements, United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok



▲ 2018 可持续城市与人居环境奖获奖单位与颁奖嘉宾

Awarders and awardees, Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony 2018

可持续发展目标是全球性的，在城市和社区实现这些宏伟的目标将取决于地方政府的能力建设和积极行动以及与利益相关者之间的伙伴关系。正如联合国秘书长在综合报告中所强调的那样，“实现可持续发展目标的许多投资将在地方政府层面进行，并由地方当局主导。”可持续发展目标 11 呼吁建设包容、安全、有复原力与可持续的城市和人居环境，这是推动全部 17 条目标本地化进程的关键。在此背景下举办的本届年会主题精准，及时有效，不仅强调了城市在促进创新和实现绿色增长的巨大潜力，而且主张运用设计良好的政策、战略和方法，最大限度地发挥城市政府、行业和民间社会的地方行动效益。

“2018 可持续城市与人居环境奖” (SCAHS·飒飒奖) 颁奖盛典在 30 日晚拉开帷幕，成为本届年会的又一大亮点。当晚共有来自全球的 36 个单位和个人荣膺桂冠。泰国华欣市摘得“全球绿色城市”大奖，青岛中德生态园被评为“全球绿色城区”，廊坊大厂影视小镇被选为“全球特色小镇范例”，“全球低碳生态景区”授予了澳大利亚昆士兰州丹翠国家公园，日本 Chiiori Trust 主席、可持续旅游专家阿历克斯·科尔先生设计的乡村复兴项目获得“全球人居环境规划设计奖”，等等（完整获奖名单可在全球人居环境论坛官方网站 www.gfhsforum.org 查询）。获奖者们为践行《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》做出了最佳示范。“飒飒”的原意是“飞翔的风”，寓意“绿色之风，飞遍世界”。我们期待这股绿色新风飞向全球，促使更多的人和组织一起行动。

Resources Efficiency Programme, UN Environment; Mr. Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Coordinator of Environment Programme, UNCRD/UN DESA; Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements; Dr. Benno Boer, Chief of Natural Sciences, UNESCO Bangkok Office; Mr. Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, Leading Expert of International Green Model City Standards 3.0; Mr. Benson Tam, Chairman of VENTUROUS as well as mayors from different regions, renowned experts and business leaders.

The Forum was organized by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) with support from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), in cooperation with the Global One Belt One Road Association (GOBA), World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO), Universal Peace Federation (UPF) and other organizations.

GFHS 2018 was designed to enhance capacity building, foster new partnerships and effective actions, and promote cooperation and green development. Critical issues of localizing the SDGs and the NUA were deeply addressed, including resilient and circular economy, building international green model city – urban innovation and green growth, financing for sustainable urban infrastructure, blockchain technology and smart cities, urban water cycle management and SDGs, and eco-city and fabricated buildings.



▲ 闭幕式部分嘉宾和工作人员合影 Group photo of some participants and staff at the closing session

当晚，另一个吸人眼球、博得频频掌声的亮点莫过于国际绿色范例新城（简称 IGMC）三维动画影片首映式。受 IGMC 标准 3.0 的理念启发，该片以一位名叫飒飒、居住在中国南方一个滨海城市的小朋友一家三口的日常生活故事为蓝本，通过郊区、中心区、街道、社区、家庭等多样化场景，形象描绘了更绿、更智慧、更包容的未来城市的样貌。IGMC 标准 3.0 为《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》在地区和城市层面的具体实施提供了技术方法和评估手段。为促进务实行动，支持地方政府在城市规划和发展中导入 IGMC 标准 3.0，本届年会组织了培训会议：国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0——评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进工具。

同时，延续今年“世界环境日”主题“塑战塑决”的展览也吸引了众多参会代表驻足观看，现场还展出了中国艺术家采用可降解的生物材料创作的一件前卫艺术品。这一方面展示了 GFHS 一直专注于对抗环境污染和保护生态系统，另一方面它有助于吸引公众参与，并敦促所有相关利益攸关方发挥作用。

本届年会为城市、企业和所有行业面临的新旧挑战提供了可资借鉴的解决方案，并在闭幕式上指明了通向未来的路径，呼吁加强可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》本地化，通过采用循环经济模式，扩大可持续城市基础设施融资，应用区块链等创新技术建设智慧城市，提升城市水资源管理，建立持久的新型伙伴关系，创建国际绿色范例新城，最终向绿色发展成功转型。

While the SDGs are global, their achievements will depend on the ability and efforts of local and regional governments and the partnership with stakeholders to make them a reality in cities and communities. As stressed in the Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary General, “many of the investments to achieve the sustainable development goals will take place at the subnational level and be led by local authorities.” SDG 11 calling for sustainable cities and human settlements is the lynchpin of the localizing process of all 17 goals. GFHS 2018 has emphasized not only the great potential of cities to foster innovation and realize green growth, but also the profound significance of well-designed policies, strategies and approaches to maximize the benefits of local actions from city governments, industries and civil societies.

As a highlight of the forum, the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony (SCAHS) 2018 was unveiled at the United Nations Conference Center in Bangkok. This year's Global Green City was awarded to city of Hua Hin, Thailand, the Global Green District was given to Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark, China, and Langfang Dachang Movie Town, China was selected as a Global Model on Characteristic Town. Daintree National Park, Queensland, Australia bagged the honor of Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot. Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design was presented to Mr. Alex Kerr's rural revival project in Japan through restoring abandoned

houses, and Global Human Settlements Model of Green Technology was granted to Climate Drops designed by KT-Energy LLC in Ukraine. The complete list of award winners can be accessed by clicking the link (http://www.gfhsforum.org/Hiring?_l=en).

Meanwhile, the “International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative” has drawn a lot of attention through a few interesting activities. To improve public awareness and engagement, the premiere show for IGMC animation film that was inspired by IGMC Standards 3.0 and produced based on the life of the SaSa family of three provided a quick visual representation of what a smarter, greener, more inclusive city looks like. At the forum, a special training session was conducted to further promote the understanding of IGMC Standards 3.0 and to propel substantive actions of integrating the Standards into urban planning and development. IGMC Standards 3.0 is an assessment and planning tool for sustainable urban development and provides technical means and evaluation methods for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda at local and community levels.

On top of that, to coincide with the sub-theme of the “World Environment Day” this year, an exhibition that calls actions on plastic pollution was displayed. It shows on one hand that GFHS has been focused on combating environmental pollution and safeguarding ecosystem services, and on the other hand it helps raise the public awareness and urge all relevant stakeholders to play a part.

With cities, business and all sectors facing old and emerging sustainable development challenges, GFHS 2018 provided most of the solutions for reference. The Forum came to a productive close by setting the way forward and calling to enhance the localization of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda and achieve the transition to green growth through the application of a circular economy approach, scaling up financing for sustainable urban infrastructure, applying blockchain and other innovative technologies for smart cities, improving urban water management, building better, lasting and enhanced partnership and creating international green model city.

About Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS)

资料链接：全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS)

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）是具有联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位的非赢利国际组织，其宗旨为“致力于人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境”，建设世界可持续城镇化对话平台。GFHS 和联合国经济和社会事务部、联合国环境规划署、联合国人类住区规划署等地进行了多项合作。至今，全球人居环境论坛年会已经在中国、美国、巴西、德国、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、泰国连续成功地举办了十三届，共有约 14,000 名各国各界代表出席，为世界范围内的政府、非政府组织、商界、学术界等提供了一个高规格的对话平台，为推动联合国千年发展目标、人居议程、《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的实施作出了积极的贡献。

Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) is a 501(c) (3) not-for-profit international organization, with Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC. GFHS is committed to sustainable cities and human

settlements for all, and acts as a world platform for dialogue on sustainable cities and human settlements. GFHS has successfully conducted various cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. The annual conference of Global Forum on Human Settlements has been successfully held in China, the United States, Brazil, Germany, Colombia, Ecuador and Thailand for 13 consecutive years. Around 14,000 representatives from all sectors of society have attended the Forum which provides a high-level platform for dialogue among governments, non-governmental organizations, corporations, and academic institutes. GFHS has made significant contribution to the promotion and implementation of United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the Habitat Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda.

“前瞻性演讲：推动可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》实施进程”演讲嘉宾

The speakers at "Visioning Session-Setting the Stage:
Enhancing Progress in Achieving SDG 11 and New Urban Agenda"



▲ 从左至右：吕海峰、斯特凡诺斯·佛蒂乌、阿拉布·霍巴拉、芭芭拉·梅利什、穆什塔克·梅蒙
From left to right: Lu Haifeng, Stefanos Fotiou, Arab Hoballah, Barbara Mellish, Mushtaq Memon

“市长对话：安全、包容、弹性和可持续的城市——政策、行动和实践”演讲嘉宾

The speakers at "Mayors' Panel: Safe, Inclusive, Resilient and
Sustainable City—policies, actions and practices"



▲ 从左至右：沙马乌·谢里夫、艾伯特·曼伯、帕姆·奥康纳、科特·盖瑞根、赫伯特·包蒂斯塔、张建国、蒂拉潘·南德基吉
From left to right: Shamau Shareef, Albert Sandy Daniel, Pam O'Connor, Curt Garrigan, Herbert Bautista, Zhang Jianguo, Thirapan Nandhakij

“弹性的循环经济”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The speakers at Session "Resilient and Circular Economy"



▲ 从左至右：阿尼塔·尼科洛娃、素帕猜·坦提康、乔杜里·鲁德拉·查兰·莫汉迪、斯宾塞·梁、戴维·马尔尼姆、甄光明、威尔·西比亚
From left to right: Aneta Nikolova, Supachai Tantikom, Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Spencer Leung, David Marhauer-Nimb, K. Jim Jem, Will Sibia

“建设国际绿色范例新城——城市创新和绿色增长”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at Session "Building International Green Model City—
Urban Innovation and Green Growth"



▲ 从左至右：罗汉·萨克斯纳、薛杰、陈泽鲲、何莲、阿拉布·霍巴拉、裴段如、马登·雷格米、茅勤
From left to right: Rohan Saxena, Serge Salat, Chen Zekun, Christine He, Arab Hoballah, Doan-Nhu Bui, Madan B. Regmi, Mao Qin

“可持续城市基础设施融资”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at Session "Financing for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure"



▲ 从左至右：罗希特·古普塔、塔沃特·阿萨弗斯、戴安·阿彻、马修·乌尔蒂诺、苏拉伊特·塔维库瓦特、阿勒坦格列尔·达瓦扎尔格勒、阿贾拉·瓦拉鲁克

From left to right: Rohit Gupta, Thitawat Asaves, Diane Archer, Matthew Ulterino, Surayut Thavikulwat, Altangerel Davaajargal, Ajchara Vararuk

“促进可持续发展目标 11 本地化——可持续城市规划、发展与治理创新”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at Session "Facilitating Localization of SDG 11 – Innovation on Sustainable Urban Planning, Development and Governance"



▲ 从左至右：尹茗瑜、刘卫兵、詹姆斯·纽曼、克雷格·柏金斯、黄韵瀚、拉尔夫·万查福特、亚历山大·杰斯诺、阿历克斯·科尔、切尔萨克·维拉帕特

From left to right: Yin Mingyu, David Liu, James Newman, Craig Perkins, Ng Zhu Hann, Ralph Wahnschafft, Alexander R. Jachnow, Alex Kerr, Cherdasak Virapat

“区块链技术和智慧城市”专题会议嘉宾合影

Group Photo of Session "Blockchain Technology and Smart Cities"



▲ 演讲嘉宾为：王鸿宾（一排右三）、基里尔·托米拉克（二排左一）、刘会进（二排左二）、安德鲁·所罗门·纳帕特（二排左三）、拉尔夫·雷根瓦努（二排右二）、芭芭拉·梅利什（二排右一）、谭秉忠

Speakers: Oudom Wang (first row, third from the right), Kyril Tomliak (second row, first from the left), Liu Hui-Chin (second row, second from the left), Andrew Solomon Napuat (second row, third from the left), Ralph Regenvanu (second row, second from the right), Barbara Mellish (second row, first from the right), Benson Tam

“城市水循环管理与可持续发展目标”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at Session "Urban Water Cycle Management and SDGs"



▲ 从左至右：本诺·波尔、戴安·阿彻、穆什塔克·梅蒙、罗萨万·蓬卢卡塞纳皮蒙、亨德拉·古普塔、艾达·卡拉奇诺娃

From left to right: Benno Boer, Diane Archer, Mushtaq Memon, Rossawan Ponluksanapimol, Ida Bagus Hendra Gupta, Aida N. Karazhanova

“培训：国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0——评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进工具”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at Training Session "IGMC Standards 3.0 - Assessment and Planning Tool for Sustainable Urban Development"



▲ 从左至右：郭金鑫、李贺、王德辉、薛杰
From left to right: Guo Jinxin, Li He, Wang Dehui, Serge Salat

“生态城市与装配式建筑”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at Session "Eco-city and Fabricated Buildings"



▲ 从左至右：沈铮雯、欧阳政华、宁浩、让·马克·纳达利、刘伟、尹伯悦、王亚宁、罗海阔、徐拥军、吴晓燕
From left to right: Shen Zhengwen, Ouyang Zhenghua, Ning Hao, Jean-Marc Natali, Liu Wei, Yin Boyue, Wang Yaning, Luo Haimin, Xu Yongjun, Wu Xiaoyan



IGMC Animation Film Premiered at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok

“国际绿色范例新城”动画短片在曼谷联合国会议中心隆重首映

作为“2018世界城市日”的重要庆祝活动，2018全球人居环境论坛年会（GFHS 2018）于10月30日-31日在泰国曼谷联合国会议中心成功举办，作为会议的一大亮点，主办方隆重举行了国际绿色范例新城（简称IGMC）动画短片首映式。首先请点击以下链接欣赏IGMC动画短片：https://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMzk5MjkyNDQ2MA==.html?spm=a2h3j.8428770.3416059.1

根据《国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0》创作的【国际绿色范例城市动画短片】是一部展现“人人共享的未来绿色城市”的概念创意作品。影片以一位名字叫飒飒、居住在中国南方一个滨海城市的小朋友一家三口的生活故事为蓝本，通过郊野绿道、中心区、街道、社区、家庭等多样化场景，淋漓尽致地描绘了呼吸甜美的城市、行云流水的城市、便利宜居的城市和智慧幸福的未来绿色城市样貌。

The International Green Model City (IGMC) animation film was grandly premiered at the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018) that was successfully convened as an important observance of the World Cities Day 2018 at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand on 30 - 31 October. IGMC animation film can be accessed via the following link:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGRS KkEgmG8&feature=youtu.be>

Inspired by IGMC Standards 3.0, the film was produced based on the life of the SaSa family of three who lives in a Southern Chinese city. It displays what a future greener city should look like in terms of ecological environment, transport and mobility, CBD, neighborhood and smartness. The film therefore envisions a beautiful city with clean air, a well-connected city with unimpeded traffic flow, a livable city with convenient facilities, and a smart city filled with happiness.



▲ IGMC 动画短片—CBD IGMC animation film—CBD

首映式上，经过特别甄选的四位来自中国和泰国的孩子率先分享了他们对于未来城市的愿景。比如，一位6岁的小女孩希望生活的城市邻里和谐，社区充满活力，有可爱的动物相伴；一位12岁的女孩则更青睐生活便利、适合步行、家在花园中的城市；另一位科技幻想型的男孩畅想在未来的城市里，建筑自身发电，机器人工作，汽车可以飞，人们常去星际旅游，在家就能3D打印想要的玩具；一位高中女孩则期望未来城市里资源都能循环利用，没有废物和污染，绿色低碳。IGMC影片形象地展现了孩子们这些愿景和希望，呈现了一个安全、和谐、公平、个性、繁荣、幸福和可持续的未来城市！

影片为未来更绿的城市设定了伟大的愿景，IGMC标准3.0则为通向更绿的未来城市提供了全面的策略和实用的方法。IGMC标准3.0是评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进工具，其愿景基于6项基本原则：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣与幸福，通过贯穿空间规划与开发、基本服务、环境、经济、社会和文化这六个维度的18个科学细分的类别予以落实。为《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》在城市和社区层面的具体实施提供了技术方法和评估手段。



▲ IGMC 动画短片—SaSa家的阳台菜园 IGMC animation film—balcony garden at Sasa's home

At the premiere show, four selected young kids from China and Thailand representing the masters of future cities shared their visions. For instance, a six-year-old little girl wishes to enjoy a vibrant harmonious community life with rich biodiversity, a girl at the age of 12 hopes to have convenient and walking environment in a city, and another boy imagines that in future cities the building itself generates electricity, the robot works, the car can fly, people can go for the interstellar tour, and the toy can be 3D printed at home, whereas a high-school girl anticipates that all resources in the future city can be recycled and reused, and there will be no waste and pollution. The film captures all the aspirations and presents a future city that is safe, harmonious, equitable, unique, prosperous, and sustainable.

Whilst the film sets a great vision for future greener cities, the IGMC Standards 3.0 offers comprehensive strategies and practical ways. IGMC Standards 3.0 is an assessment and planning tool for sustainable urban development and provides technical means and evaluation methods for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda at local and community levels. Rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, the vision of "IGMC Standards 3.0" is based on six basic principles: **Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness**, and is carried out through the 18 categories spanning six dimensions of spatial planning and development, basic services, environment, economy, society and culture.





▲ 中国书法作品诠释展示《绿城如树》诗篇 The poem is displayed in Chinese through a calligraphy work

能完善和混合的社区继续减少需求；第三，智能技术、资源节约型建筑和城市公共服务系统提高资源效率；第四，促进可持续行为和绿色生活方式，进一步提升效率。法国城市形态与复合系统研究院院长、国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0 首席专家薛杰先生则强调导入 IGMCI 标准 3.0 有利于提高城市资产价值和城市竞争力。

同时，主办方还举办了以“建设国际绿色范例新城，促进城市创新和绿色增长”为议题的平行会议。全球人居环境论坛国际部主任、国际绿色范例新城倡议协调员何莲女士分享了 IGMCI 在线评估和认证系统（网址：www.igmc.org），其中包括一套全面的指标体系，为城市和社区提供评估工具，找出差距和问题所在，通过 IGMCI 在线系统就可以方便地操作。经过系统评估后，IGMCI 还可以为城市提供量身定制的解决方案并实施试点，对症下药，帮助城市缩小差距，实现可持续增长。



▲ 国际绿色范例新城倡议发起伙伴授牌仪式
IGMCI Initiative Partner Award Ceremony

作为一项创新的绿色城市发展行动计划，IGMCI 倡议鼓励具有前瞻性和负责任的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，建设并实现人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境。加拿大温哥华市、南非开普敦市、德国曼海姆市、马来西亚威省市、厄瓜多尔昆卡市、国家级浏阳经济技术开发区、西

安经济技术开发区、浙江武义县、中铁置业、万科、碧桂园、观澜湖等一批知名城市与企业加入了 IGMCI 倡议。部分城市或项目已经列入 IGMCI 试点。

increase efficiency. Mr. Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, Leading Expert IGMCI Standards 3.0 emphasized that one of the major benefits of integrating IGMCI Standards is enhancing assets value in cities and urban competitiveness.

In the meantime, a parallel session was held to exclusively focus on building International Green Model City and boosting urban innovation and green growth. IGMCI online rating system (www.igmc.org) including a comprehensive set of indicators was elaborated to offer cities and communities an assessment tool to identify gaps and opportunities. After the systematic evaluation, IGMCI will provide tailor-made solutions and conduct pilots to support cities in closing the gaps and realizing sustainable growth.

As an innovative greener urban development action plan, the IGMCI Initiative stimulates forward-looking and responsible governments, businesses and social forces to work together to achieve sustainable cities and human settlements for all. A group of well-known cities and enterprises have joined the IGMCI Initiative, including Vancouver (Canada), Cape Town (South Africa), Mannheim (Germany), Seberang Perai (Malaysia), Cuenca (Ecuador), Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Wuyi County of Zhejiang Province, China Railway Real Estate Group, Vanke, Country Garden, Mission Hills, and others. Some of them have been listed as IGMCI pilots.

COLLECTION OF SPEECHES OF GFHS 2018

年会演讲精选

Hongjoo Hahm, Officer-in-Charge of UNESCAP
联合国亚太经社理事会负责人 **咸洪朱**

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS,
Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative
全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表**安瓦尔·乔杜里大使**

Ralph Regenvanu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International
Cooperation and External Trade of Vanuatu
瓦努阿图共和国外交、国际合作和对外贸易部长**拉尔夫·雷根瓦努**

Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements,
President of Shenzhen Better City Institute
全球人居环境论坛秘书长、深圳美好城市研究院院长**吕海峰**

Matthew Ulterino, Property Working Group Coordinator,
United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
联合国环境署金融倡议部资产工作组协调员**马修·乌尔蒂诺**

Dr. Benno Boer, Chief of Natural Sciences, UNESCO Bangkok Office
联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处自然科学主管**本诺·波尔博士**

Herbert M. Bautista, Mayor of Quezon City, Philippines
菲律宾奎松市市长**赫伯特·包蒂斯塔**

Barbara Mellish, Director, Centre for Citizenship, Enterprise and Governance (CCEG), UK
英国公民、企业和治理研究中心主任**芭芭拉·梅利什**

Dr. Alexander R. Jachnow, Head of Urban Strategies and Planning, Institute for Housing and
Urban Development Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam
荷兰鹿特丹大学住房与城市发展研究所城市战略与规划主任**亚历山大·杰斯诺博士**

**咸洪朱 Hongjoo Hahm**

联合国亚太经社理事会负责人
Officer-in-Charge of United Nations Economic and Social
Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

上午好！欢迎来到曼谷，欢迎来到亚太经社理事会的联合国会议中心。我们很高兴在此举办第 13 届全球人居环境论坛。

该论坛已经在世界各地举办，包括在 2012 年“里约+20”峰会期间，《2030 年可持续发展议程》通过的一个月后在纽约举办，以及 2016 年在基多举办的“人居三”期间。现在你们相聚在曼谷。

此次论坛的主题“加强城市创新，促进实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》”目前非常合宜。虽然探讨不同的主题，《新城市议程》的问题，城市的创新问题，我认为我们需要讨论这个《新城市议程》以解决可持续发展目标的问题。

我要感谢全球人居环境论坛、世界一带一路组织、世界和平联盟、世界非政府组织联合会和深圳美好城市研究院共同组织在亚太经社理事会举办 2018 全球人居环境论坛，感谢联合国的高级官员、泰国政府和其他国家的高级别政府官员，与城市市长、业内人士、私营部门和社会代表一起参与此次会议。我们来自社会不同领域的 350 多名代表相聚于此共同探讨《新城市议程》。

众所周知，在过去的几十年，亚太地区的城市一直是增长的引擎。城市是国民经济增长的推动力，无论是我的家乡首尔，还是曼谷、马尼拉、新德里或其他亚太城市。城市作为经济增长的引擎，它们需要解决快速增长所带来的社会和环境问题。城市作为区域发展的重要引擎一直吸引着其他地方的人们。农村向城市迁移率一直居高不下，人们纷纷涌入城市，城市的璀璨灯光极具吸引力。城市中心人口的集中导致了社会问题和环境问题的蔓延，尤其是大城市贫民窟的形成。

水和卫生问题更加剧了城市的紧张，设想的远比实际乐观，现在的需求量远远超过其负担能力。它给城市的基础设施带来了压力，尤其是对水和卫生设施的需求。城市

Good morning and welcome to Bangkok and welcome to the United Nations Conference Center and UNESCAP. We are very pleased to have the 13th Global Forum on Human Settlements here in Bangkok.

The forum was held around the world, including during Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, in New York, and a month after the adaptation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as during Habitat III in Quito in 2016. Now you are all gathered here in Bangkok.

The theme of this particular Forum “Advancing Urban Innovations to Achieve SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda” is very appropriate this time. While different themes have been discussed, the issue of the New Urban Agenda, new innovations in cities, I think, is the Agenda that we need to discuss to address the SDGs.

I want to thank GFHS 2018 for organizing the Global Forum on Human Settlements at ESCAP with the cooperation of the Global One Belt One Road Association, the Universal Peace Federation, the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations and the Better City Institute. Senior officials from the United Nations, high level officials from Thailand and from other national governments are joining us here today in a meeting between city mayors, practitioners, private sectors, and civil society representatives. We are all gathered here more than 350 of us from all sectors, all over society to discuss the New Urban Agenda.

As you know, cities in Asia and the Pacific have been the engine of growth for the past decades. Cities have been the economic force driving national economic growth, whether it's Seoul, where I am from, or Bangkok, Manila, New Delhi, or numerous other cities throughout our region. **While they have been the engine of economic growth, they need to address the issues of the social and environmental consequences of rapid economic growth. By being the very engines of**

正在从含水层等地下水源取水，导致像雅加达这样的城市出现下沉。亚太地区的城市存在严重的废水问题，未经处理的废水直接排放到海洋。作为增长的引擎，城市工业高度发展，但是工业产生的有毒物质未经处理就直接进入到环境中。

亚太地区拥有世界上一些人口最多的大都市，2000 多万的城市中心人口正在给基础设施带来巨大的压力。正如你今天早上亲眼所见，在曼谷开车需要花费大量的时间。整个亚太地区的交通拥堵问题正在给城市带来经济损失，抑制增长。

这些城市问题不断地困扰着亚洲城市《2030 年可持续发展议程》的实施。但它仍然可以实现，接下来的两天内你会了解到许多应对挑战的方法。亚太地区的许多城市正在尝试创新。他们正在实施更好的资源尤其是自然资源的管理。

智慧城市、智能城市、生态友好型城市正在发展，但仍有很多工作要做。这需要我们聚集于此共同商讨解决我们城市面临的主要挑战，这是亚太地区一半人口需要面对的挑战。通过采用循环经济的方法，更好地重新利用我们的资源并最大限度地减少浪费，通过降低、再利用和再循环等基本方式来解决我们城市的顽疾——人口过剩和废弃物过多。

我希望在座的各位在未来的两天会议中能够对以下问题进行深入思考：创新和新技术如何应用于亚太地区的城市环境中；学习借鉴最佳范例并因地制宜；引导城市如何实施《新城市议程》来实现 2030 年可持续发展目标。祝福各位在接下来的两天会议中一切顺利。谢谢！

growth in our region, it has been a magnet of attraction for other people. Rural-urban migration has been high. People are moving into cities. The bright light of cities is very attractive. The concentration of people in urban centers has led to a diffusion of social issues and environmental issues, not least of all is the creation of large urban slums.

Water and sanitation issues continue to strain our cities, designed for much less, but now accommodating much, much more than what they have the capacity to

do so. It puts strains on city's infrastructure, least of all is the water and sanitation needs. Cities are taking water from sources including aquifers directly below, causing cities like Jakarta to sink. There have major waste water issues in cities throughout Asia-Pacific, where waste water untreated is dumped into the oceans. As the engines of growth, they have had industries and industries are again sending off untreated toxic materials directly into the environment.

The amount of people in our city centers in Asia-Pacific has some of the largest mega cities of the world, twenty million plus is putting a major strain on infrastructure. As you have all witnessed just driving to Bangkok this morning, it takes a lot of time weaving through, lots of time spent in traffic. The issue of traffic congestion throughout Asia-Pacific is putting an economic drain on the cities and the growth potential.

These urban issues continue to plague Asian cities in trying to adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. But it is achievable and you will see during the next two days numerous examples of methods to deal with these great challenges. Many cities in Asia and the Pacific are adopting innovations. They are taking on resource managements, better resource and natural resource management.

Taking in on smart cities, intelligent cities, eco-friendly cities are being developed, and much more needs to be done. This requires the participation of all of us gathered here to address the major challenges of our cities, which is a challenge that is addressing half the population of the Asia-Pacific region. By incorporating circular economy approaches, by reutilizing our resources better and minimizing our waste, by reduce, reuse, and recycle, are fundamental ways that we can deal with the disease that our cities are infected with, which is overpopulation and far too much waste being produced.

I hope all of you are gathered here today for the next two days to deliberate on these issues, and to see how innovation, new technologies can be applied in the urban setting, in the cities of Asia-Pacific. Take from the best practice examples, try to accommodate in the local context, and see how cities can lead in the Agenda to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. I wish you well in your deliberations over the next two days. Thank you. 



安瓦尔·乔杜里大使
Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury

全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表
Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative

作为全球人居环境论坛的主席，这恰巧是我担任该职位的第十个年头，我对从世界各地远道而来参加 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会的各位嘉宾们表示最热烈的欢迎，欢迎大家来到亚太经社理事会总部 - 曼谷联合国会议中心。

感谢亚太经社理事会、联合国人居署、联合国环境规划署和其他伙伴组织的友好合作，感谢所有同事努力使这次会议成为可能，感谢全球人居环境论坛理事会成员对论坛使命的承诺。特别感谢我们充满活力的吕海峰秘书长，十年来，他一直兢兢业业，努力提升全球人居环境论坛的形象，在此期间，我有幸担任全球人居环境论坛的主席。

我们正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城市化时代。从 2008 年开始，人类历史上第一次，全球有一半的人口居住在城镇，这一重大的转变远未结束。我们正见证一个新的城市纪元的诞生。预计未来 35 年，全球城市化水平将急剧上升，到 2050 年达到 70%，届时世界人口将达到 90 亿。

城市化与全球化一样不可逆转。发展中国家是城市增长最快的地区，平均每月新增 500 万城市居民。适逢我们的年会在亚太经社理事会总部曼谷召开，让我提醒大家一点的是，亚洲正在迅速城市化，约 41% 的居民生活在城市。到 2050 年，亚洲将占全球城市人口的 63%，即 33 亿人。亚洲城市转型的发生主要由于中国城市的快速增长，预计到 2050 年，中国的城市化率将达到 70%。

我们感到鼓舞的是，2015 年 9 月，世界各国领导人一致通过了《2030 年可持续发展议程》，包括 17 个可持续发展目标，目标 11 提出“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”。

城市化为提高人们生活水平、预期寿命、文化水平、可持续环境以及更有效利用日益稀缺的自然资源提供了前所未有的机会。对女性而言，城市化带来更多的就业机会、更低的生育率和更高的独立性。

As the Chairman of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) – and this happens to be my tenth year in that capacity - I extend a very warm welcome to all the participants who have joined us from various part of the globe at the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS XIII) at this elegant UN Conference Centre at the ESCAP headquarters in Bangkok.

We extend our thanks to UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNEP and other partner organizations for their kind collaboration and to all colleagues for their hard work to make this conference possible. I thank the GFHS Board members for their commitment to the mission of GFHS. My deep appreciation and special thanks go to our dynamic Secretary-General Lu Haifeng for his hard work and for diligently elevating the profile of GFHS particularly over the last decade during which I had the honour and privilege of being its Chairman.

We live at a time of unprecedented, rapid, irreversible urbanization. Beginning in 2008, for the first time, half of humanity is now living in towns and cities ... but this dramatic transition is far from over. In reality the beginning of a new urban era is being felt. It is projected that globally urbanization levels will rise dramatically in the next 35 years to reach 70 percent by 2050 when the world population is expected to hit 9 billion.

Urbanization, like globalization, is an irreversible process. Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world, where cities gain an average of 5 million residents every month. As our meeting venue is hosted at the ESCAP headquarters, let me bring to your attention that Asia is urbanizing rapidly, with approximately 41 per cent of its inhabitants now living in cities. By 2050, Asia will host 63 per cent of the global urban population, or 3.3 billion people. In Asia, the urban transition will occur mainly owing to rapid urban growth rate in China, a country that is expected to be 70 per cent urban by 2050.

“

城市拥有能够塑造人类未来以及实现可持续发展的潜力，城市也是全球应对气候变化的最前沿。在过去的二十年里，城市和城市中心已经成为人类的主要栖息地，并成为人类整体发展的重要引擎。

Cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind and to win the battle for sustainable development. Cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change. In the last two decades, cities and urban centres have become the dominant habitats for humankind and the engine-rooms of human development as a whole.

”

与此同时，城市也存在贫困，这是现代生活的一个严重的、普遍的特征一并且在很大程度上未被承认。在发展中国家，越来越多的人生活在贫民窟，这也导致贫民窟的数量日益增加。在这种情况下，为所有人提供就业机会、住房、水、电、教育和基本医疗服务是一项艰巨的任务。

城市是充满活力、富有变化和机会众多的天堂，也是存在剥削、疾病和失业的地狱。移民与现有居民之间出现了新的紧张局面，这加剧了阶级、种族和民族之间原本就很严重的分歧。

最为显著的是，城市贫困从性别视角来看，妇女在城市劳动力市场上所处的不平等地位和更多遭受暴力的风险，更凸显了平等和社会公正的基本问题。我认为，除非妇女和社区能参与到每一层级政府的政策制定与发展，否则妇女的政治和社会经济地位的改变仍是微乎其微，那么人居环境的改善也将因此受限。

2015 年 9 月 25 日，联合国可持续发展峰会正式通过了 17 个可持续发展目标，2016 年在厄瓜多尔基多市举行的人居三会议通过了《新城市议程》，旨在建立城市化与发展之间相辅相成的关系。这两项全球措施共同指导了可持续发展。

我认为，除了技术官僚提出的具体经济、治理解决方案外，还有几个核心理念构成了《新城市议程》的思想基础。例如，民主发展和尊重人权，注重环境与城市化之间的关系。

《新城市议程》也重点关注全球化背景下的公平性，以及如何确保每个城市居民的安全和保障，不论其性别、年龄和背景。

近年来，有关人居环境问题的人权，特别是发展权得到重视。今年是《世界人权宣言》通过的 70 周年，我们注意到，适足住房权加入了国际普遍适用和普遍接受的人权

We are encouraged as the world leaders adopted by consensus in September 2015 the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which included among its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a specific goal - Goal 11 - to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.”

Urbanization offers unprecedented opportunities for increasing living standards, life expectancy and literacy levels, environmental sustainability and more efficient use of increasingly scarce natural resources. For women, urbanization is associated with greater access to employment opportunities, lower fertility levels and increased independence.

At the same time, urban poverty is a severe, pervasive – and largely unacknowledged – feature of modern life. More and more people will end up in the developing world’s growing slums. Securing jobs, shelter, water, electricity, education, health services for all are a truly daunting task.

If cities are hubs of dynamism, change and opportunity, they are also places of exploitation, disease and unemployment. New tensions are emerging between migrants and established residents, adding to already sharp divisions along class, racial and ethnic lines.

Most significantly, a gendered perspective of urban poverty highlights fundamental issues of equality and social justice by showing women’s unequal position in the urban labor market and their greater exposure to violence. I believe that unless women and communities are involved in decision making and policy development at every level of governance, changes to women’s political and socio-economic status will be minimal, and, as a consequence, the expected improvement of human settlements will be greatly constrained.

“New Urban Agenda” adopted at Habitat III

法。自那时以来，这项权利在各种其他人权文书中得到了重申，每项文书都与社会中的不同群体有关。联合国通过和宣布的明确承认适足住房权的不同文本不少于 12 个。获得饮用水和适当的卫生设施是与住房权直接相关的额外基本需求。

所经历的种种现象表明，住房、土地和财产问题能够加剧冲突并被用作冲突的武器。据估计，在世界上所有的私有土地中，近四分之三的土地被仅仅 2.5% 的土地所有者所控制。

当今世界上无家可归者的状况，以及生活在不足和不安全的住房和生活条件下的数百万人口，都是城市面临的巨大危机，需要采取人道主义和人权相结合的办法来解决。

随着全球化的推进，更多的城市将发现自己管理的问题和机遇曾经是国家政府的专管领域。

最后，我要特别强调一点：可持续的城市发展是 21 世纪人类社会面临的最紧迫的挑战之一。随着城市人口不断增加，城市将面临世界上一些最大的社会、经济、环境和政治挑战，需要大家共同应对。城市拥有能够塑造人类未来以及实现可持续发展的潜力，城市也是全球应对气候变化的最前沿。在过去的二十年里，城市和城市中心已经成为人类的主要栖息地，并成为人类整体发展的重要引擎。因此，市长和市政府的领导作用至关重要。

全球人居环境论坛自成立以来，每年年会都会关注这些问题，这一点非常重要。作为全球人居环境论坛系列年会之一，第十三届全球人居环境论坛的举办正当其时，旨在引起国际社会警醒并积极主动地以全面的方式解决城市化问题。

十多年来，全球人居环境论坛一直致力于促进千年发展目标及《人居议程》的实施，以及近年来的可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》的制定和实施，具体举措包括：举办全球人居环境论坛年会，组织相关能力建设活动，颁发“可持续城市与人居环境奖”，制定国际绿色范例新城标准包括评级体系，推广国际绿色范例新城倡议，出版《全球最佳范例》杂志等，“快速城市化世界中的妇女和儿童”也是全球人居环境论坛的议程中的重要一项。

全球人居环境论坛主张加强持久的伙伴关系，这不仅与可持续发展目标 17 相呼应，而且要求打破政治、经济、社会、性别甚至地理等级制度，建立全面、合作、务实和平等的伙伴关系。这将有助于实施可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》。

全球人居环境论坛一直铭记使命，即建设可持续的城市和人居环境，在促进联合国可持续发展政策、倡议和举

conference in Quito, Ecuador in 2016, coming on the heels of the adoption of the SDGs seeks to create a mutually reinforcing relationship between urbanization and development. The idea is that these two global endeavours will become parallel vehicles for sustainable development.

Beyond the specific technocratic solutions of economics and governance, several core ideas form, I believe, the ideological underpinnings of the New Urban Agenda. Democratic development and respect for human rights feature prominently, for instance, as does the relationship between the environment and urbanization.

Similarly, the New Urban Agenda includes significant focus on equity in the face of globalization, as well as how to ensure the safety and security of everyone who lives in urban areas, of any gender, age and background.

In recent years, the human rights dimension of human settlements issue, particularly in the context of the Right to Development, has been highlighted. As we observe this year the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we note that the right to adequate housing joined the body of international, universally applicable and universally accepted human rights law. Since that time, this right has been reaffirmed in a wide range of additional human rights instruments, each of which is relevant to distinct groups within society. No less than 12 different texts adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations explicitly recognize the right to adequate housing. Access to drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities are additional basic needs directly associated with the right to housing.

As has been experienced on many occasions, housing, land and property issues can fuel conflicts and be used as weapons in conflict. Of all the private land in the world, nearly three quarters is estimated to be controlled by just 2.5 per cent of all landowners.

The state of sheer homelessness in the world today along with the immense crisis faced by millions living in inadequate and insecure housing and living conditions, call for a combination of a humanitarian and a human rights approach.

As globalization expands, more cities will find themselves managing problems and opportunities that used to be the exclusive domain of national governments.

Let me conclude by underscoring that sustainable urban development is one of the most pressing challenges facing the human community in the 21st

century. As more and more people make cities their home, cities will be the arenas in which some of the world's biggest social, economic, environmental and political challenges will be faced and need to be addressed collectively. Cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind and to win the battle for sustainable development. Cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change. In the last two decades, cities and urban centres have become the dominant habitats for humankind and the engine-rooms of human development as a whole. As such, the leadership role of mayors and city governments is of fundamental importance.

It is therefore significant that GFHS has, since its establishment, been focusing on these challenges at each of its annual conferences. This thirteenth forum in the series is again another timely, relevant and appropriate initiative that is aimed at making the international community alert and proactive to the issues of urbanization in a holistic manner.

For over a decade, GFHS has been working tirelessly to promote, implement and contribute to the realization of MDGs and Habitat Agenda, as well as the formulation and implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda in recent years, through concrete actions

措施方面发挥重要作用，积极参与和支持地方和区域层面的利益相关者建设可持续的城市和人居环境，将全球可持续发展议程纳入地方层面并促进当地行动。

全球人居环境论坛积极调动资源，支持和帮助小岛屿国家、内陆国家和最不发达国家的政府和民间社会的代表参加年会，与其他国家的代表互动，建立和发展伙伴关系。

全球人居环境论坛发起了“国际绿色范例新城倡议”，旨在发展绿色城市试点和项目，在全球范围内创建可持续城市。为了指导“国际绿色范例新城倡议”，全球人居环境论坛起草了《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准》1.0、2.0 和 3.0。作为评估和指导可持续城市发展的工具，《IGMC 标准 3.0》为在地方和社区一级具体实施《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》提供了技术手段和评估方法。城市在贯彻可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》中面临系统、技术和财政挑战，《IGMC 标准 3.0》提供了一个全面的可实施框架，有助于在城市层面实施可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》。这将极大地支持全球议程的实现。

祝愿大家度过一个有意义的世界城市日，祝愿 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会取得圆满成功。

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including convening annual conference, organizing relevant capacity-building events, hosting sustainable cities and human settlements awards, developing International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards including rating system, promoting IGMC Initiative, running World Best Practices Magazine and other publications, among others. The agenda of GFHS also has been according special attention to “Women and Children in the Rapidly Urbanizing World”.

GFHS strongly advocates for enhanced lasting partnership which not only echoes with SDG 17, but also calls for breaking the political, economic, social, gender and even geographic hierarchy and building up comprehensive, cooperative, pragmatic and equal partnership. This will facilitate implementation of SDGs and NUA.

Bearing in mind its mission-Building sustainable cities and human settlements for all, and the important role in promoting UN's sustainable development policies, initiatives and efforts, GFHS has been proactively engaging and supporting stakeholders at the local and regional level in terms of sustainable urban and human settlements, and bringing the global sustainability agenda to local levels and boost local actions.

GFHS actively mobilizes resources to facilitate and help the representatives from governments and civil society of small island countries, land-locked countries and least developed countries to participate in its annual sessions and interact with other participants from other countries as well as network with development partners.

GFHS launched IGMC initiative for the purpose of developing green city pilots and projects and creating sustainable cities around the world. To future guide the IGMC initiative, GFHS drafts IGMC criteria version 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0. IGMC Standards 3.0 is an assessment and planning guidance tool for sustainable urban development. It provides technical means and evaluation methods for the specific implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda at local and community levels. With cities facing systematic, technical and financial challenges of implementing the SDGs and NUA, IGMC standards offers a comprehensive implementable framework to help put SDGs and NUA into practice at city level. This will considerably support the realization of the global agendas.

I wish all of you a purposeful World Cities Day and the 2018 Annual Session of GFHS all success in every way.



拉尔夫·雷根瓦努 Ralph Regenvanu

瓦努阿图共和国外交、国际合作和对外贸易部长
Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade of Vanuatu

我非常荣幸今天在这么重要的论坛上致辞，来共同庆祝“2018 世界城市日”。

这是我的国家瓦努阿图第一次参加这么高级别的年度会议，这既是对全球人居环境论坛成功宣传的一个证明，也是对我国乃至整个太平洋岛国城市化日益重要的证明。事实上，据我了解，太平洋岛国在过去的论坛活动中并没有突出表现，我将会鼓励他们今后积极参与，因为城市化现在是所有国家需要面临的挑战，参与这样的活动将有助于政策制定者了解可持续城市发展中的机遇。

瓦努阿图乡村人口居多，但两个主要城市维拉港和卢甘维尔的人口正在快速增长。维拉港是西方贸易商在 19 世纪中期建立，是我们最大的城市和国家首都，人口约 4.5 万，占全国约 30 万总人口的 19%。卢甘维尔是我们的第二大城市，人口约 1.3 万，二战期间由美国武装部队建立。对于一个没有城市化历史的国家，这些城市每天都面临着前所未有的人口、环境、经济、社会和空间挑战。

但是，我们的城市所面临的挑战对整个国家来说也是挑战，瓦努阿图是被联合国评定为三重脆弱性国家；我们不仅是小岛屿发展中国家（SIDS），而且是最不发达国家（LDC），最严重的是联合国大学世界风险指数连续四年将瓦努阿图定为灾害风险最高的国家。在火山环太平洋地区，我们有火山、地震和山体滑坡，随着气候变化，气旋和洪水不断加重，海平面也在上升。今年，安巴岛火山活动频发，政府不得不拨出大量资源撤离岛上的所有人口；撤离的 1.1 万人中的大多数搬到附近的卢甘维尔市，这使该市的人口增加了一半左右，给该市已经有限的公共设施带来了巨大的压力。

然而，挑战总能为我们提供机会并教给我们经验，我相信这些挑战使得瓦努阿图的发展更具弹性，并促使我们采取政策建设更美好的城市。

热带气旋帕姆 - 太平洋地区的第一个 5 级气旋 - 于

It is a great honor and it gives me great pleasure to address this important Forum here today as we celebrate “World Cities Day 2018”.

This is the first time my country Vanuatu has participated in this esteemed annual gathering, which is a testament both to the successful advocacy of the Global Forum on Human Settlements but also to the growing relevance of urbanization not only in my country but also throughout the island states of the Pacific. In fact, I can see that Pacific Islands countries have not featured prominently in this Forum's activities in the past and so I will be encouraging them to do so, as although urbanization is now a challenge for all our countries in the region, participation in events like this contributes enormously to facilitating policy-makers to see the opportunities in sustainable urban development.

In Vanuatu, while the population is mostly rural, the population of our two main cities, Port Vila and Luganville is growing fast. Port Vila, established by Western traders in the mid 1800's is our largest city and the national capital, with a population of roughly 45,000 or 19% of a total national population of about 300,000. Luganville, our second city with a population of around 13,000, was established by the US armed forces during World War Two. For a country with no previous history of urbanization, each day brings unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges to these cities.

But the challenges our cities face are also challenges for the country as a whole, because Vanuatu has a triple vulnerability rating from the United Nations; we are not only a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) but also a Least Developed Country (LDC), and on top of that the United Nations University World Risk Index has designated Vanuatu as the country with the highest disaster risk of any country in the world for the fourth

“

2016 年，瓦努阿图成为太平洋地区第一个制定国家海洋政策的国家。为了阻止海洋垃圾或塑料进入海洋，今年 7 月 1 日，政府全面禁止塑料购物袋、聚苯乙烯外卖盒和塑料吸管，瓦努阿图成为世界上第一个禁止使用塑料吸管的国家。

In 2016, Vanuatu became the first country in the Pacific to develop a National Oceans Policy. In an effort to tackle marine litter – or plastics getting into the oceans – on the 1st of July this year the Government banned plastic shopping bags, polystyrene takeaway containers and plastic straws, Vanuatu becoming the first country in the world to ban plastic straws.

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2015 年 3 月 13 日直接袭击维拉港，它摧毁了该市大部分的海滨区。在捐助者的重建资金的帮助下，我们有机会用更强大、更有弹性的设计和材料重建海堤和整个区域。政府已宣布 2018 年为“弹性基础设施年”，维拉港的主要道路正在升级，设计吸取了以往经验，排水效果将会更好。

瓦努阿图最近还完成了全国灾害风险地图，该地图确定了不同地区所面临的自然灾害，这些信息现已录入实际规划中，对政府和私营部门决定新的定居点以及基础设施的投资地点和方式至关重要。根据灾害风险地图，政府目前正在与城市和城郊地区已确定的易受灾害影响的社区合作开展项目，协助他们迁移到更安全的地区，并通过改善住房、卫生和服务来升级现有住区。

2014 年，政府通过立法，允许申报和保护城市的国有土地的公共空间—公园和社区空间，两个城市已经开始。重要的是，政府和市议会通常会应社区和民间社会组织的请求，将这些空间的管理权交给他们。私营部门也承担了这项倡议的所有权，协助社区团体管理和维护这些公共空间。以这种方式分享权力和责任是良好的城市社区成果的关键，在这种情况下，周围社区会充分利用并管理好公共空间。

飓风帕姆之后，农作物和农场的破坏严重导致粮食短缺，政府决定正式允许城市社区在城市内任何空闲的国有土地上耕种。虽然这种农业是非正式的，但灾难使得政府现在鼓励这种做法，政府也开始为城市居民开办城市园艺课程，同时也提高了粮食安全。

虽然瓦努阿图更多的是气候变化的受害者而非责任方，但我们作为《巴黎协定》的签署者，正在努力减少我们已经微不足道的排放量：我们正在努力实现到 2030 年可再生能源 100% 的目标，维拉港市 70% 的电力供应来自风能、太阳能和椰子油，比例高于卢甘维尔的水电发电。

year running. Being on the Pacific Rim of Fire we have volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides, and with climate change we have worsening cyclones, floods and sea level rise. This year, for example, the Government had to deploy an enormous amount of resources to evacuate the entire population of an island due to the increasingly hazardous activity of the volcano on that island; the majority of the 11,000 people evacuated chose to move to the nearby city of Luganville, which has increased the city's population by about half, putting enormous stress on that city's already limited public facilities.

However, challenges always provide us with opportunities and teach us lessons, and I believe Vanuatu's challenges have made us more resilient and pushed us to adopt policies that are making living in our cities better.

When Tropical Cyclone Pam - the first Category 5 cyclone in the Pacific - made a direct hit on the city of Port Vila on the 13th March 2015, it destroyed much of the city's harbourside seafront precinct. It was the opportunity - with the contribution of recovery funds from donors - to rebuild the seawall and the entire precinct with stronger, more resilient design and materials. The Government has declared this year 2018 the “Year of Resilient Infrastructure” and Port Vila's main roads are being upgraded with much better drainage - designed with what was experienced in mind.

Vanuatu has also recently completed a hazards map for the country which identifies the natural hazards different areas are subject to, and this information has now been inputted into physical plans and has been crucial to Government and the private sector making decisions about where and how to invest in new settlements and infrastructure. Using these hazard maps, the Government is now in the process of working with identified vulnerable communities in urban and

2016 年，瓦努阿图成为太平洋地区第一个制定国家海洋政策的国家。为了阻止海洋垃圾或塑料进入海洋，今年 7 月 1 日，政府全面禁止塑料购物袋、聚苯乙烯外卖盒和塑料吸管，瓦努阿图成为世界上第一个禁止使用塑料吸管的国家。社区、私营部门和消费者都非常支持，环境中塑料数量的变化是显而易见的。新的一年将实施更多举措来解决海洋垃圾问题，最终目的是阻止任何塑料进入海洋。

我们最近的挑战是几个月前发现维拉港港口的细菌水平高于此前的记录。维拉港无疑是世界上最干净的港口之一，人们可以直接在海堤边游泳。最近的这些调研结果令所有城市居民感到震惊，并立即成立了一个专门小组来查明和解决问题。随着城市基础设施的升级和道路的挖掘，人们发现，在靠近海堤的中央商务区，一些商户正在将废物直接排入流入港口的雨水渠，并且蔬菜市场的化粪池径流也存在问题。我们正在努力阻止这些行为并解决问题，使我们的港口重新获得 100% 的安全。

城市复原力是衡量任何城市系统及其居民，抵御所有冲击和压力并能保持增长的能力，同时能够积极适应并向可持续发展转型。一个有弹性的城市能够评估、计划和采取行动以应对各种危害，包括自然和人为的、突然和缓慢的、预期和意外的威胁，以保护和提高人民生活水平，保障发展收益，营造投资环境，并推动积极改变。

我是和维拉港市的市长艾伯特·曼伯先生以及瓦努阿图负责市议会和规划的内政部长安德鲁·所罗门·纳帕特先生一起参加此次会议，我们希望从各位那里获得有用的经验和教训，指导我们的政府和市议会采用最佳范例，继续将维拉港市和卢甘维尔市建设成为宜居之地。期待各位的到来！



peri-urban areas on projects to assist them to relocate to safer areas as well as to upgrade their existing settlements with improved housing, sanitation and services.

In 2014 the Government passed legislation to allow for the declaration and protection of public spaces – parks and community spaces – on state land in urban areas and began declaring such spaces in both cities. Importantly, the Government and Municipal Councils are handing over management of these spaces to communities and civil society organisations, usually at their request. The private sector has taken ownership of this initiative too, assisting community groups to manage and maintain these public spaces. Sharing power and responsibility in this way is key to good urban community outcomes, in this case well-managed public spaces that are well-used by the surrounding community.

Immediately after Cyclone Pam, when food was short because of the devastation of agricultural crops and farms, the Government made a decision to officially allow urban communities to farm any vacant state land within the city. This farming was happening informally anyway, but the disaster resulted in the practice now being encouraged by the Government, which has also began running urban gardening courses for city residents, and has contributed to enhanced food security for many.

Although Vanuatu is a victim much more so than a perpetrator of the emissions that have caused climate change, we are doing our part as a signatory to the Paris Agreement to reduce what negligible emissions



▲ 瓦努阿图水下邮局 Underwater post office, Vanuatu

we do produce: we are well on the way to achieving 100% renewable energy by the target date of 2030, and Port Vila city already generates up to 70% of its electricity supply from wind, solar and coconut oil, with an even greater proportion that that generated by hydropower in Luganville.

In 2016, Vanuatu became the first country in the Pacific to develop a National Oceans Policy. In an effort to tackle marine litter – or plastics getting into the oceans – on the 1st of July this year the Government banned plastic shopping bags, polystyrene takeaway containers and plastic straws, Vanuatu becoming the first country in the world to ban plastic straws. The response from the community – the private sector and consumers – was very supportive, and the change in the amount of plastic in the environment is noticeable. Further sets of measures to tackle marine litter will be implemented in the new year, with the ultimate aim of stopping any plastic getting into the ocean.

Our latest challenge is the recent discovery a few months ago of higher levels of bacteria in Port Vila harbor than previously recorded. Port Vila undoubtedly has one of the cleanest harbours of any city in the world, with people being able to swim directly off the seawall. These recent findings were a shock to all city residents, and immediately a taskforce was set up to identify and fix the problem. With all the urban infrastructure upgrading going on and roads being dug

up, it was discovered that a number of business houses in the Central Business District adjacent to the seawall were disposing of their waste directly into stormwater drains which drained into the harbor and that the main vegetable market had issues with its septic tank runoff as well. We are now well underway in our efforts to stop these practices, fix the problem and get our harbor back to being 100% safe again.

Urban Resilience is the measurable ability of any urban system, with its residents, to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability. A resilient city assesses, plans and acts to prepare and respond to hazards-natural and man-made, sudden and slow-onset, expected and unexpected – in order to protect and enhance people's live, secure development gains, foster an environment for investment, and drive positive change.

I am attending this meeting with the Lord Mayor of Port Vila City, the Hon. Sandy Albert Daniel, and Vanuatu's Minister of the Interior - responsible for city councils and physical planning - the Hon. Andrew Solomon Napuat, in the hope that the experiences and lessons learned from you all will assist the Government and the city council to adopt the best practices possible to continue to make our two cities of Port Vila and Luganville city great places to live. We hope you will all be able to visit us one day!



吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

全球人居环境论坛秘书长、深圳美好城市研究院院长
Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements
President of Shenzhen Better City Institute

建设绿色范例城市，在地方层面贯彻 SDG11 和《新城市议程》 Building Green Model City for Facilitating the Local Implementation of SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda

在 2018 世界城市日前夕，来自 40 多个国家的 400 多位各界代表，相聚在庄重的曼谷联合国会议中心。我谨代表全球人居环境论坛再次向各位表示热烈欢迎！向联合国亚太经社理事会、世界一带一路组织等合作伙伴对本届年会的大力支持表示感谢！

城市是人类聚居的家园，是经济社会和文明的载体，包含空间、经济、社会、环境、文化等多个维度。城市有综合性、多维度的特点，既要重硬件，又要重软件，既要重效率，又要重公平，既要幸福当代人，也要惠及后代人。城市高质量发展，通俗地讲，就是今生后世，美好生活。

按照绿色范例新城的标准，根据道法自然的哲学理念，可持续的绿色城市应该像一棵树。这体现在以下 5 点：

- 1、**光合用能，最妙科技**：通过光合作用吸收太阳能，最好的可再生能源，简洁高效，源源不断；
- 2、**固碳释氧，环境友好**：让生命甜美呼吸，净化空气质量，控制大气二氧化碳浓度；
- 3、**资源循环，没有废物**：善于合成有机物，水和养分循环利用，生态平衡，生生不息；
- 4、**叶脉网络，均匀互联**：多条路径到达一个目标，弹性的城市交通路网模式；

- 5、**包容公平，机会均等**：每片叶子都有机会获取资源，没有贫富分化和社会隔离，真正做到了不落下一一个体。

下面我简要和大家分享《国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0》（《IGMC 标准 3.0》）。

《IGMC 标准 3.0》是评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进工具，于 2016 年 10 月“人居三”期间在厄瓜多尔首都基

On the eve of World Cities Day 2018, more than 400 representatives from over 40 countries gathered at this elegant UN Conference Center in Bangkok. On behalf of the Global Forum on Human Settlements, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all the participants, and extend our thanks again to UNESCAP, GOBA and other partner organizations for their great support to this year's annual session.

The city is a home for human beings as well as a carrier of economy, society and civilization, which includes many dimensions like space, economy, society, environment and culture. As the quality of cities features integration and multi-dimension, it is necessary to underscore the significance of both hardware and software, efficiency and equity as well as the need to benefit the present and future generations. Simply put, a high-quality sustainable development of cities means a better life for the present and future generations.

In light of the IGMC concept and the philosophy of Tao follows nature, the sustainable city should be like a tree, which shows in the following 5 aspects:

1. **Best technology with photosynthetic energy**: By absorbing solar energy through photosynthesis, it provides the best renewable energy in a simple, efficient and continuous way;
2. **Environment-friendly by sequestering carbon and releasing oxygen**: It offers refreshable breathing for life, purifies air quality, and helps to control atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration;
3. **Circulating resources without making any waste**: It is good at synthesizing organic matter, recycling water and nutrient, keeping ecological balance, and making life go onward in an endless succession;

“

IGMC 标准植根于《2030 年可持续发展议程》，和 SDG11 有密切的互动关系。此外，范例新城 3.0 标准和 SDG11 部分指标之间更有着紧密的对应关系，具体化了目标 11 的指标，方便其在地方和社区层面实施。

The IGMC standards is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and has a close relevance with SDG11. In addition, there is a close correspondence between the IGMC Standards 3.0 and some indicators of SDG11, and the target 11 indicators are embodied to facilitate implementation at the local and community levels.

”

多市发布，是由国际知名专家在总结中外城市规划建设发展规律和众多成功经验的基础上编制的一套行之有效的策略文件包括评估认证系统，具有普遍的指导意义和参考价值。已经有一批知名的绿色城市如哥本哈根、斯德哥尔摩、维也纳、弗莱堡、新加坡、纽约、波特兰、温哥华、库里提巴以及香港、深圳、天津生态城等城市全部或部分应用了范例新城标准的策略方法，实现了较高水平的可持续发展。

《IGMC 标准 3.0》的愿景基于 6 项基本原则：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣与幸福，植根于《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，通过贯穿空间规划与开发、基本服务、环境、经济、社会和文化这六个维度的 18 个科学细分的类别予以落实。这 18 个类别又分别从定义和目标、策略方法、主要指标、评分系统和最佳范例等方面进行了深入阐述。标准有英文和中文两个版本。

《IGMC 标准 3.0》主要功能包括：

- 1、评估认证建成区的可持续性，引导转型升级；
- 2、协助政府制定政策和行动计划，指导规划建设，提升竞争力，贯彻 SDGs 和《新城市议程》；
- 3、全程指导城市开发项目，提高投资绩效；
- 4、评估规划设计方案，寻求改进，规避风险；



4. **Even interconnection in the leaf vein network**: Reaching a single target through multiple paths, it provides a flexible urban traffic network mode.

5. **Inclusive and equitable**: Every leaf has equal opportunities, and there's no polarization and social segregation. It can matter-of-factly realize the goal of leaving no one behind.

Now I briefly share the International Green Model City Standards 3.0 (IGMC Standards 3.0) with you.

The IGMC Standards 3.0 is an advanced tool for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development. Released in Quito, the capital of Ecuador during the Habitat III Conference in 2016, it is a set of effective strategy documents including the evaluation and certification system compiled by renowned international experts on the basis of summarizing the rules and many successful experiences of Chinese and foreign urban planning and construction. It bears universal significance and reference value. There are already a number of well-known green cities such as Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna, Freiburg, Singapore, New York, Portland, Vancouver, Curitiba, and Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city that have fully or partly integrated the strategies of IGMC standards, achieving a higher level of sustainable development.

Rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, the vision of IGMC Standards 3.0 is based on six basic principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness, and is carried out through the 18 categories of the six dimensions of spatial planning and development, basic services, environment, economy, society and culture. Furthermore, the 18 categories are further elaborated in terms of definitions and aims, key strategies and methodologies, key indicators, scoring systems and best practices. It is written in both English and Chinese.

Major roles of IGMC Standards 3.0 are the following:

5、为城市或社区可持续发展培训提供手册内容。

IGMC 标准植根于《2030 年可持续发展议程》，和 SDG11 有密切的互动关系。此外，范例新城 3.0 标准和 SDG11 部分指标之间更有着紧密的对应关系，具体化了目标 11 的指标，方便其在地方和社区层面实施。

IGMC 倡议

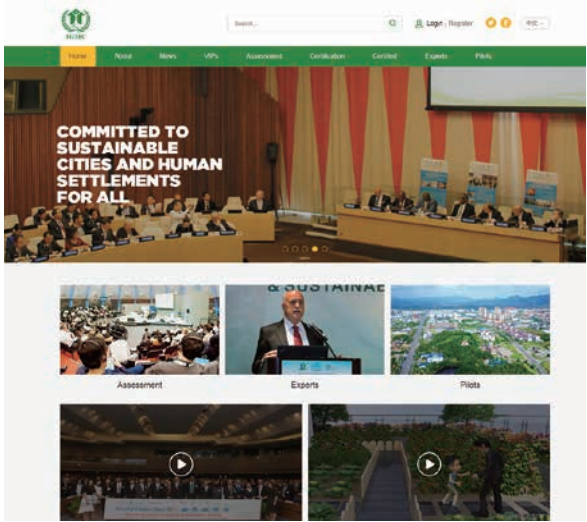
IGMC 倡议是在联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家政府的大力支持下，由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年 4 月在联合国总部发起的绿色低碳城镇发展计划。IGMC 倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，探索可持续的城市建设和城镇化模式，并不断完善，与时俱进。

作为里约 +20 峰会的成果之一，IGMC 倡议旨在以《IGMC 标准 3.0》作为评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进的规划工具，通过提供创新概念、综合策略和方法、认证监测系统和解决方案，包括实施试点项目，结合其它方法，建设人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境，并为全球利益相关者提供一个对话与合作平台，建立新型伙伴关系，支持贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》。

IGMC 倡议设有顾问委员会和专家委员会，并有专门的办公室和协调员开展工作。加拿大温哥华市、南非开普敦市、德国曼海姆市、马来西亚威省市、厄瓜多尔昆卡市、中国浏阳经济技术开发区、西安经济技术开发区、浙江武义县、中铁置业、万科、碧桂园、观澜湖等一批知名城市与企业加入了 IGMC 倡议。部分城市或项目已经列入 IGMC 试点。

基于《IGMC 标准 3.0》，我们还专门开发了 IGMC 全球在线评估认证系统，www.igmci.org，利用在线方式评估认证，收集和分析数据，促进 IGMC 标准推广。该系统简便易行，人人可以使用。英文和中文版已经于今年 6 月上线试运行，欢迎体验。我们还联合投资设计制作了国际绿色范例城市微电影，今晚将在 UNCC 首映。

工欲善其事必先利其器。IGMC 倡议的原则理念和标准体系，为在地方层面贯彻 SDG11 和新城市议程、为城市转型提质与可持续发展提供了可资借鉴的综合性策略、技术支持和评估认证工具。欢迎加入 IGMC 倡议，列入 IGMC 试点，行动起来，共建共享新型伙伴关系，创造和提升城市或项目价值，让今生后世生活更美好。



▲ IGMC 在线评估认证系统
IGMC Online Assessment and Certification System

A. Assessing sustainability of existing urban areas, identifying opportunities for improvement and transformation;

B. Helping governments formulate policies and action plans as well as guiding them in planning and construction for stronger competitiveness and promoting implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda;

C. Guiding the process of urban sustainable development projects for improving overall performance and efficient investment;

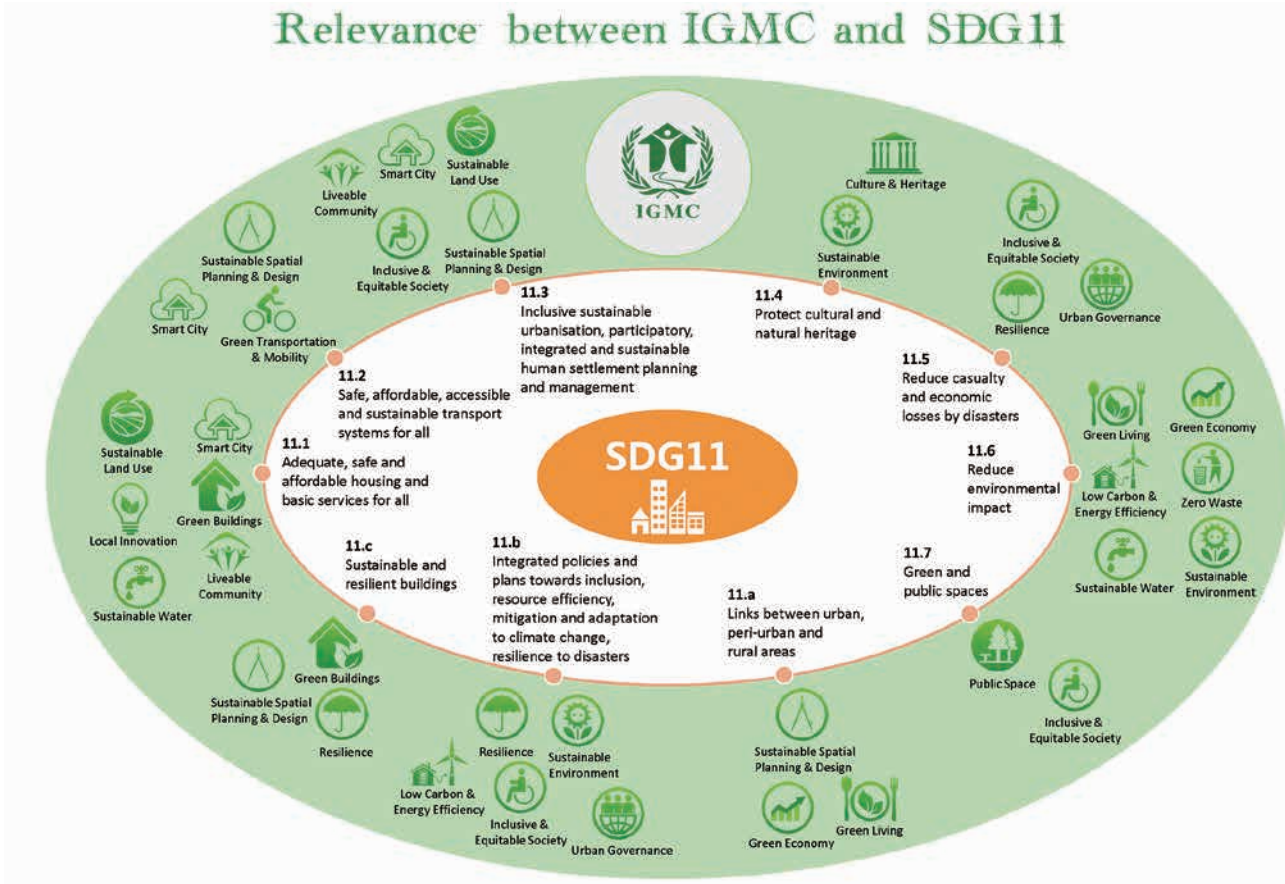
D. Appraising projects at planning or design phases to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement and avoid various risks;

E. Providing a timely urban sustainable development training manual for relevant stakeholders.

The IGMC standards is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and has a close relevance with SDG11. In addition, there is a close correspondence between the IGMC Standards 3.0 and some indicators of SDG11, and the target 11 indicators are embodied to facilitate implementation at the local and community levels.

International Green Model City Initiative

The International Green Model City Initiative was launched by GFHS at the United Nations Headquarters in April 2011, in close collaboration with various international organizations including UNEP, concerned national and local governments. The IGMC Initiative stimulates forward-looking and responsible governments, businesses and social forces to work



together on exploring sustainable urban development alternatives and urbanization models. The Initiative never stops improving itself to keep up with the times.

The IGMC Initiative has been registered with the United Nations as a voluntary commitment of Rio+20. It aims to use IGMC Standards 3.0 as an effective planning tool for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development and conducting pilots through providing innovative concepts, integrated strategies and methodologies, benchmarks and monitoring framework as well as demand-oriented solutions. Supported by IGMC online assessment and rating system and combined with other approaches, IGMC Initiative enhances assets value and urban competitiveness and facilitates sustainable cities and human settlements for all, while creating a shared platform among its global partners and concerned stakeholders for the sake of establishing new partnerships in support of the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA.

The IGMC Initiative has advisory committee and expert committee, and has dedicated offices and coordinators to carry out the work. Some well-known cities and enterprises have joined the IGMC Initiative, such as Vancouver (Canada), Cape Town (South Africa), Mannheim (Germany), Seberang Perai (Malaysia), Cuenca (Ecuador), Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone, Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Wuyi County of Zhejiang Province, China Railway Real Estate Group,

Vanke, Country Garden, Mission Hills. Some of them have also been on the list of IGMC pilots.

Based on IGMC Standards 3.0, we have developed an IGMC Global Online Assessment and Certification System at www.igmci.org, an online method to make assessment and certification, collect and analyze data as well as serve IGMC members and promote IGMC standards. The system makes the complicated assessment and certification on cities and communities a simple and easy one for all. The English and Chinese versions have been put into trial operation in June this year, and welcome to experience. We also jointly invested in the design and production of the IGMC animation film, which will be premiered at UNCC tonight.

As an ancient Chinese saying goes, “A workman must first sharpen his tools if he is to do his work well”. The IGMC Initiative's principles and standards provide a comprehensive strategy, technical support and assessment and certification tool for implementing SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda at the local level, improving urban transformation and upgrading and sustainable development. Welcome to join the IGMC Initiative and apply for the IGMC pilots. Together, we build and share the IGMC new partnership, create and enhance the value of cities or projects in order to improve the green low-carbon towns including the distinctive towns and achieve a high-quality sustainable development of cities, delivering a better life for the present and future generations.



马修·乌尔蒂诺 Matthew Ulterino

联合国环境署金融倡议部资产工作组协调员
Property Working Group Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative

鼓励私营部门投资支持建设可持续城市 Mobilising Private Finance for Sustainable Cities

作为全球消费与生产的节点，城市是温室气体排放（GHG）的主要直接或间接驱动因素，对于实现诸如《新城市议程》、可持续发展目标（SDGs）和《巴黎气候协定》等全球目标至关重要。同时，世界各地的城市，特别是亚洲和非洲这样城市化发展最快的国家，都面临着持续的基础设施投资缺口，需要不断的投资来改善城市在交通，健康、教育和福利，废弃物和卫生，水和能源供应以及住房等方面的宜居性、功能性和平等性。一项对 2015-2025 年全球基础设施投资需求的研究表明，每年的投资需求在 4 万亿美元到 9 万亿美元之间，10 年期间总投资需求将近 80 万亿美元¹。其他评估表明，发展中国家基础设施融资需求的缺口在每年 1.2 万亿美元至 2.3 万亿美元之间，相当于发展中国家 GDP 的 3% 至 5% 左右²。

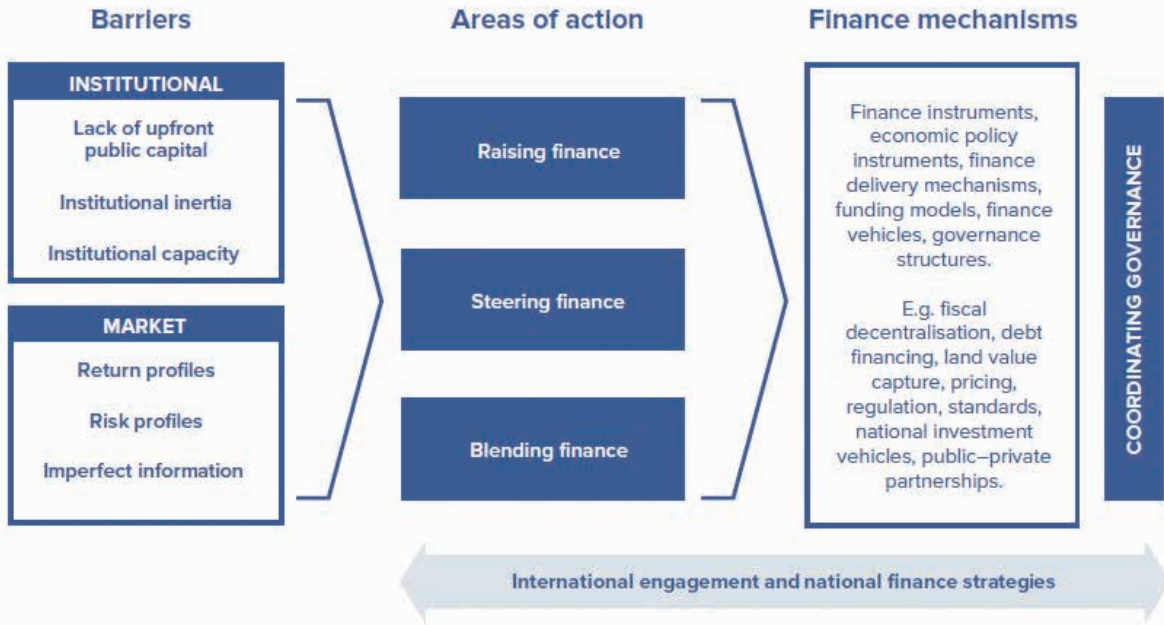
人们普遍认为，公共财政是必要的，但仅靠公共财政不足以满足这种投资需求。私营部门将成为基础设施投资的必要和重要贡献者。更重要的是，根据《巴黎气候协定》，减少碳排放迫在眉睫，因此需要对城市的土地利用、生活方式和消费、交通和能源系统的结构以及相应的投资方式进行根本性的改变。同时，也需要关注气候变化所带来的不可避免的影响³。国家和地方政府需要优先投资并为非国家行动者创造有利条件，以引导资金来填补基础设施缺口，并以建设低碳、有复原力和公平的城市的方式。

下图总结了建设低碳和有复原力的城市基础设施融资方面的投资壁垒以及国家（主要的）和地方政府的作用。这些融资的特征是，为城市基础设施的直接或间接投资筹集资金；通过政策和法规指导融资；以及通过从多个公共和私人来源获得的资本工具混合融资。它提供了众多融资机制案例，可用于弥补政府提高、指导和综合行动导致的基础设施融资缺口。它表明，有一些领域至关重要，其中许

Cities, as nodes of global consumption and production and therefore major direct or indirect drivers of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), will be critical to meeting such global objectives such as the New Urban Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Paris Climate Agreement. Concurrently, cities across the globe, particularly in the fastest urbanising countries of Asia and Africa, face persistent infrastructure investment gaps which are needed to improve the liveability, functionality and equality of cities across mobility; health, education and welfare; waste and sanitation, water and energy supply; and shelter. A study of global infrastructure investment needs for the period 2015 to 2025 suggested an annual investment requirement of between US\$4 trillion to US\$9 trillion a year is required, creating a total investment need of nearly \$80 trillion over the 10-year period¹. Other estimates show that the gap in infrastructure financing needs of developing countries ranges between US\$1.2 trillion and US\$2.3 trillion per year, figures equivalent to around 3–5% of developing country GDP².

It is accepted that public finance will be necessary but insufficient alone to meet this investment need. The private sector will be a necessary and significant contributor to infrastructure investment. **More so, the urgency to reduce carbon emissions in line with the Paris Climate Agreement will necessitate fundamental changes in how cities' land use, lifestyle and consumption, movement, and energy systems are structured and investments made accordingly. Similar attention is needed for adapting to the inevitable impacts of a changing climate**³. National and subnational governments will need to both prioritise investments and create the enabling conditions for

Areas of national and international action: raising, steering, and blending finance



Source: Coalition for Urban Transitions⁴ 来源：城市转型联盟⁴

多领域在城市增长和基础设施投资需求最高的地区滞后。这包括政府提高和控制自有资源收入的能力，如税收（包括土地税）和使用费；以及机构能力，包括概念化投资方案，为基础设施融资或吸引投资者。这两者都是影响国家或地方政府信用评级和信誉的因素。更重要的是，通过制定长期战略、政策和法规，消除相互冲突或适得其反的政策和治理特征（如化石燃料补贴），政府向市场参与者发出投资需求、优先事项和承诺可持续发展的信号。

在波兰卡托维兹举行的 COP24 会议上，400 多名操控着总额超过 32 万亿美元资本的投资者发表声明称，他们“强烈敦促所有政府必须采取最紧迫的行动，实现《巴黎气候协定》的目标。”⁵，以表明投资者对低碳和弹性投资的需求，以及期望政府对市场环境做出相应的改善。除了呼吁各国政府采取行动外，声明还要求各国政府更新和加强“国家自主贡献”（NDCs），并注重实施；制定和交流长期减排战略；对碳进行有意义的定价；逐步取消化石燃料补贴；并承诺实施“气候相关财务披露工作小组”（TCFD）的建议。

幸运的是，有许多金融工具可以辅助对可持续城市的优先投资，并有助于加速低碳和弹性增长。全球不动产可持续发展指数（GRESB）是一个国际可持续发展基准组织，为投资者提供基础设施评估，允许投资基金和投资管理人员对多种环境、社会 and 治理因素进行比较。

上述 TCFD 建议为金融机构确定、报告和管理对其投

non-state actors to channel finance to address the infrastructure gap and in ways that deliver low-carbon, resilient and equitable cities.

The graphic above summarises the barriers to investment and roles played by national (principally) and sub-national governments to increase finance in infrastructure for low-carbon and resilient cities. These financing roles can be characterised as raising finance for direct or indirect investments in urban infrastructure; steering finance through policies and regulations; and blending finance through capital instruments that draw from multiple public and private sources. It provides examples of numerous finance mechanisms that may be used to close the infrastructure financing gap that result from governments' raising, steering, and blending actions. It suggests there are areas of critical importance – many of which are lagging in regions where urban growth and infrastructure investment needs are highest. This includes government capacity to raise and control own-source revenue such as taxation (including land-based taxes) and user fees; and institutional capacity to conceptualise investment programmes and finance infrastructure or attract investors. Both are factors in national or sub-national government credit ratings and perceptions of credit worthiness. More so, by setting long-term strategies, policies, and regulations; and removing conflicting or counterproductive policies

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根据《巴黎气候协定》，减少碳排放迫在眉睫，因此需要对城市的土地利用、生活方式和消费、交通和能源系统的结构以及相应的投资方式进行根本性的改变。同时，也需要关注气候变化所带来的不可避免的影响³。

The urgency to reduce carbon emissions in line with the Paris Climate Agreement will necessitate fundamental changes in how cities' land use, lifestyle and consumption, movement, and energy systems are structured and investments made accordingly. Similar attention is needed for adapting to the inevitable impacts of a changing climate³.

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资组合具有重大财务意义的物理气候变化和低碳过渡风险提供了一个框架。目前，欧盟委员会已成立了“可持续金融科技专家组”（TEG），纳入欧盟法规，协助开发一个分类系统，确定经济活动是否具有环境可持续性（“分类法”），制定欧盟绿色债券标准和低碳投资战略基准，以及为改善公司披露气候相关信息提供指导。虽然由此产生的授权仅适用于欧洲金融机构和监管机构，但调查结果（尤其是分类法）将提供一个可在全球应用的指导和标准化水平。许多其他金融机构已经创建了评估其资本与实现可持续发展目标之间关系的流程，比如荷兰国家银行和一些荷兰投资者开展的工作。

应对气候变化以及其他环境和社会压力的不作为有可能给企业和社会增加巨大的成本，但也为企业和金融机构创造新的绿色增长和价值创造战略提供了机会⁶。纠正阻碍低碳和有复原力城市投资的众多市场和监管失误是一项重大任务。目前出现了一些振奋人心的迹象，即在主要金融部门组织内，投资决策的质量和与更广泛的社会和环境目标的一致性正在提高。政府可以通过改进这些决策所依据的政策和治理基础来大幅度影响融资的数量。

and governance features (e.g. fossil-fuel subsidies), governments signal to market actors their investment needs and priorities and commitment to sustainable growth.

As evidence of the investor appetite for low-carbon and resilient investments, and corresponding need for government to improve market conditions

for this, more than 400 investors who control over \$32 trillion USD in investment capital released a statement at COP24 in Katowice, Poland saying they “strongly urge all governments to implement the actions that are needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, with the utmost urgency.”⁵ Among other calls to action by governments, it requests that governments update and strengthen NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) and focus on implementation; formulate and communicate long-term emission reduction strategies; put a meaningful price on carbon; phase out fossil fuel subsidies; and commit to implement the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) recommendations.

Fortunately many tools exist for the finance community that support in prioritising investments in sustainable cities and clarifying the contribution that finance can make to accelerating low-carbon and resilient growth. Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) is an international sustainability benchmarking organisation that provides assessments of investors in infrastructure which allows for comparisons between investment funds and investment managers against multiple environmental, social and governance factors.

The abovementioned TCFD recommendations provides a framework for financial institutions to determine, report, and manage the physical climate change and low-carbon transition risks that are financially material to their portfolios. Presently, the European Commission has created a ‘technical expert group’ on sustainable finance (TEG) as part of

EU regulation to assist in developing a classification system to determine whether an economic activity is environmentally sustainable (the ‘taxonomy’); an EU Green Bond Standard; benchmarks for low-carbon investment strategies; and guidance to improve corporate disclosure of climate-related information. While the resulting mandates will apply solely to European financial institutions and regulators, the findings (particularly the taxonomy) will offer a level of guidance and standardisation that can be applied globally. Many other finance organisations have created processes for assessing the relationship between their capital and achieving the SDGs – work of the Dutch National Bank and several Dutch investors is one example.

Inaction to address climate change and other environmental and social stressors has the potential to inflict significant costs on business and society, yet also presents an opportunity for businesses and finance institutions to create new green growth and value creation strategies⁶. Correcting the many market and regulatory failures which prevent investment in low-carbon and resilient cities is a significant task. Presently, there are encouraging signs that the quality of investment decisions and coherence with broader societal and environmental goals is improving within leading finance sector organisations. Governments can substantially affect the quantity of this finance by improving the policy and governance foundations on which these decisions rest.



¹ 2014 年，普华永道《资本项目与基础设施支出：2025 年展望》。牛津经济研究院研究。

² 2010 年，Helm, D.《基础设施和基础设施融资：当今世界政府和私营部门的作用》。EIB 论文，第 2 号 15 卷《基础设施的公共和私人融资：动员融资的政策挑战》。

³ 2018 年，Bazaz et. Al.《城市政策制定者摘要 - IPCC 关于 1.5 °C 增暖对城市意义的特别报告》。

⁴ 2017 年，Floater, G., et al《全球可持续城市基础设施融资回顾》。城市转型联盟，伦敦和华盛顿特区。

⁵ 2018 年全球投资者关于气候变化声明：https://theinvestoragenda.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/GISGCC-FINAL-for-COP24-with-signatories_6-Dec-CORRECTION.pdf

⁶ 2016 年，Tsitsiragos, D《气候变化对私营部门既是威胁也是机遇》，2016 年 1 月 6 日发表在《资本金融国际》杂志，网址 <https://cfi.co/europe/2016/01/ifc-climate-change-threat-and-opportunity-for-private-sector/>

¹ PwC, 2014. *Capital project and infrastructure spending: Outlook to 2025. Research by Oxford Economics.*

² Helm, D., 2010. *Infrastructure and infrastructure finance: The role of the government and the private sector in the current world. EIB Papers, Vol. 15, No. 2, Public and private financing of infrastructure: Policy challenges in mobilizing finance.*

³ Bazaz et. Al., 2018. *Summary for Urban Policymakers – What the IPCC Special Report on 1.5 °C Means for Cities.*

⁴ Floater, G., et al, 2017. *Global Review of Finance for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure. Coalition for Urban Transitions. London and Washington, DC.*

⁵ 2018 *Global Investor Statement on Climate Change*: https://theinvestoragenda.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/GISGCC-FINAL-for-COP24-with-signatories_6-Dec-CORRECTION.pdf

⁶ Tsitsiragos, D 2016. *Climate change is a threat – and an opportunity – for the private sector. Published in Capital Finance International magazine on January 6, 2016. https://cfi.co/europe/2016/01/ifc-climate-change-threat-and-opportunity-for-private-sector/*



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可持续发展目标 6：清洁饮水和卫生设施 SDG 6：Clean Water and Sanitation

截止 2018 年，世界人口已超过 76.5 亿，而 1972 年为 32 亿。考虑到这些简单的数字，向所有人，特别是居住在城市的多数人，提供足够和清洁的饮用水和卫生设施变得越来越具有挑战性也就不足为奇了。可持续发展目标 6（清洁饮水和卫生设施）明确提出提供清洁饮用水（6.1）、适当的卫生（6.2）和减少水污染（6.3）。

在科学和教育等平台上促进、测试和实施好的想法，对于可持续的人类生活绝对必要。联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）曼谷办事处自然科学部每年都会庆祝“世界水日”（3 月 22 日），并提供一些实践和学术干预措施，通过四项具体干预措施帮助改善城市水管理：联合国教科文组织绿色学院、浮动红树林、塑料倡议和《亚太地区水-能源-粮食安全纽带关系》系列丛书。

1. UNESCO 提出了“联合国教科文组织绿色学院”的概念。“绿色学院”可指任意建筑，最好是年轻人使用的建筑，例如幼儿园、学校、学院、大学等。“绿色学院”应有一个重要的支持基础，即青年俱乐部或青年团体，他们积极参与和生物多样性、气候和水有关的环境问题，学习并应用雨水收集、灰水和黑水循环、废物管理以及生物质生产。“联合国教科文组织绿色学院”是城市内应用气候弹性的范例。

2. UNESCO 是具有咸水利用能力的联合国机构之一。地球上 97% 以上的水是咸水，例如全强度海水、半咸水、含盐废水和含盐地下水。UNESCO 提出在热带沿海洋上漂浮红树林的概念，即“浮动红树林”。不需要土地，也不需要淡水来灌溉这些木本植物。这种木材可以用于木炭的合法生产，抵消对天然红树林的非法砍伐。浮动红树林还可减轻用于灌溉作物的有限淡水压力，这是一种生产生物物质的创新方法，而且它们可以为城市和农村社区提供大量的环保生物燃料。

The world's human population has exceeded 7.65 billion people in 2018, in comparison to 3.2 billion in 1972. Considering these simple figures, it is not surprising that it becomes increasingly challenging to provide enough and clean water and sanitation to all, especially in the urban centres where the majority of people live. The targets in SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) clearly aim at providing clean drinking water (6.1.), adequate sanitation (6.2), and reducing water pollution (6.3).

It is absolutely essential for sustainable human living to catalyse, test and implement good ideas, including on the platforms of science and education. The UNESCO Bangkok's Natural Science unit annually celebrates World Water Day (22nd of March), and it offers a few practical and academic interventions, trying to assist improving good urban water management via four concrete interventions, including UNESCO Green Academies, Floating Mangroves, The Plastic Initiative and a book series on 'The water, energy, food-security nexus in Asia-Pacific'.

1. UNESCO has developed a concept called **UNESCO Green Academies**. These academies can be any buildings, preferably buildings with young people utilising them, such as kindergartens, schools, colleges, universities, and any other buildings. These green academies have a major supporting foundation, which are youth clubs, or youth groups, getting actively involved in environmental issues related to biodiversity, climate and water. The youth groups will learn about and apply rain-water collection, grey-water recycling, and black-water recycling, next to waste-management and biomass production. UNESCO Green Academies are urban places that function as examples to apply climate resilience.

2. UNESCO is one of the UN agencies with capacity in salt-water utilization. More than 97% of water that is

3. 塑料污染无处不在。塑料污染我们的城市、河流、湖泊、海岸线和海洋环境。除了对生物多样性产生不利影响，对海滩和水面造成无法挽回的污染之外，塑料还影响城市环境，比如塑料堵塞排水管，反过来导致水体停滞，从而为病原微生物提供繁殖栖息地。需要立即采取全球行动来解决塑料污染问题。UNESCO 是重视解决空气、水、土壤和生物区污染的联合国机构之一。UNESCO 制定了一项新的亚太地区“塑料倡议”区域协调行动，将于 2019 年 3 月在河内启动。亚太地区是塑料污染最严重的地区。该倡议旨在动员有经验的环境利益攸关者、各国政府、非政府组织、私营部门、基金会，特别是年轻人，根据现有的和创新的想法提交建议，以减少塑料污染，并测试和衡量他们的想法在“联合国教科文组织生物圈保护区”内的影响。塑料倡议将有助于保持城乡生态系统的清洁。

4. UNESCO 已开始编写系列丛书，即《亚太地区水-能源-粮食安全纽带关系》三卷本，旨在提供新的科学信息，更好地协调水、能源和粮食安全管理，要点如下：

- 风险和威胁已经成为现实，而不仅仅是在遥远的未来；
- 存在可行的解决方案并且可以实施，包括废水和咸水利用、基于自然的解决方案、新政策和技术；
- 显然需要整合水、能源和粮食部门，但实现这项工作具有挑战性；
- 大量的科学数据和一些现有的差距可以帮助政策制定。

这些书将帮助所有利益相关者、管理者和决策者实现更加协调和创新的城市管理。

available on our planet is salt-water, such as full strength seawater, brackish water, saline waste-water, and saline ground-water. UNESCO has for example developed a concept on putting mangroves afloat on top of the tropical coastal oceans: Floating Mangroves. This requires no land, and no fresh-water for irrigation of these wood-producing plants. The wood can be used for the legal production of charcoal, and this can function to offset the illegal harvest and decline of natural mangroves. Floating Mangroves reduce the pressure on limited freshwater for the irrigation of crops, an innovative method for the production of biomass, and they can provide significant amounts of environmentally friendly biofuel to urban and rural communities.

3. Plastic pollution has become omni-present at an alarming level. Plastic pollutes our cities, rivers, lakes, coastlines and the marine environment. Apart from its adverse impact on biodiversity, and unattractive



and costly pollution of beaches and water-fronts, in the urban environment this includes the blockage of drainage pipes with plastic, which in turn leads to stagnant water bodies functioning as breeding habitats of pathogenic micro-organisms. Urgent global action is required. UNESCO is one of the UN agencies that takes the pollution of air, water, soil and biota very seriously. UNESCO has developed a new regional concerted action 'The Plastic Initiative' in Asia-Pacific, which is the worst plastic-polluted region, to be launched in Hanoi, in March 2019. The initiative aims at mobilising experienced environmental stakeholders, Governments, NGOs, the private sector, foundations, and especially young people, to submit proposals based on existing and innovative ideas to reduce plastic pollution, and to test and measure the impact of their ideas inside UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. The plastic initiative will contribute to keeping the urban and rural ecosystems clean.

4. UNESCO has begun producing a book series with three volumes 'The water, energy, food security nexus in Asia-Pacific', aiming to provide new science-based information that allows better coordination of water-energy and food security management, and a few major take-away points:

- Risks and threats are already a reality, and not just in the distant future.
- Viable solutions exist and they can be implemented including waste-water and salt-water utilizations, nature based solutions, new policies and technologies.
- Integration across the water, energy and food sectors is obviously needed, but achieving them will be challenging.
- There is a wealth of scientific data and some existing gaps that can assist decision making.

The books will assist all stakeholders, and managers and decision makers towards more coordinated and innovative urban management.



赫伯特·包蒂斯塔 Herbert M. Bautista

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奎松市的社会住房计划 Socialized Housing Program of Quezon City

奎松市的社会住房计划是可持续发展目标 11 实施的体现，目标 11 承诺“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”，同时也是为了应对许多城市所面临的挑战，即非正式居住区的问题。

奎松市的土地面积为 161 平方公里，非正式居住区占总面积的 6%。我们有大约 190,718 个非正式居住者家庭 (ISFs)，其中约 44,450 个家庭生活生活在危险区域(水路沿边、道路右侧、输电线路以及输水道区域)。

大多数人都了解贫民窟以及其带来的各种社会和经济问题。我们知道非法占地问题需要即时的、具有广泛影响的解决方案。但提供解决方案并不容易，特别是考虑到城市面临的严重挑战。除了菲律宾国家住房管理局 (NHA) 提供的住房计划外，没有真正的全市范围的社会化住房计划。事实上，2009 年以来，奎松市水道沿边居住的约 3,000 户非正式居住者家庭已安置在 NHA 住房项目中。但我们清楚，面对庞大的全国住房需求，NHA 只能给奎松市提供有限的帮助。

这就是我们根据现有情况开发社会住房计划的原因。我们必须解决以下问题：

- 承受能力
- 穷人能够获得融资
- 城市内土地的可用性
- 发展组织良好的住房社区所需要的大量资源
- 该计划的可持续性，因为最终目的是解决贫民窟问题。

我们的梦想是创建无贫民窟社区。我们不可能 100% 完成，但我们可以一次解决一个衰落区。作为政府服务人员，我们也有责任将穷人安置在危险区域之外。穷人是我

The Socialized Housing Program of Quezon City is a response to the Sustainable Development Goal 11 which embodies a commitment to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It is also a response to a challenge that many cities have, that is, the problems on informal settlements.

Out of the Quezon City's land area of 161 square kilometers, an aggregate area of 6% are occupied by informal settlers. We have about 190,718 informal settler families (or ISFs) of which about 44, 450 families live in danger areas (which means in and along waterways, road right of ways, under transmission lines and above aqueduct right-of-ways).

Most of us are familiar with slums and the various social and economic issues that go along with it. We know that the problem of squatting demands immediate, wide-impact solutions. But the solutions are not easy, especially given the scale of the challenge that the city faces. There is no real metro-wide socialized housing program, except for that provided by our National Housing Authority (NHA). In fact, an average of 3,000 ISFs who lived along waterways in Quezon City have been resettled in NHA housing projects since 2009. But we know that NHA, faced with a huge national housing demand, can only help Quezon City in a limited way.

That is why we developed a housing program in the scale that we have now. We had to tackle the problems of:

- Affordability
- Access to financing by the poor
- Availability of land within the city
- Large resource requirement to develop well-organized housing communities

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们目标的受益者。我们不能为城市的所有无家可归者提供住房，其庞大的数量会耗尽所有的资源；我们的目的也不是如此，因为这会鼓励不劳而获。但我们正在努力为生活在受洪水和地震威胁区域的穷人提供更安全的住房。

我们将土地和住房建设成本降低到住房和城市发展协调委员会 (HUDCC) 为社会化住房设定的最高限价，即 45 万比索，作为土地和住宅单元的总成本来解决可负担性的问题。要使土地征收可行，每平方米必须花费 3,500 比索。对于土地非法占用多年，甚至几十年的业主来说，他们同意降低市价，而不是失去土地。

土地开发成本需要限定在每平方米 1,600 到 2,000 比索的范围内。每个住宅单元的建造成本需限定在每单元 30 万到 33 万比索的范围内。我们的住房项目 2 或 Bistekville 2 的合作开发商 Phinma，已同意拆除单元后，按照建筑住宅单位收取费用。因此，地方政府部门 (LGU) 无需提高建设成本。

- Sustainability of the program, because the last thing we need after all that effort is a return to the slums.

Our dream is to create slum-free communities. We cannot attain that 100%, but we can do that one blighted area at a time. We, in government service, also have the responsibility to resettle the poor out of danger areas. They are our target beneficiaries. We cannot provide homes for all the homeless residents of the city, because the sheer number thereof would eat up all our resources; and we do not aim to do so because that would encourage squatting. But we are working to provide safer homes for the poor who live in areas at risk to floods and earthquakes.

We are addressing the problem of affordability by keeping land and housing construction costs down to the ceiling price set by Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) for socialized housing, which is Php 450,000, being the package cost for land and dwelling unit. For land acquisition to be viable, it must cost Php 3,500 per square meter or less. For property owners whose lands have been squatted for years, even decades, they agree to lower the market price, rather than get nothing at all for the land.

Land development must range only from Php 1,600 to Php 2,000.00 per square meter. Construction costs of each dwelling unit must only be within the range of Php 300,000 to Php 330,000 per unit. Phinma, our partner developer for Housing Project 2 or Bistekville 2, has agreed to be paid for constructed dwelling units, only upon takeout of the units. So the Local Government Unit (LGU) does not have to advance the construction costs.

We have managed to keep costs down to Php 440,000 maximum. With the Php 10,000 equity provided by beneficiaries as cost of utilities, such as water and

我们设法将成本降至 44 万比索以下。受益人提供的 1 万比索资产作为公用事业的成本，例如水电连接，以及贷款和产权的文件成本等。

我们的融资方案有三种类型：

- 一是通过 Pag-IBIG 基金，收取 3.0% 和 6.375% 的利息；
- 二是通过社会住房融资公司（SHFC）的高密度住房计划，以 4.5% 的利息按月分期摊销；
- 三是 LGU 的内部融资，适用于那些不符合 Pag-IBIG 或 SHFC 资格的非正式居住者家庭。

若非正式居住者家庭无法支付这三种融资方案中的任何一种，那么将被提交给国家住房管理局（NHA）的城外移民安置项目。

我们正尽力维持 100% 的收集效率 - 这就是为什么我们在奎松市住房部设立受益人的帐户管理和监察组，专门负责监管所有摊销，包括 Pag-IBIG 和 SHFC，至少在头两年是如此。我们还坚持要求所有受益人在搬入新住房之前参加物业管理研讨会，以便他们了解并遵守所有义务。

处于不同发展阶段的 44 个住房项目均在内市，其中 36 个在现有区域。这是我们的社会包容战略之一。由于非法占地密度高，现场搬迁非常困难。我们还必须应对财团和出租单位以及从非正式居住者家庭中赚钱的人的抵制。这非常困难！但这是我们解决城市衰落，减少家庭混乱的唯一方法。

在项目初始我们就解决的另一个问题是发展新住房社区所需要的大量资金。2011 年，我们开始征收闲置土地税和社会住房税。当时引发了政治抵触。但是，每年约 4 亿比索的资金使得社会住房计划成为可能。再加上我们从直

electricity connections, and documentation costs for the loan takeouts and titling.

Our financing packages are of three types:

- One is through Pag-IBIG Fund, with 3.0% and 6.375% interest;
- Two is through the Socialized Housing Finance Corporation's High-Density Housing Program, at 4.5% interest and graduated monthly amortizations;
- Three is the LGU's In-House Financing, for those who do not qualify for either the Pag-IBIG or SHFC.

Those who cannot afford to pay through any of these 3 financing options are being referred to National Housing Authority (NHA) off-city resettlement projects.

We are doing our best to maintain our collection efficiency rate at 100% - that is why we establish a beneficiaries' Accounts Management and Monitoring Unit at the Housing Department of Quezon City dedicated in monitoring all amortizations, including those due to Pag-IBIG and SHFC, at least for the first 2 years. We also insist that all beneficiaries attend the estate management seminar before moving in, so that they are aware of, and will comply with all obligations.

Of our 44 Housing Projects under various stages of development, all are in-city and 36 are onsite. This is one of our strategies for social inclusion. Onsite relocation is very difficult because of the denseness of squatted areas. We also have to deal with syndicates and the resistance of those renting out units and those making money out of the ISFs. It's very difficult! But this is the only way we can reduce blight in the city, and minimize dislocation of families.



销和 Bistekville 项目获得的 7 亿比索，这些资金存放在一个专门用于住房的专户中。预计每年将获得约 8 亿比索的收益，包括给分摊单位的付款，这将使我们每年能够建造 2,000 个住房单位。

我们将负责社会住房计划的组织单位制度化：

- 地方住房委员会由人民组织、非政府组织和政府机构组成，负责制定住房和重新安置政策。
- 城市贫困人口事务办公室升级为住房、社区发展和安置部门（HCDRD），是该计划的重要实施部门。
- 社会住房和衰落区特别工作组负责协调所有城市部门和参与住房的承办单位；包括工程、社会服务、规划和开发以及特别设计等。

我们的目标是改善受益人的生活条件，我们的发展计划是提供大范围的通风空间，平均 30% 的土地是用作循环系统、公园和社区设施发展的开放空间。毕竟，社会住房计划不仅是在建造房屋，也是为了创建生活。奎松市承诺将致力于人人共享的可持续人居环境。

Another problem that we tackled at the outset was the generation of the large amount of funds needed to develop new housing communities. In 2011, we began imposing the idle land tax and the socialized housing tax. We encountered a lot of political backlash for this. But the funds generated, which is about Php 400 million a year, is making possible the program we have today.

Add to this the Php 700 million we collect from direct sale and Bistekville Projects, which are deposited in a Special Account dedicated to housing. We expect to generate about Php 800 million a year, including the payments for the amortized units, which will enable our Quezon City to construct 2,000 housing units annually.

We have institutionalized the organizational units responsible for this program:

- The Local Housing Board, composed of People's Organizations (POs), NGOs and government agencies, formulates housing and resettlement policies.
- The Urban Poor Affairs Office was upgraded into the Housing, Community Development and Resettlement Department or HCDRD, and is the key implementer of the program.
- The Task Force on Socialized Housing and Blighted Areas coordinates the participation of all the city departments and operating units involved in housing; this includes engineering, social services, planning and development and special design.

Because our aim is to upgrade the living conditions of the beneficiaries, our site development plan provides for large breathable spaces, at the average 30% of the land is allotted as open spaces for the development of circulatory, parks and community facilities. After all, this is an exercise not only in building homes, but in building up lives. Quezon City will continue its support and commitment to sustainable Human Settlements for all.





芭芭拉·梅利什 Barbara Mellish

英国公民、企业和治理研究中心主任
Director, Centre for Citizenship, Enterprise and Governance (CCEG), UK

区块链技术和智慧城市 Blockchain Technology and Smart Cities

区块链技术很有可能成为我们社会变革的最关键途径之一。

集中控制模式几乎是我们所做的一切事情的基础，是我们依赖的可信任中心，而区块链与之相反，它为我们提供了一种去中心化的，有机构建的，新的控制和参与机构的机制。

这是我们在社会中如何构建自己的根本性转变。

媒体对区块链的关注更多集中在加密货币估值的上升（和下跌），因此很容易忽视区块链更广阔的发展空间。

除此之外，去中心化模式的不可协调性，有机增长带来的缓慢发展以及越来越多的诈骗和管理不善引发的丑闻导致了一个支离破碎的发展环境。

我们可以直观地了解到，恰当的使用区块链技术确实有可能改变我们在社会群体内部和社会群体之间的运作方式，绕过中间层并移除可信赖的中心，但我们还没有看到大范围使用的实际案例。

那么，真正关键的问题是：区块链可以走多远？它将如何演变？在我们的生活和运营方式上实现阶段性改变需要什么？下一步又如何发展？

公民、企业和治理研究中心（CCEG）在研究和应用非金融价值流动方面已有超过 6 年的经验，在研究和应用区块链技术研究方面已有超过 2 年的经验。我们专注于追踪情感价值流动，情感价值给社会带来幸福、满足和快乐，情感价值鼓励社区的参与，培育良好的公民意识。

这项工作与城市和人居环境密切相关。正如我们所知，通过跟踪和检测社区和个人的价值集合，我们能够集中投资，将资源用于实质性改善民生，提高公民的满足感。

Blockchain as a technology has the potential to become one of the most pivotal routes to change for our societies.

The movement away from the centralised model of control which is the basis of almost everything we do, where we rely on a trusted centre. Blockchain gives us the mechanism to de-centralise, to build organically, to create new structures of control and engagement.

This is a fundamental shift in how we structure ourselves in society.

With so much media attention on blockchain has focused mostly on the rise (and falls) of crypto currency valuations, it is easy to lose sight of the wider picture of the blockchain opportunity.

Add to that the uncoordinated nature of the non-centralised model, the slower approach that organics growth brings and the growing number of scams and mismanagement scandals and the result becomes a very fragmented environment.

We all intuitively know that an appropriate use of Blockchain technology does have real potential to make a change to how we operate cross-border and within societal groups, bypassing middle layers and removing the trusted centre, but we are yet to see mass adoption of real-world examples of this in practice.

And so, the really big questions are how far can Blockchain go? How will it evolve? What is required to create a step change in the way we live and operate? What are the next steps?

My organisation, the Centre for Citizenship Enterprise and Governance, or “CCEG”, is a Think Tank that has had more than six years in the research

当我们建设未来城市时，当我们将衰落的城区进行重大改建时，仅仅建立基础设施和交通网是不够的。我们需要建设能够激发和创造高品质生活的城市，建设健康的社区，最重要的是建设富有满足感和幸福感的社会。

作为一种工具，区块链技术可以用来鼓励社区参与，为人们提供发言权和投票权；可以用来授权给社区团体和组织；通过使用分布式自治组织和 / 或基金会，区块链技术还可以用来开发城市运营结构，以及关键的改变和改善机制。

设想这样一个城市，它可以利用数百万服务和设施用户的持续高质量的反馈来调整、改进和完善城市服务，从而造福于整个城市。城市居民是城市的所有者，是基础设施核心的控制器，是未来城市的建筑师，是自己生态系统的塑造者。就其性质而言，公民不仅仅参与其中，而且指导、推动和拥有整个解决方案。

这就是所有人希望缔造的未来城市。

and application of the movement of non-financial values, and over two years research and application of those research findings using blockchain technology. We specialise in the tracking of the movement of emotional value, the things that give society well-being, contentment, happiness. That is those values that create engagement and good citizenship within communities.

This work is highly relevant to cities and human settlements. As we understand, track and monitor

the value sets of communities and individuals we become enabled to focused investment and channel our resources to materially improve the well-being and contentment of citizens.

As we build the cities of the future, as we look to make significant change to those urban settlements that are not working, it is simply not enough to just create infrastructure and transportation links. We need to create cities that inspire and generate high quality living, a healthy community and arguably, most importantly a content and happy society.

The blockchain technology can be used as a tool to engage the communities, to give people a voice and a vote. It can be used to delegate power and authority to empower community groups and organisations. Through the use of distributed autonomous organisations and/or foundations, blockchain can be used to develop the structures on which the cities operate and crucially the mechanisms for change and improvement.

Imagine a city where constant quality feedback from the millions of users of services and facilities are being utilised to adjust, refine and perfect city services for the benefit of the whole. A city where the inhabitants are the owners, and the controllers of the core of the infrastructure, the architects of the future changes and the shapers of their own eco-system. By their nature the citizens are not just engaged, they direct, drive and own the whole settlement.

These will be the cities of the future which all others will aspire to replicate.



关于公民、企业和治理研究中心 (CCEG) About Centre for Citizenship Enterprise and Governance (CCEG)

非营利性组织，是价值流动（测量、交易和交付）的全球领导智库。CCEG 成立于 2011 年，目前拥有超过 12 万名会员。CCEG 有独立的组织架构，包括区块链咨询服务机构 Rothbadi & Co.，一个专注于联合国可持续发展目标的区块链实验室，一个非财务指标 SaaS 门户网站，一个全球支付标记化和加密货币管理平台，以及同 20 所大学合作的 CyberFutures 联盟。

The not-for-profit Centre for Citizenship, Enterprise and Governance (CCEG) is the world's leading Think Tank on the Movement of Value – Measurement, Transaction and Delivery. Established in 2011 with now over 120,000 members. CCEG operates a divisional structure including an institutional blockchain consultancy and advisory Rothbadi & Co., a Blockchain Lab focusing on United Nations SDG goals, Non-Financial Metrics SaaS portals, a global Tokenisation and Cryptocurrency regulated platform, and a c.20 universities CyberFutures consortium.



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可持续城市规划

The Role of Urban Planning for Making Cities More Sustainable

今天我想分享一下在建设城市时会考量的一些原则，这些原则也将诠释合作伙伴关系的重要性。

将城市视为一个过程

第一个重点是，我们必须了解城市不是一个产品。如果我们规划或建设城市，我们必须将其视为一个过程。城市是动态、变革和持续变化的过程。这取决于这些过程是如何发生的，谁是过程中的利益相关者，以及人们如何以不同的方式使用和建设城市。

成为问题的解决者

然后我们必须认识到自己是问题的解决者。城市是美丽、神奇和热情的，因为这就是人的特性，城市本身就是由人组成。因为人们努力地让城市运转良好，所以那些城市是宜居的。这就是我们必须考虑的另一个要点，和其他人的协作和融合。

当我们谈论城市建设时，我们不能仅解决一个问题。例如，如果我们遇到交通问题，我们必须将此视为一件大事。它不仅仅是将 A 点与 B 点连接起来，而是要面对、分析和解读其对整个城市的影响。我们也可能解决更多的问题，我们会考虑到沿路的城市绿化或排水使用。因此，除了一个特定的基础架构要考虑之外，还需要思考和利益相关者有关的其他问题，比如道路安全问题。不要简化问题，问题并不简单，它很复杂。我们对复杂问题的理解程度越高，我们就越能解决它。

理解复杂性

我们必须谈到其他学科领域来理解复杂性。对于城市建设者、规划者和市政当局而言，对于问题进行技术、社会和环境方面的解读的重要性更强调了这一点，我们需要

Today I would like to go through a few principles that are very relevant and needed to be considered if we think about how cities are made. These principles will also illustrate why collaboration partnerships are so important.

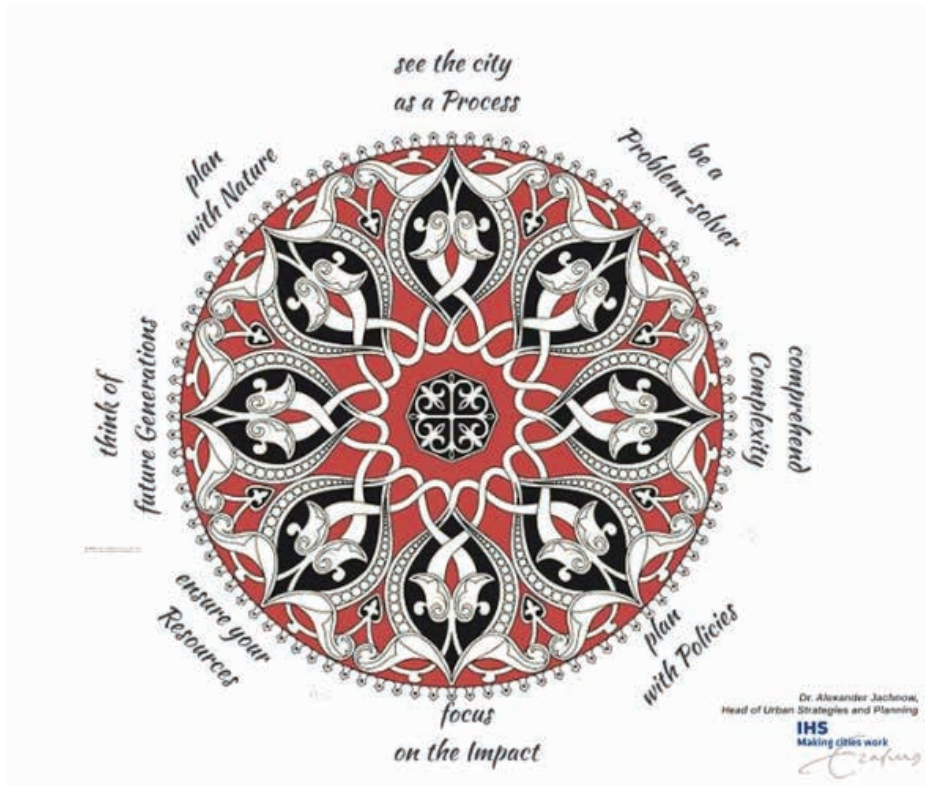
See the city as a process

One first important point to make is that we have to understand that a city is not a product. We have to see it as a process if we plan or make cities. Cities are mainly processes: dynamics, transformations, and continuous change. It is depending on how these processes are taken up, who is the stakeholder in the process, and how people can use and make the city in a different way.

Be a problem-solver

Then we have to understand ourselves as the solver of problems. Cities are beautiful, marvelous and welcoming because that is the identity of the people and the city is the people in itself. All those cities work well for the people because the people made cities work well for them. So, that's another point where we have to think about collaboration, integration of other people.

We have not to solve one problem if we talk about city making. For example, if we have a mobility issue, we have to think about this as one big thing. It is not just connecting point A with point B. But it is an impact on the city that we will have to face, analyze and understand and also to put it into the context. Maybe we can solve more than one problem. We can think of urban greening along the road, or the drainage use. So, there is much more than you can factor into one specific infrastructure. Think about the problems other stakeholders would have



▲ 可持续城市规划的核心要素 The core elements of sustainable urban planning

与其他学科领域合作。没有城市规划者天生就能够理解这个特定城市中地理和社会挑战的复杂性。如果我们想要改善社区，我们需要与那里的居民交谈，因为他们才是专家；如果我们想为子孙后代建造一座城市，我们必须与年轻人沟通或者研究其他案例。因此，通过与不同的利益相关者交谈，我们将有更好的理解方式。

根据参与式规划方式，承认利益冲突非常重要。冲突就在那里，冲突就是人本身。我们如何解决、处理并将其纳入我们的规划中是我们将其复杂性转变为更和谐的方式。对于这种专注于复杂性和跨学科的方法，我们有一种说法，即“知识的共同生产”。知识的共同生产意味着没有人知道所有的一切，只有社区的每个人，所有的利益相关者一起才能共同创造知识并予以应用。

政策指导规划

总体规划是一个非常强大的工具，但政策影响更大。例如，土地管理政策的变化将对周边地区以及城市形态如何发展产生非常大的影响；建筑物的高度、许可证和建筑法规的变化也将有重大影响，因为投资者、业主和土地测量员等在内的人们在此为城市建设共同合作。因此，如果你能了解这种权力，你就能够利用它并按照想要的方式来建造城市。国家政府对城市建设影响很大，所以你必须考虑到这一点，并与国家和省政府合作以提高效率。

such as road safety. Don't simplify. Problems are no simple. Problems are complex. The more understanding we have about the complex problems, the better we can solve them.

Comprehend complexity

We have to speak to other disciplines to comprehend complexity. For city makers, urban planners, and municipalities, it was really highlighted again by how important it is to have a technical, social and environmental understanding of problems. We need to collaborate with other disciplines. There is no urban planner born in this world that understands the complexity of geographic and social challenges in this particular city. If we want to improve a neighborhood, we need to talk to the people who live there because they are the experts; if we want to build a city for the next or future generation, we have to consult with the youth or look into other examples. So, we will have ways of understanding better by talking to different stakeholders.

According to the participatory planning approach, it is very important to recognize conflict. Conflicts will be there, conflicts are human. The way how we solve them, how we deal with them and how we incorporate them in our planning is the way how we can turn the complexity into something that is more harmonious.



我们必须了解城市不是一个产品。如果我们规划或建设城市，我们必须将其视为一个过程。城市是动态、变革和持续变化的过程。

One first important point to make is that we have to understand that a city is not a product. We have to see it as a process if we plan or make cities. Cities are mainly processes: dynamics, transformations, and continuous change.



关注影响

不是为了建路而建路，设计道路时，我们必须思考这条道路的用途。设计一座广场时，我们要考虑到人们在使用它时可以对其进行适当的改造。

资源不是取之不尽，用之不竭的，因此开发其他支持者和利益相关者拥有的潜在资源非常重要。城市最大的资源不是金融资源，而是社会资源。一座城市的社会资本是巨大且雄厚的，对于城市的维持和发展非常重要。如果市民喜欢生活的城市，他们就会愿意投资这座城市。比如，市民会特别努力保护自己门前的绿化，而如果市政府一直承担保护绿化的责任，市民就不会重视甚至可能破坏城市绿化，因为他们认为这是政府的责任。因此，我们需要了解的是市民给城市建设带来了巨大的社会资本，利用好这种资本不仅是城市建设最强大的一种方法，也是分担责任的一种方式，并且能提高市民满意度。

确保资源

资源会随着使用而逐渐减少，认为城市只消耗资源而不产出新资源是错误的想法。城市是一个系统，有投入就会有产出。资源是可循环的，比如，重复使用土地并从中赚钱。有很多创新的方法来研究经济，循环经济也是适用于城市发展的一种模式。

为子孙后代着想

为子孙后代着想是可持续发展的保证。但这并不意味着要建设一座可以延续百年的城市，而是建设一座无论发生任何技术、社会创新或变革都可以运转的城市。这样我们自然而然就建立了一个可持续发展的城市，因为我们会考虑使用更好的建筑材料，考虑空间的开放性，考虑城市的一切特质，即使城市被改造，这些特质仍然存在。这不仅仅是愿景或未来主义的想法，已经有一些城市遵循这样的发展理念存在了数百年甚至上千年，在某种程度上，就

If we focus on this complexity and inter-disciplinarity of our approaches, we will come to a famous word, which is 'co-production of knowledge'. Co-production of knowledge means in fact that nobody knows all of it, and it's only the community as in everybody, all the stakeholders together. They will co-create the knowledge and they will be able to use it.

Plan with policies

A master plan is a very powerful tool, but policies are far more powerful. For example, the change of the policy of land administration will have a very big impact on peripheries, on how the morphology of the city will develop; the change of the building heights, permits, and building regulations will have a big impact because this is where people collaborate for the city making, including investors, owners, and land markers. So, if you understand this power, you will be able to use this and make the city in the way you want it. The national government has a lot of influence on the city making so you have to factor this in, and collaborate with the national and the provincial government so as to be more efficient.

Focus on the impact

It's not that we build a road for having a road. We have to think about what kind of use is this road giving, and what kind of possibility has this square. If we plan a square, we have to make this square in a way that it is used and appropriately modified and transformed by the people when they use it.

We will not always have as many resources as we have now. It is important to tap into the potential resources other constituencies and stakeholders have. And one of the biggest resources is not financial but social. The social capital in a city is enormous, very powerful and very important to maintain, to develop a

是可持续的城市，这就是我们建设城市的方法。如果我们过于依赖一种单一的方法，比如，只考虑机动车出行，城市在未来几百年内将无法延续，因为城市形态会发生变化，交通出行也会变化。

与自然共谋

“与自然共谋”的理念正被广为认可。基于自然的解决方案有利于更好的规划城市。过去，我们大规模建造人工环境或是仅用于服务的环境，但是我们现在不能再这样违背自然。我们必须让大自然融入到城市规划建设中，自然比人类更强大，我们必须学会如何平衡二者的关系。

最后，我要总结的是我们需要加强能力建设。如果我们想拥有这种能力，并以这种方式发展自己，我们必须明白以上几点大多是我们了解的常识，我们要将其发展为普遍的做法。

city. If the citizens like their city, they will invest in it. For example, citizens will put special effort to take care of the greening in front of their house. If the municipality is doing that all the time, they will be pampered and they will not be caring for it. They might even destroy the urban greening because they think the municipality comes and prepares it. So, what you need to understand is the socio-capital that the citizens can bring to this game of city making. It is one of the most powerful and is also a way to share responsibilities, to collaborate in a way that people are content.

Ensure your resources

We will not have resources forever. We should not think of the city as something that consumes all the resources that are put into. A city is a system. If you put something into it, something else will come out. There is circularity of resources. For example, you can reuse the land and make money out of the reuse. There is a huge amount of new, innovative ways to look into the

economy. Circular economy is one way also to apply in cities and in urban context.

Think of future generations

To think of future generations is the guarantee for sustainability. To plan for future generations doesn't mean preserving the city or building a city that would last for a hundred years. What we need to do is to build a city that will still work, whatever technical or social innovation, or transformation will happen. In this way, we will automatically have a sustainable city because we consider better building materials, the openness and the welcoming qualities of space, of squares, of everything that a city provides because even if it is transformed, it will still be there. This is not just some vision or futuristic talk but you can see cities that have survived a thousand years, five hundred years, or three hundred years with this concept, to be in a way, sustainable. This is the way how we have to build cities. If we are too dependent on one single idea, one single approach, for example, the car mobility, we will not be able to sustain our cities of the next hundred years because we will have to face changes in mobility, in extension of morphology of cities.

Plan with nature

One convincing concept that is coming out is: 'Plan with nature'. To understand that nature-based solutions are the better way to plan cities. We don't have to go against nature as we did with our artificially built environment a lot, or always build environments that are just for our service. We have to let the nature in. Nature is much more powerful entity than human beings, and we have to understand how to balance the two.

With this, I will conclude one thing, that is, we need to build capacities. If we want to build this kind of capacities, and to develop ourselves in that way, we have to understand that what I was just saying, a lot of it, is common sense – we know it. We have to make it a common practice.





SCAHSA

Honor Roll

2018 Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards

2018 “可持续城市与人居环境奖” 荣誉榜

10月30日晚，2018全球人居环境论坛年会（GFHS 2018）的最大亮点之一——2018“可持续城市与人居环境奖”（简称“飒飒奖”）颁奖盛典在泰国曼谷联合国会议中心拉开帷幕。

“可持续城市与人居环境奖”，原名“全球人居环境奖”，是由全球人居环境论坛创立和颁发的、一年一度的世界性大奖。该奖项得到联合国环境规划署等机构的大力支持和指导，已经成功举办了十三届，获奖者来自世界各地，为国际上同行业之间最佳范例知识和经验的分享传播提供了一个高规格的互动平台，产生了显著的示范效应。“飒飒奖”共设立7大类别，城市（区、镇）、景区、建筑、规划设计、交通、绿色技术、个人包括少儿均可申报。经过近一年的层层选拔、激烈角逐，本届“飒飒奖”共诞生了7个类别共36个奖项。

As a highlight of GFHS 2018, the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony (SCAHSA) 2018 saw a grand opening on the night of October 30, 2018.

The "Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards (SCAHSA)", formerly known as the "Global Human Settlements Awards", is an annual worldwide prize awarded by Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS). With the support and guidance of the United Nations Environment Programme and other organizations, this Award has been successfully held for thirteen times, and was presented to the winners from all over the world, which also provides a high-level interactive platform for international peers to share best practices and experience, and generates a significant demonstration effect.

"SCAHSA" sets up a total of the seven major categories: cities (districts, towns), scenic spots, building, planning and design, transportation, green technology and individuals including children. After nearly a year of layers of selection and intense competition, this year's SCAHSA has given birth to a total of 36 awards in the seven major categories.



全球绿色城市（城区）Global Green City (District)

泰国华欣市 City of Hua Hin, Thailand
瓦努阿图维拉港市 City of Port Vila, Vanuatu
中国青岛中德生态园 Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark, China

全球城市废物管理范例 Global Model of Municipal Waste Management

印度印多尔市 City of Indore, India

全球城市创新范例 Global Model of Urban Innovation

巴西巴卢韦利市 Barueri Smart City, Brazil

全球绿色园区 Global Green Park

丹麦卡伦堡工业园区 Kalundborg Symbiosis, Denmark

全球产城融合范例 Global Model on City-Industry Integration

马来西亚森林城市 Forest City, Malaysia

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

联合国区域发展中心环境部门协调员乔杜里·莫汉迪先生（右五）
Mr. Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Coordinator of Environment Programme, UNCRD/UN DESA (5th from right)



全球低碳生态景区
Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot

泰国甲米省 Krabi Province, Thailand
澳大利亚昆士兰州丹翠国家公园 Daintree National Park, Queensland, Australia

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

全球人居环境论坛秘书长、深圳美好城市研究院院长吕海峰先生（右二）
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements,
President of Better City Institute (2nd from right)



全球绿色出行范例
Global Model of Green Mobility

印度苏拉特市低碳交通项目 Surat Municipal Corporation, India
美国 Coast 自动驾驶技术 Self-Driving Technology, COAST Autonomous, USA

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

泰国国防部中将、泰国皇室苏普里迪·巴威塔亲王（中间）
Mr. Supridee Pravitra, General of Ministry of Defense of Thailand, Prince of Thai
Royal Family (middle)



全球人居环境杰出贡献奖
Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award

瓦努阿图共和国常驻联合国亚太经社理事会永久代表、世界一带一路组织主席王鸿宾教授
Mr. Oudom Wang, Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to UNESCAP, Chairman of Global One
Belt One Road Association

缅甸仰光遗产基金会 YANGON HERITAGE TRUST, Myanmar

荷兰 Arcadis 社区公益项目 Arcadis Shelter Program, Netherlands

印度罗希特城市与轨道运输设计公司常务董事罗希特·古普塔先生
Mr. Rohit Gupta, Managing Director /Architect/ Engineer, ROHIT ASSOCIATES CITIES & RAILS,
Bombay, India

中国建筑产业化联盟常务理事尹伯悦博士
Mr. Yin Boyue, Acting Chairman of Building Industrialization Alliance, China

全球人居环境杰出妇女领袖奖
Global Human Settlements Award for Outstanding Women Leader

中国北京碧莲盛医疗美容有限公司尤丽娜女士
Ms. You Lina, President of Beijing Lotus Medical Beauty Co., Ltd.

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使（中间）
Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and
High Representative (middle)



全球特色小镇范例

Global Model on Characteristic Town

廊坊大厂影视小镇 Langfang Dachang Movie Town, China
华中白石山温泉康养小镇 Huazhong Baishishan Healthful Town, China
中国四川苍溪县运山镇 Yunshan Town, Cangxi County, China

全球人居环境示范建筑

Global Human Settlements Model of Building

新加坡国立大学净零耗建筑 Net Zero Energy Building, SDE, National University of Singapore

全球人居环境示范住区

Global Human Settlements Model of Residential Area

菲律宾奎松市 BISTEKVILLE 住区 BISTEKVILLE 2, QUEZON CITY, Philippines
中国孔雀城·大湖 Villa Lake, China
中南拉唯那 Zoina Iavera, China
中建·江山壹号 China State Construction Engineering Corporation (CSCEC)•Jiangshanyihao, China

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

欧盟 SWITCH-Asia 可持续消费和生产项目负责人阿拉布·霍巴拉先生（左五）
Mr. Arab Hoballah, Senior Sustainability Expert, former Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP (5th from left)



全球人居环境规划设计奖

Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design

日本 Chiiori Trust 主席、可持续旅游专家阿历克斯·科尔先生设计的乡村复兴项目
Mr. Alex Kerr, Rural revival in Japan through restoring abandoned houses
中国汉溪湖公园 Hanxi Lake Park, China
中国青岛市胶州李哥庄安置区项目 Ligezhuang Resettlement Area, China
墨西哥洛斯·科尤特斯动物滑板公园 Los Coyotes Zoo Skatepark, Mexico
中国融创·桃源府 Riental Courtyards, China

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

联合国环境规划署金融倡议部资产投资项目协调员马修·乌尔蒂诺先生（中间）
Mr. Matthew Ulterino, Property Investment Project Coordinator, UNEP Finance Initiative (middle)



全球人居环境绿色技术范例
Global Human Settlement Model of Green Technology

乌克兰气候智能软件 Climate Drops, Ukraine
西班牙智慧能源项目 Smarter Energy for Worldwide Humans , Spain
中国 ETL 智能家居控制系统 ETL Smart Home Control System, China

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

全球人居环境论坛副主席、世界非政府组织联合会主席泰吉·哈马德博士（左二）
Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Chairman of World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (2nd from left)



全球绿色少儿大使
Global Little Green Ambassador

泰国萨迪帕塔木万恩学校学生王若熹
Miss Wang Ruoxi, Student of Satit Patumwan School, Thailand
泰国萨迪普拉萨米克学校学生吴红龙
Mr. Thanik Siriphongpak, Student of Satit Prasarnmit School, Thailand
英国路易斯顿学校学生吴昊
Miss Wu Hao, Student of leweston school, UK

颁奖嘉宾 Presenter

美国圣塔莫妮卡市前市长、市议员帕姆·奥康纳女士（左二）
Ms. Pam O'Connor, Council Member, City of Santa Monica, USA (2nd from left)

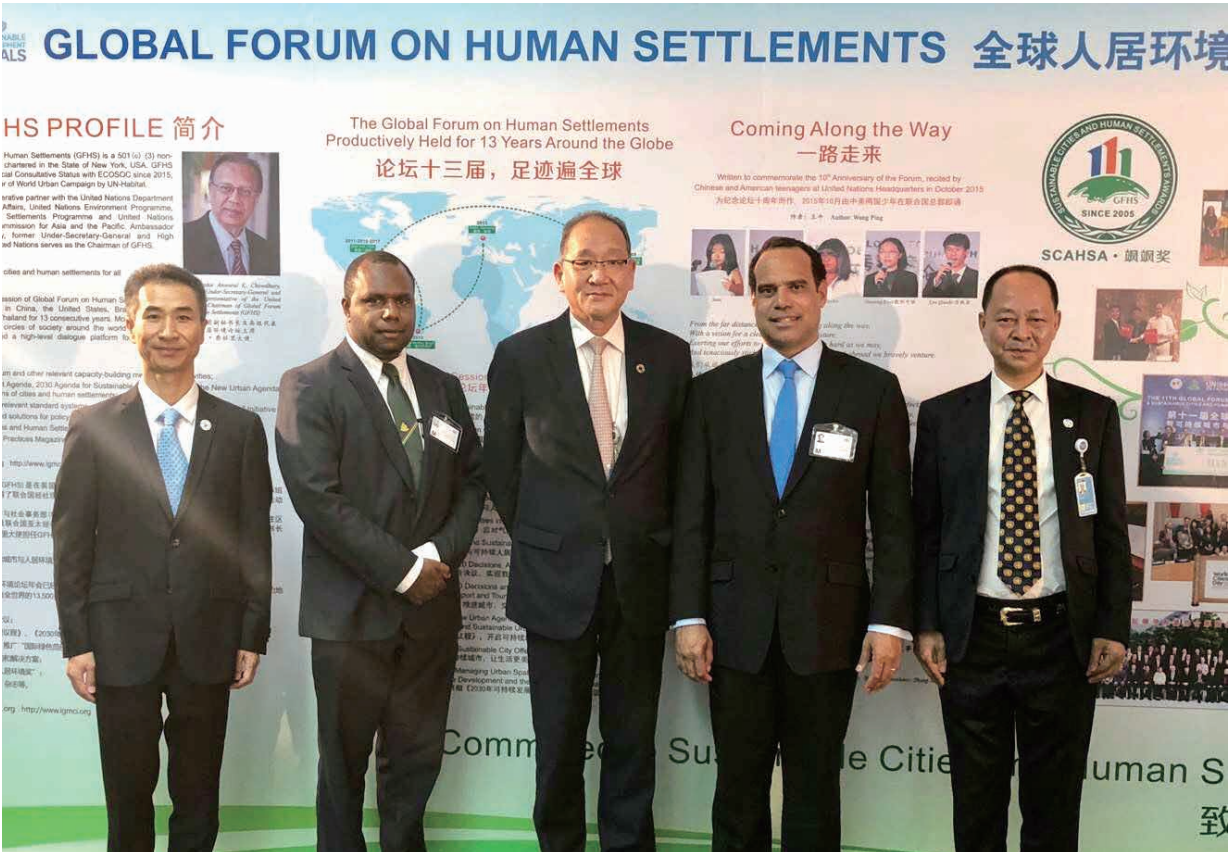
PHOTO NEWS 图片报道
“飒飒奖”颁奖盛典 SCAHSA Ceremony



GFHS 2018 全球人居环境论坛

高层会见 High-level Meeting

图片报道 Photo News



闭门会议 Closed Consultations



展览展示 Exhibition



工作团队 Work Team



Observance Ceremony for "World Cities Day 2018" 2018 “世界城市日” 庆祝仪式



2018 全球人居环境论坛特别邀请了 13 位来自城市、企业、学术机构和民间社会的代表为可持续和弹性城市发展作出庄严承诺，以庆祝“2018 世界城市日”。我们在这里记录了他们的承诺，和大家分享。

To formally celebrate World Cities Day 2018, 13 delegates representing cities, businesses, academia and civil society announced commitments to support sustainable and resilient cities at the GFHS 2018. We therefore share their commitments as follows.

从左至右 From left to right:

中南置地秉承“美好就现在”的企业理念，有传统更有创新，为世界打造健康、珍享、兼爱的可持续人居环境，愿以美好致敬美好！

Upholding the corporate philosophy of "Live in the Moment", Zoina Land attaches great importance to the tradition and innovation, and commits itself to creating the healthy and sustainable human settlements that is cherished by all. We are willing to devote ourselves to this wonderful goal.

江苏中南建设集团股份有限公司研发设计中心总经理茅勤先生
Mr. Mao Qin, General Manager of R&D Center, Jiangsu Zhongnan Construction Group Co., Ltd.

Coast Autonomous 致力于建设可持续的、弹性的城市和社区。通过减少上路车辆和停车空间，自动驾驶将进一步实现这一目标，从而使城市更宜居、更高效、更适合行人、更有趣。

Coast Autonomous is committed to achieving sustainable and resilient cities and to building community. Self-driving vehicles further this objective by reducing the number of vehicles on the road and the space used for parking, thus making cities more livable, more productive, more pedestrian friendly and more interesting.

美国 Coast Autonomous 董事长兼首席执行官戴维·马克·希基先生
Mr. David Mark Hickey, Chairman and CEO, Coast Autonomous LLC, USA

城市转型是应对气候变化和实现可持续发展目标的关键。循环、互联、可持续是未来城市发展的方向。Sweco 致力于为我们未来的城市和社会创新。

Transformation of our cities holds the key to combat climate change and meet the SDG goals. The circular, connected, sustainable city is the future. Sweco is committed to innovation for our future cities & societies.

瑞典 Sweco 可持续发展副总裁威尔·西比亚先生
Mr. Will Sibia, Vice President, Sustainable Development, Sweco International AB

Climate Drops 将与我们的全球合作伙伴一起行动，改变人们的行为习惯，以实现《巴黎协定》目标。

Climate Drops will continue its development worldwide, in cooperation with our partners, to get the behavior change so necessary for the meeting of Paris Agreement goals.

乌克兰 KT 能源公司主任基里尔·托米拉克先生
Mr. Kyryl Tomliak, Director of KT-Energy LLC, Ukraine

作为一家规划咨询和城市设计公司，思朴设计在此承诺将用创新和融合的规划设计解决方案来引领城市建设和运营，从而实现建设可持续和弹性的城市。

On behalf of planning consulting and urban design company, we SPD commit to providing innovative and comprehensive planning and design solutions to guide smarter construction and operation for building sustainable and resilient cities.

思朴（北京）国际城市规划设计有限公司常务副总裁李贺先生
Mr. Li He, Executive Vice President, SPD Planning and Design Corporation

世界城市日强调了可持续、弹性城市的关键发展，促进幸福的健康生活。

World Cities Day remarks the key development towards sustainable and resilient cities. Promote healthy living with happiness.

泰国曼谷皇家学院教授、英国伦敦皇家人类学研究所研究员帕坦帕孔·布萨蓬荣博士
Dr. Pattamaporn Busapathumrong, Professor, the Royal Institute, Bangkok, Thailand and Fellow,
Royal Anthropological Institute, London, England

作为一家国际非营利性研究和政策组织，斯德哥尔摩环境研究所（SEI）亚洲中心认识到循证决策的重要性。我们致力于通过包括公民科学在内的参与式方法，推进二级城市人类健康和福祉的研究。通过这些包容性的研究方法，我们可以为城市发展规划提供信息，以建设更可持续、更健康、更包容的城市。

SEI Asia, as an international non-profit research and policy organisation, recognises the importance of evidence-based policy-making. We commit to advancing research on human health and wellbeing in secondary cities, through participatory methods including citizen science. Through these inclusive research approaches, we can contribute to informing urban development planning processes for more sustainable, healthy, inclusive cities.

斯德哥尔摩环境研究所城市研究员戴安·阿彻女士
Ms. Diane Archer, Urban Research Fellow, SEI - Stockholm Environment Institute

我代表中国青岛国际经济合作区、中德生态园管理委员会，郑重承诺，我们将遵循今年世界城市日“建设可持续和弹性的城市”的主题，以“生态、智慧改善生活，开放、融合提升品质”的发展理念，建设国际一流园区。

On behalf of the Qingdao International Economic Cooperation Zone and the Administrative Committee of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark, I solemnly promise that we will follow the theme of “Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities” for World Cities Day 2018 and build an international first-class park with the development philosophy of “improving life via eco-orientation and wisdom, elevating quality through openness and integration”.

中国青岛中德生态园管委会副主任张建国先生
Mr. Zhang Jianguo, Vice Director of the Administrative Committee of Qingdao Sino-German Eco-Park, China

乌兰巴托致力于成为东北亚地区的文化、旅游和经济中心。

Ulaanbaatar the Capital city of Mongolia aims to become a cultural, tourism and economic hub among the North-east Asian regional cities.

蒙古乌兰巴托市市长代表阿勒坦格列尔·达瓦扎尔格勒先生
Mr. Altangerel Davaajargal, Senior Representative of Ulaanbaatar Capital City, Mongolia

我承诺保护我们的家园，为民众创造经济机会；我承诺与各级政府合作，保护我们的珊瑚礁、热带雨林和海洋。

I commit to preserving our traditional country and creating economic opportunity for my people. I commit to working in partnership with all levels of Government to protect and preserve our reef, rainforest and sea country.

澳大利亚莫斯曼的原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民组织主席，乌加尔乌加尔市长德斯蒙德·泰利先生
Mr. Desmond Tayley, Chair, Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation, Mayor of Wujal Wujal, Australia

我们承诺将维拉港建设成为一个绿色、有弹性和可持续发展的城市。欢迎各位与我们一起，为实现这一目标而共同努力。

We promise to make Port Vila a green, resilient and sustainable city, and welcome all of you to work with us to make this a reality.

瓦努阿图内政部长安德鲁·所罗门·纳帕特先生
Mr. Andrew Solomon Napuat, Minister, Ministry for Internal Affairs of Vanuatu

人口数量减少给小城镇和村庄带来一系列问题，我们致力于为这些古老、艰难挣扎的人类居住中心提供可持续的解决方案。

Small cities and villages in regions with declining population have special problems. We are committed to developing sustainable solutions for these old but struggling centers of human habitation.

日本 Chiiori Trust 主席、作家、可持续旅游专家阿历克斯·科尔先生
Mr. Alex Kerr, Author and Sustainable Tourism Expert, Chairman of Chiiori Trust

卡伦堡共生园采用循环生产方式，将成为世界领先的工业共生体。我们将扩大和加强合作伙伴关系，连接所有资源流，充分利用资源，促进和分享共生理念。

The Kalundborg Symbiosis will be the world’s leading industrial symbiosis with a circular approach to production. We will renew and strengthen the partnership, connect all resource streams for full resource utilization and promote and share the symbiotic mindset.

丹麦卡伦堡共生园项目经理、可持续能源工程师戴维·马尔尼姆先生
Mr. David Marhauer-Nimb, Project Manager, Engineer in Sustainable Energy, Kalundborg Symbiosis, Denmark

THE 2018 ANNUAL SESSION OF GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS OUTCOMES DOCUMENT

2018 全球人居环境论坛年会 成果文件

2018 年全球人居环境论坛年会以“推进城市创新，实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》”为主题，汇集了来自 40 多个国家的 400 多名主要利益攸关方，分享经验并建立可持续发展伙伴关系。会议共举行了 6 场高层会见、8 个平行论坛，约 60 位演讲嘉宾参与了各种深入讨论。同时，国际绿色范例新城（简称 IGMCC）动画短片精彩首映，2018 可持续城市与人居环境奖（简称“飒飒奖”）隆重揭晓，表彰了全球 36 个杰出范例。全球 900 多家主流媒体报道了此次可持续发展盛会。

此次论坛不仅强调了城市促进创新和实现绿色增长的巨大潜力，而且主张运用设计良好的政策、策略和方法，最大限度地发挥城市政府、行业和民间社会在地方层面的协同行动效益。

通过深入的探讨，本届年会为城市、相关企业和行业面临的新旧挑战提供了可资借鉴的解决方案，并在闭幕式上指明了通向未来的路径。会议呼吁加强可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》本地化，通过采用循环经济模式，扩大可持续城市基础设施融资，应用区块链等创新技术建设智慧城市，提升城市水资源管理，建立持久的新型伙伴关系，创建国际绿色范例新城，最终向绿色发展成功转型。

会议达成 30 条主要共识和建议如下：

- 1. 我们强调，城市处于全球应对气候变化的最前沿，城市有潜力塑造人类的未来，实现可持续发展。因此，市长和城市政府的领导作用至关重要。
- 2. 我们重申，各国迫切需要强化应对气候变化行

Themed as “Advancing Urban Innovations to Achieve SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda (NUA)”, the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements brought together over 400 major stakeholders from more than 40 countries for sharing experiences and building sustainability partnerships. 6 bilateral meetings and 8 parallel sessions were held and some 60 speakers contributed to diverse in-depth discussions. Meanwhile, the International Green Model City animation film was premiered, and the Sustainable City and Human Settlements Awards were presented to 36 outstanding practices. Over 900 mainstream media reported this global sustainability congress.

GFHS 2018 has emphasized not only the great potential of cities to foster innovation and realize green growth, but also the profound significance of well-designed policies, strategies and approaches to maximize the benefits of local actions. Through in-depth discussions, the Forum offered important references and solutions for the old and emerging sustainable development challenges.

The Forum came to a productive close by setting the way forward and calling to enhance the localization of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda and achieve the transition to green growth through the application of a circular economy approach, scaling up financing for sustainable urban infrastructure, applying blockchain and other innovative technologies for smart cities, improving urban water management, building better, lasting and enhanced partnership and creating international green model city.

动——更新和加强国家自主贡献（NDCs）方案的实施，制定和传达长期减排战略，提供有意义的碳定价和产品监管，逐步淘汰化石燃料补贴，以在本世纪中期实现碳中和。

● 3. 我们重申，过去几十年来，城市一直是亚洲经济增长的引擎，但共同和集体的责任是实现城市共同和集体繁荣的关键。如果我们能够成功地向《2030 年可持续发展议程》设立的目标迈进，我们将会重新塑造亚太区域的城市，从而使他们不仅看起来和今天不一样，而且功能也会更加完善，社区更加宜居。

● 4. 我们强调，创新作为一项战略性投资可以为所有利益相关者带来效益，由强大的伙伴关系支持的城市能够促进创新，创建优秀的社区。

● 5. 我们重申，除非妇女和社区参与决策和制定各级政策，否则对妇女的政治和社会经济地位的改善将微乎其微。

● 6. 我们呼吁采取基于人道主义和人权相结合的方法，以应对当今世界无家可归者的处境，以及数百万人生活在不适当和不安全的住房和生活条件下的巨大危机。

● 7. 我们呼吁打破政治、经济、社会、性别甚至地理等级制度，建立全面、合作、务实和平等的伙伴关系。这将有助于实施可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》。

Thirty key statements and recommendations

● 1. We stress that cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change, and cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind and to win the battle for sustainable development. As such, the leadership role of mayors and city governments is of fundamental importance.

● 2. We reaffirm the urgent need to update and strengthen the nationally determined contributions (NDCs), formulate and communicate long-term emission reduction strategies, deliver meaningful carbon pricing and product regulation and phase out fossil fuel subsidies, for achieving carbon neutrality by mid-century.

● 3. We reaffirm that cities have been the engine of growth in Asia in the past decades, but shared and collective responsibility is key to achieve shared and collective prosperity in cities. If we are successful in working toward the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, we will reshape the cities of the Asia-Pacific region, so they look and function very differently than they do today.

● 4. We emphasize that innovation as a strategic



▲ 重振可持续发展全球伙伴关系 SDG 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



城市处于全球应对气候变化的最前沿，城市有潜力塑造人类的未来，实现可持续发展。

Cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change, and cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind and to win the battle for sustainable development.



8. 我们认识到最不发达国家（LDCs），内陆发达国家（LLDCs）和小岛屿发展中国家（SIDS）的城市正面临着城市化和气候变化带来的日益严峻的挑战。现在比以往任何时候都更需要灾害援助资金和基础设施升级投资。

9. 我们强调国家政府和地方政府在政策上需要保持一致。同时，长远的政策承诺对实现低碳和弹性城市至关重要。

10. 我们强调绿色城市应该像树一样运转：光合作用科技先进、自给自足环境友好、网络均匀互联互通、资源循环、包容公平。

11. 我们认为城市是一个动态的、持续变化和资源循环的过程。建设功能完善、运行良好和可持续的城市，规划师需要解决问题，理解城市的复杂性，关注规划的影响，同时城市规划需要符合政策要求、保护自然和子孙后代的发展。

12. 我们强调采用参与式规划的重要性，它有助于识别利益冲突，解决复杂的问题，并促进和谐与共同创造知识。基于价值观的管理框架和有效的公众参与有利于提升空间和城市规划。

13. 我们建议，为了城市的可持续性发展，广泛采用以自然为本的解决方案，以避免对城市进行过度设计和过度工程化；因为城市越是经过人为的设计和建设，对气候变化的抵抗力就越小。

14. 我们强调，广泛采用清晰和可操作的评价系统，比如联合国亚太经社理事会开发的可持续城市交通指数，评估城市交通系统的可持续性非常重要，评估结果将有助于推动制定更多基于实证的决策和政策。

15. 我们强调，通过挽救不断衰败的农村，稳定发展当地社区，增强地方文化认同感。可持续的现代旅游业能够复兴和活化古老的房屋和建筑。

investment can offer benefits to all stakeholders, and cities, supported by strong partnerships, can build great communities.

5. We reaffirm that unless women and communities are involved in decision making and policy development at every level of governance, changes to women's political and socio-economic status will be minimal.

6. We call for a combination of a humanitarian and a human rights approach to respond to the state of sheer homelessness in the world today along with the immense crisis faced by millions living in inadequate and insecure housing and living conditions.

7. We call for breaking the political, economic, social, gender and even geographic hierarchy and building up comprehensive, cooperative, pragmatic and equal partnerships, which is essential for the implementation of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

8. We recognize that cities in least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developed countries (LLDCs), and small island developing states (SIDS) are confronting increasing challenges of urbanization and climate change. Disaster support funds and investment in upgrading infrastructures are more needed now than ever before.

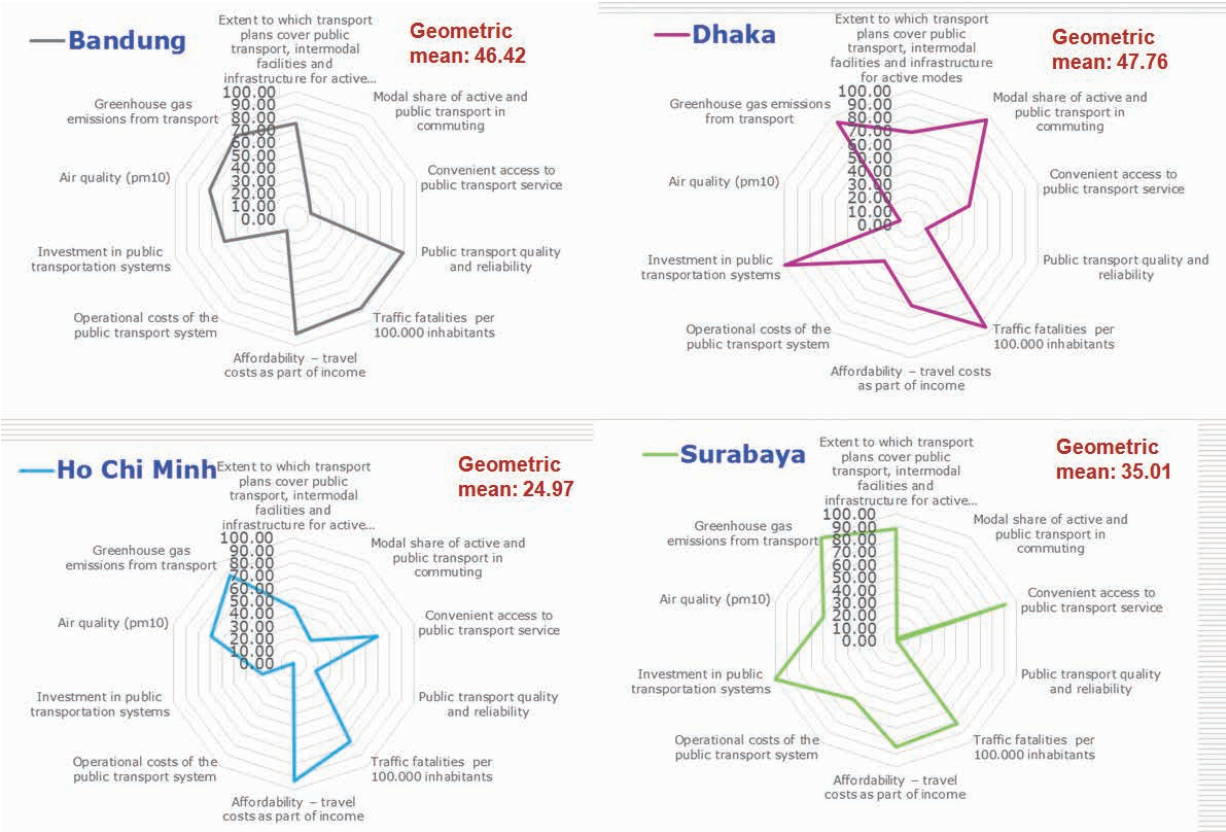
9. We emphasize that the value sets from a national government perspective and local government perspective should be aligned, and the critical importance of long-term policy commitments for low-carbon and resilient cities.

10. We underscore that green cities should resemble trees that are characterized by self-sufficiency, environment friendliness, resource circulation, interconnection, inclusivity and equity.

11. We affirm that cities are mainly processes where there are dynamics, transformations, continuous changes, and circularity of resources. To make cities work and sustainable, we need to be a problem-solver, comprehend the complexity of cities, plan with policies, plan with nature, plan for future generations and focus on the impact of planning.

12. We stress the importance of taking a participatory planning approach that can help identify conflict of interest, turn complexity into harmony and facilitate co-production of knowledge. Values based management frameworks and public participation are proven useful tools in spatial and urban planning.

13. We recommend to extensively adopt nature-based solutions, to avoid over-engineering the cities for



▲ UNESCAP 可持续交通指数在各城市中的应用 Application of SUTI in 2018 by UNESCAP

16. 我们呼吁，通过为所有相关领域创造价值，采取有效行动，实现从传统线性经济向循环经济的转型。因此，我们建议在地方层面识别和表彰优秀的循环经济项目和做法，并提升它们的影响力，从而在更广泛的范围内复制推广。

17. 我们认识到，过分强调“下游”废物管理限制了许多商机，而对“上游”资源管理和源头减少废物的努力又极其有限。因此，必须通过理性决策、可实施的框架、知识的扩展和行为的改变来解决这种垃圾管理的困境。

18. 我们建议对日益复杂的废水废液进行公平、全面的评估，以便可持续地管理对环境资产和自然资源保护产生重大影响的不同废液。

19. 我们强调，零废弃物社会同时也是低碳和有复原力的，因此，城市政府需要将与气候有关的标准纳入废物管理的规则和条例。我们还强调通过大规模教育和开展针对青年、成人、企业和市政当局的各种绿色活动，帮助社区培养气候友好行为。

20. 我们强调，弹性城市可以创造吸引更多投资机会，并在不同情况下为投资者提供可预测的收益，从而提高投资回报和资产价值的可靠性。

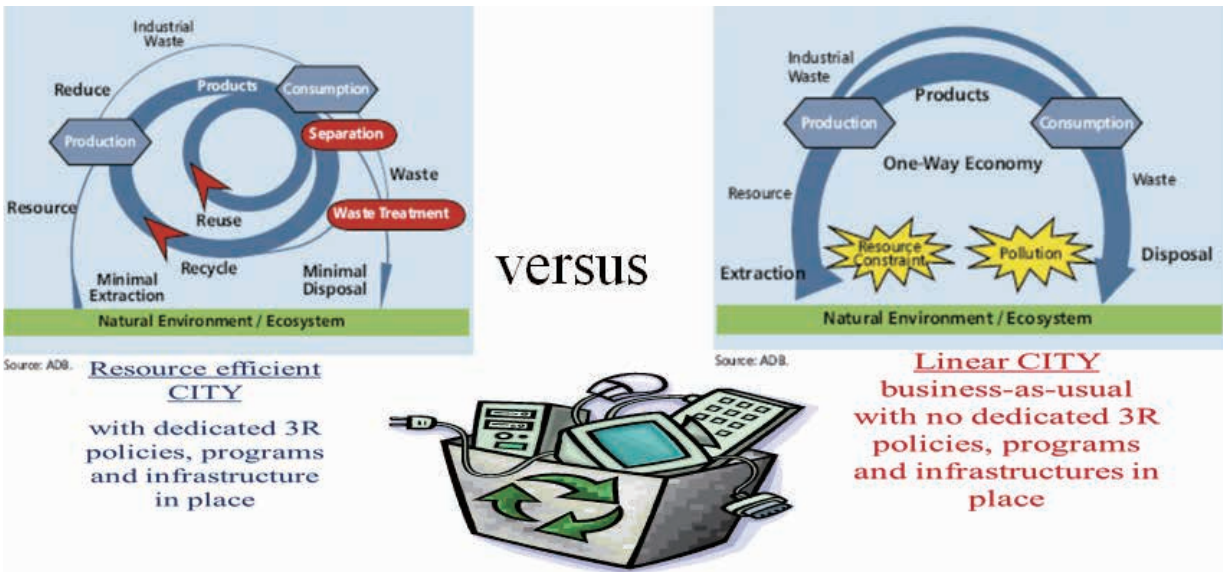
the sake of sustainability, because the more artificial a city the less resilient to climate change it will be.

14. We stress the importance of widely applying a clear and operational measurement system, e.g., the Sustainable Urban Transport Index (SUTI) with ten key indicators developed by UNESCAP, to assess the sustainability of urban transport systems since the evaluation results will contribute to making evidence-based decisions and refine policies.

15. We emphasize that sustainable modern tourism has the power of bringing the old houses into the modern age by saving declining rural regions, stabilizing the local community and enhancing local cultural identity.

16. We call for effective actions to move from a linear economy to a circular economy through creating value for all sectors. We recommend to identify and recognize excellent circular economy projects and practices at local level and lift them up to grow their influence and impact, thereby making them duplicated at a wider range.

17. We recognize that too much emphasis on



▲ 资源效率型城市与传统线型城市的对比 Comparison between resource efficient city and linear city

● 21. 我们呼吁从集中式水管理向分散式模式转变，并采用创新方法筹集资金，以缓解水资源压力；否则，到2030年将有一半人口受到威胁，这不仅会影响饮用水安全，而且材料、能源和制造业等领域都会受到影响。

● 22. 我们建议联合国亚太经社理事会、联合国人居署、联合国环境署和联合国教科文组织制定一项联合国战略，并敦促行动以实现可持续的城市水管理。

● 23. 我们建议使用有效的工具和方法来制定一份“水涝地图”，以便全面了解经常遭遇洪水入侵的地区。我们必须将城市视为一个有机体，并通过综合水资源规划、监测和评估来制定“水量收支”计划。我们还建议通过区块链解除水资源短缺问题，这可以帮助收集和存储数据，确保透明度和可靠性。

● 24. 我们承诺促进包容性城市水管理，并为边缘化社区提供清洁安全和负担得起的水源，同时预防疾病。

● 25. 我们强调，区块链技术可以通过更可靠的分类账和活动记录来建立更多的信任，区块链技术的实际应用应该以人为本。如何设计、实施、跟踪和评估包括政府管理、智能合约、分类账管理和资产转移在内的基本要素将影响区块链的整体效果。

● 26. 我们建议使用区块链将城市的各个方面联系起来，以实现高效的城市管理，并对城市投资所产生的非金融无形价值进行交易。

● 27. 我们认识到，装配式建筑在旧城改造中发挥着重要作用，其中，文化和人的舒适感应该受到与技术工艺一样的重视。

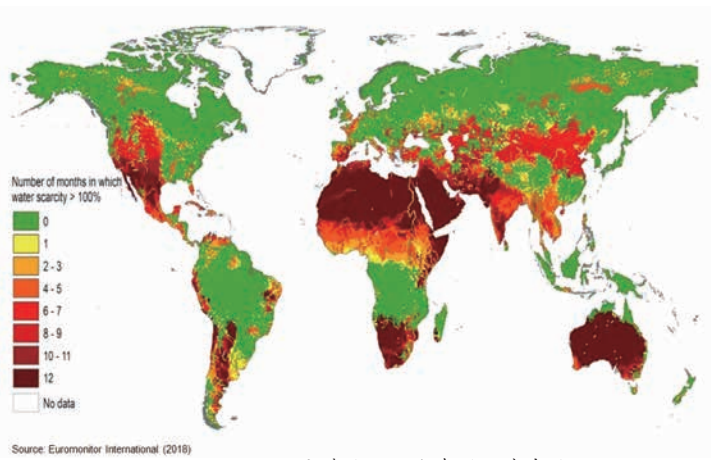
“downstream” waste management has limited many business opportunities whereas too limited efforts are made on “upstream” resource management and waste reduction, and this waste dilemma must be addressed through rational decision-making, implementable frameworks, knowledge expansion, and behavior change.

● 18. We recommend to conduct a fair, holistic assessment for the increasing complexity of waste streams to sustainably manage different waste streams which have great influence on the conservation of environmental assets and natural resources.

● 19. We stress that a Zero Waste society is a low carbon and resilient society, climate-related criteria therefore needs to be integrated into the rules and regulations for waste management. We also emphasize the need to assist communities in their climate-friendly behavior change, through massive education and engaging activities targeting youth, adults, businesses, and municipalities.

● 20. We emphasize that resilient cities can attract more investment opportunities and provide predictable benefit to investor under a wide range of circumstances that increase the reliability of investment returns and asset values.

● 21. We call for a shift from a centralized water management to a decentralized model, and the use of innovative methods for funding to alleviate water stress that will threaten half the population by 2030 and affect not just drinking water but also material, energy, and manufacturing processes.



▲ 全球各地区水资源短缺情况
Water scarcity by region and the current "hot spots" for shortages

● 28. 我们建议使用以下主要原则指导旧街区的改造：第一，留住常住人口以建设生活型城市；第二，尊重场所的个性；第三，通过公共投资改善基础设施；第四，鼓励业主改善房屋舒适度并采取节能措施。

● 29. 我们建议让投资公司对其决策负责，并期望金融市场对在环境、社会和治理（ESG）方面缺乏考虑和积极行动的企业进行制约和处罚。同时，应更加关注经济的内部收益率而不是财务内部收益率。

● 30. 我们建议扩大专项金融工具，包括能源服务协议、绿色抵押贷款、绿色债券等，以加强城市基础设施融资，推动可持续城市建设。与此同时，可持续发展标准有助于降低风险，创造价值，因此，在项目筹备阶段就需要纳入可持续发展标准，从而提高项目的可融资性。

会议推荐 10 个可持续的创新范例如下：

● 1. 作为一项创新的绿色城市发展行动计划，IGMC倡议旨在使用 IGMC 标准 3.0 作为有效的规划工具，通过提供创新理念、综合策略和方法、评价标准、监测框架和以需求为导向的解决方案，评估和指导可持续城市发展并实施试点项目。在 IGMC 在线评估和评级系统的支持下，结合其他方法，IGMC 有利于提高资产价值和城市竞争力，促进实现人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境，同时为全球合作伙伴和利益攸关方创建一个共享平台，建立新型伙伴关系，推动《2030 可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的实施进程。

● 2. 印度印多尔市政府通过采用以“识别”、“转变”、“可持续”为主的措施和系统方法，实现可持续处理城市固体垃圾的长远目标，并提升公民意识和参与，培

● 22. We recommend that UN ESCAP, UN-Habitat, UN Environment, and UNESCO develop one UN strategy and reinforce actions to support sustainable urban water management.

● 23. We recommend to use effective tools and methods to develop a ‘water logging map’ that can tell which areas are frequented by flooding. We must consider cities as living being and adopt water ‘budget’ through comprehensive water planning, monitoring and evaluation. We also recommend to unblock water scarcity through blockchain that can help collect and store data to ensure transparency and reliability.

● 24. We commit ourselves to promoting inclusive urban water management and providing marginalized communities access to clean safe and affordable water to prevent diseases.

● 25. We underscore that blockchain technology can create more trust through more reliable ledgering and record keeping of activities, and the actual application of blockchain technology on the ground should be people-oriented. How the basic elements including governance, smart contract, decentralized ledger, and asset transmission are designed, implemented, tracked and evaluated will impact the effects of blockchain.

● 26. We recommend to use blockchain to link up all aspects in cities to realize highly efficient urban management, as well as to transact the non-financial intangible value of investments in cities.

● 27. We recognize that fabricated building plays a significant role in the transformation of old cities, and it should attach as much importance to culture and human comfort as technical materials.

● 28. We recommend to rehabilitate old blocks in accordance with the key principles including i) maintaining a permanent population to make living city; ii) respecting the identity of the place; iii) upgrading infrastructure through public investment; and iv) encouraging property owners to carry out the works for improving comfort and energy saving in their houses.

● 29. We recommend to hold investment companies accountable for their decisions and expect that financial markets will penalize them for not putting environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into consideration. More focus should be given to the economical internal rate of return rather than the financial internal rate of return.

● 30. We recommend to scale up dedicated finance instruments including energy service agreements,



▲ 印度印多尔市 100% 垃圾上门收集
Door to door waste collection in Indore

养清洁行为。凭借明确的政治意愿和承诺，通过社区和利益相关者的有效参与，以及有效的治理体系，我们可以规划和建设“无垃圾桶”、“无垃圾”、“无尘”的城市。

● 3. 日本 Chiiori 麓庵通过恢复和重建一座拥有 300 年历史的茅草农舍，开创了一种新型的可持续旅游发展模式。通过改造旧的废弃农舍，Chiiori 已成为一个热门的旅游目的地，并在 1990 年至 2010 年期间吸引了超过 30,000 名游客。Chiiori 的房屋采用了被动式设计，节能环保，同时本地商品和有机食品颇受欢迎，年轻人也受到吸引前往 Chiiori 做房屋管理志愿者。这是通过可持续旅游振兴历史、文化和乡村遗产的一个杰出案例。

● 4. 蒙古首都乌兰巴托市绿色经济适用房和弹性城市更新项目旨在利用私营部门投资改造不合标准、易受气候变化影响和污染严重的地区，创建可负担、低碳、有复原力和宜居的生态区，预计投资 5.42 亿美元，在 2019 年至 2022 年期间提供 10,000 套负担得起的绿色住房，将 100 公顷的蒙古包地区改造为生态社区。

● 5. 灾害预防是一项共同的责任。在加州圣塔莫尼卡市，“全社区行动”的方法帮助城市开展更具弹性和包容性的灾害预防活动和响应计划。2017 年，该市成为世界上第一个要求新住宅采取净零能源措施的城市。圣塔莫尼卡市承诺到 2020 年不再依赖进口，实现水资源自给自足。

● 6. 到 2020 年，每年将有超过 10 亿美元投入改造加州弱势社区项目。加利福尼亚创建先进能源社区（AEC）的资助计划，集成了区块链社区、消费者网络、智能社区太阳能 + 存储、能源效率、微电网弹性中心、移动电网以及社区行动等关键要素，预计将带来许多积极的变化，比如，为家庭和学校提供可负担的 100% 可再生电力，提供更多的零排放车辆，带动当地绿色就业，并建立有弹性的能源系统。

● 7. 澳大利亚针对区块链制定了明确的法规，同时其水务市场发展成熟，因此区块链的发展推动了高水平的创新做法。为了提高该国水务市场交易透明度，澳大利亚以市民为

green mortgages, green bonds to better support urban infrastructure financing for sustainable cities. In the meantime, the sustainability standards as a risk mitigator and value creator need to be incorporated into project preparation so as to improve the bankability of projects.

Ten recommended innovative sustainability practices

● 1. As an innovative greener urban development action plan, IGMC Initiative aims to use IGMC Standards 3.0 as an effective planning tool for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development and conducting pilots through providing innovative concepts, integrated strategies and methodologies, benchmarks and monitoring framework as well as demand-oriented solutions. Supported by IGMC online assessment and rating system and combined with other approaches, IGMC Initiative enhances assets value and urban competitiveness and facilitates sustainable cities and human settlements for all, while creating a shared platform among its global partners and concerned stakeholders for the sake of establishing new partnerships in support to the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA.

● 2. Indore Municipal Corporation applied a systematic approach by adopting Identification, Transformation and Sustainable measures for serving city's long-term goals of processing Municipal Solid Waste and integrating cleanliness behavior and citizens awareness and participation. With a clear political will and commitment, with effective involvement of the community and stakeholders, and with efficient governance system, we can plan and develop a Bin Free, Litter Free and Dust Free City.

● 3. Chiiori – a 300 year old thatched cottage initiates a new type of sustainable tourism. By restoring and reinvigorating the old abandoned farmhouses, Chiiori has become a hot tourist destination and attracted over 30,000 visitors during 1990 – 2010. Specifically, the houses are passively designed and energy-efficient, local goods and organic food are well received, and young people are attracted to voluntarily manage the houses. This represents an excellent example of revitalizing historical, cultural and rural properties through sustainable tourism.

● 4. To leverage private sector investment in transforming the substandard, climate-vulnerable, and heavily polluting areas into affordable, low carbon,



▲ 废弃农舍改造后成为热门的旅游目的地 Old houses can be a tourist resource

中心的区块链公司 Civic Ledger 创建了 WaterLedger™，该系统通过智能合约实现了超过 15,000 个复杂业务规则的集成以及州政府水注册管理数据的实时更新。

● 8. 在日本川崎生态城，经济和环境的协调发展不仅创造了可持续的商业机会，还通过防止污染来提高城市的弹性。主要特点包括通过传统产业积累的环境技术开展振兴项目；通过区域网络实现资源再利用 / 再循环的工业共生；当地私营企业从事环境友好型业务；研发行业与私营公司在环境技术方面紧密合作，以及开展国际合作，促进技术转让。

● 9. 丹麦卡伦堡生态工业园创建了一种独特的公私合作的伙伴关系，专注于可持续发展和财务增长，将社会财富这个“蛋糕”做大，使人人都能受益。该工业生态系统涵盖了水、能源和材料领域 22 种不同类型的物质流、能量流、信息流，每种共生关系都代表两个或多个合作伙伴之间的协议。在卡伦堡生态系统中，企业能够以较低的价格使用当地资源，降低垃圾处理成本的同时创造收入，通过联合投资实现更高的投资回报，更好地实现企业社会责任目标，减少二氧化碳排放，降低原材料和地下水的消耗。

climate-resilient, and livable eco-districts, Ulaanbaatar green affordable housing and resilient urban renewal sector project with a total estimated investment of 542 million USD will deliver 10,000 affordable green housing units and redevelop 100 hectares of ger-areas into eco-districts between 2019 and 2022.

● 5. Preparedness is a shared responsibility. A Whole Community Approach contributes to building more resilient and inclusive preparedness activities and response plans in City of Santa Monica. In 2017, the City became the first city in the world to enact a Zero Net Energy requirement for new homes. Santa Monica is committed to eliminating imported water to achieve water self-sufficiency by 2020.

● 6. By 2020 more than \$1 billion annually will be invested in projects to transform California's disadvantaged communities. California's Grant Program to create Advanced Energy Communities (AEC) that integrates the key elements of blockchain community, prosumer network, smart community solar+storage, energy efficiency, microgrid resiliency hub, mobile grid as well community action is expected to bring about multiple



IGMC 有利于提高资产价值和城市竞争力，促进实现人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境，同时为全球合作伙伴和利益攸关方创建一个共享平台，建立新型伙伴关系，推动《2030 可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的实施进程。

IGMC Initiative enhances assets value and urban competitiveness and facilitates sustainable cities and human settlements for all, while creating a shared platform among its global partners and concerned stakeholders for the sake of establishing new partnerships in support to the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA.



● 10. 区块链手机应用程序“Climate Drops”通过跟踪用户的气候友好行为，将可持续行动转换为在线积分，用于与应用程序上的生态责任企业进行交易，并享受折扣。该程序也推动了学校开展环保竞赛。自 2018 年 4 月以来，来自乌克兰 55 所学校的学生和教师通过种树、回收废物和节能减少了 355 吨二氧化碳。同时，该程序的创始公司在本届 GFHS 年会上承诺他们将借助 Climate Drops 程序的应用和校园环保竞赛，减少 100 万吨二氧化碳排放量，目前，他们正积极努力地向这一目标迈进。

positive changes by providing affordable 100% renewable electricity for homes and schools, offering greater access to zero emission vehicles, creating local green economy jobs and building resilient local energy system.

● 7. Australia's clarity on blockchain regulations, combined with the maturity of its water market has fostered a high level of innovation. Civic Ledger, an Australian civic-focused blockchain company, created WaterLedger™ as a way to improve transparency of water trading in the country's water markets. The system's integration of over 15,000 complex business rules and real-time updates of state water registries was enabled by smart contracts.

● 8. Kawasaki Eco-Town where economy and environment are integrated not only creates sustainable business opportunities, but also enhances urban resilience by preventing pollution. The key features include revitalization through environmental technologies accumulated in traditional industries; industrial symbiosis through a regional network for resource reuse/recycling; local private companies engaging in environmentally sound business operations; strong collaboration between R&D industries and

private companies on environmental technologies; and international cooperation in technology transfer.

● 9. Kalundborg Symbiosis created a unique public-private partnership focusing on sustainability and financial growth to make a bigger pie for all to share. The industrial ecosystem covers 22 different types of streams in water, energy and materials, and each stream also represents an agreement / contract between two or more partners. The ecosystem creates an enabling environment to use local resources at lower prices, lower costs for handling waste, make income from residuals, realize better return of investments through co-investments, contribute to reach CSR goals, and reduce CO² emissions and consumption of virgin materials and groundwater.

● 10. The blockchain mobile app “Climate Drops” keeps track of specific climate-friendly actions of its users, converts the actions into electronic points, called Climate Drops, and allows their exchange on discounts at Apps' Partners from eco-responsible businesses. It is also the engine for eco-friendly school contest through which pupils and teachers from 55 schools of Ukraine have already reduced 355 tonnes of CO² since April 2018 by planting trees, recycling waste and saving energy in buildings. Efforts are also being stepped up to execute the core of the commitment they made at the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements – to get one million tonnes of CO² savings through behavior change and pro-climate action in human settlements, with the help of Climate Drops mobile application and its school contest. This innovative approach to unite people, businesses and cities in combating climate change should be replicate over a wider range, thus scaling up its positive effects, promoting feasible behavior change and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

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SPECIAL REPORT

特别报道

The 7th Congress of China Research Society of Urban Development Successfully
Convened in Beijing
– Experts and Members of the Sustainable City Special Committee of China Research
Society of Urban Development (SCSC-CRSUD) Attended the Event

中国城市发展研究会第七届代表大会在北京成功召开
——可持续城市专业委员会专家与会员代表出席

International Green Model City Pilot
– Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone
国际绿色范例新城试点
——国家级浏阳经济技术开发区

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中国城市发展研究会 第七届代表大会在北京成功召开 可持续城市专业委员会专家与会员代表出席



▲ 中国城市发展研究会第七届代表大会在北京召开。吴文康 / 摄

2018年11月18日，初冬的北京蓝天晴好，阳光煦暖，中国城市发展研究会第七届代表大会在国二招宾馆隆重召开。本次会议进行了换届选举工作，举办了城市创新发展论坛，并且举行了《中国城市百科全书》的新书首发式。可持续城市专业委员会部分专家顾问与会员代表出席了本次会议。

中国城市发展研究会第六届理事会理事长程安东，中国社会科学院副院长、党组成员、学部委员高培勇、住建部原副部长姚兵分别在开幕式上讲话。有关城市市长在大会上作了发言。

全国人大、全国政协、中直机关、国家有关部委、北京市政府和中国人民科学院的领导，以及来自全国各地的城市代表、企业代表、专家学者400余人出席了大会。代表们听取了中国城市发展研究会第六届理事会的工作报告；审议并通过了修改后的章程；选举了新一届理事长、副理事长、秘书长。大会选举北京市原副市长洪峰为中国城市发展研究会第七届理事会理事长，洪峰在大会上致辞。

在会议期间举办的论坛上，专家学者围绕《中国城市经济高质量发展转型》、《决策创新引领城市未来——透视全球巨变时代的城市与产业发展机会》、《文创空间拓



▲ 中国社会科学院副院长、党组成员、学部委员高培勇在开幕式上致词讲话。吴文康 / 摄



▲ 中国城市发展研究会第七届理事会理事长、北京市原副市长洪峰在大会上致辞。吴文康 / 摄



▲ 可持续城市专业委员会专家顾问与会员代表集体亮相



▲ 全球人居环境论坛秘书长、中国城市发展研究会常务理事吕海峰演讲

展与城市更新发展》、《城市创新发展与城市品牌塑造》、《国际绿色范例新城倡议：促进我国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变》等主题进行了主旨发言。有关城市代表分享了城市创新发展经验。

会议举行了《中国城市百科全书》首发式。该书是由中国城市发展研究会组织上百位专家历时八年编撰的、我国第一部关于城市的大型综合性现代图书。它全面介绍了中国城市的历史变迁、发展面貌、城市基础理论、城市资源、经济社会、文化科技、生态环境、规划建设和城市管理等方面的内容，具有重要的文献价值和使用价值。全书共4000多条目、500万字，分上下两卷和附录卷，采用现代百科条目的形式，普及城市知识，反映各类大、中、小城市状况。它是一项富有创意的基础性工程，在中国城市研究史上具有开拓性。

作为中国城市发展研究会新设立的二级全国性社团，可持续城市专业委员会积极组织专家与会员参与本次会议，专委会的高级顾问、特邀理事、创会会员代表及秘书处骨干共约30人出席会议。中国城市发展研究会常务理事吕海峰代表可持续城市专业委员会在城市发展创新论坛上做了《国际绿色范例新城倡议：促进我国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变》的精彩演讲。

可持续城市专业委员会为中国城市发展研究会的分支机构，是由全国部分城市、城市规划建设管理领域的科研机构、专家学者、企业、以及热心推动可持续城市与人居环境事业的企业家及知名人士自愿结成的全国性社会团体，旨在促进贯彻国家生态文明和绿色发展的方针政策，为建设安全、包容、繁荣、有复原力和可持续的城市与人居环境提供创新理论与技术支持，为促进可持续城市发展与可持续城镇化进程贡献力量。（以上部分内容来自社科网）WBPM



▲ 浏阳经开区管委会

International Green Model City Pilot

— Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone

国际绿色范例新城试点 ——国家级浏阳经济技术开发区

试点背景介绍

国家级浏阳经济技术开发区（以下简称“浏阳经开区”）创立于 1997 年，距长沙市区 35 公里、距长沙黄花国际机场 15 公里。2006 年 10 月，经国家发改委批准为中西部地区第一个国家级生物产业基地；2010 年 10 月，经国家科技部批准为中西部地区首个国家创新药物孵化基地。2012 年 3 月，经国务院批准为国家级经济技术开发区。2016 年，获批成为湖南目前唯一的电子信息类国家新型工业化产业示范基地，并入选长江经济带国家级转型升级示范开发区。2017 年，浏阳经开区正式加入国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 倡议，成为“范例新城全球伙伴”，是国内首家列入国际绿色范例新城试点的工业园区。2018 年 10 月，获评湖南省绿色园区。

经过 20 年发展，浏阳经开区形成了生物医药、电子信息和健康食品三大产业集群，拥有湖南省实验动物中心、省药物



▲ 蓝思科技

安全评价研究中心、电子信息产业服务中心等高端产业服务平台，是湖南省电子信息和生物医药产业发展的重要增长极。浏阳经开区已开发面积 18 平方公里，规划区内人口约 15 万人，现有各类注册企业 870 余家，有尔康制药、永清环保、蓝思科技、盐津铺子、九典制药等 A 股上市企业 5 家，新三板上市企业 4 家。2017 年在湖南省 134 个产业园中综合评价第一名。



▲ 尔康制药

根据浏阳经开区发展规划，至 2020 年，园区总开发面积将达 23 平方公里，集聚人口 20 万。进一步加快城市建设的步伐，通过引进名校、名院、名楼、名园、名店、名盘，打造“望得见山，看得见水，记得住乡愁”的全国一流现代化产业新城，全力建设“创新驱动、产城融合、宜业宜居”的现代绿色科技园区，努力建成以浏阳经开区为核心的长沙东中心——金阳新城，为建设富饶美丽幸福新湖南、为长沙创建国家中心城市贡献更大力量。

试点 IGMC 标准导入进程

2017 年 8 月，浏阳经开区正式加入国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 倡议，成为“国际绿色范例新城全球伙伴”和国内首家列入国际绿色范例新城试点的产业园区，旨在通过导入 IGMC 标准，从空间规划和开发、基本服务、经济、环境、社会、文化六个维度入手，全面提升园区规划建设品质和可持续发展水平，深化产城融合，健全公共服务，改善人居环境，统筹城乡发展，建设生态文明，全面提升城市活力和竞争力，建设安全、可持续、高效、公平、个性、繁荣、幸福的绿色科技文化新城，为绿色发展和新型城镇化做出示范。

经开区管委会领导大力支持和关心 IGMC 试点建设工作，经开区规划建设局和有关部门积极配合，IGMC 专家组全力以赴，前期工作初见成效：收集分析了大量规划建设资料和数据，交付了《范例新城标准 3.0》全套技术资料，开展了三次专家实地调研座谈活动，组织了一次 IGMC 标准现场培训。在此基础上，根据 IGMC 标准评估系统，结合收集的数据资料，专家组对现状进行评估分析，撰写了《浏阳经济技术开发区 IGMC 试点现状评估报告》，供经开区管委会和范例新城试点建设协调小组决策参考，同时也为 IGMC 标准的导入实施和《浏阳经开区 IGMC 试点可持续行动规划》的编制提供了研究基础。

《浏阳经济技术开发区 IGMC 试点现状评估报告》基本摸清了情况，完成了初步体检，进行了 IGMC 试点可持续发



▲ 浏阳经开区加入“IGMC 倡议试点”签约仪式



▲ IGMC 标准现场培训



▲ IGMC 国际专家在经开区交流考察

展 SWOT 分析，提出了十条初步建议，包括 IGMC 标准导入实施基本原则：全域引导性实施，新开发片区主导性实施，扬长补短，实现均衡发展和高质量的可持续发展。

《浏阳经济技术开发区 IGMC 试点现状评估报告》也提出了下一阶段工作任务重点是编制《经开区 IGMC 试点可持续行动规划》，即根据评估诊断分析结果，把 IGMC 标准和经开区具体实际有机结合，完善标准导入策略，编制实施措施、规划指引和个性化的指标体系，形成一整套科学系统的实施方案，为试点规划建设提供具有可操作性的行动指南。

试点最新动向

一直坚持由工业园区向产业新城转变、由一般性园区向全国一流园区转变、由无母城依托向以长沙城区为依托转变的浏阳经开区正在抢抓长沙和浏阳新一轮总体规划修编与 IGMC 试点建设的机遇，实现园区的转型升级。

聚焦基础设施建设，全面推进园区的雨污混流治理工作。经开区管委会制定了浏阳经开区管网提质改造方案，明确雨水排放按照分散就近排放原则，采取渗、排相结合的方式，完善园区排水设施建设，加快北园污水处理厂和污水干管的建设速度，全面改造清理现有泵站和污水管道，加大企业雨污分流改造工作进度。管委会领导联系重点企业，督促企业完成内部雨污分流改造。全面推行排水许可制度，规范排水管理工作。针对园区部分雨污混流现象，对健安大道、康翼路等重要市政节点，经过排查整改后，已达到雨污分流的实际成效。2018 年督促实施了 4 处排水口改造，协助 7 个企业制定了雨污混流改造方案，已整改完成并确认验收企业 8 家；新建排水井 5 个，改造排水井 25 个，清理排水井 35 座，建设排水管道 1243.5 米。



▲ 2018 年 9 月 21 日郭力夫（党工委书记）督查雨污分流工作

聚焦可持续空间规划与发展，紫星广场商务区和智中心项目已经探索逐步导入实施 IGMC 标准。以紫星广场商务区为例，繁华临街段处理较好，每 100 米的临街商店和建筑人行入口平均大于 5 个。在交通组织上实施人车分流，收集雨水循环利用，与周边设施具有较好的连通性；智中心项目在街区尺度与路网密度、环保节能建筑以及屋顶绿化方面较为显著，这些方面都符合 IGMC 标准的理念和基本要求。

聚焦绿色发展，2018 年 10 月湖南省经信委公布第二批湖南省绿色工厂和湖南省绿色园区名单，经开区被确定为第二批绿色园区，成全省唯一上榜的园区。经开区将继续



▲ 浏阳经开区紫星广场



▲ 上市企业永清环保

续发挥政策导向作用，引导工业企业加大节能减排技改投入，鼓励企业淘汰落后生产工艺和产品，支持企业发展节能环保新技术、新装备、新产品，加大全区绿色制造体系建设力度，形成绿色生产与绿色生活方式。

试点提升空间

从范例新城在线测评系统的评估结果来看 (<http://cn.igmc.org/>)，经开区在经济、社会、文化这三个维度得分都较高，表现较为突出。其中，环境维度得分接近一半，有一定优势；空间规划与发展、基本服务这两个维度则得分较低，尤其是基本服务维度，得分不足 1/3，提升潜力较大。

园区现状街区面积过大。平均街区面积在 12 公顷 (350x350 米)，较小的街区面积都在 3 公顷左右 (178x178 米)，较大的街区面积达 35 公顷。工厂的街区可以适度大些，因地制宜，但社区和商业区的街区应该考虑人的尺度。新建片区应坚持小街区、密路网，建设步行社区和精美宜人的绿色公共空间，提供便利完善的城市基础设施和公共服务。

园区在土地可持续利用上亟待加强，坚持按行业科学分区，集中布局，避免无序状态；在土地开发模式上可引入新型产业用地混合开发模式，提升园区产业活力，形成

“

建设安全、可持续、高效、公平、个性、繁荣、幸福的绿色科技文化新城，为绿色发展和新型城镇化做出示范。

”

5-10 分钟的生活圈，提升宜居性。同时可考虑弹性开发规划，部分用地先进行临时性开发，近期形成完整的功能单元，迅速聚焦人气，提升土地价值，后期建设时进行功能置换，为未来发展留出余地。

园区应坚持紧凑型、公交导向型 (TOD) 发展模式，避免无序蔓延，适度降低工业用地比例，科学预测土地增值趋势和地理分布，确定开发重点和时序，防止四面开花，降低对环境和基础设施投资的压力，依靠创新和投入提高人均产值和地均产值，大力发展绿色建筑。

园区在产业结构上依托生物医药产业优势，建设中国

健康生活实验室和大健康产业基地，发展包括生物医药、生命科技、医疗器械、互联网医疗、护理机器人、养生保健在内的大健康产业，增加产品展示及体验互动功能，建设医药 / 健康科技博物馆，策划举办一年一度的医药健康产业国际论坛和产品展示订货会。

重点发展医药、健康养生和地域文化，恢复保护文化遗产，挖掘整理历史文化与科技内涵，包括庆典、仪式和医药养生理论技术，发扬光大，为发展健康产业和休闲度假产业提供支撑，为营造城市个性特色提供灵感源泉。

(本文图文由浏阳经开区供稿)



▲ 浏阳经开区全景

PEACOCK CITY CREATE BETTER LIFE

孔雀城 创造美好生活

作为宜居生活引领者，孔雀城一直专注于为居民提供活力、健康、
安心的居住环境，在实践中不断探索中国人居环境的未来方向：
孔雀城坚持城市尺度，打造“自然-城市-人”三位一体的生活圈，构
建最具发展潜力的居住格局，实践多维度的产品理念。
孔雀城坚持宜居住宅建设之路，构筑公共空间，生活配套，住宅建
筑，社区运营四大服务体系，实现高品质有温度的生活场所。

As the pioneer of Better Living Residence, Peacock City has
been dedicating on providing Energetic, Healthy and Secure
living environment and constantly exploring the future of
Chinese living environment.

Persisting in urban perspective, Peacock City advocates a
trinity of "Natural-City-People", builds the most potential
residential pattern, and practices multi-dimensional product
concept.

Peacock City also perseveres in the path of Better Living
housing by constructing four service systems, Public Space,
Community Service, Residential Architecture and Community
Operating, to achieve high-quality living space of warmth.



城市建筑



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Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark: Exploration and Practice on
Sustainable Development of the International Ecological District
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Exploration and Practice on Sustainable Development of the International Ecological District — Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark

国际生态城区可持续发展探索与实践 ——青岛中德生态园

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【摘要】绿色、生态、低碳是可持续发展在城市中的具体体现，是世界城市发展的最终方向。加快推进绿色生态城市建设有助于促进世界城市转型发展，对提高城市建设质量有着重要的意义。青岛中德生态园作为世界高端生态技术研发区，多年来，秉持“生态、智慧改善生活，开放、融合提升品质”的发展理念，围绕“田园环境、绿色发展、美好生活”的发展愿景，致力于生态、绿色、可持续发展，着力建设成为生态型、智能型、开放型的产城融合城区。

Abstract: Greening, ecology, and low carbon are concrete embodiment of sustainable development in cities and the ultimate direction of urban development across the world. The construction of green eco-cities is conducive to urban transformation in the world, and is of great significance for improving the quality of urban construction. Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark is a world-class high-end ecological technology research & development zone. Upholding a philosophy of "improving life via eco-orientation and wisdom, elevating quality through openness and integration" and focusing on the vision of "pastoral environment, green development, and good life", the park has been committed to ecological, green and sustainable development, and is endeavoring to build an integrated city-industry district characterized by ecology, intelligence, and openness.

1. 园区简介

1.1 背景

2010年7月，中国商务部与德国经济和技术部签署了《关于共同支持建立中德生态园的谅解备忘录》，确定在青岛经济技术开发区建立中德生态园。2011年3月完成园区选址，同年12月奠基。2012年5月青岛市机构编制委员会下达《关于建立青岛中德生态园管理体制的批复》，决定成立青岛中德生态园管理委员会。2013年7月，青岛市政府调整青岛西海岸经济新区及相关功能区管理体制，决定成立青岛国际经济合作区管理委员会（挂青岛中德生态园管理委员会牌子），为青岛市政府派出机构。

1.2 概况

青岛中德生态园位于中国青岛，与韩国、日本、朝鲜隔海相望，是青岛对外开放尤其是对德合作的重要窗口，拥有着优越的海、陆、空交通体系。启动区规划面积11.6 km²，现已拓展为34.92 km²，未来区规划面积202 km²。

建园以来，园区始终坚持“田园环境，绿色发展，美好生活”的发展理念，全面落实国家新型城镇化、生态文明建设和中央城市工作会议精神，加强绿色生态建设的探索实践，各项工作取得了良好进展，得到了中德两国政府和社会各界的高度评价，为中国乃至世界未来城市的可持续发展提供示范和引领。

迄今，园区先后获得国家发改委“首批国家低碳城（镇）试点”、“全国首批新能源示范园区”，住建部“全国智慧城市试点”、“国家绿色生态示范城区”“中国人居环境·范例奖”，科技部“国家绿色制造国际创新园”，工信部“中德智能制造灯塔园区”，标准委“全国首家综合标准化示范园区”等荣誉称号。园区发展与建设广受国内外政府重视及业界的好评，中德两国领导人互访时，多次提到青岛中德生态园。

1. About the Park

1.1 Background

On July 2010, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (MOFCOM) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy of Germany (BMWi) signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Support for the Establishment of the Sino-German Ecopark, as a bid to support the establishing of the Sino-German Ecopark in Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone. The site selection for the park was completed in March 2011 and the foundation was laid in December of the same year. In May 2012, the Commission Office for Public Sector Reform of Qingdao City issued the Reply on Establishing the Management System of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark, and decided to set up the Management Committee of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark. In July 2013, the Qingdao Municipal Government adjusted the management systems of Qingdao West Coast New Area and related functional areas, and decided to establish the Management Committee of Qingdao International Economic Cooperation Zone (listed as the Management Committee of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark) as an agency of the Qingdao Municipal Government.

1.2 Overview

Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark is located in Qingdao, China, facing South Korea, Japan, and North Korea across the sea. With a superior sea, land, and air transportation system, it is an important window for Qingdao to open to the outside world, especially to Germany. The initial area has been extended to 34.92 km² from the planned 11.6 km², and the future area is planned to cover 202 km².

Since the establishment, the park has adhered to the development vision of "pastoral environment, green



绿色青岛·王新正摄



▲ 图 2 鸟类栖息照片 Figure2 Bird Inhabits

2. 自然生态与环境保护

生物多样性对保证城市生态系统功能的持续性具有重要价值。在自然生态与环境保护方面，首先，园区对生物栖息地进行保护；其次，对本地乡土物种进行保护；此外，识别园区核心生态资源、构建生态安全格局，确保生物多样性的多样性。

2.1 生物栖息地保护

园区动植物资源集中分布在南部老君塔山、牛齐山、北岭所在的山区以及朱郭水库、河洛埠水库、龙泉河、山龙河、山王河等水系湿地中。首先，加强山林资源的保护，修复受损的林木资源，加快林木修复与优化补种，提高林木郁闭度及覆盖率，保证生物栖息地不受到外来干扰与入侵。其次，加强水域湿地资源的保护，治理水生态环境，严控污染物排放，防控水污染事件，城区内河道两侧建设绿化防护带，保护河道水生态安全，确保生物栖息地不被破坏，如图 2 所示。

2.2 乡土物种保护

园区重点针对乡土植物进行保护，绿地建设优先使用乡土物种，发掘具有较高观赏性的乡土物种。在生态绿地空间修复与城市绿地系统建设中，优先选用乡土物种，保证乡土物种在规划区内种植比例。保留原有优势乡土物种，发掘景观性较好的乡土物种，运用在公园绿地、滨河带状绿地等绿地中，提高绿地的观赏性，如图 3 所示。



▲ 图 3 公园绿地局部风光 Figure3 View of Green Space

development, and good life" and fully implemented new urbanization, ecological civilization, and the guidelines of Central Urban Work Conference. With fruitful results, the construction of the park has been highly valued by Chinese and German governments and all walks of life, setting up a model to lead the sustainable development of future cities in China or even in the world.

The park has been awarded honors such as one of "the First National Low-carbon City (Town) Pilots" and one of "the First National New Energy Demonstration Parks" granted by the National Development and Reform Commission, the "National Smart City Pilot", "National Green Ecological Demonstration Urban Area" and the "Chinese Habitat Environment Award" by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, "National Green Manufacturing International Innovation Park" by the Ministry of Science and Technology, "Sino-German Intelligent Manufacturing Lighthouse Park" by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the "First National Comprehensive Standardization Demonstration Park" by the Standardization Administration. The development and construction of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark has been highly valued by the Chinese and foreign governments and praised by the industry. The park is mentioned for many times during the mutual visits of the leaders of China and Germany.

2. Natural Ecology and Environmental Protection

Biodiversity is of great significance to the sustainability of urban ecosystem functions. With regard to natural ecology and environmental protection, the park protects both habitats and native species. In addition, it identifies core ecological resources and builds an ecological security pattern to ensure biodiversity.

2.1 Protection of Biological Habitats

The flora and fauna resources of the park are mainly distributed in the mountainous area where the southern Laojunta Mountain, Niuqi Mountain, and Beiling Mountain are located, as well as in the wetlands such as Zhuguo Reservoir, Heluobu Reservoir, Longquan River, Shanlong River and Shanwang River. First, the park has enhanced the protection of forest resources by repairing damaged ones, speeding up restoration and replanting, and by increasing canopy density and coverage, thus ensuring that the habitats are not interfered and invaded. Second, the park has enhanced the protection

2.3 构建生态安全格局

构建“一核、两带、三心、多廊”的生态安全格局。一核：老君塔山生态绿核；两带：抓马山生态带、环胶州湾生态带；三心：朱郭水库、河洛埠水库、牛齐山；多廊：结合水系、道路、冲沟、绿带，如图 4 所示。通过联接重要的生态源点，保证资源的连通与生物迁徙。大型生物迁徙廊道必须足够的宽度，一般生物迁徙廊道宽度控制下限阈值为 600 米。规划区内的生态廊道主要分为区域结构性生态廊道与区内优化生态廊道两级。结合老君塔山与抓马山构建区域结构性生态廊道，起到保护生物栖息地、维护生物多样性、防风固沙、保持水土等生态功能，廊道宽度控制在 800-1500 米；依托龙泉河、山龙河、山王河、九曲河、北庄河构建 5 条区内优化生态廊道，促进小型生物的迁移以及噪声隔离等功能，廊道宽度控制在 50-100 米。



▲ 图 4 青岛中德生态园局部照片

Figure 4 Picture of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark

3. 城市规划与建设

在城市规划与建设方面，首先，加强顶层设计，引领园区各项内容的建设；其次，大力开展生态建设，提升生活办公环境；第三，创新能源利用模式，降低能源资源消耗；此外，创新生态建设管理体制机制，确保各项建设指标有效落地。

3.1 加强顶层设计，引领园区建设

科学定位，产城融合，田园环境：借鉴德国莱茵模式，统筹生产、生活、生态三大版块，通过产业与城市功能的融合，科学设定产业、商住和绿化用地比例，探索构建宜居宜业的生态示范城区，实现“产城一体化、职住平衡”的发展，形成“亦城亦乡、非城非乡”的田园环境，让居民和工作既享受了配套完善的高品质城市生活，又能领略惬意的田园风光。

of wetland resources by renovating the water ecological environment, controlling the discharge of pollutants, and by preventing water pollution incidents. It has also built green belts on the river banks to protect water ecology and ensure the intact of habitats, as shown in Figure 2.

2.2 Protection of Native Species

The park focuses on the protection of native plants by giving priority to native species for green space construction and by identifying those with high ornamental value. In the ecological green space restoration and urban green space system construction, native species are preferred to ensure the proportion of them in the planning area. With the existing dominant native species retained, species with high ornamental value are identified and used in green lands and riverside greenbelts to make those spaces more beautiful, as shown in Figure 3.

2.3 Establishment of Ecological Security Pattern

The park is establishing an ecological security pattern covering "one core, two zones, three centers, and multi-corridor": one core: Laojunta Mountain ecological green core; two zones: Zhuama Mountain and Jiaozhou Bay ecological zones; three centers: Zhuguo and Heluobu reservoirs, and Niuqi Mountain; multi-corridor: combination of water system, roads, gullies, and greenbelt. The details are shown in Figure 4. By connecting important points of ecological sources, the connection of resources and wildlife migration are ensured. Large migration corridors must have sufficient width, and the general ones should be 600m wide at least. The ecological corridors in the planning area are mainly divided into regional structural and internal optimized ones. Regional structural ecological corridors are constructed in Laojunta Mountain and Zhuama Mountain to provide ecological functions including habitat protection, biodiversity conservation, wind and sand prevention, and soil and water conservation. The width of such corridors is controlled within 800-1500 meters. Five internal optimized ecological corridors are constructed against Longquan River, Shanlong River, Shanwang River, Jiuqu River, and Beizhuang River to promote migration of small creatures and isolate noise. The width of such corridors is controlled within 50-100 meters.

3. Urban Planning and Construction

In this aspect, the first endeavor is to strengthen the top-down design for guiding park construction; the next step is to vigorously develop ecological construction



▲ 图 5 德国企业中心 Figure 5 German Enterprise Center

坚持标准先行，做到标准立园：制定三套指标体系，统筹统领园区绿色低碳建设，设置碳排放指标“天花板”倒逼各项工作，其中 20 余项指标涉及人居环境的建设。园区积极组织与德方标准对接活动，参与国家、行业标准的创建，已形成包含 16 项内容的绿色生态建设标准体系。德国最大评估机构 TÜV NORD 认定，中德生态园的标准符合国际生态园可持续发展的实践要求，代表了国际生态园建设标准的先进水平。

实施规划引领，强化规划管控：引入国际先进规划设计理念，高标准编制园区概念规划、控制性详细规划以及产业、交通、市政、能源、绿色建筑等 37 项规划，并将园区生态、低碳、智慧建设理念全面落入控规，最大限度实现资源能源节约和环境保护，促进园区的可持续建设。

3.2 开展生态建设，提升生活办公环境

大力推广绿色建筑：在全面执行国家标准的基础上，强制 100% 绿色建筑和 100% 绿色施工，大力推广装配式建筑，规模化应用德国被动房技术、积极引进 DGNB 标准。目前已开工建筑中二星级及以上比例大于 80%。2015 年建成亚洲首座体量最大的德国 DGNB 铂金奖建筑——德国企业中心，并启动建设首个装配式建筑试点项目——集装箱模块化组合公寓；2016 年，建成通过 PHI 认证的亚洲最大的被动房公共建筑——青岛被动房技术体验中心。

大力推进海绵城市和绿色市政建设：结合园区特色，以国际先进标准全面推行海绵城市和绿色市政建设。大力推广污水模块化处理和中水回用，实现水资源的循环利用。积极推行垃圾分类回收处理，实现固体废弃物减量化、无害化、资源化。建成海绵城市示范项目 4 个，透水铺装面积 1.6 万平方米，透水管线敷设 2600 米，海绵城市区域面积 30 万平方米，极大地改善了园区人居环境。

大力推行绿色交通：强化绿色公共交通和绿色出行，努

and improve living and office environment; the third is to innovate the energy utilization mode to reduce energy resource consumption; in addition, the management system and mechanism of ecological construction will be innovated to ensure the effective implementation of all construction indicators.

3.1 Strengthening Top-down Design for Guiding Park Construction

Promoting City-industry Integration and Building Pastoral Environment based on Scientific Orientation: The park, drawing on the German Rhine model, comprehensively organizes the three major parts of production, life, and ecology. Through the integration of industry and urban functions, it scientifically sets the proportions of industrial, commercial & residential, and green land. The park makes every effort to build an ecological demonstration district that is suitable for living and working, realize the "city-industry integration and jobs-housing balance", and to shape an idyllic environment with "mixed city and rural characteristics". It makes people live in and work at a city with complete facilities and a high-quality guarantee and enjoy the idyllic scenery at the same time.

Putting Standard Stipulation before Park Construction: The park develops three indicator systems to lead the green low-carbon construction and to set a carbon emission limit before carrying out work. Over 20 indicators are related to the living environment development. The park actively improves the connectivity of Chinese and German standards and joins the development of national and industrial standards. So far, a green ecological construction standard system consisting of 16 parts has been established. TÜV NORD, Germany's largest evaluation agency, has confirmed that the standards of Sino-German Ecopark meet the practical requirements of sustainable development of the international ecopark and represent the advanced level of international ecopark construction standards.

Relying on Planning for Guidance and Control: By introducing internationally advanced philosophy of planning and design, the park develops the standards of park concept planning, regulatory planning, and planning in 37 aspects including industry, transport, municipal administration, energy, green building, and others at a high level. The philosophy of ecological, low-carbon and smart construction is fully implemented in the regulatory planning of the park to maximize the resource and energy conservation and environmental protection and to promote the sustainable construction of the park.

力实现各种交通形式之间无缝衔接，积极构建多层次、立体化的便利交通体系，配备自行车停车场和租赁设施，100% 采用新能源公交车，小区按 20% 及以上车位规划建设充电桩。园区内建设微公交体系，公交线路密度达到 3.2km/km²，每个组团内都有公交线路穿过，平均 500 米半径内有公交服务设施，公交站点步行 5 分钟可达性 100%。倡导绿色出行方式，最大限度地降低交通系统能耗，实现慢行方式为主导的出行结构，确立公共交通在机动化出行中的主导地位。

搭建智慧城市平台：积极推行以智慧城市建设助推生态城市建设，提升生态建设管理效能和效果，建成园区地理信息系统、环保监测系统等八项智能化工程。落实国家共享理念，率先为 2800 户拆迁改造安置村民建成了智慧社区，实现了以生态低碳为统领的新生活方式。

3.3 创新能源利用模式，降低能源资源消耗

园区能源供应采用分布式泛能网系统，充分利用可再生能源和清洁能源，采用集中式与分布式、混配系统和独立系统相结合的方式，从能源生产、储运、应用与再生四个环节优化能源系统设计，对各种能源与资源进行合理分配，可再生能源利用率可达到 15% 以上。

3.4 创新生态建设管理体制机制，确保各项指标有效落地

优化组织架构，发挥大部制优势：打破规划建设领域“横向”管理体系，将辖区原 8 个职能部门承担的审批权整合到一个部门执行，并对口协调原 16 个区直部门的相关工作，消除降低部门冲突，实施并联审批，做到信息共享和无缝衔接，促进提升绿色生态建设目标责任落实和管理效能。



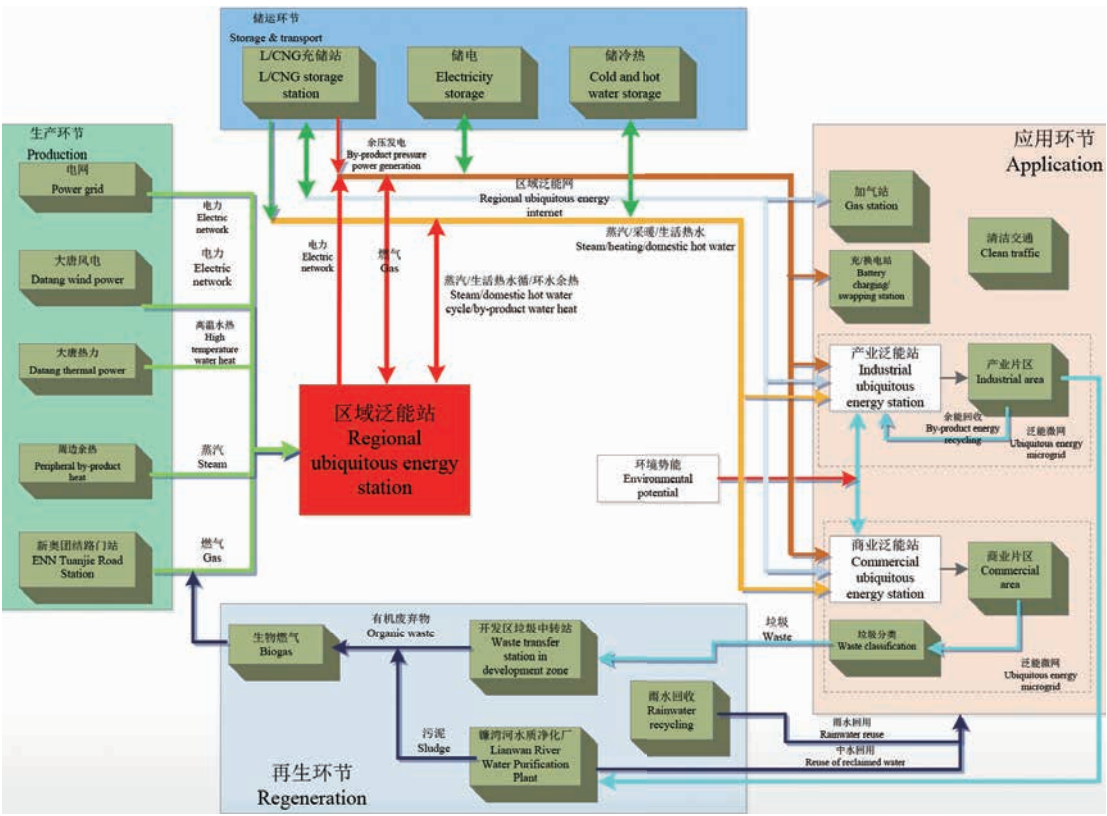
▲ 图 6 被动房技术体验中心
Figure 6 Passive House Technology Experience Center

3.2 Developing Ecological Construction to Improve Living and Office Environment

Developing Green Buildings: The park, based on fully implementing national standards, demands all the new buildings should meet the requirements of green building and green construction. It vigorously promotes prefabricated building, uses Germany's passive house technology in a large scale, and actively introduces the DGNB standard. At present, more than 80% of the buildings under construction are green buildings ranking two stars or above. In 2015, German Enterprise Center, the first largest building winning Germany's DGNB Platinum Award in Asia, was completed and Modular Freight Container Apartment, the first pilot project of prefabricated buildings, was launched; 2016 witnessed the completion of the Qingdao Passive House Technology Experience Center, the largest PHI-certified Passive House Public Building in Asia.

Advancing Sponge City and Green Municipal Construction: The park calls for the overall promotion of sponge city and green municipal construction based on the internationally advanced standards in combination with the park's features. The park vigorously promotes the modular treatment of wastewater and reuse of reclaimed water to realize the recycling of water resources. It actively advocates waste separation and recovery to achieve the minimization, biosafety and recycling of solid waste. The living environment of the park is greatly improved by the completion of 4 sponge city demonstration projects, with a permeable pavement area of 16,000 m², a permeable pipeline of 2,600m long, and a sponge city area of 300,000 m².

Promoting Green Transportation: The park is dedicated to strengthening green public transportation and green travel, achieving seamless connection between different means of transportation, and vigorously building a multi-level, three-dimensional convenient transportation system. The park actively provides a parking lot and leasing facilities for bicycles, completely uses new energy buses, and ensures that more than 20% (included) of the parking spaces in the communities will be equipped with charging piles. The minibus system is built in the park. The density of bus lines reaches 3.2km/km². There are bus lines passing through every community and bus service facilities within an average radius of 500 meters. The system will guarantee that people can walk to a bus station within 5 minutes. The park also advocates a green travel mode to minimize the energy consumption of the transportation system, realize a travel mode dominated by the slow trip mode, and to establish the dominant position of public transportation in motorized travel.



▲ 图8 青岛中德生态园能源供应四环节图
Figure 8 Four Steps of Energy Supply for Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark

设立绿色生态建设研究院：设立青岛中德生态园绿色生态建设研究院，审查入驻项目的绿色生态建设情况，确保园区指标体系的全面落实，加快绿色生态产业发展、把控园区生态建设方向，为全国乃至世界范围内生态示范园区提供雄厚的智力支持和技术保障。

建立绿色生态管理机制：制定绿色生态低碳相关的技术体系，包括绿色生态相关的指标体系、管理办法、设计导则、施工导则以及运营导则，并按照技术体系的要求，从投资洽谈到运营管理等七个阶段进行全过程的技术审查和管控，保障园区绿色、生态、低碳相关指标的全面实现。

4. 建设成效

4.1 建筑节能效果明显

园区自开工建设以来，通过低碳生态建设，能源节约利用得到有效实施，示范效应初步显现。经测算，园区分布式能源系统建成后，园区万元 GDP 能耗将达到 0.23 吨标煤，减少碳排放 79.05 万吨 / 年，清洁能源利用率达到 84.6%，可再生能源利用率达到 20.6%，综合节能率为 50.7%，碳减排率为 64.6%；已建成的中德生态园被动房

Shaping A Smart City Platform: The park actively promotes the construction of a smart city to create an ecological city, improves the efficiency and effectiveness of ecological construction management, and builds eight intelligent projects such as the park's geographic information system and environmental monitoring system. The park is committed to implementing the concept of nationwide sharing and taking the lead in building a smart community to settle 2,800 households for carrying out demolition and reconstruction projects. It realizes a new lifestyle guided by the concept of ecology and low carbon.

3.3 Reducing Energy Resource Consumption by Innovating Energy Utilization Mode

For energy supply within the park, a distributed ubiquitous energy net system is used to make full use of renewable energy and clean energy. The park adopts a combination of a centralized system and distributed, mixed and independent systems to optimize the energy system design from energy production, storage & transport, application and regeneration and reasonably allocate various energy and resources. The renewable energy utilization rate can reach more than 15%.

技术中心和德国企业中心项目，其节能率分别达到 90% 和 80% 以上，共减少碳排放量约 6344 吨 / 年，节能效果明显，园区单位 GDP 能耗和碳排放强度均达到发达国家水平。

4.2 居住环境得到有效保护和改善

园区基地原有山脉、水源、林地、湿地、村落以及历史文化都得以最大限度的保留和保护。建设范围内设定小街区尺度，打造邻里中心模式，步行范围内配套完善的公共服务设施，居民日常活动组团内部即可完成，优化了原住区的生活环境，改善了居民出行条件，提供了良好的就业岗位和优质的教育环境，形成了“宜行、宜居、宜教、宜养、宜乐、宜购”的人居生态环境。

4.3 形成了国际化产业合作平台

自 2013 年 7 月正式启动建设以来，园区从无道路、无配套、无企业“三无地带”，逐步发展成注册企业 360 多家，引进世界 500 强 6 个，国际隐形冠军企业 30 多家，到账外资超过 4 亿美元、到位内资 65 亿元的国际产业合作新平台，来自全球 16 个国家和地区的企业在园区投资落户，初步形成了以智能制造、生命健康、新能源新装备、节能环保 + 隐形冠军企业为代表的“4+N”现代产业体系。

4.4 成为了高端、环保产业的集聚地

产业选择方面，始终坚持高技术含量、高生产率、高贡献率以及低资源消耗、低碳排放、低环境影响的产业。形成了智能制造产业、低能耗建筑产业、高端研发产业、新能源汽车及配套产业、生命科技产业等，主要项目如下表所示。

4.5 实现了中国速度和德国质量的有机融合

坚持以我为主、为我所用的原则，发挥中德两国政府合作平台优势，提升园区建设项目的速度和质量。以“德国 +”引进德国企业融入中国市场，以“+ 德国”借力德国技术助推国内企业转型发展，注重“德国理念、德国标准、德国技术、德资比重”。引入德国 gmp、SBA、Obermeyer、Energydesign 等数十家世界知名设计咨询公司全过程参与园区建设，实现了中国速度和德国质量的有机融合，建设成为了德国标准、国际特色的绿色生态园区。

5. 小结

青岛中德生态园开工建设以来，城市发展和低碳生态建设成绩斐然。已成为面向世界展示经济蓬勃、能源节约、生态宜居的新型城市典范，人居环境的创新模式将从这里走向全国，迈向世界，为中国乃至世界未来城市的可持续发展提供示范和引领。

3.4 Ensuring Effective Implementation of Various Indicators by Innovating Ecological Construction Management System and Mechanism

Giving full play to the advantage of "super-Ministry system" by optimizing organizational structure: The "horizontal" management system in the planning and construction field will be broken to integrate the approval authority assumed by the original 8 functional departments in the area under their jurisdiction into one department for implementation. Related work in the original 16 district departments will be pairing coordinated to eliminate and lessen departmental conflicts. Parallel examination and approval will be implemented to realize information sharing and seamless connection, promoting fulfillment of the responsibility to achieve green ecological construction goals and management efficiency improvement.

Establishing Green Ecological Construction Research Institute: Green Ecological Construction Research Institute of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark will be established to review green ecological construction of the settled projects, ensuring full implementation of the indicator systems in the park. The development of green ecological industry or direction of ecological construction in the park will be accelerated or controlled, providing strong intellectual and technical supports for ecological demonstration park nationwide and even worldwide.

Establishing green ecological management mechanism: The technical system related to green ecology and low-carbon will be formulated, including indicator system, management method, design & construction & operation guidelines. According to requirements of the technical system, the technical review and control on the whole process (totally seven phases from investment negotiation to operation management) will be implemented to ensure the comprehensive fulfillment of green, ecological and low-carbon related indicators in the park.

4. Achievements

4.1 Obvious Building Energy-saving Effect

Since the commencement, energy-saving in the park has been implemented effectively through low-carbon ecological construction, preliminarily indicating the demonstration effect. It is estimated that after the completion of the distributed energy system, the energy consumption of per RMB 10,000 GDP in the park will

表 Table 1 园区产业集聚项目列表 List of Projects in Industrial Cluster

智能制造产业领域 Field of Intelligent Manufacturing Industry		3	弗朗霍夫 ISC 研究院 ISC Institute of the Fraunhofer IZM
1	西门子（青岛）创新中心 Siemens (Qingdao) Innovation Center	4	阿普利特检测实验室 Applitest Test Laboratory
3	海尔工业 4.0 中央空调项目 Haier Industry 4.0 Central Air-conditioning Project	5	海尔工业 4.0 智能研究院 Haier Industry 4.0 (Qingdao) Industrial Intelligence Research Institute
4	海尔工业 4.0 滚筒洗衣机项目 Haier Industry 4.0 Drum Washing Machine Project	6	中德新媒体创新中心及孵化器 Sino-German New Media Innovation Center and Incubator
4	辛北尔康普压机项目 Siempelkamp General Press Machine Project	7	新奥智能能源中心 ENN Intelligent Energy Center
5	欧米勒钢琴项目 Irmiler Piano Project	8	
6	苏菲翰玛自动门封项目 Sophienhammer Automatic Door Closure Project	新能源汽车及配套产业 Green Cars and Its Supporting Industries	
7	曼泽纳抛光材料项目 Manzena Polishing Materials Project	1	大陆汽车流体技术研发与生产项目 Continental Automotive Fluid Technology R&D and Production Project
8	GTP 冒口项目 GTP Flash Groove Project	2	庞巴迪无线充电项目 Bombardier Wireless Charging Project
9	马克霍夫曼工业除尘设备项目 Marco-Hoffmann Industrial Dust Removal Equipment Project	3	塔塔集团优克项目 Tata Group YTE Project
10	卓收农业机械项目 Dragotec Agricultural Machiner Project t	4	力神新能源电池项目 Lishen (Qingdao) New Energy Battery Production Project
11	奥德隆石油装备项目 Aodelong Petroleum Equipment (Qingdao) Production Project	5	蓝科途锂电池隔膜项目 Lanketu Lithium Battery Separator Project
...		6	史慕斯汽车配件项目 Smus Auto Parts Project
低能耗建筑产业领域 Field of Low Energy Consumption Construction Industry		7	希恩和汽车设备及智能机器人项目 SINWA Auto Equipment and Intelligent Robot Project
1	被动式技术体验中心项目 Passive House Technology Experience Center Project	...	
2	被动式中国研究院 Passive House Institute China	生命科技产业领域 Field of Biological Science and Technological Industry	
3	荣恩建筑事务所 ROA	1	华大基因项目 BGI Project
4	中芬装配式建筑项目 Sino-Finland Prefabricated Passive House Architecture Project	2	正大生物制药项目 Zhengda Biopharmaceutical Project
...		3	旭能生物科技项目 Qingdao Xuneng Biotechnology Project
高端研发产业领域 Field of High-end R&D Industry		4	国大生物医药项目 Guoda Biomedicine Projec
1	西门子智能制造公共创新平台 Siemens Intelligent Manufacturing Public Innovation Platform	5	国际诊疗中心及综合医院项目 International Medical Center and General Hospital Project
2	西门子 & 澳柯玛机器人应用联合实验室 Siemens-Aucma Robot Application Joint Laboratory	...	

reach 0.23t (standard coal), reducing carbon emissions by 790,500 t/year, with clean energy utilization of 84.6%, renewable energy utilization of 20.6%, comprehensive energy-saving rate of 50.7%, and carbon emission

reduction rate of 64.6%. The energy-saving rates of the completed Passive House Technology Center of Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark and German Enterprise Center are over 90% and 80% respectively,

with total carbon emission reduction of about 6,344 t/year, indicating the obvious energy-saving effect. The energy consumption per unit GDP and carbon emission intensity of the park have reached that of the developed countries.

4.2 Effective Protection and Improvement of Living Environment

The original mountains, water sources, woodlands, wetlands, villages and history & culture of the park base are preserved and protected to the maximum extent. Within the scope of construction, the area of small community is well planned to create the neighborhood center space; within the scope of walking area, sound supporting public service facilities are constructed to enable residents undertaking daily group activities in the park. All above will optimize the living environment of the original residential area, improving the residents' travel conditions, providing good jobs and high-quality education environment, and establishing a habitat ecological environment suitable for "traveling, living, education, retirement, amusement, and shopping".

4.3 Establishment of Platform for International Industrial Cooperation

Since the official commencement in July 2013, this place has gradually developed from an area without road, supporting facility, and enterprise into a park with more than 360 registered enterprises, including 6 Fortune Global 500 enterprises and over 30 international hidden champion enterprises. The park has received over USD 400 million of foreign investment and over RMB 6.5 billion of domestic investment. Enterprises from 16 countries and regions have invested and settled in the park, preliminary established a "4 + N" modern industrial system represented by intelligent manufacturing, healthcare, new energy & new equipment, energy-saving & environmental protection, and hidden champion enterprises.

4.4 Establishment of High-end and Environmental Protection Industrial Cluster

In terms of industrial selection, the following selection principle of industry will be adhered: high technology content, high productivity and high contribution rate as well as low resource consumption, low carbon emissions and low environmental impact. Intelligent manufacturing, low energy consumption construction, high-end R&D, green cars and its supporting, biological science and technological and

other industries are established in the park. The main projects are shown in the table below.

4.5 Realizing Organic Integration of Chinese Speed and German Quality

The park will adhere to the principle of "taking a dominant place, learning helpful experience", giving full play to the advantages of Sino-German government cooperation platform, and improving the speed and quality of park construction projects. The park will introduce German enterprises into the Chinese market with the concept of "Germany +", promoting the transformation and development of domestic enterprises with the concept of "+ Germany", and attaching importance to the "German business philosophy, standards, technology and investment proportion". The park will also introduce dozens of world-renowned design consulting companies including German gmp, SBA, Obermeyer, and Energydesign to participate in the whole process of park construction, realizing the organic integration of Chinese speed and German quality and constructing a green ecological park with German standards and international characteristics.

5. Conclusion

Since the commencement, Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark has made great achievements in urban development and low-carbon ecological construction. It has become a model of a new type of city displaying vigorous economy, energy conservation and ecological livability to the world. The innovative model of human settlements will be initiated here while spreading to the whole country and even to the world, providing a model and guidance for the sustainable development of cities in China and even the world in the future. 





QINGDAO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION ZONE

青岛国际经济合作区 生态、宜业、宜居

青岛国际经济合作区位于中国海滨城市青岛，秉承“田园环境、绿色发展、美好生活”理念，青岛国际经济合作区不仅仅是一个产业区，更是一个绿色、低碳、环保的宜业宜居的产城融合园区，是未来城市与产业生态发展的“试验室”。园区内现有中德生态园、中英创新产业园、中日韩创新产业园、中俄地方合作园、中瑞中心、中芬中心、中法工商创新基地等国际合作平台。

Qingdao International Economic Cooperation Zone Ecological, Suitable For Industry and Residence

Located in Qingdao the coastal city of China, Qingdao International Economic Cooperation Zone has a planning area of 202km². With the philosophy of "idyllic environment, green development and beautiful life", the zone is more than an industrial zone. It is a green, low carbon, environment friendly industry-city integration zone, and a laboratory for city and industry ecological development in the future. Inside the park, there are international cooperation parks like Qingdao Sino-German Ecopark, China-British Innovation Industrial Park, Sino-Japanese-Korean Innovation Industrial Park and Sino-Russian Local Cooperative Park, Sino-Switzerland Center, Sino-Finland Center, Sino-French Industry and Commerce Innovation Base, etc.



青岛国际经济合作区：
规划面积：202平方公里
2017年完成固定资产投资：151亿元
500强落户项目：6个

Qingdao International Economic Cooperation Zone:
Planning area: 202 square kilometers
Completed fixed asset investment in 2017: 15.1 billion RMB
Fortune Global 500 projects settled: 6

产业定位 4+N

智能制造、生命健康、节能环保、新材料新装备+隐形冠军

Industry Aategories 4+N

Smart manufacturing, life and health, energy reservation and environment protection, new materials and new equipment + hidden champions.

入住园区企业 Logos of Enterprises In The Park

注：以上为部分入住园区企业，排名不分先后。
Note: the above mentioned are part of the enterprises settled in the park, listed in random order.



QINGDAO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION ZONE

投资优势 Investment Advantage



对外合作新平台 New Platform of International Cooperation



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青岛国际经济合作区
Qingdao International Economic Cooperation Zone



▲ 卡伦堡航拍图 Kalundborg aerial photography

Kalundborg Symbiosis The World's First Industrial Symbiosis 卡伦堡共生园：世界第一个工业共生体

10月30日，卡伦堡共生园被授予2018可持续城市与人居环境奖（2018 颁颁奖）之“全球绿色园区”的殊荣。颁颁奖评委会认为，该园区是循环和弹性经济的先驱和最佳实践范例，很好的诠释了公私合作伙伴关系，以及为实现更绿色和更可持续的发展所制定的雄心勃勃的计划和战略。

On the 30th of October, Kalundborg Symbiosis was awarded the “Global Green Park” of the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards 2018 (SCAHS 2018). The appraisal committee put emphasis on Kalundborg Symbiosis being a pioneer and best practice example of a circular and resilient economy, which, among other things, demonstrates a successful implementation of public-private partnerships, as well as the continued and ambitious plans and strategies to achieve greener and more sustainable development.

“

卡伦堡共生园就此发展成为世界上第一个采用循环生产方式的工业共生体。主要原则是使得一家工厂的废渣成为另一家工厂的资源，既有利于环境又有利于经济。

Kalundborg Symbiosis has developed the world's first industrial symbiosis with a circular approach to production. The main principle is that a residue from one company becomes a resource at another, benefiting both the environment and the economy.

”

位于丹麦的卡伦堡共生园是一种公共部门和私营企业之间的合作伙伴关系，共同努力解决当今我们所面临的一些挑战。1961年的水资源短缺问题刺激了合作产生，这种模式在此后不断激励全世界的利益相关者采用更可循环的思维模式和采取更可持续的行动。当时卡伦堡地区的地下水资源供不应求，迫切需要合作来寻找替代水源。在此基础上，1972年，第一次真正意义上的共生交换产生。

卡伦堡共生园就此发展成为世界上第一个采用循环生产方式的工业共生体。主要原则是使得一家工厂的废渣成为另一家工厂的资源，既有利于环境又有利于经济。在过去的六十余年中，卡伦堡共生园不断发展壮大，当商业案例和合作有益的情况下达成联合项目，反之，项目结束。

伙伴之间的合作现在是第二要素，各公司的每一个新决策都要考虑对其他合作伙伴和整个园区可能产生的影响。这种思维方式得益于共同的价值观，并且这些公司之间并没有直接竞争关系。

卡伦堡的案例表明，工业是如何成为确保更可持续社会的解决方案的一部分，并证明了经济增长与资源消耗的脱钩。它是将不同部门之间的水、能源和材料进行有效组合以实现倍增效应的一个有力案例。卡伦堡共生园不断发展壮大，同时通过交换废弃物、水和能源来保持对可持续性的强烈关注。因此，共生园在当地实现了增长，并支持企业的社会责任战略和减缓气候变化。合作伙伴关系是我们加速绿色转型的方式。

为实现环境 and 经济 双重效益而进行的资源交换

卡伦堡共生园位于卡伦堡市，一个拥有近5万居民的自治市。在卡伦堡，工业和民间社会紧密相连，工业区并不孤立存在。作为近邻，工业和居民是彼此灵感的源泉，这也促成了本地化的可持续发展理念。在卡伦堡，企业管理层和当地社区的思维方式都发生了变化，对于能源和资源消耗以及工业生产残余的考量已成为企业战略的一个组成部分。

Kalundborg Symbiosis is a partnership between public and private companies in Kalundborg, Denmark, that are working together to solve some of the challenges we face today. In 1961, issues of water scarcity were the initiating factor of a collaboration that still inspires stakeholders across the world to think more circular and act sustainably. What happened in Kalundborg was the need to collaborate to find alternative sources of water as the ground water resource did not meet demand. On this basis, the first real symbiotic exchange was initiated in 1972.

Since then, Kalundborg Symbiosis has developed the world's first industrial symbiosis with a circular approach to production. The main principle is that a residue from one company becomes a resource at another, benefiting both the environment and the economy. Kalundborg Symbiosis has evolved organically over the past six decades, with joint projects being created where the business case and collaboration was beneficial but ending when the business case became unfavorable.

Collaboration between the partners is now second nature and every new decision in each company will consider the possibilities for and impact on the other partners and the Kalundborg Symbiosis as a whole. This mindset is strengthened by shared values and aided by the fact that none of the companies are in direct competition.

What is exemplified in Kalundborg is how industry can be part of the solution to ensuring a more sustainable society and it is a demonstration of the decoupling of economic growth from natural resource use. It is a strong example of combining efforts within water, energy and materials across sectors in order to achieve a multiplying effect. The Symbiosis is constantly evolving while maintaining a strong focus on sustainability by exchanging residual materials, water and energy. Thus, the Symbiosis creates growth in the local area and supports the companies' corporate social

如今，在卡伦堡共生园内共有超过 20 多种不同的资源得以交换，既有利于环保，也节约了财政。基于 2015 年所有现有流量的生命周期评估，我们可以自信地说，卡伦堡共生园实现了经济和环境双重效益。每年合作伙伴的总节省额为：

- 成本节约 2,800 万美元
- 社会经济节约 1,650 万美元
- 63.5 万吨二氧化碳
- 360 万立方米水
- 100 GWh 能量
- 8.7 万吨材料

换句话说，企业可以通过互联互通来提升竞争力，而公共部门可以节省资金，例如投资废物管理等。对于社区而言，这意味着通过保持生产设施的本地化来维护和创造当地就业机会。

卡伦堡共生园的未来

自从 1996 年，合作已经正式化，如今，“卡伦堡共生园”以一个非营利组织形式来运营，所有合作伙伴都有一名董事会成员。在董事会会议上，我们制定战略目标以实现我们的愿景，并通过长期负责任地使用资源来实现可持续发展，同时兼顾经济、环境和社会因素。这种伙伴关系建立在信任、保密、开放、平等和合作的基础之上，远超通常范围的私人 and 公共组织之间的关系。这是一种共同努力促进变革的创新方式。由于我们紧密的合作关系，我们



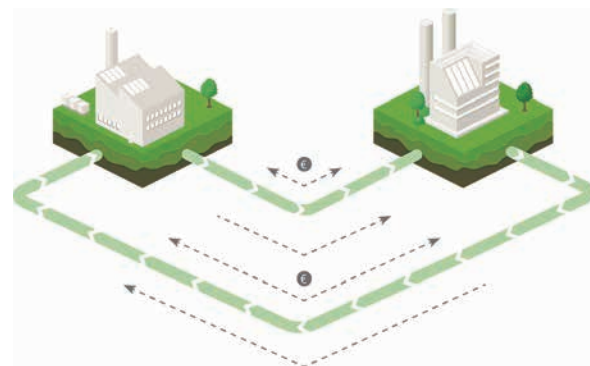
加快了卡伦堡的绿色转型，并有机会开展联合项目，如我们目前的能源效率倡议。合作伙伴相信他们可以相互分享挑战，并找到共同的解决方案，为所有相关方创造价值。

为了保持其作为可持续发展领域先锋的地位，卡伦堡共生园制定了一项雄心勃勃的计划，其合作伙伴在 2025 年之前实施至少十个新项目。我们已经启动了三个，这也预示共生园有一个美好的未来。

responsibility strategy and climate change mitigation. Working in partnerships is our approach to accelerating green transition.

An exchange of resources for the benefit of the environment and the bottom-line

Kalundborg Symbiosis is situated in Kalundborg, a municipality with almost 50,000 inhabitants. In Kalundborg, industry and civil society are closely intertwined in that the industrial sites are not situated in an isolated park. As neighbors in close proximity, industry and citizens are a source of inspiration to one another which has fostered a local mindset geared towards sustainability. In Kalundborg there has been a shift in the mindsets of both business executives as



▲ 共生图示 Symbiose icon

well as the local community. Considerations for the use of energy and resources and the residuals of industrial production have become an integral part of corporate strategies.

Today, more than 20 different resources are exchanged in Kalundborg Symbiosis resulting in both environmental and financial savings. Based on a life cycle assessment of all existing flows in 2015, we can confidently say that Kalundborg Symbiosis offers both financial and environmental benefits. Every year the combined savings for the partners are:

- Bottom-line savings of 28 million USD
- 16.5 million USD in socio-economic savings
- 635,000 tons of CO²
- 3.6 million m³ water
- 100 GWh of energy
- 87,000 tons of material

In other words, the enterprises can leverage



▲ 来自东能源公司的蒸汽 Steam from DONG Energy



▲ 通向诺和诺德公司的蒸汽 Steam to Novo Nordisk

我们的使命是通过联合项目来实现可持续发展。通过可持续发展，我们了解到需要长期负责任地使用资源，并要权衡经济、环境和社会因素。我们制定了以下战略目标以实现我们的愿景：

1. 充分利用资源：合作伙伴的水、能源和物质流都包含在共生体系中。

通过对各相关方资源流动的系统研究，我们将择优并启动新项目，以确保持续的资源优化。

我们的目标是到 2025 年完成 10 个项目。

2. 加强伙伴关系：发展和稳固当地的共生理念。

我们将不断确定和吸引新成员并建立新联系，我们将积极参与和外部各方，包括大学和访客等之间的互动联系，通过演讲演示、访问和考察学习来寻求灵感，并积极支持实际的工程知识环境。

我们的目标是通过活跃的董事会和 / 或小组形式实现开放和创造价值的网络。

3. 分享共生理念：激励他人成为共生体系的一部分。

我们将支持丹麦共生中心对于工业共生的传播，记录社会、环境和经济价值，并促进与当地和全国的新的共生体合作。

我们的目标是通过实践导向的方法将卡伦堡作为工业共生知识的中心。

competitive power as a result of the interconnectivity, while the public sector can save money, for instance on investments in waste management. For the community, this means maintaining and creating local jobs by keeping production facilities localized.

The future of Kalundborg Symbiosis

Since 1996, collaborations have been formalized and today "Kalundborg Symbiosis" functions as a non-profit organization in which all partners have a member on the board. At board meetings, we set strategic goals to fulfill our vision and create sustainable development through long-term responsible use of resources, in balance with economic, environmental and social considerations. This partnership is built on a level of trust, confidentiality, openness, equality and cooperation far beyond what is normally expected between private and public organizations. It is an innovative way of working together to foster transformative change. Due to our close partnership, we have accelerated green transition in Kalundborg and have the opportunity to carry out joint projects such as our current energy efficiency initiatives. The partners trust they can share challenges with each other and find shared solutions that create value for all parties involved.

To maintain its position as a pioneer within the field of sustainability, Kalundborg Symbiosis has developed an ambitious plan in which it was decided that the partners would implement at least ten new projects by 2025. We have already started three, so that bodes well for the future of the symbiosis.

Our mission is to create sustainable development in our companies through joint projects. By sustainability we understand the long-term responsible use of resources, in balance with economic, environmental and social considerations. We have set the following strategic goals to fulfill our vision:

1. Full resource utilization: the water, energy and material flows from the partners are all included in the symbiosis.

Through a systematic approach to the parties' flows, we will select the greatest potentials and initiate new projects that will ensure continued resource optimization.

Our ambition is 10 fully implemented projects by 2025.

2. Strengthening the partnership: develop and anchor the local symbiotic mindset.



卡伦堡共生园 Kalundborg Symbiosis

卡伦堡以外的工业共生

我们将率先垂范，在丹麦以外的地方分享我们的经验，以加速国际绿色转型，造福于商业和社会。我们的目标是强调卡伦堡共生园是如何通过需求驱动和允许自下而上的项目开发来保持相关性。

一种方式是通过丹麦共生中心开展的众多共生项目来努力激励他人成为工业共生的一部分。在 Interreg South Baltic 资助的 Urban Baltic Industrial Symbiosis (UBIS) 项目中，丹麦、德国、瑞典、波兰和立陶宛的合作伙伴正在共同创建新的工业共生项目，并开发超越伙伴关系的形式来促进工业共生的发展。

在 UBIS 项目中，考虑到波罗的海地区的利益，丹麦共生中心分享了从卡伦堡共生园中汲取的经验教训。由于波罗的海地区共生经验和知识的差异，该项目侧重于跨境的经验交流，这对成功至关重要。所有合作伙伴都可以通过了解南波罗的海周边国家的不同情况来相互学习。卡伦堡共生园因此作为一种实用和技术的解决方案的具体案例，确保资源更可持续地利用。同时，卡伦堡共生园可以向国际合作伙伴学习，并确保共生的持续发展。我们认为，跨国、跨文化和跨部门之间开展合作是可持续发展的先决条件。

卡伦堡共生园 —— 伙伴关系的绿色转型

根据联合国可持续发展目标，实现可持续发展需要政府、私营部门、民间社会和公民的合作伙伴关系。通过在可持续发展领域的开拓性努力，卡伦堡共生园展示了企业在连接政府、工业和公民之间发挥的作用，以确保我们为后代留下更美好的星球。通过系统地研究应对当前可持续发展挑战的解决方案，工业共生中的企业吸引公民和民间社会的参与，同时进一步促进其自身生产的绿色转型。作为公私合作伙伴关系的成熟典范，卡伦堡共生园因此为许多其他产业集群指明了方向。

We will continuously identify and attract new members to establish new flows, we will involve and convey contact with external parties, such as universities and visitors, seek inspiration through presentation, visits and study tours, as well as actively support a practical engineering knowledge environment.

Our ambition is an open and value-creating network in the form of an active board and / or sub-groups.

3. Sharing of the symbiotic mindset: inspire others to be part of a symbiosis.

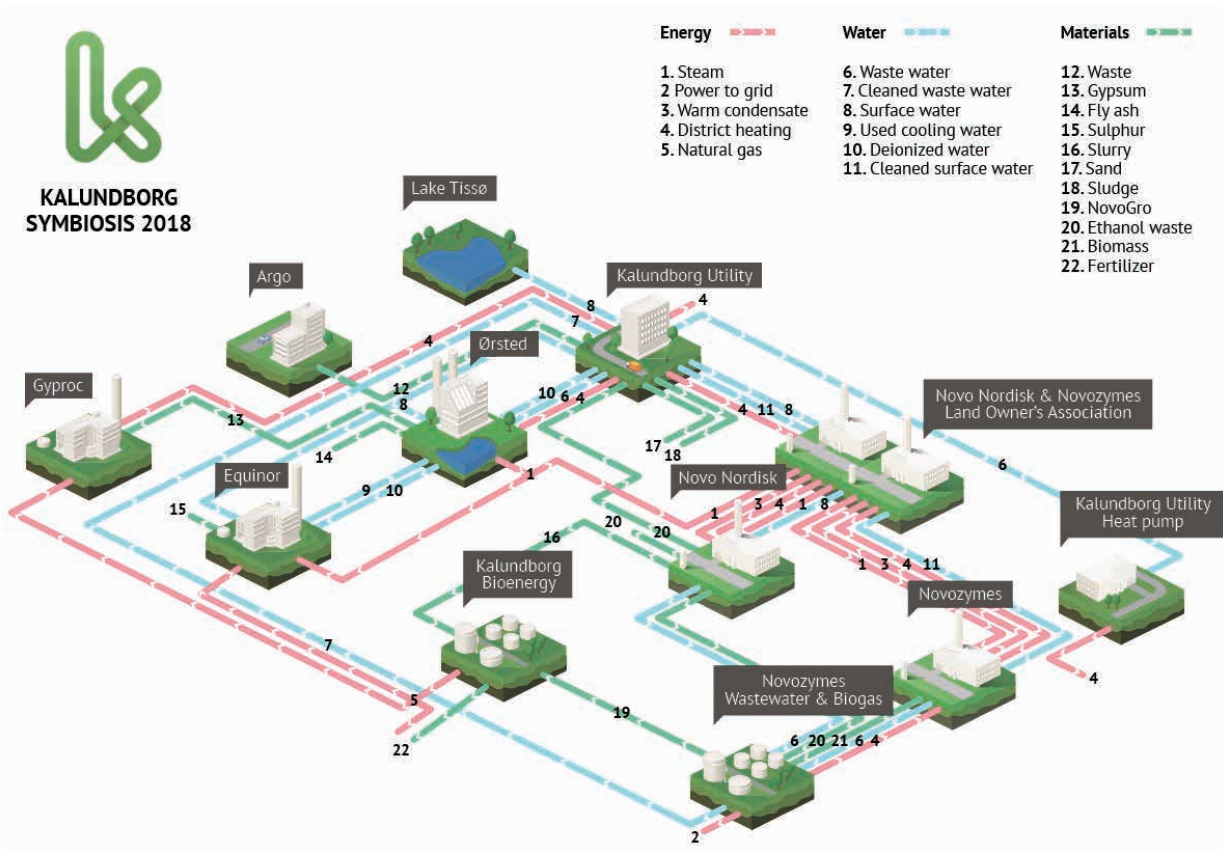
We will support the Symbiosis Center Denmark's communication and dissemination of industrial symbiosis, documenting societal, environmental and economic value as well as facilitating new symbiosis collaborations locally as well as nationally.

Our ambition is to maintain Kalundborg as the center for knowledge of industrial symbiosis with a practice-oriented approach

Industrial symbiosis beyond Kalundborg

We will lead by example and aim to convey the sum of our experiences beyond Denmark's borders in order to accelerate green transition internationally for the benefit of business and society. Specifically, we aim to accentuate how Kalundborg Symbiosis continues to be relevant by being demand-driven and allowing bottom-up development of projects.

One way in which we work to inspire others to be part of an industrial symbiosis is through one of the numerous symbiotic projects carried out by Symbiosis Center Denmark. In the project Urban Baltic Industrial Symbiosis (UBIS), funded by Interreg South Baltic, partners across Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Poland and Lithuania are working together to create new industrial symbiosis projects and develop tools which



我们所做的是率先垂范，证明伙伴关系的绿色转型是一种可行的、商业有效的方式。卡伦堡共生园是可持续发展的试验台，并与世界共享其核心驱动力。

(文章和图片由丹麦共生中心提供)

will facilitate the development of industrial symbioses beyond the partnership.

In project UBIS, Symbiosis Center Denmark are contributing with the lessons learned from Kalundborg Symbiosis for the benefit of the Baltic region. The project focuses on cross-border experience exchange, critical to success due to the differences in experiences and knowledge of symbiosis in the Baltic area. All partners can learn from each other by understanding the different situations in countries around the South Baltic. In this way, Kalundborg Symbiosis functions as a concrete example of the practical and technical solutions to ensuring a more sustainable use of resources. Simultaneously, Kalundborg Symbiosis can learn from international partners and ensure the continued development of the symbiosis. We believe that it is a prerequisite to sustainable development to work together across countries, cultures and sectors.

Kalundborg Symbiosis - green transition in partnerships

Achieving sustainable development requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens alike, according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Through its pioneering efforts within the field of sustainability, Kalundborg Symbiosis demonstrates the role businesses can play in connecting government, industry and citizens to make sure we leave a better planet for future generations. By systematically working to find solutions to current sustainability challenges, businesses in an industrial symbiosis engage citizens and civil society while furthering green transition in their own production. As a well-established public-private partnership, Kalundborg Symbiosis has thus shown the way for many other industrial clusters.

What we do is to lead by example and demonstrate that green transition in partnerships is a viable and commercially valid approach. Kalundborg Symbiosis essentially functions as a test-bed for sustainable production and it shares its key drivers with the world.

(Article and photos are provided by Symbiosis Center Denmark)

FOREST CITY 碧桂园森林城市

An Emerging Futuristic Urban Development A Prime Model of Future Cities 产能合作新城 未来城市榜样

碧桂园森林城市是碧桂园集团携手柔佛人民集团合力打造，选址位于经济快速增长的马来西亚依斯干达经济特区，地处东盟战略区位，紧邻新马第二通道。森林城市规划近 30 平方公里，包含四座岛屿、高尔夫生态度假区及建筑工业化产业园。森林城市以绿色智慧产业新城为定位，结合环境、科技和产城融合的顶尖设计理念，呈现一个优雅、先进的理想工作与生活环境，打造未来城市榜样。

黄金区位优势

森林城市位于马来西亚经济要冲 - 柔佛州依斯干达经济特区，临近新加坡，辐射东盟及亚太经济圈。独立海关已正式获准政府批文，规划包括水、陆两个海关。自建跨海高速路桥全线通车，未来森林城市可与新加坡无缝连接，随着两地关系进一步打通、加强，森林城市整体价值将愈发可观。

Forest City is co-developed by Country Garden and Johor government-backed Esplanade Danga 88 Sdn Bhd (EDSB). It is strategically located in the fast-growing Iskandar Development Region, Malaysia, injecting another source of growth in ASEAN. It stands adjacent to Tuas second link, spanning approximately 30 KM2, including four man-made islands, golf resort and IBS industrial park. Forest City will be a smart and green futuristic city that combines environment design, industry integration and cutting-edge technology to create an ideal, idyllic and technology-driven living and working space ecosystem.

Strategic Location

Forest City is located in the Malaysian economy hub - Iskandar Special Economic Zone, adjacent to Singapore, covering ASEAN and APEC economic

先进城市规划理念

森林城市采用先进的立体分层城市规划理念，规划轨道及地下道路、立交和停车空间，实现人车分层流动。全城搭建垂直绿墙、空中花园和屋顶花园，形成多维度立体绿化系统，目之所及都是森林。并联手思科、埃森哲、Celcom，共同发展项目的“智慧城市愿景”。提供多样化智慧社区服务，打造最先进的智慧城市。

产城一体化

森林城市通过规划旅游会展、医疗保健、教育培训、外企驻地、近岸金融、电商基地、新兴科技、绿色与智慧产业等 8 大可持续活力产业，吸引全球优秀企业进驻和国际资本投资。森林城市上榜美媒盘点的《影响未来的五座新城》，与雄安新区（中国）、努尔肯特（哈萨克斯坦）、科伦坡港口城、杜库姆（阿曼）一起被认为是对整个国家进行重新定义及其未来在全球经济中的角色的一种尝试。

作为国际合作的平台，森林城市将聚焦发展旅游会展、新兴科技、电商基地以及医疗保健，为相关企业提供投资及合作机会，吸引国际资本进驻。同时，引入教育培训设施及服务，孵化培养本地人才。

2016 年 12 月，森林城市首届国际产能产业合作签约仪式召开，与总市值约 6 万亿的 36 家国际知名企业签

circle. The independent CIQs via land and sea have been officially approved by the government, and the newly constructed highway is operational. In the near future, Forest City will be seamlessly connected to Singapore. With closely connected diplomatic ties and strengthening relations between the two nations, Forest City has possessed great investment prospects.

Advanced Urban Planning Concept

Forest City utilizes the most advanced multi-layered urban planning concept. Rail transit links the whole city, flyovers and parking spaces are docked underground to separate pedestrians from vehicles. The whole city is surrounded by green facades, sky gardens and rooftop gardens, forming a multi-dimensional greening system. Moreover, Forest City partners with Cisco, Accenture and Celcom to develop the “smart eco-city” vision. Together with the diversified smart community services, Forest City aims to build the most advanced smart city.

An Integrated City

Forest City aims to attract the world's leading corporations and international capital investment by introducing 8 key industries to fulfill sustainable development, namely Tourism & MICE, Healthcare,



▲ 碧桂园总部 Headquarters of Country Garden

约。2017年8月，第二次国际产能产业合作签约大会召开，森林城市再次与来自中国、马来西亚、新加坡和英国的21家机构签署战略合作协议，推进产业新城及经济贸易合作区建设。

专属优惠政策

目前，森林城市四岛已获批免税区政策，进口商品无关税；免税商店获批准运营，多家营业中。投资森林城市支柱产业，享有企业所得税的减免（认证开发商企业、认证开发商管理公司企业，以及旅游、教育、医疗三大产业相关企业，首5年企业所得税可全额减免），并且对这些企业没有外国人持股比例方面的要求。将大大吸引全球企业进驻、国际资本投资，解决人口就业等发展问题。

森林城市配套

森林城市地标——海之羽

森林城市地标建筑——海之羽国际商务综合体位于岛一核心区，坐拥一线海景资源。聚集世界顶尖金融、新兴

Education & Training, Regional Headquarters, Nearshore Finance, E-commerce, Emerging Technology and Green & Smart Industry. Forest City ranked among the “5 New Cities That Are Set To Shake Up the Future” by Forbes. The 5 new cities are Xiongan New Area (China), Nurkent (Kazakhstan), Colombo Port City (Sri Lanka), Dumq(Oman), which are considered an attempt to redefine its country as a whole and its future role in the global economy.

As an international cooperation platform, Forest City aims to create opportunities for cooperation in a multitude of industries across the globe, with focus on the business in Tourism & MICE, Emerging Technology, E-commerce and Healthcare, attracting international capital investment. Meanwhile, it will equip with educational facilities and services to cultivate local talents and to support the development of those industries.

In December 2016, Forest City signed MoU with 36 international leading enterprises at the 1st International Capacity Industry Cooperation Signing Ceremony. In August 2017, the 2nd International



科技、绿色智慧等产业，成就马来西亚南部地标性核心商务综合体，见证马六甲海峡的经济繁荣与进一步发展。整体项目涵盖绿色办公、高档公寓、五星酒店、商业会展等四大核心功能，采用独特树形建筑设计，外墙延续垂直绿化理念，打造会呼吸的绿色建筑。2017年10月27日，地标一期项目开工奠基。

碧桂园森林城市凤凰酒店

碧桂园森林城市凤凰酒店已盛大开业，总建筑面积约7.8万平方米，拥有283间奢华客房及132套酒店式公寓，配备大堂吧、餐厅、游艇会所、会议中心、健身中心、商铺等多种配套。打造全球名流汇聚的度假平台。

森林城市高尔夫生态度假区

度假区占地超8平方公里，配备五星级酒店、3大18洞国际标准高尔夫球场、低密度住宅等多样产品，是集运动、休闲、度假、居住、商务会议为一体的多功能高尔夫国际生态度假区。其中的传奇高尔夫球场由一代球王杰克尼克劳斯父子传奇打造。自建高速路10分钟快速接驳森林城市四岛，现一期临时路直连路已通车。

森林城市五星高尔夫酒店

酒店位于森林城市高尔夫生态度假区中心地带，2018年9月正式开业，共设301个房间，配备齐全的会议设备，可满足各类型活动需求。酒店餐厅云集国际美食，提供优质



Capacity Industry Cooperation Signing Ceremony was held. Forest City signed strategic cooperation agreements with 21 institutions from China, Malaysia, Singapore and UK to promote the construction of new industrial cities and economic and trade cooperation zones.

Special Preferential Policy

Currently, Forest City has received duty-free area policy approval from the Malaysian government. Duty-free shops are operating now, with no taxes for imported products. Investment on pillar industry of Forest City is accessible to part exemption of corporate income taxes (certified developer enterprises, certified developer management corporation enterprises, and relevant enterprises in tourism, education and healthcare, will be exempted from corporate income taxes for the first five years), and there is no shareholding ratio requirement on foreigners in such enterprises, which will greatly attract global enterprises and foreign capital, solving development problems like population and employment.



Forest City Facilities and Infrastructures

Forest City Landmark Building-Carnelian Tower

The Landmark Building is located in the core commercial area of Forest City, with views of the ocean and the mouth of Straits of Malacca to its south. It covers finance, emerging technology, green and smart industry, etc., aiming to become Malaysia's second architectural icon, marking the Straits' economic growth and development. The Landmark Building will be developed in three phases; the phase 1 tower will be a contemporary mixed-use structure with the capacity for offices, upscale apartments, a five-star hotel and MICE facilities. The Landmark Building will be in a unique



的服务，致力为客户缔造难忘的用餐体验。酒店更配有多元化的休闲娱乐设施，如泳池、健身及水疗中心、高尔夫会所等。2018年9月1日，高尔夫酒店开业。

森林城市传奇高尔夫球场——杰克尼克劳斯传奇设计

传奇高尔夫球场由一代球王高尔夫球场设计大师杰克尼克劳斯及其子尼克劳斯二世联名设计。杰克·威廉姆·尼克劳斯（Jack William Nicklaus），美国最成功的职业高尔夫球运动员之一，在其职业生涯期间，统领整个高尔夫球坛长达超 1/4 世纪之久。

传奇高尔夫球场被 17 公里的超长水系萦绕，属风格独特的“沙漠”型球场。为了打造数一数二的高尔夫球场，合理兼具独特的挑战性，是尼克劳斯父子设计的基本准则。他们充分发挥红树林造景、簇团稳定地基的作用，引入自然水系造景，打造出景观与功能融合互促的顶级球场，犹如天成；同时，在造型上多暗线设计，形状简约，靠近却将



structural shape resembling a tree, and its outer walls will feature the vertical greenery that is a distinctive feature of Forest City, creating a green building that literally breathes. 27th October 2017, it marked the groundbreaking of the first phase landmark building project.

Forest City Phoenix Hotel

Spanning over 78,000 m² (830,000 ft²), Phoenix Hotel held its grand opening in December 2016. Comprising 283 luxurious rooms and 132 units of serviced apartments, Phoenix Hotel is well-equipped with Lobby Bar, Dining Hall, Yacht Clubhouse, Convention Center, Fitness Center, stores and others, creating a fascinating destination for global elites.

Forest City Golf Resort

Covering about 8 square kilometres, Forest City Golf Resort consists of 3 international standard 18-hole golf courses, 5-star hotel, low-density residential enclave and other products. It is a multifunctional, international ecological resort that integrates sports, relaxation, vacation, residences and conferences into a whole. Forest City Legacy Golf Course is designed by the golf legend Jack Nicklaus and his son, Jack Nicklaus II. It needs about 10 minutes drive to connect to Forest City via the self-built highway and the phase 1 temporary road has opened to traffic.

Forest City Golf Hotel

Forest City Golf Hotel nestled in the heart of the golf resort, it officially opened its door in September 2018, offering 301 elegant rooms with a variety of flexible MICE packages to meet all event needs. The Tee-Off



呈现波澜起伏的景观视野。须极具谋略、选择正确的进攻路线才有可能倍感成功挑战的喜悦。2018年9月1日，传奇高尔夫球场已全球开幕。

森林城市建筑工业化产业园

森林城市与欧洲艾巴维集团、IMER 集团合作，充分利用其技术资源，打造总占地面积超 400 英亩的工业化建筑产业园。依托碧桂园森林城市的强大发展动力，园区将发展成为亚洲甚至全球范围内首屈一指的，集建筑设计、PC 预制生产、物流运输、配件加工、装配施工、科技研发等全产业链于一体的综合型、现代化建筑产品生产基地。2017年8月，一期现代化 PC 预制工厂已全线投产，占地约 7.3 万平方米，设计年产能可满足 100 万平方米的建筑需求，单体厂房产能已达世界第一。

Restaurant serves gourmet fare combined with first-rate service to give customers an unforgettable dining experience. The hotel also provides wide selection of recreational facilities such as a swimming pool, spa, fitness room and golf clubhouse. 1st September 2018, Golf Hotel is open.

Forest City Legacy Golf Course

Legacy Golf Course, jointly designed by the golf legend and golf course designer Jack Nicklaus and his son, Jack Nicklaus II. Jack Nicklaus, one of the most successful professional golfers in the US, had dominated golf industry for more than 25 years in his career.

Legacy Golf Course is surrounded by a river basin stretching 17km, the “desert-style” Golf Course is distinctly unique. In order to build one of the best golf courses in Asia, Jack Nicklaus and his son had incorporated a set of plausible, practical and unique challenges into the design of the Legacy golf course. Giving prominence to the mangroves, the father and son duo introduced a natural water system landscape to create a golf course of unrivalled beauty, fusing nature with functionality. The golf course looks like an inviting paradise with “dark alleys” incorporated in its design to test a golfer’s skill and resourcefulness. 1st September 2018, Legacy Golf Course is launched globally.

IBS Industrial Park

Forest City optimized its technological resources to build an IBS industrial park spanning more than 400 acres with collaboration of Ebawe and IMER Group. It will become one of the leading industrial parks in Asia, or even the world, integrating the entire industry chain into a modern production base of construction

关于马来西亚依斯干达特区 About Iskandar Special Economic Zone, Malaysia

依斯干达特区成立于 2006 年 7 月 30 日，位于马来西亚南部柔佛州境内，紧邻新加坡，占地面积 2,217 平方公里。该特区由依斯干达特区发展局（IRDA）主导，主要负责特区规划、管理以及招商引资，最终的目标是将其发展成为可持续发展的国际大都市。根据依斯干达特区发展局的资料显示，特区 2006 年至 2018 年 3 月总计吸引了 2624.3 亿马币（近 664 亿美元）投资额，已成为国际资金的投资新焦点，以及马来西亚成长最快速的经济走廊。

Iskandar Special Economic Zone, with total area of 2,217 km², was established on 30th of July, 2006. Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA) is taking charge of economic zone development and is mainly responsible for planning, governing and business creation. Located in Johor state and adjacent to Singapore, Iskandar Special Economic zone aims to become an international metropolitan. It is arising as the new focal point for global capital investment and Malaysia's fastest-growing economic corridor, blessed with abundant natural resources, attractive government incentives, and the strategic location to capture the entire ASEAN market. Announced by Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA), the region had recorded total cumulative committed investments of RM262.43 billion from 2006 until 31 March 2018.



▲ 嘉德圣玛丽森林城市国际学校 Shattuck-St.Mary's Forest City International School

嘉德圣玛丽森林城市国际学校

“美国嘉德圣玛丽学校”建于1858年，是美国中西部地区最古老的大学预科学校之一，2016年全美寄宿制学校排名第8位。森林城市分校是其海外唯一一所分校，2018年8月23日正式开学，提供从幼儿园到高中的国际名校教育。



products. It will fuse construction design, precast production, transportation, processing of accessories, assembly construction, research and development. In August 2017, the Phase I (modernized) precast factory commenced full scale operation. Spanning about 786,000 square feet, the annual output can meet the construction demands for over 10 million square feet, with the capacity of a single plant ranking the first throughout the world.

Shattuck-St.Mary's Forest City International School

Shattuck-St.Mary's School was built in 1858, it is one of the oldest collegiate (pre-university) in Midwest in America. It ranked No.8 in 2016 National Boarding School Rankings in US. Shattuck-St. Mary's Forest City International School is the only branch overseas, opened on 23rd August 2018, and offers international renowned education from kindergarten to high school.

Advanced Urban Planning Received International Recognition

先进城市规划 广受国际赞誉

2018

2018 可持续城市与人居环境奖 (SCAHS) 之全球产城融合范例奖

“GreenRE 可持续设计奖项 2018” 金级认证 (森林城市岛一、嘉德圣玛丽森林城市国际学校文体中心)

(由国际发展商开发) 全马最大最先进的建筑工业化系统

最具代表性的城市规划和可持续性智慧城市开发商

Global Model of City-Industry Integration Award of Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements Awards

"GreenRE Sustainable Design Award 2018" Gold Certification (Forest City Island 1, Shattuck-St.Mary's Forest City International School Multi Use Centre)

The Biggest & Most Advanced IBS Development in Malaysia by an International Developer

Most Iconic International City Planner & Sustainable Smart City Developer

2017

全球绿色建筑产业化示范园区奖

最佳可持续性发展项目奖 (南马区)

Global Model of Green Building Industrial Park Award 2017 Best Sustainable Development (South Malaysia)



2016

全球人居环境规划设计奖

亚太房地产大奖之马来西亚优秀综合发展项目

亚太房地产大奖之马来西亚最佳集合住宅建筑奖

亚太房地产大奖之马来西亚优秀集合住宅建筑奖

第十届“最佳未来超级城市”金奖

2016 年亚太地区产品创新研发领袖奖

波士顿景观设计优秀奖

梁国坤大师园林设计获柔佛苏丹荣誉嘉奖

海之贝单体建筑获绿色建筑 LEED-CS 金级预认证

Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design

Award Winner of Mixed-use Development Malaysia

Best Architecture Multiple Residence Malaysia - 5 star

Award Winner of Architecture Multiple Residence Malaysia

The Best Futura Mega Project Gold Award 2016 by MIPIM Asia

Frost & Sullivan Asia Pacific Property Development New Product Innovation Award 2016

Boston Society of Landscape Architects - Merit Award for Landscape Analysis and Planning

Recognition of Mr. Liang Guokun's Mastery in Landscape Design

The Gold Level Pre-certification under LEED-CS (Forest City Sales Gallery) 



AN EMERGING FUTURISTIC URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A PRIME MODEL OF FUTURE CITIES

产能合作新城 未来城市榜样

Forest City is co-developed by Country Garden and Johor government-backed Esplanade Danga 88 Sdn Bhd (EDSB). It is strategically located in the fast-growing Iskandar Development Region, Malaysia, injecting another source of growth in ASEAN.

It stands adjacent to Tuas second link, spanning approximately 30 KM², including four man-made islands, golf resort and IBS industrial park. Forest City will be a smart and green futuristic city that combines environment design, industry integration and cutting-edge technology to create an ideal, idyllic and technology-driven living and working space ecosystem.

碧桂园森林城市是碧桂园集团携手柔佛人民集团合力打造，选址位于经济快速增长的马来西亚依斯干达经济特区，地处东盟战略区位，紧邻新马第二通道。森林城市规划近30平方公里，包含四座岛屿、高尔夫生态度假区及建筑工业化产业园。森林城市以绿色智慧产业新城为定位，规划8大可持续活力产业，结合环境、科技和产城融合的顶尖设计理念，打造未来城市榜样。



Actual Photo 实景图



INTEGRATED CITY DEVELOPMENT

产城一体化发展

Forest City adopts advanced urban planning concept, and it has received approval on independent customs, duty-free area policy and other preferential policies, aiming to attract the world's leading corporations and international capital investment, realizing a peaceful co-existence of lifestyle and business development by introducing 8 key industries to fulfill sustainable development. Forest City ranked among the "5 New Cities That Are Set To Shake Up the Future" by Forbes, which is considered an attempt to redefine the country as a whole and its future role in the global economy.

碧桂园森林城市采用先进的城市规划理念，现已获批独立海关、免税区政策等其他专属优惠政策，通过规划8大可持续活力产业，吸引全球优秀企业进驻和国际资本投资，实现“生活方式”与“事业发展”和谐共融。森林城市上榜美媒盘点的《影响未来的五座新城》，被认为是对整个国家进行重新定义及其未来在全球经济中的角色的一种尝试。



Actual Photo 实景图

INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED ADVANCED URBAN PLANNING CONCEPT

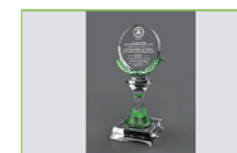
先进城市规划理念广受国际认可



The Best Futura Mega Project Gold Award 2016 by MIPI Asia
MIPI Asia 2016 “最佳未来超级城市”金奖



Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design
全球人居环境规划设计奖



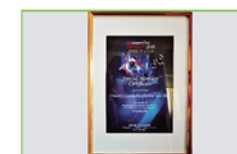
Global Model of Green Building Industrial Park
全球绿色建筑产业化示范园区



The Best Sustainable Development Award
最佳可持续性发展项目奖



The Biggest & Most Advanced IBS Development in Malaysia by an International Developer
(由国际发展商开发)全马最大最先进的建筑工业化系统



Most Iconic International City Planner & Sustainable Smart City Developer
最具代表性的城市规划和可持续性智慧城市开发商



In December 2016, Forest City signed MoU with 36 international leading enterprises at the 1st International Capacity Industry Cooperation Signing Ceremony.

2016年12月，第一届国际产能产业合作签约大会，森林城市与总市值约6万亿美元的36家国际知名企业签约。



In August 2017, The 2nd International Capacity Industry Cooperation Signing Ceremony was held. Forest City signed strategic cooperation agreements with 21 institutions from China, Malaysia, Singapore and UK to promote the construction of new industrial cities and economic and trade cooperation zones.

2017年8月，第二次国际产能产业合作签约大会召开。森林城市与来自中国、马来西亚、新加坡和英国的21家机构签署战略合作协议，推进产业新城及经济贸易合作区建设。



Country Garden Pacificview Sdn Bhd (1044344-D)
+607 505 8888 (INT'L / MY)

Forest City Sales Gallery Galeri Jualan Mentari, Presint Aurora, Jalan Forest City 1, Pulau Satu, 81550, Gelang Patah, Johor, Malaysia
Forest City Golf Resort Hotel Reception, Persiaran Golf 5, Forest City Golf Resort, 81550, Gelang Patah, Johor
Forest City 森林城市 forestcity_countrygarden



Forest City Website

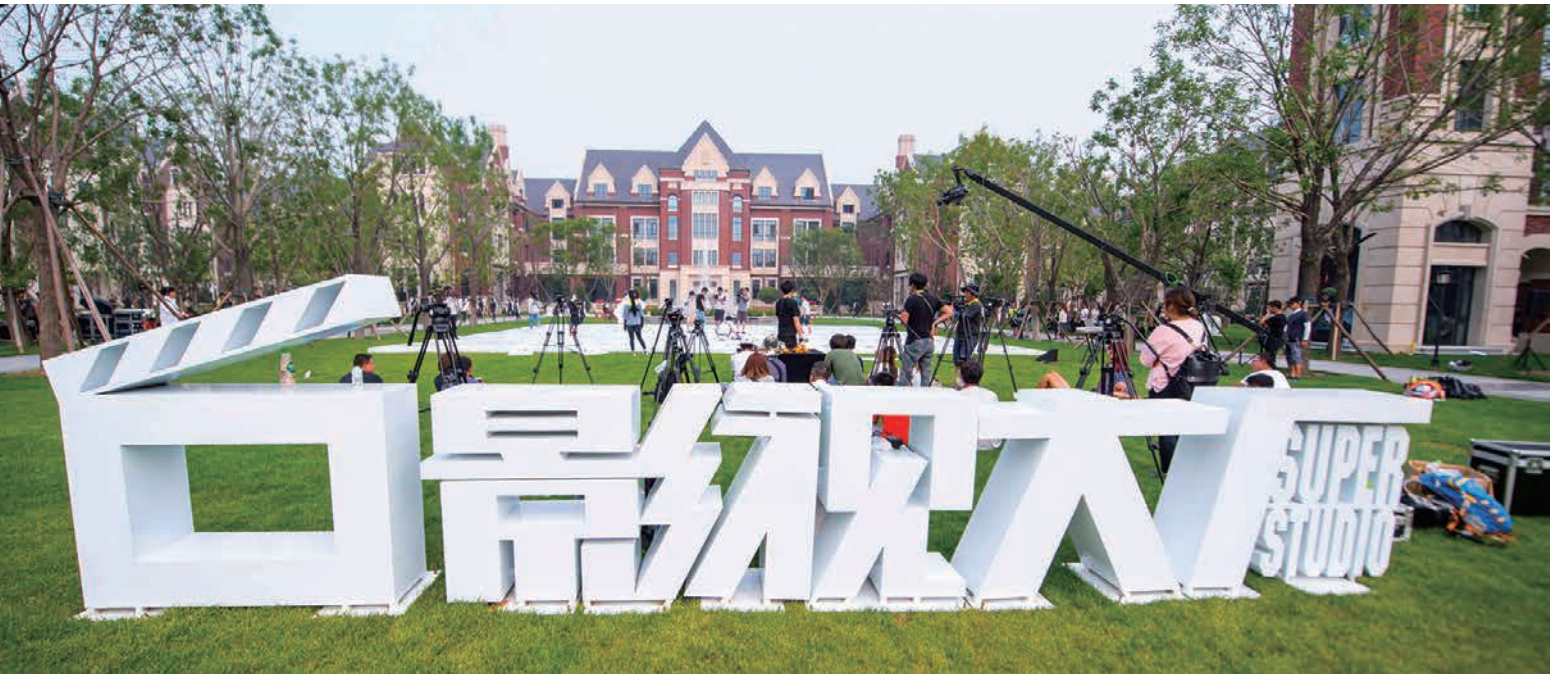


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Forest City 森林城市 forestcity_countrygarden



Forest City Website



Dachang Movie Town — Building the No.1 Movie Town of China

大厂影视小镇 ——打造中国影视产业第一镇

大厂影视小镇由大厂回族自治县联合华夏幸福精心打造，位于北京国贸正东 30 公里潮白河畔的大厂产业新城北部，距离北京城市副中心 8 公里，地处京津冀经济圈和环渤海经济区的中心地带，交通便捷，区位优势。大厂影视小镇定位于“中国影视产业第一镇”，坚持“孵化+产业化”双轮驱动发展战略，涵盖影视制作、电视传媒、影视科技、创意设计、动漫游戏、音乐、主题体验等产品线。小镇以“影视+”为核心发展方向，推动文化、科技、金融融合发展，构建影视创意产业完整链条和全新生态圈，打造世界级文化创意产业集群。

小镇全部功能布局和技术标准均由好莱坞专家指导、国内顶尖行业专家参与设计，以英伦建筑风格打造独具魅力影视小镇风貌。目前，影视创意孵化产业园一期、影视制作产业园一期、电视传媒产业园一期已建成投入使用，包括 6 个国际顶级影棚、3 个国际领先 4K 演播厅、3 个置景车间、教学楼、首映礼堂、孵化楼、后期实训基地、创意楼、特效中心、专家工作室、青年营、教师苑、商业区等。与此同时，小镇构建全系统、全覆盖的一站式产业服务体系。河

Dachang Movie Town is located in the heart of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Economic Circle, 30 km east from Beijing CBD. It is committed to building a world-class cultural and innovative industry cluster and China's NO.1 Film and Television Industrial Town. The town takes "Film and TV plus" as its core development direction, and adheres to the dual-wheel drive strategy of "Talent Incubation+ Industrialization". Based on the film and television industry, Dachang Movie Town develops other culture-related industries including film and TV program production, TV media, film technology, innovative design, animation & games, music, theme experience and so on. It promotes the synergy of culture with science and finance, and forges a complete industrial chain of film and television creativity and a new industry eco-system.

The entire functional layout and technology standards of the town follow the guidance of Hollywood experts and top domestic designers. The first phase construction which has been finished appears typical British style.



▲ 好莱坞大师亮相 2017 影视文创峰会 Hollywood master made his debut at Cultural Creativity in Film & TV Summit 2017

北省新闻出版广电局驻廊坊市北三县办事处、大厂影视小镇版权服务站已先后在小镇设立，为企业和项目提供一站式绿色审批和版权登记的服务。2016 年，京津冀华夏冀财大厂影视产业发展基金成立，助推文创企业发展。

小镇具备良好的产业基础，为企业提供全方位政策扶持，包括税收政策、人才政策、金融政策、上市补贴、文创特殊贡献、一事一议政策等，合作模式分别以企业入驻、定制共建、委托运营、棚区租赁、大师工作室等。截止 2018 年一季度，大厂影视小镇已吸引超过 104 家国内外优秀文创企业和机构入驻，签约投资额超过 165 亿。目前，已签约入驻小镇的企业和机构包括 Base FX、金海岸影业、真鉴影业、世纪汉唐、清华大学文创研究院、北京电影学院、银河星光、世纪影业、东道设计、肖进特效、大疆传媒等，覆盖影视文化创意产业的全产业链。

小镇提供全产业链流程的影视制作服务体系，兼具硬件载体和软件平台的功能性，已成为国际合拍片和王牌综艺节目的拍摄首选地。目前，已在小镇拍摄和制作的项目包括中央电视台《挑战不可能》、《魅力中国城》，东方卫视《欢乐喜剧人》第三季，国家电影一号工程《阿修罗》，东方魔幻巨制《神探蒲松龄》，喜剧大电影《亿万懦夫》，浙江卫视《挑战者联盟》第二季总决赛、《高能少年团》，清华大学儒家孔子经典《仪礼·乡射礼》，安徽卫视《耳畔中国》，云南卫视《中国情歌汇》，爱奇艺《明星的诞生》，山东卫视《超级惊喜》等。

At present, Film and Television Creativity Incubation Industry Park (Phase I), Film and Television Production Industry Park (Phase I), and Television Media Industry Park (Phase I) have been put into operation in Dachang, featuring six international top-class shooting studios, three internationally-leading 4K studios, three set layout workshops, teaching buildings, premiere hall, incubator, post training base, creativity building, special effects center, master studio, youth camp, teacher community, business district and other hardware facilities.

Dachang Movie Town provides a premium infrastructure and comprehensive policy support for the resident culture and creativity enterprises. By the end of first quarter of 2018, Dachang Movie Town has attracted



▲ 大厂影视小镇摄影棚 Dachang Movie Town studio

在人才培养方面，小镇已成为影视人才的孵化摇篮：世纪影业与美国相对论影视学院合作的创世纪影视人才孵化基地已开设编剧、导演、表演等多项课程；VR 梦工厂觉拾壹开设定期专业 VR 人才培训课程；Base FX 的倍视学院、大疆传媒航拍培训课程、新片场“好莱坞大师班”也陆续在小镇开课，目前大厂影视小镇累计培训人才超过 800 人。

在国际交流方面，小镇积极引入国际领先理念建设产业平台，推动中国电影工业化进程，已成为全球影视精英的高端交流平台。“2016 中英电影节·英国电影季”落户小镇，奥斯卡最佳男主角科林·费尔斯、英国电影和电视艺术学院 CEO 阿曼达、电影季形象大使杨幂等众多影视界嘉宾齐聚在此；2017 年 9 月，十位来自好莱坞的导演、制片、编剧大师亮相大厂影视小镇的“2017 影视文创峰会”，近五百位政商学界嘉宾共同探讨影视产业的发展，搭建起中美影视的对话桥梁。

历时 2 年多发展，大厂影视小镇已迅速崛起成为京东文创走廊新坐标，获得广泛的认可和关注。2017 年，大厂影视小镇被河北省文化厅评定为“河北省文化产业示范园区”，被河北省科技厅评定为“河北省众创空间”，被网信办下属中国网络文化协会评定为“中国文化创意产业示

more than 104 leading film and television companies and institutions from all over the world to settle here, with a total investment amount of more than 16.5 billion RMB. The leading enterprises and institutions such as Base FX, GS FILMS, ZHENJIAN Film Studio, SHIJIHANTANG, Tsinghua culture and creativity research institute, Beijing Film Academy, Galaxy & Starlight, Film AEON, Dongdao Design, Xiao Jin Special Effects Studio and DJI Studio, which cover the entire industry chain of film and television, culture, and creative industries.

Dachang Movie Town has become the preferred shooting place for international co-production films and top-grade variety shows. Film Asura, Mythical Sherlock Songling Pu, Billionaire Coward, as well as the domestic popular film and television projects such as Challenge the Impossible, Charm Chinatown, Top Funny Comedian, Challenger Alliances and Give Me Five are all successively rolled out here. Meanwhile talents education and training programs are well underway such as Film Aeon (Century Film), Sense 11 VR training, Base FX College, aerial photography of DJI Media, Hollywood master courses of Xinpianchang, etc. Besides, Dachang also tries to be connected closely with the world. In 2016



▲ 规划效果图 Planning Rendering of Dachang Movie Town



▲ 好莱坞大师参观大厂影视小镇入驻企业 Hollywood masters visited Dachang Movie Town

范单位”。2016 年，小镇荣膺“2016 最具文化价值特色小镇”榜首，并获得“河北省十大文化产业项目”、“廊坊市众创空间”、“廊坊市协同创新基地”、廊坊市科普基地”等荣誉。中央电视台、人民日报、新华社、中新社、北京日报、河北卫视、河北日报、廊坊卫视、廊坊日报等全国主流媒体多次聚焦报道大厂影视小镇。

未来，大厂影视小镇将继续秉承“产城融合、三生融合、人文融合”的理念，以影视产业聚集为核心，完善产业服务、城市设施和宜居环境配套体系，逐步建成为国家级影视孵化摇篮与全球影视创新实践区，进一步推动区域的经济转型和产业升级。

the “Sino-British Film Festival: British Film Season” was made with huge exposure and in 2017 the “From Hollywood to Dachang-Cultural and Creativity in Films and TV summit 2017” turned out to be a great success.

In 2017, Dachang Movie Town was granted many official honorary awards at the central and provincial level, such as the “Provincial Cultural Industry Demonstration Park”, “Hebei Mass Innovation and Entrepreneurship Space” and “China’s Creative Industry Demonstration Organization”. In the future, Dachang Movie Town will uphold the principle of industry and urban development integration, production, livelihood and ecology integration, and humanity and culture integration, aggregate film and TV industry, perfect industry service, urban facilities and living environment supporting system, gradually build the national level film and TV incubator and the global film and television innovation practice zone, and further contribute to the regional economic transformation and industry upgrade. WBPM

融创·桃源府 The Chinese Villa

为世界·再造一院中国 The Chinese Villa

FIGURE

人物视界

Daintree National Park, Australia:

Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot 2018

— Exclusive Interview with Mr. James Newman, Executive Director, Northern Parks & Forests, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment and Science, Australia

澳大利亚丹翠国家公园：2018 全球低碳生态景区

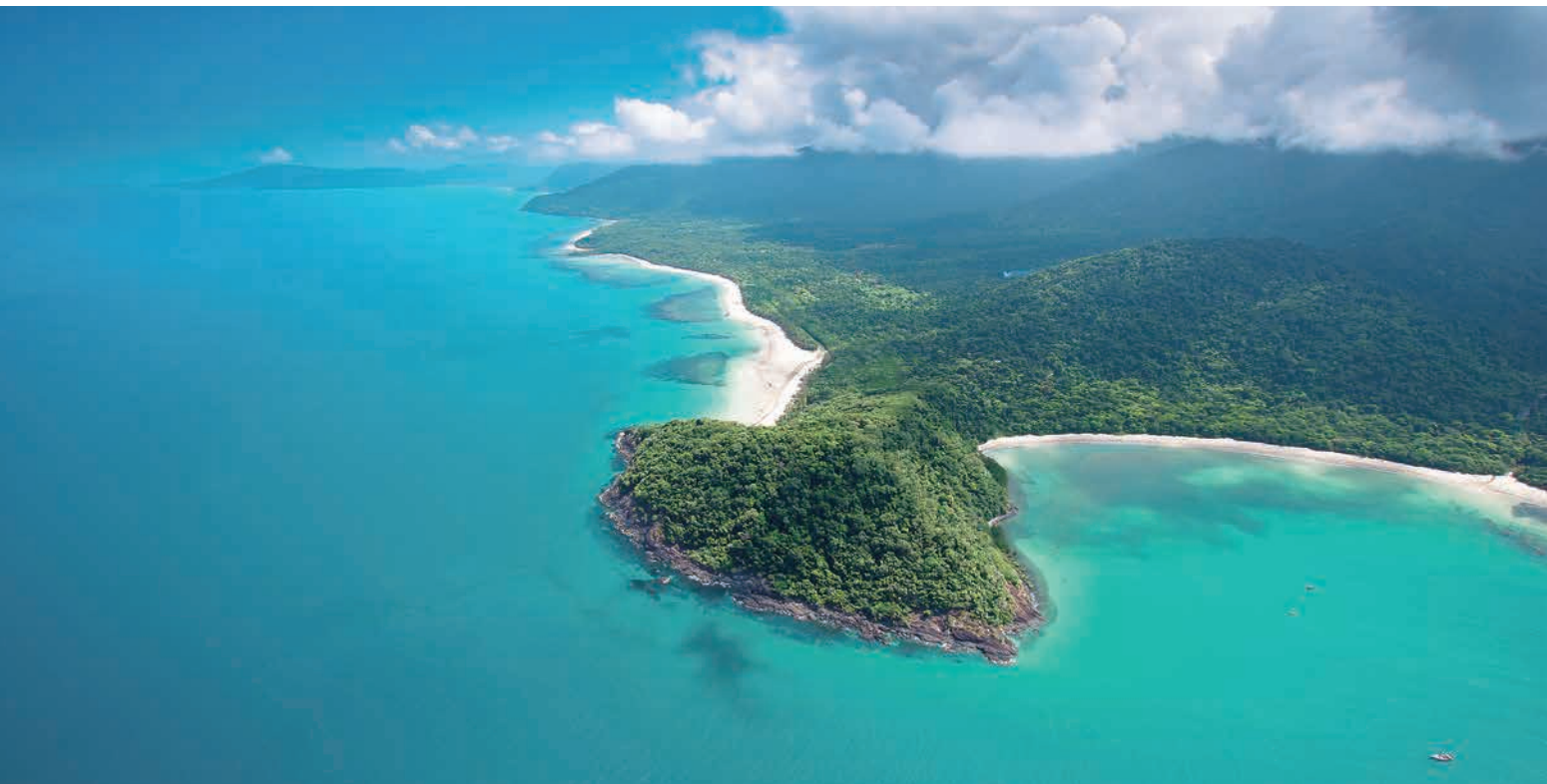
— 专访澳大利亚环境与科学部，昆士兰公园和野生动物服务处北区公园和森林执行主任
詹姆斯·纽曼先生

Self-driving Technology Improves City Life

— Exclusive Interview with Mr. Matthew Rivett, Executive Vice President, Local Motors

自动驾驶技术改善城市生活

— 专访 Local Motors 执行副总裁马修·里维特先生



Daintree National Park, Australia: Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot 2018

— Exclusive Interview with Mr. James Newman, Executive Director, Northern Parks & Forests, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment and Science, Australia

澳大利亚丹翠国家公园： 2018 全球低碳生态景区

— 专访澳大利亚环境与科学部，昆士兰公园和野生动物服务处 北区公园和森林执行主任詹姆斯·纽曼先生

WBPM: 在“2018 年全球人居环境论坛”年会上，丹翠国家公园因其长期致力于可持续的低碳生态发展，获得了“全球低碳生态景区”的荣誉，我们再次表示祝贺！请分享一下您的感受以及这个奖项对您有怎样的意义？

詹姆斯·纽曼：谢谢。非常荣幸参加此次论坛，能够与我们的管理合作伙伴——澳大利亚莫斯曼的原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民组织（Jabalbina）一起获得该奖项更是至高无上的荣誉。

WBPM: During the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018), Daintree National Park gained the honor of “Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot” at the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony (SCAHS) due to its long-term commitment to sustainable, low-carbon ecological development. We would like to, again, extend our congratulations. Would you like to share your feelings about that and what this award means to you?

丹翠国家公园是一种独特的自然奇观，对其进行保护非常重要。在获奖的时候，我不禁想到所有为了当代和后代的利益而努力保护丹翠的人；以及全球所有为保护我们的星球而奋斗的人们。

对我来说，这个奖项是对环保主义者、园区管理员和其他工作人员、Jabalbina 组织和原住民工作的认可与支持，他们为保护这片全球珍宝，投入了巨大的热情和精力。这也证明了当人们谨慎管理独特自然区域时，人类居住和生态发展可以和谐共存。

WBPM: 您能否分享一些有关旨在提高国家公园生态可持续发展方面的地方规划、政策和优先事项？

詹姆斯·纽曼：丹翠国家公园的管理方向要求首要的生态目标是保护各种生态系统和动物，其中许多具有国际保护意义。

昆士兰公园和野生动物服务中心（QPWS）与 Jabalbina 合作完成了《丹翠国家公园管理规划》（《规划》）的起草工作。它着重于维护或改善公园核心价值的状况，并概述了为达到公园管理标准而进行的工作。一旦得到最终批复，《规划》将成为 QPWS 历史上第一个联合制定的管理规划。它还将为公园未来的联合管理提供关键的优先框架。



▲ 澳大利亚环境与科学部，昆士兰公园和野生动物服务处，北区公园和森林执行主任詹姆斯·纽曼先生
Mr. James Newman, Executive Director, Northern Parks & Forests, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment and Science, Australia

James Newman: Thank you. It was certainly an enormous privilege to attend the forum, but particularly an incredible honor to receive the award alongside our management partners, Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation (Jabalbina).

It is so important to preserve this one of a kind natural wonder. The Daintree is truly like no other place on earth. I couldn't help but think of all those who had strived so hard to protect and secure the Daintree for the benefit of current and future generations; and for all those who are working across the globe to conserve and protect the planet's landscapes.



▲ 南部食火鸡 Southern Cassowary



▲ 布卢姆菲尔德瀑布 Bloomfield Falls

在澳大利亚，外来入侵植物和动物是保护我们独特的生物多样性所面临的最大威胁之一。为了应对丹翠国家公园内的这些问题，我们做了风险评估，确定了优先事项，并制定了针对有害生物的管理战略以减轻对公园价值的威胁。该战略提供了管理方向和指引，以协助遏制或消除可能对稀有的和受威胁的生态系统和物种产生影响的有害物种。

丹翠因其热带雨林而闻名，它同时也是许多火灾适存物种和植被群落的栖息地。我们制定了详细的消防计划并实施，在景观层面保护不耐火的生态系统，同时保护那些需要火烧来维持的植被群落以及为受威胁物种提供重要的栖息地。因此，丹翠消防战略旨在保护雨林、河岸和其他火灾敏感的社区免受不适当的火灾和野火事件的影响，将火灾作为综合管控方法来减少和控制杂草的侵袭，确保火烧以适当的频率应用于对其有依赖性的生态系统，并与邻里制定合作方案，以确保在更广泛范围实施有效的火灾管理。

和许多其他热带国家一样，丹翠区域的水质受到以下因素的影响：强降雨期，短而湍急的河流集水区，靠近大堡礁和密集的园艺产业等。《湿热带水质改善计划》旨在更好地管理我们的水道，以扩大农业和城市发展，重点是减少氮（肥料）和农药。作为《大堡礁 2050 长期可持续计划》的一部分，《区域水质改善计划》目的是汇集最新科学方法，在区域层面有针对性的解决水质问题。

WBPM: 您是否愿意分享一下，在更好地应对保护区的挑战方面您的优秀经验和举措？

詹姆斯·纽曼：昆士兰州保护区是该州丰富的生物多样性和自然环境的基石。通过缜密和适当的管理、强有力的伙伴关系、专业和敬业的工作人员，我们可以确保更好地应对挑战和威胁，并保护我们的公园。管理完善的公园

The award to me, is recognition and validation for the passion, energy and commitment of conservationists, our Rangers and support staff, Jabalbina and First Nations people who work tirelessly to protect and conserve this global treasure. It is also a testament to the fact that human settlement and ecological development can coexist in unique natural areas when managed very carefully.

WBPM: Could you please share some information on the local plans, policies and priorities aimed at enhancing the National Parks ecological sustainability?

James Newman: The management direction for Daintree National Park requires that the primary ecological goal is the protection of the diverse range of ecosystems and animals, many of which are of international conservation significance.

The Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), in partnership with Jabalbina, have completed the drafting of a Management Plan for Daintree National Park. It focuses on maintaining or improving the condition of key park values and outlining how we will meet management standards for the park. Once all final approvals are in place it will be the first jointly prepared management plan in QPWS history. It will also provide a critical priority framework for future joint management of the park.

In Australia, invasive plants and animals present one of the greatest threats to our unique biological diversity. In response to these pressures at the Daintree, we have assessed the risks, established priorities, and developed a focused Pest Management Strategy to mitigate these threats to the values of the National Park. The strategy provides operational direction and guidance to assist on ground efforts to contain or eliminate, plant and animal pest species with the potential to impact on rare and threatened ecosystems and species.

While the Daintree is immediately recognised for its tropical rainforests, it also contains many species and vegetation communities that are fire adapted and reliant. A well-planned and implemented fire program affords us the ability, at the landscape level, to protect fire intolerant ecosystems and conserve those vegetation communities that require fire to persist and provide critical habitat for a variety of threatened species. As such, the Daintree Fire Strategy aims to protect rainforest, riparian and other fire-sensitive communities from inappropriate fire regimes and wildfire events, reduce and contain weed infestations by using fire as an integrated control method, ensure fire is applied to reliant ecosystems at appropriate frequency, and



▲ 丹翠国家公园 Daintree National Park

将提供生态系统服务，释放经济潜力，创造机会，并提供诸如精神、福祉、健康和愉悦等众多社会福利。通过适当的管理，这些自然和文化价值可以得到当地人和国内外游客的珍视。

我们保护区内的生态系统所固有的多样性给管理层带来了挑战，但却为娱乐活动和可持续生态旅游企业提供了许多机会。这也对部门建设和提高其相关性以及获得公众对保护区的支持方面发挥了极其重要的作用。公园是强大、健康和繁荣社区的重要组成部分。

在应对保护区的挑战方面，我确实有很多很好的经验。最近的分享就是发展成功和强大的伙伴关系。伙伴关系可以为成功的保护区管理奠定坚实的基础，特别是在克服复杂和多方面的挑战方面。为战略伙伴关系投入时间、精力和资源可以通过利益相关者的忠诚，下一层级专题管理来提高效率，扩大公众对我们工作的支持，增强公园与更广泛社区的相关性。战略伙伴关系可以创造重要的杠杆作用，以寻求机会并克服在某些情况下由政府机构无法自行解决的挑战。

建立、维护和加强与原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民的伙伴关系是我们业务的本质和重要组成部分。目前我们在这一领域取得的关键举措之一是通过制定《北方公园和森林原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民就业和发展战略 2018-2021》。我们的战略目标是原住民提供工作机会，使其就业率达到或超过澳大利亚统计局次区域就业率。我们的员工在昆士兰州的自然和文化遗产的未来发展方面发挥着至关重要的作用。管理员在内的所有员工支持了公园的正常运营。他们的知识、技能和奉献精神，加上专家团队的支持，确保

develop cooperative arrangements with neighbours to ensure effective fire management outcomes across the broader landscape.

As with many other tropical countries there are several factors that cause a risk to water quality in the Daintree Region. For us these include intense periods of rainfall, short sharp river catchments, close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef, and intensive horticultural industries. The Wet Tropics Water Quality Improvement Plan aims to better manage our waterways to deal with expanding agriculture and urban development with a focus on reducing nitrogen (fertilizer) and pesticides. Regional Water Quality Improvement Plans are a part of the Queensland and Australian Government's Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan. Their purpose is to bring together the latest science, and identify targeted approaches to tackling water quality issues at a regional level.

WBPM: Would you like to share your good experiences and initiatives in better meeting the challenges of protected areas?

James Newman: Queensland's protected areas are the cornerstone of the state's rich biological diversity and natural environments. Through considered and appropriate management, strong partnerships, and skilled and dedicated people; we can ensure that the challenges and threats are better met, and our parks are protected. Well managed parks will provide ecosystem services, realise economic potential, create opportunity, and provide for the plethora of social benefits such as spiritual, wellbeing, health and enjoyment. Through proper management, these natural and cultural values can be treasured by our locals, as well as domestic and international visitors today, and well into the future.

The diversity inherent to the ecosystems represented across our protected area estate provides challenges to management but conversely affords many opportunities for recreational activities and sustainable ecotourism ventures. These in turn also play an enormously important role in assisting the department build and enhance our relevance and garner public support for protected areas. Parks are a key building block to strong, healthy and prosperous communities.

With that in mind I have had many good experiences in meeting the challenges of protected areas. Most recently around developing successful and strong partnerships. Partnerships in conservation can form a very strong foundation for successful protected area management, particularly toward overcoming complex and multifaceted challenges. Investing time,



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▲ 莫斯曼峡谷 Mossman Gorge

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通过缜密和适当的管理、强有力的伙伴关系、专业和敬业的工作人员，我们可以确保更好地应对挑战和威胁，并保护我们的公园。

Through considered and appropriate management, strong partnerships, and skilled and dedicated people; we can ensure that the challenges and threats are better met, and our parks are protected.

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▲ 丹翠国家公园 Daintree National Park

了陆地和海洋的保护工作达到最高标准。我们深感幸运能够从事这份激动人心的工作。

WBPM: 据了解，作为您的共同管理合作伙伴，澳大利亚莫斯曼的原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民组织 (Jabalbina) 在这个全球特别地区的卓越管理中发挥着非常重要的作用。您能否简要介绍一下这个组织，以及为了实现更好的管理，你们之间是如何合作的？

詹姆斯·纽曼：从技术层面来讲，Jabalbina 是原住民的注册机构，是 Jabalbina 雅兰吉土地信托的唯一受让主体和注册的文化遗产机构，代表东部的库库雅兰吉人获取、持有和管理部落。

对于东部库库雅兰吉人来说，管理土地和海洋的健康是文化福祉和民生不可或缺的组成部分。确保其传统土地在环境和文化方面得到保障是 Jabalbina 最重要的责任之一。在这方面，我们的共同管理协会协助其在澳大利亚联邦和州法律允许的范围内继续表达他们与陆地和海洋部落的关系，包括传说和习俗。

2006 年，昆士兰州与 Jabalbina 签署了《原住民土地使用协议》，随后于 2013 年签署了谅解备忘录。这些文件是 QPWS 和 Jabalbina 多年来建立密切伙伴关系的基础。

effort and resources to strategic partnerships can offer efficiencies through stakeholder allegiances, next level thematic management, and once again improve public support for our work and improved relevance of parks to the broader community. Strategic partnerships can create significant leverage to pursue opportunities and overcome challenges that in some cases could not otherwise be sustainably achieved by a government agency acting on its own.

Building, sustaining and enhancing partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is an intrinsic and vital part of our business. One of the key initiatives we are progressing in this space at present is through the development of the Northern Parks and Forests Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment and Development Strategy 2018-2021. Our aim with this Strategy is to provide meaningful employment and pathways for First Nations people, and to achieve workforce representation that meets or exceeds the Australian Bureau of Statistics demographic at sub-regional levels. Our workforce plays a vital role in the future of Queensland's natural and cultural heritage. All our staff, including rangers, are critical to the everyday operations. Their knowledge, skills and dedication, coupled with the support of a team of specialists, ensure that conservation work on land and sea is carried out to the highest possible standard. Through the skills, enthusiasm and commitment of all of our people, we are extremely fortunate to have an inspiring and positive place to work.

WBPM: We know that the "Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation", as your co-management partners, play a very important role in the outstanding management of this globally special place. Could you give me a brief introduction to this organisation, and how do you cooperate with each other for better management?

James Newman: Technically speaking, Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation (Jabalbina) is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate, sole grantee of



▲ 凯恩斯棕榈湾 Palm Cove, Cairns

2007 年，澳大利亚联邦法院宣布了《原住民权利决议》，该决议承认了东部库库雅兰吉人莫布雷河北部到黑山的部落，这是世界上现存最古老，最富有的传统部落之一。

Jabalbina 雅兰吉管理员服务处是 Jabalbina 的土地和海洋管理活动的业务实体，同样与 QPWS 的保护区管理方法保持一致。我们一起工作，以多种方式管理和保护自然和文化价值。比如制定规划文书，文化评估，地面自然资源管理工作以及基础设施维护和建设等。

我们正在与东部库库雅兰吉人商谈更加密切的联合管理安排，将其《原住民权利决议》纳入决策中，并将丹翠国家公园所包含的土地所有权归还。这将确保更多地参与土地和行政管理，为 Jabalbina 提供持续的收入来源，并增加他们在公园管理方面的就业机会。

the Jabalbina Yalanji Land Trust and registered Cultural Heritage Body responsible for obtaining, holding and managing country on behalf of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji people.

For Eastern Kuku Yalanji people, managing the health of land and sea is integral to cultural wellbeing and their people's livelihoods. Ensuring their traditional lands are secured environmentally and culturally is one of the single most important responsibilities of Jabalbina. In this respect our co-management association assists the continued expression of their relationships with land and sea country, including traditional lore, and customs, within the limits of Australian Commonwealth and State law.

In 2006, The State of Queensland signed an Indigenous Land Use Agreement with Jabalbina followed by a Memorandum of Understanding in 2013. These documents underpin the strong relationship that has been developed between the QPWS and Jabalbina over the years.

In 2007 the Federal Court of Australia handed down a Native Title determination which acknowledged what the Eastern Kuku Yalanji people knew for eons - that the country north of the Mowbray River to Black Mountain, was the traditional country of one of the oldest and richest existing cultures in the world.

The Jabalbina Yalanji Ranger Service is the operational entity of Jabalbina for land and sea



▲ 亚历山大山 Mount Alexandra



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▲ 丹翠河 Daintree River

WBPM: 您对您的区域可持续发展的愿景是什么?

詹姆斯·纽曼: 昆士兰州的公园和森林以其美景、多样性和独特的自然价值而闻名，为当地旅游业提供了竞争优势。通过与我们的合作伙伴合作，促进和可持续地管理以自然为基础的旅游业，昆士兰州有机会成为真正有意义的自然旅游体验的首选目的地。

健康和管理良好的保护区是生态旅游业的基础，为我们的地方和区域社区带来了经济效益。为了支持这一观点并与昆士兰州公园和森林的总体规划保持一致，我们的愿景是永远保护、珍享昆士兰州的公园和森林，增强社区福祉和繁荣。

management activities and is similarly aligned with QPWS' approach to protected area management. We are now at a point where we are working together on a daily basis to manage and protect natural and cultural values in many ways. Some examples include developing planning instruments, cultural assessments, on-ground natural resource management works and infrastructure maintenance and construction.

We are now in the process of negotiating closer joint management arrangements with Eastern Kuku Yalanji people which imbeds their Native Title rights into decision making, as well as handing back the ownership of the lands encompassed by Daintree National Park. This will ensure greater involvement in on ground and administrative management, provide ongoing revenue streams for Jabalbina, and increase their employment opportunities in park management.

WBPM: What is your vision for sustainable development in your area?

James Newman: Queensland's parks and forests are renowned for their beauty, diversity and unique natural values, providing a competitive advantage to the tourism industry. By working with our partners to promote and sustainably manage nature-based tourism, Queensland has the opportunity to be the destination of choice for authentic and meaningful tourism experiences in nature.

Healthy and well-managed protected areas are the foundation for the ecotourism industry and provide economic benefits for our local and regional communities. In support of this and consistent with the Master Plan for all Queensland Parks and Forests, our vision is that Queensland's parks and forests are protected, enjoyed and cherished now and into the future, enhancing community wellbeing and prosperity.

The majority of Queenslanders now live in cities and our children are spending more of their leisure time



我们的愿景是永远保护、珍享昆士兰州的公园和森林，增强社区福祉和繁荣。

Our vision is that Queensland's parks and forests are protected, enjoyed and cherished now and into the future, enhancing community wellbeing and prosperity.



大多数昆士兰人现在居住在城市，我们的孩子更多的是在室内度过休闲时光，越来越多的人患有“自然缺乏症”和“经验贫乏”，特别是儿童和青少年与周围自然环境脱钩。与大自然的积极互动有利于解决一系列健康问题，我们的公园和森林为居民提供了无限的户外活动和与大自然接触的机会。

昆士兰州政府一直致力于保护和加强我们的保护区，并履行所有国际和国家义务。保护健康和有弹性的生态系统将继续产生一系列显著效益，包括改善自然保护，减缓气候变化，改善水质，减少土壤侵蚀，净化空气，增强身心健康，提供旅游机会和扩大社会互动区域。

indoors. New terms like 'Nature Deficit Disorder' and the 'Extinction of Experience' are emerging as ways to describe how more people, particularly children and teenagers, are losing touch with their surrounding natural environment. An active connection with nature offers a way to address a range of health issues, and our parks and forests provide unlimited opportunities to get outdoors and connect with nature.

The Queensland Government is committed to protecting and enhancing our protected areas, as well as meeting all international and national obligations. Ensuring the maintenance and protection of healthy and resilient ecosystems will continue to provide a wide range of significant benefits, including improved nature conservation, climate change mitigation, improved water quality, reduced soil erosion, cleaner air, health benefits, tourism opportunities and areas for social interaction. 



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▲ 丹翠国家公园苦难角 Cape Tribulation, Daintree National Park



▲ 世界上第一款 3D 打印汽车 Olli Olli-the world's first 3D-printed vehicle

Self-driving Technology Improves City Life

— Exclusive Interview with Mr. Matthew Rivett, Executive Vice President, Local Motors

自动驾驶技术改善城市生活

—专访 Local Motors 执行副总裁马修·里维特先生

本刊编辑部 / By the Editorial Office

WBPM: 非常感谢里维特先生接受我们的专访。首先，祝贺 Local Motors 与布法罗大学合作，定制和实施 Olli 的移动性测试和可持续发展战略。该项目将有助于纽约州州长安德鲁·库默清洁能源目标的实现，即到 2030 年温室气体排放量减少 40%。请您简要介绍一下 Olli 的优势，以及它对减少温室气体排放的影响？

马修·里维特: Olli 是一种高效、可负担、安全且可持续的交通解决方案。城市人口持续增长，对能源消耗提出更深层次的需求，Olli 可帮助减少碳排放，应对气候变化的影响。

WBPM: Thank you Mr. Matthew Rivett for joining this interview. First of all, congratulations on your cooperation with the University at Buffalo to implement and customize Olli for their mobility testing and sustainability strategies. The project will support Governor of New York State Andrew M. Cuomo's clean energy goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 40 percent by 2030. Could you please introduce the advantages of Olli briefly and talk more on the impact of Olli to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or it's benefits to the environment?

WBPM: 在 2018 年国际消费电子展上首次亮相的无障碍 Olli 旨在帮助残疾人和老年人出行，这体现了城市的包容性，符合联合国可持续发展目标 11，即建设包容、安全、有弹性和可持续的城市和人居环境。您能否介绍一下无障碍 Olli 的哪些技术和设计特点能帮助残疾人和老年人的出行？

马修·里维特: 无障碍 Olli 说明了技术可以对出行产生巨大影响。无障碍 Olli 是由 IBM、Local Motors、CTA 基金会和其他 15 个合作伙伴共同设计，旨在利用自动驾驶技术帮助残疾乘客轻松出行。无障碍 Olli 使用 Watson APIs 和 Watson Assistant 对话界面，帮助视力、听力、认知和移动性丧失的乘客运用自然语言与 Olli 进行交流；KinTrans 技术可以使乘客与 Olli 进行手语交流；IBM 汽车物联网 (IoT) 解决方案可以与 Olli 云数据进行交互，并回答车辆运行方式的问题；此外，Olli 还使用了 IBM 的 Weather API 技术。

WBPM: 人们普遍认为，自动驾驶技术将从根本上改变出行方式。然而，它能否解决日益严重的交通拥堵，减少交通事故仍存在疑问。您认为自动驾驶技术能缓解城市的交通拥堵并且减少交通事故吗？如果可以，它将会给城市道路规划设计带来怎样的影响？

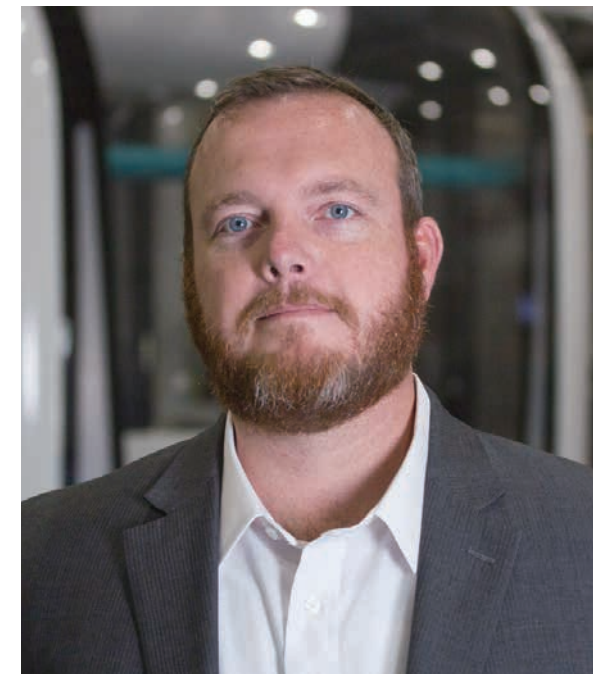
马修·里维特: 汽车安全事故对美国经济产生了巨大的影响。平均每场机动车事故就有 1 人死亡，8 人受伤。交通事故每年造成的经济损失总额超过 2000 亿美元。94% 以上的车祸是人为失误。Olli 计算能力出众，可以比人类快 100 倍做出决策，从而减少交通事故伤亡和经济损失，并为所有人提供更安全的出行体验。

WBPM: 目前自动驾驶巴士主要在特定区域中运营，如校园、机场和商业园区等，还没有进行大规模的推广，还存在技术不够成熟，车辆制造成本过高，政府立法和消费者接受度等问题。您如何看待未来自动驾驶巴士的应用？您认为它会在公共交通中占据主导地位吗？

马修·里维特: Olli 目前在受控环境中运营，为固定路线运输服务，解决第一及最后一英里的出行问题。我们认为低速自动驾驶将会首先实现商业化运营。Olli 的开放平台可以让新技术得到快速、简便地应用。凭借 Olli 独特的使用案例，我们将在未来几年内推进 Olli 在全球城市的部署和运营进程，以解决交通拥堵、污染以及其他出行问题，从而提高出行速度，扩大公共交通的使用人群。

WBPM: Olli 是世界上第一款 3D 打印汽车，并集成了 IBM Watson 的认知计算功能。您说它创造了历史。您能介绍一下 Olli 的创新功能吗？

马修·里维特: Olli 是世界上第一款 3D 打印的自动驾驶认知车辆。Olli 最初名为“Berlin”，诞生于 Local



▲ Local Motors 执行副总裁马修·里维特先生
Mr. Matthew Rivett, Executive Vice President, Local Motors

Matthew Rivett: Olli is an efficient, affordable, safe and sustainable transportation solution that can help impact the effects of climate change by reducing carbon emissions as city populations continue to grow and put a deeper demand on energy consumption.

WBPM: Accessible Olli which made debut at CES 2018 is designed to help people with disabilities and the elderly get where they need to go, reflecting the inclusiveness of the city and conforming to the SDG 11. Could you please introduce the technical and designed features of Accessible Olli to help people with disabilities and the elderly get around?

Matthew Rivett: #AccessibleOlli represents a vision of how technology affects mobility. It is a collaboration between IBM, Local Motors, the CTA foundation, and 15 other partners to demonstrate technology in Olli to help riders with disabilities enjoy mobility easily. #AccessibleOlli features solutions for those with vision, hearing, cognitive and mobility loss using Watson APIs and Watson Assistant conversational interface, which makes communication with Olli possible in natural language as well as KinTrans technology which allows sign language communication between Olli and riders. Olli also uses IBM IoT for Automotive to interface with the Olli Cloud data and answer questions about how the vehicle is operating, and also uses IBM's Weather APIs.

WBPM: It is widely believed that self-driving will fundamentally change the way of mobility. Yet there

Motors 社区成员 Edgar Sarmiento 提交的全球设计倡议中。产品名称由 Local Motors 改为 Olli，以强调它灵活、适应性强、易于获取的属性。作为一款智能的自动驾驶车辆，Olli 旨在提高城市交通效率，降低出行成本。

WBPM: Local Motors 或 Olli 在可持续发展方面的未来战略或计划是什么？

马修·里维特: Local Motors 决定改变车辆的设计、制造和销售方式，利用微型工厂进行车辆快速成型、模块化试验和小批量生产，以解锁创新并加快车辆上市。Local Motors 致力于成为可持续解决方案的先行者，应对全球的交通挑战。

WBPM: 马修·里维特先生，非常感谢您，祝愿 Local Motors 不断取得成功。



is doubt about whether it can solve the increasingly serious traffic congestion and accident. Do you think self-driving will ease the traffic congestion and accident in the city? If it will, what impact it will bring to the urban road planning and design?

Matthew Rivett: Today, car crashes have an enormous impact on the US economy. For every person killed in a motor-vehicle accident, eight are hospitalized, and 100 are treated and released from emergency rooms. The overall annual cost of roadway crashes to our economy is more than \$200 billion. Over 94% of car accidents are due to human error. Olli can reduce fatalities and dollars spent on accident clean up, while providing a safer, connected experience for all because of its ability to make decisions 100 times faster than a human, thanks to its computing power.

WBPM: Self-driving shuttles are now mainly operating in private-road settings like campuses, airports, and business parks. Confronted with challenges including technical maturity, manufacturing cost, government legislation and consumer acceptance, it's still a long way for self-driving shuttles to operate on a large scale. What do you think of the application of self-driving shuttles in the future? Do you think it will prevail in the mass transit?

Matthew Rivett: Today, Olli is currently operating in controlled environments, serving transportation on fixed routes as a first mile/last mile solution. It is Local Motors' belief that low-speed autonomy will be the first to commercialize on a wider scale. Olli's open platform allows for quick and easy implementation of new technologies and with unique Olli use cases, we will advance Olli's capabilities and deployment scenarios over the coming years in cities/towns/municipalities all over the world to solve congestion, pollution and accessibility issues, leading to higher speed and mass transit availability.

WBPM: Olli is the world's first 3D-printed car and integrates cognitive computing capabilities of IBM Watson. You said that it made history. Could you please introduce the innovative features of Olli?

Matthew Rivett: Olli is the world's first 3D-Printed, self-driving, cognitive vehicle. Originally named "Berlino", Olli was born out of a global design initiative submitted by Local Motors community member, Edgar Sarmiento. The product name was changed to Olli by Local Motors to emphasize Olli's flexible, adaptable and accessible attributes. Ultimately, Olli is an intelligent, self-driving vehicle designed to make urban transport more efficient and affordable.

WBPM: What is the future strategy or plan for Local Motors or Olli in sustainability?

Matthew Rivett: Local Motors is determined to change the way vehicles are designed, manufactured and sold. Local Motor's unique approach utilizes microfactories for rapid prototyping, modular experimentation and small-batch manufacturing to unlock innovation and increase a product's speed to market. Local Motors will continue to be a trailblazer in developing sustainable solutions for transportation challenges around the world.

WBPM: Thank you very much, Mr. Matthew Rivett. All best wishes for continued success of Local Motors.

SUSTAINABILITY EXPERIENCES

飒飒风采

CSC DONGFU Ligezhuang New Community Project
中建东孚李哥庄新型社区项目

Lavera: A 24-hour Seashore Hot Spring Resort in North China
拉唯那：北中国全时滨海温泉旅居胜地

Peacock City: Building a New Urban Ecosystem and Creating a Better Life
孔雀城：构建城市新生态，创造美好生活

Baishishan Healthful Town: China Life Health Promised Land
白石山温泉康养小镇：中华生命健康福地

Sky Heights: Keeping High Standards for Life and Environment through Leveraging the Strength of State-owned Enterprise
央企实力，不负江山之巅

Landscape Design for Hanxi Lake Park, Xixian New Area, Xi'an
西安西咸新区汉溪湖公园一期景观设计

Lotus Hair Transplant Hospital Group: Being an Innovative Model in Beauty Business
碧莲盛植发：美丽事业，行业典范



CSC DONGFU Ligezhuang New Community Project

中建东孚李哥庄新型社区项目

前言 Preface

坐拥城市河景，体现天人居境，
一城之瑰宝，举世再难求
中建东孚站在中国之高度
择址空港之新城，领创岛城地标大都会
将霁月风光与人文底蕴尽收于怀，
成为青岛胶州滨水资源的一次集中华丽再现
以经典缔造经典
山水之城，让人居生活重归自然。

Seated on the city river, reflecting the harmony between man and nature

Treasure of the city, hard to be found again in the world

CSC DONGFU, standing on the shoulder of China

Selecting the location of airport harbour, creating a metropolis landmark of Qingdao

Integrating the beautiful scenery and humanism

The exhibition of coastal resources, Jiaozhou, Qingdao

To create history by classic

City of mountain and water, to retract the urban life back to nature

有如城市历史时序的年轮，胶东国际机场及航空城的发展将成为李哥庄镇未来空间发展战略的动力引擎，及未来重要城市发展推进轴。从航空城的产业布局及城市发展潜力出发，本区将作为未来胶东国际机场航空城整体战略布局中的重要一环，承接航空城的行政服务、商贸金融、教育、文化及滨水居住的职能，并成为提升李哥庄整体城市功能及城市品位，及产业结构优化布局的关键。

中建东孚李哥庄新型社区项目与胶东国际机场一河之隔，本项目遵循“功能配置最合理、边际效益最高、城市景观最优”的指导原则，依托胶东国际机场航空城的发展，以城市服务中心、商业居住片区以及生态湿地公园为核心，结合包括商务板块、教育文化板块、商贸展览板块及滨水居住板块的构建，将打造李哥庄镇亮丽的新名片。项目总用地面积 579037m²，共 9 宗用地，区域上分为东西两区，西区用地 224109m²，东区用地 354928m²。项目打造了“两区成心、五片为品、纵横成轴、步行内环、多区协同”的规划结构。两区成心：根据东、西区的用地位置，打造两个独立的中心生活片区。五片为品：每个片区组团自成一团，分成五个便于管理的自然社区。纵横成轴：沿社区道路打造林荫大道，创造城市绿肺。多区协同：围绕幼儿园、商



▲ 李哥庄新型社区项目商业街
Commercial street in Ligezhuang new community project

业 mall、酒店等核心公建形成的不同商业、教育核心节点，突显生态宜居的城市意象。项目以水绿交织作为提升本区环境效益的主要元素，并以“城市客厅”的概念，扩大绿地的公共性，打造“家在公园，生活在公园”的健康社区。

为坚持绿色生态、可持续发展、人文关怀的设计理念，本项目从以下八大方面重点打造李哥庄新型社区：

第一，建立层级分明社区结构规划：保障大盘开发的实施性与有效性，既有大规模社区的完善配套设施，又有小规模社区的亲切宜人及居家环境私密感。在全区规划结构调整取得良好社区发展环境的基础上，以核心区中

The development of Jiaodong International Airport and aviation city will be the engine of the future space development strategy of Ligezhuang town and the propelling axis of the future important city development. Starting from the industrial layout and urban development potential of the aviation city, Ligezhuang, an important part in the overall strategic layout of the future Jiaodong International Airport, undertakes the functions of administrative service, commerce and finance, education, culture and waterfront residence of the aviation city, and plays a key role in enhancing the overall function and urban taste of Li GeZhuang, and optimizing the industrial structure.

Separated by a river from Jiaodong International Airport, the CSC DONGFU Ligezhuang new community project follows the principle of “the most reasonable functional layout, the highest margin benefit and the best urban landscape”, relying on the development of Jiaodong International Airport Aviation City. The project takes the city service center, commercial residential area and ecological wetland park as the core, and combines the development of business sector, educational and cultural sector, trade and exhibition sector and waterfront residential sector to create a shining new business card of Ligezhuang town, realizing the most reasonable function allocation. The GFA of the project is 579,037m², with a total of 9 pieces of land, divided into two regions in the east and west, with 224,109m² in the west and 354,928m² in the east. The project has created the planning structure of “two zones shaping into a heart, five pieces forming into a community, vertical and horizontal axis combined, pedestrian inner ring, and multiple zone coordination”. Two zones



▲ 李哥庄新型社区项目住宅区
Residential area in Ligezhuang new community project

心、组团中心、邻里中心建立社区组团、邻里于一体的社区结构，并通过公共轴形成各级中心间的联系。

第二，倡导社区“邻里中心”概念：打造完善的公共配套设施，充分考虑居民的基本生活需求，优化提升社区服务。合理布局不同居住区的分层分级服务配套，通过打造集中式“邻里中心”为居住区提供就近商业服务和社区服务。

第三，公共配套设施结合城市绿地及开放空间：增加城市活动型走廊，连接城市核心区及居住区服务核心，形成一个完整、安全的网络系统。配置规划区内的口袋公园，以增加邻里层级绿地及公共设施的密度及可达性，创造绿化效能更高的公共活动系统。

第四，环境景观的经营性：以“城市活动设计”为景观带来稳定收益，藉由城市活动设计，将景观绿地转化为社区居民活动的场所，同时藉由场地的经营及活动的举办，提供稳定收益来源。整体的景观规划将基于呼吸自然，探索自然，拥抱自然三大策略来实现。通过引入丰富的多样性生物，打造公共空间、活力乐园，蔓延湿地网络，塑造清新空气、新鲜环境、休闲的活动场所。



▲ 李哥庄新型社区项目商业区
Commercial area in Ligezhuang new community project

第五，项目建立环境景观的生态性：保留原生态植被的环境友好策略。最大化的利用原有自然资源，对于镇区内的湿地及尚未置换的基本农田，采取现地保留的方式，增加生态环境的原生性。

第六，环境景观的人文性：突显当地文化底蕴的环境景观设计。在公园社区的概念下，将水岸塑造为本区最重要的城市开放空间，我们从传统公园以景观为主的单一开发方式中跳脱出来，以在地传统文化为主题，突显当地深厚的人文底蕴。

第七，秉持可持续发展的原则：本设计将居住区内的资源消耗保持最低水平，最大程度的减少对生态环境的污

shaping into a heart: two independent centers are built based on the location of east and west. Five pieces forming into a community: each piece of area is self-contained and divided into five natural communities which are easy to manage. Vertical and horizontal axis combined: create a green avenue and urban green lung along the community road. Multi-zone collaboration: different commercial and educational core nodes are formed surrounding the kindergarten, commercial mall, hotels and other core public construction, to highlight the ecological and livable city image. The project takes the interweaving of water and green as the main element to enhance the environmental benefit of the area, and strengthens the public nature of green space with the concept of "city living room" to create a healthy community of "living in the park".

Adhering to the design concept of green ecology, sustainable development, and people orientation, the project focuses on the following eight aspects to create a new community of Ligezhuang:

First of all, the establishment of hierarchical community structure planning: to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the overall development, there are not only large-scale community to improve the supporting facilities, but also small-scale community to create friendly and pleasant environment. On the basis of the good community development environment achieved by adjusting district planning structure, the community structure featuring community organization and neighborhood integration is established by the core area center, group center and neighborhood center, and the links among the centers at all levels are formed through the public axis.

Secondly, the implementation of "neighborhood center in community" concept: create perfect public supporting facilities, fully consider the basic living needs of residents, and promote community service. Rationally lay out different residential areas of hierarchical service facilities, and provide residential areas with nearby commercial services and community services in the form of "neighborhood center".

Thirdly, the combination of public facilities with urban green space and open space: increase urban activity corridors, and connect urban core areas and residential service centers, to form a complete and secure network system. Pocket parks in the planning area are allocated to increase the density and accessibility of neighborhood green space and public facilities, and to create a public activity system with higher green efficiency.

染。使居住区内部就构建和谐的社会关系与周边的大环境形成互动，促成周边空间环境内社会与环境效益的共同推动，形成社会能够永续利用的公共资源。

第八，智能社区生活：理想环境的塑造为社区居民提供一个优质的生活环境，让所有的社区居民最大限度的自由享用智能社区带来的技术、设备、服务和资源。从解决居民日常物业问题，到提升居民生活便利性，再到社区O2O模式的打造，最终形成一个完整的生态链。

中建东孚李哥庄新型社区项目从居民生活需求出发，探索现代居住区邻里空间环境艺术设计，提升邻里空间的文化蕴意。注重人文关怀的邻里空间艺术设计，重视人与自然、人与文化的关系，打造蕴含人文关怀理念的现代居住区邻里空间。在为居住者提供交往机会的同时，也作为居住者情感交流的纽带，以此真正体现人文关怀精神。

中建东孚李哥庄新型社区项目恪守“质造幸福标准”的理念，潜心精研现代人居生活标准，在社区规划、景观园林、户型设计、建筑质量与物业服务等方面进行全方位飞跃式提升，致力于树立大青岛时代的品质生活范本。

设计团队：朱小琴、孙学峰、卢丙磊、岳峰、于学良、周薇南、宋沿良、尚春雷、齐鲁江、王丰、王俊义、柳泉、王洋、曲荣硕、高义峰、刘帅、胡家玮、韩佳乐、石雨桐、杨安强、娄世仑、李卫。

Fourthly, the management of environmental landscape: conduct "urban activity design" to bring stable benefits for the landscape, and transfer the landscape green space into community activities through urban activity design, while providing a stable source of income by site management and activities organization. The overall landscape planning will be based on the three strategies, respectively breathing nature, exploring nature and embracing nature. By introducing abundant biodiversity, create public space and vigorous paradise, spread the wetland network, and create a leisure activity space featuring clean air, fresh environment, leisure and fitness.

Fifth, the ecology of environmental landscape: an environmental friendly strategy for preserving the original vegetation. Maximize the use of the original natural resources, and adopt the way of retaining current land for the town wetland and the basic farmland which has not yet been replaced, to increase the original nature of ecological environment.

Sixth, the humanity of environmental landscape: environmental landscape design highlighting the local

culture. Following the concept of park community, the waterfront is modeled as the most important urban open space in the region. We jump away from the traditional landscape-based single development, and highlight the profound local culture with local traditional culture as the theme.

Seventh, the principle of sustainable development: the resources consumption in residential areas is maintained at a minimum level to minimize the pollution of the ecological environment. Make the interior of the residential area construct a harmonious social relationship and form an interaction with the surrounding environment, promote the social and environmental benefits in the surrounding space environment, and form a permanent use of public resources.

Eighth, intelligent community life: create an ideal environment for community residents and provide a quality living environment, and allow all community residents to most freely enjoy the technology, equipment, services and resources that can only be brought by the community. From solving the daily residential problems, to improving the convenience of residents, and then to creating community O2O mode, a complete ecological chain is eventually formed.

CSC DONGFU Ligezhuang new community project explores the artistic design of the neighborhood space environment starting from the residents' living needs, and promotes the cultural implication of the neighborhood space. Neighborhood space art design that pays attention to humanistic care emphasizes the relationship between man and nature, man and culture, and forms modern residential neighborhood space which reflects humanistic care. It not only provides opportunities for residents to communicate with each other, but also serves as a link for mutual exchange of emotions of residents, so as to truly reflect the spirit of humanistic care.

CSC DONGFU Ligezhuang new community project abides by the concept of "happiness standard with high quality", deeply studies the modern habitable living standard, and realizes leaps and bounds in community planning, landscaping, house type design, architectural quality and property service, committed to setting an example for quality life in Grand Qingdao Era.

List of designers: Zhu Xiaoqin, Sun Xuefeng, Lu Binglei, Yue Feng, Yu Xueliang, Zhou Weinan, Song Yanliang, Shang Chunlei, Qi Lujiang, Wang Feng, Wang Junyi, Liu Quan, Wang Yang, Qu Rongshuo, Gao Yifeng, Liu Shuai, Hu Jiawei, Han Jiale, Shi Yutong, Yang Anqiang, and Lou Shilun, Li Wei. 

MASTER PLAN

总平面



FIVE DESIGN ELEMENTS

五大要素



|01|

COCENTRATED
COMMERCIAL STREET

集中商街



|02|

REASONABLE
DIVISION

合理划分



|03|

URBAN
FORM

城市形态



|04|

CORE
LANDSCAPE

核心景观



|05|

SENSE OF
BELONGING

居民归属

PERSPECTIVE OF RESIDENTIAL MONOMER/住宅单体透视



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Lavera: A 24-hour Seashore Hot Spring Resort in North China

拉唯那：北中国全时滨海温泉旅居胜地

当代人们，总是探索着美好的生活方式，尤其是实现了物质自由与时间自由的精英们，更加追寻着情感与精神的更高层次生活。“美好就现在”，不仅是中南置地的开发理念，还是中南对于 Lavera（拉唯那）项目的初心，更是对拉唯那未来生活场景的坚持。

大海阳光，还原自然之美

拉唯那位于唐山国际旅游岛的北侧大陆架，西有三贝明珠码头，南邻渤海，东靠漕河公园，地理与景观环境优越，这里属于深海区域，海水清静，风平浪缓，气象万千。5 公里原生态海岸线，深厚的人文底蕴与分明的四季之美，造就了拉唯那的独特之美。海风吹拂的温柔、海水轻拍的细腻、贝壳留下的凹痕，还有孩子们在沙滩上的欢声笑语，美好的时光在这里沉淀，让人流连忘返。

People in modern days constantly seek for the best way to enjoy their lives, especially the elites who don't have to worry about money and have a lot of time to spend, they pursue higher level of spiritual life. "Live in the moment" is not only the development concept of Zoina Land, but also the original aspiration of Zoina Land for the Lavera project, as well as the insistence on the prospective scenes of life in Lavera.

The sun and the sea, restoring the beauty of the nature

The Lavera project is located on the north side of the Tangshan International Tourism Island. It has Sanbei Mingzhu Wharf in the west, Bohai Sea in the south, and Caohe Park in the east. The geographical and landscape environment is superior. It is a deepwater

除了大海与沙滩，这里还有优越的自然资源，外部的一湾三岛，其中 4A 景区菩提岛，被认定为国际观鸟基地，中国国家地理杂志社认定的国际级候鸟天堂，同时被称为海上佛国；4A 景区月坨岛，有荷兰风情的生态旅游度假中心，被誉为中国的马尔代夫；还有祥云岛，中国罕见的两岸并延地貌，我国最大的河流与海汐冲积而成的细沙岛屿。

宁静优美的外部资源，赋予了拉唯那的小镇底色，这里还拥有丰富的内部资源，潮河森林公园，塑造妙趣横生的慢节奏生活；天然深海温泉，面朝大海的泡池里安顿城市的身心。春日观鸟秋海鲜，夏有大海冬温泉，内外资源的汇集，构成了拉唯那的四季之美。

其实，在拉唯那刚接触这块滨海土地时，这里的海域用地现状生态系统受损严重，海岸生态服务功能和景观价值降低，岸线被大面积围垦、围堰，还存在养殖污染，存在海岸抵御风暴潮等自然灾害的能力减弱……为了还原并恢复这里的自然生态，拉唯那提出了海域及滨海生态恢复方案，包括退养还海、岸滩整治的修复方式，将最大限度呈现大海沙滩应有的美好面貌。

旅居小镇，营造生活之美

中南拉唯那，取自意大利语 La Vera，是“本真”之意，倡导回归本真，回归快乐，回归赤子之心的度假生活理想。

拉唯那总体规划 6500 亩，整体布局为全生命周期海滨度假生活住区、海滨温泉主题特色小镇、国际酒店及会展经济集群三大主题板块，擘划一座涵盖观光、度假、住宅、商业、养老、产业、综合服务等功能综合度假区。其中全生命周期海滨度假生活住区，规划多类型住宅产品，并提供养生养老、人文活动、休闲娱乐等资源配套及服务体系；海滨温泉主题特色小镇，依托天然深海温泉资源，沿袭唐朝渔村文化，营造让每个人流连忘返的小镇风光；国际酒店及会展经济集群，涵盖国际会议会展中心、慢行景观立体交通体系、精品商务酒店、航空俱乐部等商务休闲配套。三大板块相互协调，遵循可持续发展的原则，打造层次丰富的人文度假胜地。



area, the seawater is lucid, the wind is mild, and the weather changes frequently. The coastline of original ecology spanning 5 kilometers, the profound humanistic heritage and four distinct seasons have brought the unique beauty to Lavera. The gentle sea breeze, the delicate pat of sea water, the dents left by shells, and the laughter of children on the beach, beautiful memories have been recorded here, making people forget to leave.

In addition to the sea and the beach, there are also excellent natural resources. The One Bay and Three Islands, among them, the 4A-level scenic area of Bodhi Island is recognized as an international bird watching base, an international-level migratory bird paradise recognized by China National Geography, and also known as Sea Buddha Island; another 4A scenic spot, Yuetuo Island, a Dutch-style eco-tourism resort center, known as China's Maldives; and Xiangyun Island, whose landform is rare in China, two shores reaching out into the sea, is China's biggest alluvial fine sand island formed by rivers and sea tides.

The tranquil and beautiful external resources lay a good foundation for the town of Lavera, and there is also a wealth of internal resources. Chaohe Forest Park, creating a slow and rhythmic life seasoned with humor; Natural Deep-sea Hot Spring, relaxing body and mind in a pond facing the sea. In spring, watching birds; in summer, swimming in the sea, in autumn, savoring seafood, and in winter, bathing in hot spring, the integration of internal and external resources constitutes the beauty of four seasons in Lavera.

Actually, when the Lavera project first came into contact with this coastal land, the ecological system of the sea area was seriously damaged, the coast's ecological service function and the landscape value were decreased. The shoreline was surrounded by a large area of enclose tideland and cofferdam, and there was aquaculture pollution. The ability of the

目前，拉唯那对于沙滩整治、潮河公园等一系列景观打造已完成，也已经打造了一站式全龄全时度假配套服务体系，包括 1 万 m² 风情商街、近 1000m² 湾民食堂等，娱乐健身会所、商业街区、酒店、购物、餐饮、医疗、物业、银行、派出所等一系列生活配套已建设完成并投入使用，为社区度假生活带来服务与体验。

低密墅区，构建时光之美

人文关怀，健康 TED 社区，三大理念 Technology，舒适、Enjoyment 珍享、Daring 兼爱，始终是拉唯那对于美好状态的追求，以此为初心，拉唯那构建一处自由放驰的新故乡，闲看庭前潮起潮落，漫随天外云舒云卷，世界都想与之邻！

现在全力打造的拉唯那·海清境产品，提倡一种“极致野·奢”的生活态度，“野”即自然，安居于大海中，走进大海中互动，不仅享受贴近自然的休闲，还有对自然的探索；“奢”即品质，舒适的度假体验、齐全的休闲设施、豪华的物质享受，同时也是体验上的“奢”，人性化细致服务独一无二的全方位尊贵体验。

海清境，不仅仅是提供一处居住的房子，更是提供一种特有的生活方式，所打造出来的更是一个集合各种生活方式一体的度假地！

在规划上，营造返璞归真的小镇感，以人为尺度进行设计，对于建筑与园林的规划，都进行了精密的计算与设计，这些空间尺度都是以人步行适宜为标准。在建筑设计理念上，强调极简，用最简单、不刻意的设计形式来启发人们的思考，探寻回归的本质，回归空间的功能与体验，回归生活的本真状态，所采用的新亚洲风格，把亚洲元素植入现代建筑语系，关注现代舒适性；在空间打造上，室内屏蔽多余的繁杂色彩与装饰，回归质朴，营造一处可以安放身心的现代诗意居所。



coast to resist natural disasters such as storm surge was weakened. In order to restore the natural ecology here, the Lavera project proposed a plan to restore the ecology in sea area and along the coast, including shutting down aquaculture and returning the land to the sea and renovating the beach, which have brought the beautiful view to the sea beach.

A tourism town, presenting tourists with wonderful experience

The Lavera project took its name from Italian, La Vera, meaning "Truth", it advocates people to seek for their original aspiration and find out what really makes them happy, and it is designed to become an ideal vacation resort for visitors.

The overall planning area of the project is 6,500 mu. The overall layout is divided into three main themes, Multi-functional Beach Resort Area, Seaside Hot Spring Themed Town, and International Hotels and Exhibition Sites Cluster. It is a comprehensive resort integrating sightseeing, vacationing, residences, commercial streets, retirement plan, industry, and comprehensive services. Many types of residential products are planned to be built in the Multi-functional Beach Resort Area, providing resource support and services such as health care, retirement plan, cultural activities, leisure and entertainment. Relying on natural deep-sea hot spring resources, the Seaside Hot Spring Themed Town inherits the fishing village culture in the Tang Dynasty, and creates a townscape that makes everyone linger on. The International Hotels and Exhibition Sites Cluster, including international conference and exhibition centers, non-motorized traffic space landscape, three-dimensional transportation system, top-level business hotels, aviation club and other business and leisure facilities. The three major themes are coordinated with each other and follow the principle of sustainable development, creating a cultural resort with multiple purposes.

At present, the Lavera project has completed the construction of a series of landscapes such as beach remediation and Chaohe Park. It has also built a one-stop 24-hour vacation supporting service system, including a commercial street of 10,000m², and a dining hall of 1000m². The supporting facilities like entertainment and fitness clubs, commercial blocks, hotels, shopping malls, restaurants, hospitals, property management companies, banks, and police stations have been built and put into use, providing great services and experience.

中南置地，美好就现在

中南置地是中南建设集团旗下房地产旗舰品牌，在母集团多产业链融合联动的支持下，实现快速稳健发展。放眼全球，潜心研发，打造出精品住宅、商业地产、特色小镇、旅游养生、产业园区等五大业态，以及贴心物业、文教产业、绿色园林三大配套产业。

中南置地倡导“美好就现在”的企业理念，认为健康是美好生活的核心，一直致力于为全国 100 城、300 项目、80 万业主提供健康、智慧、人文的新城市生活方式。以“中南”品牌为核心的高端系列产品，不断实现未来人居和城市梦想。

基于对区域潜能的远见，中南置地整合国际领先的优质资源，引进合理互生的城市规划理念，让大海新生，让生活新生。精心打造的拉唯那，以建设“国际一流滨海休闲度假目的地”和“建设生态宜居滨海旅游新城”的姿态，未来将驱动周边产业区、生活区、海岛旅游区的发展，成为一座世界级的文旅小镇。

Low-density villas, creating a timeless classic

Humanistic concern, healthy TED community, and integrating the three concepts of Technology, Enjoyment, and Daring are always the aspiration of Lavera. Starting from it, Levera is building a new hometown with free spirit, enjoying the view of tides rising and falling, and the clouds rolling around the sky. Who wouldn't want to live here?

The Hangqingjing product of Levera promotes a life attitude of “extremely wild and luxurious”. “Wild” means in the nature, interacting with the sea, not only enjoying the leisure of getting close to nature, but also exploring the nature; “luxurious” means high-quality life, comfortable vacationing experience, comprehensive leisure facilities, luxurious material enjoyment, and “luxurious” experience. The thoughtful and customized services are unique and exclusive experience.

Hangqingjing not only provides a house to live in, but also offers a unique way of life. It is a holiday resort that integrates various lifestyles!

We want the tourists to feel like they come to a secluded town, the buildings' design is based on user experience, and sophisticated calculations and designs have been carried out in the planning of architectures and gardens. These buildings' clearance takes consideration of the appropriate walking distance. As for the architectural design concepts, we emphasize



minimalism, using the simplest and unintentional design forms to inspire people to think. We explore the essence of returning to the nature, the functions and the experience; we adopt the new Asian style to combine Asian elements with modern architectural language, and pay attention to the comfort. As for creating spaces, we avoid extra and complicated colors and decorations in the interior design, returning to the simplicity, and create a modern poetic place where the body and mind can relax.

Zoina Land, living in the moment

Zoina Land is a real estate flagship brand of Zhongnan Construction Group. Supported by the multi-industry linkage parent group, it has achieved rapid and steady development. Focusing on researching and developing, and paying attention to global trends, we have established five major formats, such as high-end residence, commercial real estate, characteristic town, tourism health preservation and industrial park, as well as three supporting industries: property management, cultural education, and green garden.

Zoina Land advocates the corporate philosophy of “live in the moment” and believes that health is the core of living a better life. It has been committed to providing a healthy, intelligent and humanistic new urban lifestyle for 100 cities, 300 projects and 800,000 hosue owners nationwide. Relying on the high-end series of products centered on “Zoina” brand, we will continue to realize our dreams of developing habitable houses and cities for mankind.

Based on our vision of the region's potential, Zoina Land integrates international-leading quality resources and introduces rational urban planning concepts to bring new life to the sea and revitalize the region. The well-designed Lavera project, aiming to build "a world-class coastal leisure resort" and "an ecological, livable coastal tourism new city", will boost the development of surrounding industrial zones, residential areas and tourist zone, making this region a world-class cultural tourism town. 



Peacock City: Building a New Urban Ecosystem and Creating a Better Life

孔雀城 构建城市新生态，创造美好生活

都市国际化发展的高速进程中，无论城市形态亦或生活方式，都在变迁中寻求全新的相处模式。孔雀城历经 15 载对宜居城市的探索、实践与沉淀，坚持从城市建设和服务运营的角度出发，在中国人居观念经历几十年城市化迭代洗礼而渐次回归的当下，植根国民国情，以生态为城市打底，搭建“健康住区、安心住区、活力住区”美好生活住区体系，使自然、人文资源、产业环境在升级与融合中永续共生，构造可持续发展的城市生态链，由此呈现出中国人居样式的全新图景。

In the high-speed development of the internationalization of metropolises, both of the urban morphology and the lifestyle are seeking a brand-new relationship model through time and change. After 15 years of exploration, practice and precipitation for being a livable city, Peacock City proceeds from urban construction and service operation and builds a decent system for residential areas for the betterment of people's lives which are safe, vibrant and prioritize the health of people based on the national condition and the

运营城市 全力推动区域发展

值此中国城市化进程步入转型与升级阶段，孔雀城，立足于城市运营的角度，为区域提供“可持续发展的全流程综合解决方案”。在固安向世界级航城转型的道路上，孔雀城大湖作为湖居生态标杆项目，全方位接驳城市资源，在国门都市大背景下探索着一条城市生活与生态环境永续共生之路。

生态底板 前瞻中国宜居格局

孔雀城大湖汲取孔雀城十余年开发经验之精粹，深度洞察中国城市人居需求，创新性打造出属于中国的生态居住格局，将生态原色从传统的城市点缀功能转化为“生态底板”，在北京南部呈献出不一样的城市宜居面貌。

孔雀城大湖首创“一湖十园”的生态格局，包涵主题空间、社区公园等诸多园区，规划有序地安排生活与生态的互动互生。用自然放慢时间，让城市回归生活，让人们在绿氧生态中休养生息，愉悦身心。

孔雀城大湖在“社区居住核”的核心概念下构建“活力社区”、“安心社区”、“健康住区”三大美好生活体系。以全龄健身模块、幸福图书馆、幸福农场等搭建文化娱乐运动体系，以优乐教育、安康医养、业主社群等搭建社区运营与医疗教育体系，以幸福港湾、幸福里等搭建商业休闲体系，从而形成“10 分钟生活圈”的新型城市生活。

超级绿道 催生社会和谐社区

孔雀城大湖以“超级绿道”将“健康住区”、“安心住区”、“活力住区”联结起来。“童车步道、滨水廊道、生态廊道、慢行步道”等精心规划设计的道路穿行于生态浓

ecological concept against the backdrop of the regression of living concepts after decades of urbanization. Then, harmony and sustainability of nature, human resources and industry environment could be achieved in the upgrading and fusion and the sustainable urban eco-chain could be built. A new vision of the living model in China could thus be presented to the world.

Push Forward the Regional Development with City Operation and Management

At present, China stands in the stage of the transformation and upgrading of urbanization. Peacock City provides a sustainable and comprehensive solution for the regional development based on the city operation and management. In the transformation of Gu'an to the world-class airport city, Peacock City, which is the pilot project of lake ecology, connects the urban resources seamlessly and explores a way for the harmony and sustainability of the urban life and the ecological environment.

Make Prospect on China's Livable Pattern Based on the Ecological Concept

Peacock City derives the elite in its development experience of more than 10 years, has a penetrating insight into China's urban housing requirement and innovatively tailors the ecological residential pattern for China. It makes urban planning based on the ecological concept rather than uses the concept for decoration in the traditional way, which gives the south of Beijing a different livable landscape.

The big lake in Peacock City initiates the ecological pattern of one lake and ten parks including the topic space and the community park, which promotes the life and the ecology mutually in a planned and ordered manner. Nature can slow down the passage of the time and make the city return to the essential of real life. Thus, people could relax for physical and mental pleasure in the ecological environment of green oxygen.

The big lake in Peacock City builds 3 areas of the betterment of people's lives which are safe, vibrant and prioritizes the health of people in the core concept of community housing center. The new urban life of "10-minute Life Circle" is built with the culture, entertainment and sport system which includes All-age Fitness Module, Happy Library and Happy Farmland, the community operating, health care and education system which include Quality and Happy Education,



荫中，让行人放慢脚步，让车行放慢车速，使人们更好的体验生活的同行、相遇与共享。

作为人群汇聚频次最高的室外公共场所，“超级绿道”在设计上大幅度提升社交功能属性，根据社区人行动线，在道路上科学合理的设置观景平台、休憩环境等多种驻留空间，为邻里或路人的日常邂逅提供自然舒适的交流场所。通过促进人们的交流沟通，渐渐改善城市中人与人之间的疏离感，增进邻里情谊，进而促进社区生活的幸福感。

将孔雀城大湖生态城市的人文相处模式推而广之，在一种理想的状态下，最终将提升整个城市，甚至是整个社会的幸福感。

匠心精工 专注绿色环保人居

“500 道工序、360 个施工细节、800 次检验”这些近于繁琐的精工细节是孔雀城·大湖对于生活空间的基本要求。以精工著称的孔雀城，品质是其根本，孔雀城大湖·天悦以 TOP 系精品的定位在城市生活的舞台上展露着耀眼的精工品格。天悦的施工误差，已进入毫米时代，独特的工程师文化孕育出严格的“5 项施工标准”，其中包括“高于国际标准的 100% 实测实量”、“工程材料三级质量检测体系”、“工业化建造方式应用”、“交付前 62 项观感内部测评”、“客户工地开放日活动”等工程标准。天悦所用材质，都经历无数次检验，以“三个一标准工程”、“21 项健全工程管理体系”和“69 项人性化全装修管理”、“60 余个全方位样本节点”、“10 项绿色建筑评估体系”等规范，为住宅空间撑起了一面绿色环保的保护伞，塑造出可持续发展的城市人居空间。



Decent Health Care and Owner Community and the commercial recreation system which includes the Happy Harbor and the Happy Lane.

Build a Harmonious Community with Greenways

The big lake in Peacock City connects the residential areas which are safe, vibrant and prioritize the health of people together by using the “super greenways”. Greenways which are carefully planned including Strollers’ Walk, Waterfront Corridor, Ecological Corridor and Slow Walk spread all over the dense ecological shade, which could make pedestrians and traffic flow slow down and provide better life experience of going out together, meet each other and share with each other for people.

As the outdoor public place with the highest frequency of gathering people, “super greenways” improve the functional attribute of social intercourse significantly. Various spaces for staying such as viewing platforms and rest spaces are set up in a scientific and reasonable way, which provide natural and comfortable communion places for neighbors and pedestrians who encounter each other on the greenways. With more and more communications among people, the sense of alienation in the city would be gradually reduced and the neighborhood would be strengthened. Then the happiness of the community life could be further improved.

Under ideal conditions, to promote the relationship of humanity in the ecological big lake in Peacock City and give it an extended application would finally improve the happiness in the whole city and even the whole society.

Concentrate on the Housing of Green Development and Environmental Protection with Ingenuity

The basic requirements for living space in the big lake in Peacock City include 500 working procedures, 360 construction details and 800 inspections which are all the embodiment of fine workmanship. Known for the fine workmanship, Peacock City regards the high quality as the fundamental requirement. Tianyue of the big lake in Peacock City shows the fine workmanship on the stage of the urban life with TOP boutique. The construction error of Tianyue has been in the range of millimeter. The unique engineer culture breeds five



在城市人居空间的功能内涵中，孔雀城大湖加入了更多属于这个时代及未来的思考与元素，以此致敬新时代的发展，引领中国宜居住区的幸福新图景。

载砥砺前行 创造美好生活

孔雀城历经 15 载对宜居城市的探索、实践与沉淀，用生态底板建造宜居生活，从搭建生活模式入手，打造出健康、安心、活力的宜居住区，已在全国范围内构筑了 50 座具备“美好生活体系”的宜居住区，连续 5 年蝉联“中国房企品牌 TOP10”。2018 年世界城市论坛，孔雀城荣膺由联合国人居署和亚洲园林协会联合颁发的“亚洲宜居住区奖”，以“宜居住区的引领者”的角色，谱写着中国宜居住区的幸福新图景。

strict construction standards including the 100% actual measurement which is up to international standards, 3rd-grade quality inspection system of engineering materials, the application of industrialized model of construction, 62 internal evaluation of perception before delivery and the open day of the construction sites for customers. The materials used by Tianyue have all experienced numerous tests. It puts up an umbrella of green development and environmental protection for residential spaces and molds the sustainable urban housing space with the specification of “the project of three first standards”, “21 sound project management systems”, “69 humanized whole renovation management”, “more than 60 comprehensive sample nodes” and “10 evaluation systems for green architectures”.

In the connotations of functionality of the urban housing space, the big lake in Peacock City adds more thinking and factors that belong to the time and future

for paying tribute to the development of the new era and then take the lead in the happy and new picture of China’s livable areas.



Create a Beautiful Life with Courage of Forging Ahead

Peacock City, with 1.5 decades of exploring, practicing and accumulating, consistently builds ecologically livable homes. As a lifestyle maker, we are committed to building residential areas which are safe, vibrant and prioritize the health of people. Nationally, we’ve put up 50 residential areas for the betterment of people’s lives. Peacock City has claimed Real Estate Enterprises TOP10 honor for 5 years in a row. In 2018 Global City Forum, the company is awarded Asian Livable Residential Area Award by United Nations Human Settlements Programme and Asian Landscape Architecture Society. Playing “leader of livable residential area”, Peacock City gives livable residential area a new chapter. 



白石山温泉康养小镇 ——中华生命健康福地

美丽的京西百渡，北纬 39° 3'，东经 114° 6'，有片令人眷恋、充满希望的热土，这，就是白石山温泉康养小镇，华中集团的旷世巨作，打造“中华生命健康福地”。她骨子里的中国康养情怀，像明珠一样，照耀着华夏大地。

白石山温泉康养小镇，坐落京西太行北端，距离涞源白石山 5A 景区 8 公里，距北京 2 小时车程，距保定 1 小时车程，距雄安新区 1.5 小时车程，这里青山环绕，清心洗肺，有达到世界卫生组织优质标准的饮用水，有高于城市数倍负氧离子含量的空气。

白石山温泉康养小镇，围绕着六大产业，构建宜居、宜养、宜游、宜商的养乐康居之所，重磅打造八项功能分区。

白石山温泉度假区

一座集商住、餐饮、国际会议、主题会展、休闲度假等项目于一体的高端旅游度假目的地。主楼鼎泰宫，建筑面积 2.27 万平方米，拥有豪华客房 261 间。贵宾楼，是小镇相对独立安静的精品客房区。建筑面积 2.1 万平米，包括 161 间家庭套房、行政客房、办公房等。并规划特色餐饮厅、咖啡厅等服务配套，能让客户在此洗去一路的

The beautiful Beijing West Leisure Resort, China, 39°3' north latitude, 114°6' east longitude, there is a sentimentally attached and hopeful land, Baishishan Healthful Town, the outstanding monumental work of Huazhong Group. The “China life health promised land” is like the bright pearl, shining the Chinese land.

Baishishan Healthful Town is located at the north of Taihang Mountain, 8 kilometers from Laiyuan Baishishan 5A scenic spot, only 2-hours' drive from Beijing, 1-hour drive from Baoding and 1.5-hours' drive from Xiong'An New Area. Surrounded by verdant mountains and clean air, there is high-quality drinking water over WHO standards and clean air with negative oxygen ion contents several times than that in the city.

Baishishan Healthful Town focuses on eight functional divisions and six industries to create the nourishing and healthful place for living, recovery, tour and business.

Baishishan Hot Spring Holiday Resort

It is the high-end resort integrated with commercial accommodation, catering, international conference, theme exhibition, leisure and vacation, etc. The main

风尘与疲倦，是各大企事业单位和高端人士商务休闲的最佳选择。

百渡食府，小镇重点打造的餐饮宴会中心。建筑面积 1.97 万平方米，包括可容纳上千人同时就餐的宴会厅、中餐厅、豪华包房等等，为会议、论坛、娱乐休闲、宴会提供五星级餐饮服务。百渡食府精选太行山特色美食，形成百渡千肴中国特色康养食疗餐饮。生态农业“小菜园”系列养生菜，满足不同国家的饮食需求，为游客提供最具特色的超星级餐饮服务。

雪霁堂，是小镇重磅打造的高端商务会议中心。建筑面积 1.72 万平方米，全面满足多功能大型商务会议、多规格会议、商务会客、新闻发布、培训拓展等各类需求。已与泰国中华侨联总会、北大博雅签订战略合作，成为国内一流研学基地。雪霁堂共计 30 余个会议厅，能同时容纳 6000 人开会，堪称华北地区最大的会议厅之一。拥有国际化会议视听设备，专业服务团队，为政府、企业提供一个大型国际交流平台。

蓝鲸休闲运动中心——中国最大气膜结构单体建筑之一，建筑面积 1.2 万平方米，可同时容纳 6000 人。这里重点打造了专业拓展区、球类运动区、健身区，服务于中小镇拓展团建、亲子拓展、青少年冬令营、夏令营活动等。专业拓展区，打造多类高空拓展项目，多类场地活动项目等，提供趣味横生的拓展体验。球类运动区建设有篮球、羽毛球、乒乓球、网球等专业场地，可实现多种球类运动服务。

白桦林·温泉谷——白石山自然环境优越，地热资源丰富，小镇以“白石山地下矿质温泉”为特色资源，打造白桦林·温泉谷。

白桦林·温泉谷同时拥有氟化物温泉、硫化物温泉。以康养文化为主题，规划打造数十座天然温泉泡池、水上休闲等配套项目，形成集温泉沐浴、健康调养、绿色餐饮、休闲娱乐等服务功能于一体的高端温泉养生系统，打造山地温泉康养度假极致体验。



▲ 白石山温泉度假区 Baishishan hot spring holiday resort

building Dingtai Palace covers an area of 22,700 square meters, and has 261 luxury guest rooms. VIP Building, the quiet boutique guest room, covers an area of 21,000 square meters and includes 161 family-type suites, administration guest rooms and offices, etc. With special dining halls, cafes and other service which provide relaxation and comfort for guests, the resort is the best choice for leisure and business.

BaiDu Restaurant is the catering and banquet center of the town. With an area of 19,700 square meters, it includes the banquet hall which can host over 1,000 people, Chinese restaurant and luxury sites. It provides five-stars catering service for conference, forum, entertainment and banquet. BaiDu Restaurant selects featured delicious food of Taihang Mountain to establish Chinese special health and nourishing catering. The series healthy dishes from ecological agriculture satisfy catering demands from different counties, and provide the most specialty catering service for tourists.

Xueji Hall is the high-end business conference center of the town. With an area of 17,200 square meters, it comprehensively meets the demands of multi-functional large-scale business conventions, multi-specification conferences, business receiving guests, press release and training expand, etc. It has achieved strategic cooperation with Thai Federation of Overseas Chinese and Boya under Peking University, and become a first-class research base in China. Xueji Hall includes over 30 conference halls and has the capacity to host 6000 people to have the meeting simultaneously, one of the largest conference hall in North China. Equipped with internationalized conference audiovisual equipment and professional service team, Xueji Hall provides a large-scale international exchange platform for governments and enterprises.

Blue-whale Relaxation and Sport Center is the largest gas-film structure single building in China. With an area of 12,000 square meters, it has the capacity to host 6000 people simultaneously. It focuses on creating professional development area, ball sports area, fitness area, serving team building development of Huazhong town, parent-child development, youth winter and summer camp activities, etc. Professional development area creates a variety of high-altitude development projects and venue events to provide interesting expansion experience. Ball sports area which has basketball, badminton, table tennis, tennis and other professional venues can provide a variety of ball sports service.

Birch Forest Hot Spring Valley is built with “Baishi Mountain underground mineral hot spring” as characteristic resources. Baishi Mountain boasts superior natural environment and abundant geothermal resources.



项目一期——静泉，占地 70 亩，建筑面积约 3.4 万平方米，以中医养生、健康理疗为特色，设置中医药养生区、中草药浴、果蔬浴、原汁泡汤、香薰屋、理疗室等，对心脑血管、关节炎等疾病起到软化血管、健康养颜的作用，全方位呵护客户健康。温泉综合楼，包含室内泡池区、更衣淋浴区、儿童乐园、特色餐饮区、多功能休闲区以及 60 余间特色温泉客房等。其中，温泉综合楼三层，以大中医疗体系为核心，依托精湛中医疗法、健康检测前沿技术、生命科学自然疗法，重磅打造华中·上工草堂养生谷，为高端客户提供中长期定制化、入住式养生理疗服务，为客户构建全方位中医康养体系。室外温泉区，分为福地洞天区、山谷温泉区、慢汤养生区，打造 20 余个养生泡池、加料泡池。室内区域，分为热带雨林区和室内泳池区。打造一个游泳池、十余个戏水池。贵宾汤屋区，打造近 20 个 VIP 汤屋，每个院中有独立的温泉泡池，让客人有宾至如归的温泉体验。

白桦里美食街，共设 40 个街区商铺。集民俗体验、休闲购物、文化旅游、千味美食于一体，包含旅游商品、文创衍生品、特色伴手礼、国内外地方特色美食、特色主题酒吧等，为游客提供游购娱全新度假体验。

健康养生养老区

这里作为小镇医疗核心、养老核心聚集地，传承中医药文化，融合国际顶级康养理念，立足“患者、亚健康和健康”三类人群，引领客户全新健康生活方式，打造科学、全生命周期、全方位的健康服务体系，创建国际领先的健康生活圈。

山地康养农业区

依托涞源得天独厚的资源禀赋与农业基础，聚集国际国内先进的农业科技资源、人才资源，实现智慧农业、生态农业、休闲农业、康养农业于一体的乡村田园新体验。

山地艺术区

打造特色文化创意产业群，规划原乡民舍、八大美院写生基地、艺术家村落、名人堂艺术交流中心、创意工坊、企

There is fluoride hot spring and sulfide hot spring. With health and nourishing culture as the theme, dozens of natural hot spring pools, water recreation projects and other projects are planned to be built to form the high-end hot spring health maintenance system integrated with hot spring bathe, health maintenance, green catering, leisure and recreation, providing the superlative experience of mountainous hot spring vacation.

The first phase of project, Tranquil Hot Spring, covers an area of 70 mu and construction area of about 34,000 square meters, featuring Chinese medicine health maintenance and health physical therapy. Tranquil Hot Spring consisting of Chinese medicine health maintenance zone, Chinese herbal medicine bathe, fruits and vegetable bathe, fumet bathe, aromatherapy cabin, physical therapy room helps to soften blood vessel and beautify skin, good for cardiovascular and arthritis, and provides comprehensive care for your health. Hot Spring Comprehensive Building includes indoor hot spring area, changing shower area, children's paradise, characteristic dining area, multi-function leisure area and more than 60 special hot spring guest rooms. With the traditional Chinese medicine diagnosis and treatment system as the core, relying on the consummate Chinese medicine therapy, the frontier technology of health detection, and the natural therapy of life science, the Health-care Valley of Huazhong•Shanggong Thatched Cottage is created at the third floor of the hot spring comprehensive building to provide long-term customization and stay-in health therapy service for high-end customers and construct all-round health nourishing system. The outdoor hot spring area, divided into fairyland area, valley hot spring area, and slow-bathe health maintenance area, consists of over 20 health and longevity pools and charging pools. The indoor area, divided into the tropical rain forest area and the indoor swimming area includes a swimming pool and dozens of playing water pools. The VIP spa area including about 20 VIP spa houses and independent hot spring pool for each yard makes guests feel like at home when enjoying the hot spring.



▲ 小镇接待国际友人 International guests visiting the town

业会所等多项业态，汇集了书画艺术品创作、交流、体验、互动、展示、交易各个功能，为文化创意爱好者和企业，提供优秀的创作展示和工作空间。

民俗风情旅游区

以水为街，以岸作市打造最具特色的中国街坊，深挖太行民俗文化、打造太行老街。

中国古建筑群落

打造汉唐仿古建筑风情，规划古建博物馆、古建筑影视基地、中国艺术品展览区、太行山特色商品展示交易中心、中国民居，是名副其实的“中国村”。将文化传承、游览、休闲、购物、娱乐结合在一起，以可赏、可游、可乐的高质量体验，创造优美的旅游度假环境。

白石山温泉康养小镇，一座世界级康养旅游胜地。以独特的旅游资源，丰富的旅游业态，让您放下尘世喧嚣，舒展身心，静享心灵的巅峰荣光。



▲ 华中小镇举办河北省国际冰雪节
Hebei International Ice-Snow Festival held in Baishishan healthful town

Birch Forest Food Street consists of 40 blocks of shops. Integrated with folklore experience, leisure shopping, cultural tourism, and delicious dishes, the street which includes tourism commodities, cultural and creative derivatives, special gifts, local cuisine at home and abroad, special theme bar and so on, provides tourists with new holiday experience.

Health & Longevity Preservation Area

As the medical treatment core and gathering place of provision for the aged, Health & Longevity Preservation Area inherits the traditional Chinese medicine culture and combines with international top health nourishing conceptions, based on the three groups of people "patients, sub-health and health". It leads the entirely new health living style, builds the scientific, full-life circle and all-around health service system, and creates the international advanced health living circle.



Mountain Health & Nourishing Agriculture Area

Relying on Laiyuan's unique resources and agricultural foundation, it aggregates the advanced international and domestic agricultural science and technology resources, human resources, to provide country new experience integrated with ecological agriculture, leisure agriculture and health nourishing agriculture.

Mountain Art Area

The area which includes distinctive culture and creativity industries group, focuses on original country civil house, eight art academies' sketching bases, artist village, hall of fame art exchange center, creativity workshop, enterprises club, and collects many kinds of functions such as the calligraphy and painting, exchange, experience, interaction, exhibition, and trading to provide excellent creative show and work space for art and creative enthusiasts and enterprises.

Folk Custom Tourist Area

Taking the water as the street and the shore as the city to create the most characteristic Chinese street, excavate the Taihang folk custom culture, and build the Taihang old street.

China Ancient Architecture Community

Ancient architecture museum, ancient architecture movie base, China artworks exhibition area, Taihang Mountain special commodity exhibition and trading center, and China domestic architecture are planned to be built to create the Han and Tang dynasty antique architecture style. It is a real "China Village". Combination of culture inheriting, tourism, leisure, shopping, recreation, it creates the graceful tourism and vacation environment with the high-quality experience of enjoying, touring and pleasure.

Baishishan Healthful Town, the world-class health and nourishing resort, will make you stay away from the crowd and embrace relaxation in tranquility with the special tourism resource and plentiful tourism patterns. WBPM



Sky Heights: Keeping High Standards for Life and Environment through Leveraging the Strength of State-owned Enterprise

央企实力 不负江山之巅

中建信和地产有限公司是世界 500 强第 23 强中国建筑股份有限公司（建筑领域中唯一一家由中央直接管理的国有骨干企业，全球最大的投资建设集团）的全资骨干成员企业中国建筑第五工程局（拥有“三特三甲资质”，集投资商、建造商、运营商“三商一体”的现代化投资建设集团）旗下的城市运营服务平台。

中建信和以世界 500 强第 23 强中国建筑强大央企为背景，以千亿资产母公司中建五局实力为支撑，充分发挥集团“三商一体”的全产业链优势，整合市场优质资源，业务遍布长沙、株洲、湘潭、宁乡、岳阳、衡阳、常德、益阳、济南、烟台、南昌、重庆、南宁等城市，通过内涵式的核心竞争力塑造和全国发展战略思考，致力于成为国内一流、区

Xinhe Real Estate Co., Ltd. of CSCEC (hereinafter called as "Xinhe") is an urban operation service platform under China Construction Fifth Engineering Division (a modern investment and construction group as an investor, a constructor and an operator owning Three Special and Triple-A qualifications), a wholly-funded key membership enterprise of China State Construction Engineering Corporation (the only state-owned key enterprise of China in construction field directly under control of the Central Government and the biggest investment and construction group in the world) ranking 23rd place among Fortune Global 500.

Xinhe, under the powerful state-owned enterprise in China's construction field ranking 23rd place among

域领先的都市运营服务商。2016 年，中建信和秉持“拓展幸福空间”的企业使命，提出以“优品质、优服务、优空间、优生态”为关键词的“四优”体系，将建筑之美、服务之美、空间之美、自然之美融入生活体验当中，贯穿产品打造的各个环节。

2017 年，中建信和依托央企的责任与实力，从住宅开发商战略转型城市运营商，作为城市运营服务商，中建信和始终怀揣以焕新城市面貌、提升城市能级的城市使命，积极参与城市发展进程，在 PPP 合作开发模式下，中建信和将与政府协同作战，以产业规划在前，公共配套先行，对片区运营规划，致力实现生产、生态、生活的三生融合。并创建地产开发 - 商业运营 - 物业服务 - 绿色生态 - 新型城镇化五大产业板块，打造了全产业链闭环的城市更新大生态，创造更多美好场景，激发城市发展活力，以此实现品质提升和价值创造。作为产业链上最重要的一环，中建信和在地产开发上通过不断的探索和尝试，逐渐形成了自己的“产品观”，打造壹号系、和城系、府台系、印象系四大产品。其中，中建·江山壹号作为长沙城市核心区首席滨江半山豪宅，占据城市核心稀缺地段，坐拥城市极致珍稀自然景观资源，享有山水洲城士脉墅景的美誉，以滨江三冠王姿态，成为壹号系产品的标杆性项目。

纵观天下豪宅，大多建立于城市半山之上，如今，半山已成为稀贵豪宅的代名词，成为世界豪门望族的价值标签。长沙豪宅虽多，却可以“滨江半山”一分高下，中建·江山壹号，择址于湘江东岸核心城区唯一原生山脉之上，地处地脉文块，与长沙 3000 年历史文脉呈东西向连成一体，西



Fortune Global 500 and supported with the strength of China Construction Fifth Engineering Division, its parent company with its assets amounting to 100 billion, gives to full play of the whole-industrial-chain advantages of the group as an investor, a constructor and an operator combining one, integrates its good market resources, distributes its businesses in cities including Changsha, Zhuzhou, Xiangtan, Ningxiang, Yueyang, Hengyang, Changde, Yiyang, Ji'nan, Yantai, Nanchang, Chongqing and Nanning, and is dedicated to becoming a domestically first-rate and regionally leading urban operation service provider through intensive building of its core competitiveness and its nationwide development strategic thinking. In 2016, Xinhe, adhering to its corporate mission of expanding a space of happiness, put forth its Four Excellence System featuring excellent quality, excellent service, excellent space and excellent ecology, and it has substantiated beauty of architecture, service, space and nature into experience of life and gone through all the steps in building its projects.

In 2017, Xinhe, depending on the responsibility and strength of the Central Enterprise, was strategically transformed into an urban operator from a residence developer. As an urban operation service provider, Xinhe has been bearing in mind the urban mission of "making cities take a new look and upgrading their energy level", takes an active part in urban development process. Under the PPP cooperative development mode, Xinhe will collaborate with the government to achieve triple integration of production, ecology and life by planning industry and supporting public facilities ahead and operating and planning blocks. And it has built five industrial sectors in a closed loop from real estate development, commercial operation, property service, green ecology to new-type urbanization for urban upgrade, created more beautiful scenarios, inspired development vitality of cities and achieved improvement of quality and creation of value. As the most important ring in the industrial chain, Xinhe, through its constant explorations and tests in real estate development, has formed its own viewpoint on products gradually, and it has developed four series of products: Height series, Harmonious City series, Mansion and Pavilion series and Impression series. Among them, CSCEC•Sky Heights, as the premier riverside and hillside luxury mansions in the core urban area of Changsha, occupies a rare section in the core of the city, owns extremely rare natural landscape resources of the city, enjoys the fame of a villa with mountains, rivers, cultures and celebrities, and it becomes a landmark project of Height series as a triple crown by the river.



至东形成：云麓宫、麓山寺、爱晚亭、麓书院、湘江、橘子洲头、江山壹号的历史文脉轴线，是对长沙文脉的传承和延续。独揽长沙最具山、水、洲、城特色的绝版区位和不可复制的全画幅江景，同时坐拥主城区，紧邻湘江中路、过江隧道、地铁四号线，轻松对接城央多重立体交通。五一商圈近在咫尺，出则繁华，入则宁静，尽享全城最核心商业配套。凝聚长沙千年福源，千古文脉为之续演，诗画江山为之再现，稀贵地段造就项目不凡地位。

半山之上，更有不可复制的稀缺资源，江山壹号依托稀缺半山资源，以二环内唯一原生山体匠心打造 5 万 m² 原生山体公园。立于观景台，岳麓山凝眸在望，奢享近 10 万株漫山花木，藏风聚气，以高于城市数倍的负氧离子，为城市注入最自然的生命活力。半山的隐秘性，隔绝尘世喧嚣，专为隐贵者而生，打造业主专属的私密性和尊贵感，匹配无与伦比的奢适生活。除此之外，中建·江山壹号以滨江稀贵的半山缓坡资源，打造湖湘滨江果岭，择居半山，与亲朋好友推杆果岭，看山岚毓秀，江景如画。除了享受自然生态的绿意之外，更有令人心动的无边际泳池，借助独特的台地优势，打造滨江无边际泳池，让泳池与江景相融，江天尽览。而这一片泳池，也成为了江山业主夏季夜晚的狂欢胜地，并以此打造了夏日泳池派对活动——仲夏夜之梦的业主专属活动，缔造长沙高品质、低密度、纯居住、优生态的滨江半山豪宅。

江山之上，感悟另一种生活方式，在这里，围合一群封面人物，围合一个财富圈层，推杯换盏，结交知己。中建·江山壹号以因地制宜的半围合 V 型布局，打造私密性与景观性兼顾的传世半山豪宅，规划了滨江半山别墅、江景大



Historically, luxury mansions are mostly built on the hillside of a city. Nowadays, hillside has become a pronoun of rare luxury mansions and value tag of noble families and celebrities in the world. Though luxury mansions in Changsha are many, they are defined with Riverside and Hillside Mansion as the criterion. CSCES•Sky Heights, with its site selected on the only primitive mountain in the core urban area in the eastern bank of the Xiangjiang River, where the 3000-year historical vein of Changsha presents a west-to-east integrity, an axis of historical vein is formed from west to east, composed of Yunlu Palace, Lushan Temple, Aiwan Pavilion, Yuelu Academy, the Xiangjiang River, Orange Isle and Sky Heights, and it is an inheritance and continuation for historical and cultural vein of Changsha. Situated at the rare geographic location with the most characteristics of mountain, river, isle and city and unduplicated full-range river view of Changsha exclusively, owning main urban area and with adjacency to Middle Xiangjiang Road, River-passing Tunnel, Metro Line 4, it is conveniently connected to the multi-fold dimensional traffic system of the downtown area. With Wuyi Business Circle near at sight, it enjoys the most central commercial facilities of the whole city with hustle and bustle and tranquility both available. Gathering time-honored auspicious sources of Changsha, the historical vein has been inherited and carried forward, poetic and landscaping mountains and rivers are reproduced, and the rare section accomplishes extraordinary status of the project.

There are more unduplicated rare resources on the hillside. Depending on rare hillside resources, a 50,000m² primitive mountain park based on the only primitive mountain body within second ring road is built for Sky Heights. Standing at the landscape-viewing deck, Mountain Yulu is near at sight, availing of nearly 100,000 trees and flowers exclusively, where air and wind is gathering or blowing, and negative oxygen ions several times higher than that in the city inject the most natural vitality of life for the city. Privacy of hillside excludes madding crowd of the world is borne for secluded wealthy and noble people, where privacy and nobility is build for the owners exclusively to match their unrivalled luxury and comfort. In addition to these, in Sky Heights, rare hillside slow slope resources at the riverside are employed to build riverside golf greens. Living at hillside, you can play golf here with your family and friends, with picturesque landscapes of mountain and river at your side. Apart from enjoying the green natural ecology, there is also a boundless swimming pool that is built with aid of the unique mesas advantages, enabling the swimming pool to melt with

平等高端住宅业态。依山地起伏错落，纯然天生，独享得天独厚的绝版资源。12 席全画幅江景类独栋，世界工匠的大师手笔，让熠熠生辉的家族门庭，在仰望中得以流传，坐拥湖湘显赫圈层名号。数席江景大平层，卓立半山之上，不同面积的奢华空中宅院，三梯两户私属电梯刷卡入户，多功能双入户大堂，六重智能安保系统，重聘业务遍及全球 75 个国家，拥有逾 200 家分公司的仲量联行顾问，为业主定制百年英式管家服务，满足业主对家的理想，与此同时，江山壹号携手拥有国家一级资质物管隶属于世界五百强第 23 强中国建筑的全资骨干成员企业中国建筑第五工程局旗下的城市运营服务平台——中建信和地产的中建物业，共同为业主打造江山高定、业主专场、优读小站、暖场活动等一系列丰富多彩的日常活动。江山壹号以匠人匠心，重绎滨江豪宅时代，重塑隐贵阶层传世生活。

择居江山，隐于繁华半山之上，以珍稀的千亩原生山体公园为屏障，于长沙兴盛之地，揽尽橘洲盛景，放眼辽阔，观江识湖湘，以造极城市核心居住地标，献礼湖相大地，耀领时代封面。半山之上，唯此壹号！



river view, and the river and the horizon are at sight simultaneously. This swimming pool becomes a resort for carnival of the property owners at summer night, and a party at swimming pool at summer days is has come into being here, which is exclusive for the property owners at summer nights. As a result, a riverside and hillside luxury mansion quarter of high quality, low density, pure residence and good ecology is built for Changsha.

Another life can be experienced in Sky Heights, where a group of front-cover personages and a wealth circle are enclosed, who make friends with each other while drinking and talking. In CSCES•Sky Heights, hillside luxury mansions of both privacy and landscapes and semi-enclosed V shaped layout passed down to the later generations are built according to actual conditions, and high-end residential forms of riverside and hillside villas and river-view large flat houses are planned.



They are purely natural rare resources built against rise and fall of terrain of the mountain. 12 full-range river-view single-family houses designed by world-renown architects enable your eminent family to pass down with the esteem of others and enable you to enjoy the fame as an outstanding family in Hunan. Several river-view large flat houses stand aloof at the hillside. Each of them is furnished with a luxurious sky courtyard of different area, three elevators for two houses accessible only with the electronic card, a multifunctional double gate-access lobby and a sixfold intelligent security system. JLL that has business in 75 countries and owns over 200 branches all over the world is engaged to customize time-honored British house-keeping services for the property owners and satisfy their ideal for a better family life. Alongside with these, Sky Heights joins hands with CSCEC Property under Xinhe Real Estate Co., Ltd. of CSCEC, an urban operation service platform under China Construction Fifth Engineering Division, a wholly-funded key enterprise of China State Construction Engineering Corporation ranking the 23rd place among Fortune Global 500 with state level 1 property management qualification, to conduct series of colorful daily activities including Sky Heights Gaoding Workshop, Special Performance for Property Owners, Optimal Reading Station and Warming Activity together. In Sky Heights, a riverside luxury mansion era is rebuilt with craftsmanship of masters and a legendary life of seclusive wealthy strata is remolded.

Choosing to reside at Sky Heights and seclude at the luxuriant hillside shielded by a rare park covering a thousand mu of primitive green mountain at a flourishing place of Changsha, where a grand view of the Orange Isle and a river view of the Xiangjiang River are presented before your eyes exclusively, and your ideal of living in the heart of the city with an outstanding identity is highlighted eminently. Sky Heights, the only project at hillside available now! 



西行碍浅石，北转入溪桥。
树色烟轻重，湖光风动摇。
——唐张子容

本项目是由西安沣东地产有限公司代建的新城市综合公园。项目红线面积 120 亩，2015 年开始筹划，总投资约 3500 万元。2016 年获得批准开始施工，2017 年建成，预计 2018 年开放公共使用。

本项目坚持可持续设计的理念，紧扣“文化、生态、人文”三大核心主题，构建绿色范例。通过在地性、包容、交互的景观设计，创造场所丰富、利于社会交往的魅力公共空间，成为西咸新区集旅游、休憩、健身等多功能为一体的综合性城市公园。

规划设计衔接

践行八水润长安城市战略

西安古有“八水绕长安”，今有“八水润西安”城市战略。

项目地处西咸新区绿地水系大系统的关键节点，规划立足城市大水系整体战略格局，将汉溪湖公园汇同区域次级河流太平渠共同塑造成为连接昆明池、渭河的重要生态廊道和蓝色 + 绿色生态基础设施。

公园链接周边社区和园区

充分考虑本地区与周边景区、社区、园区、地铁站的

This project is a new comprehensive urban park built by Xi'an Fengdong Real Estate Co., Ltd. As large as 120 mu, started in 2015 with a total investment of about 35 million yuan. Construction was approved in 2016 and completed in 2017. It is expected to open to public in 2018.

By identifying the concept of sustainable planning and design, following urban texture and local culture, sticking to the themes of "culture, ecology, humanity", this project formulates landscape design strategies to build a green paradigm. Through inclusive and interactive landscape design, a charming public space with energetic social interactions was built. And it has become a comprehensive urban park integrating tourism, leisure, and fitness in Xixian New Area.

Planning coordination

Eight rivers moistening Chang'an

Hanxi Lake Park is located at the key area of Xixian ecological corridor, closely related to the relics Haojing Ruins and Kunming Lake, and passed through by Taiping River. A green planning strategy of water ecology, water culture, water environment and water landscape must be applied to the design of Hanxi Lake Park.

Landscape Design for Hanxi Lake Park, Xixian New Area, Xi'an

西安西咸新区汉溪湖公园一期景观设计

项目业主：陕西省西咸新区沣东新城土地储备中心 / 西安沣东地产有限公司

设计单位：思朴（北京）国际城市规划设计有限公司

设计面积：120 亩

CLIENT: Land Reserve Center of Fengdong New City / Xi'an Fengdong Real Estate Co., Ltd.

DESIGN: SPD Planning Design Corporation

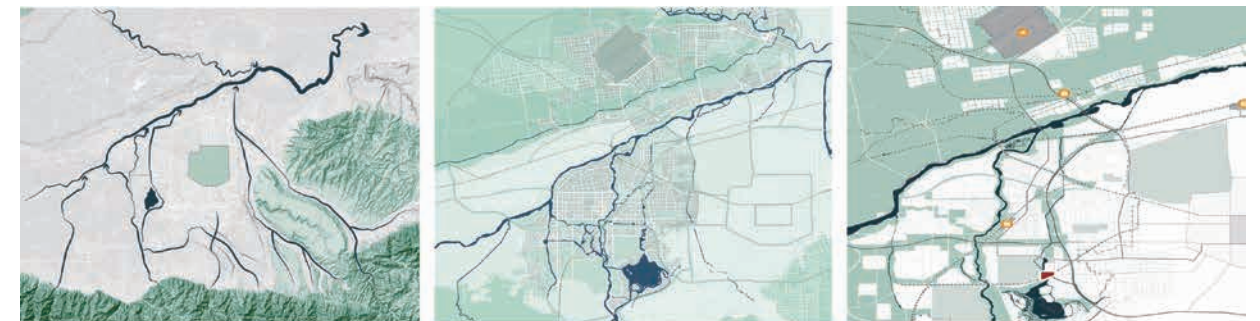
AREA: 120 mu/8Ha

项目概况

汉溪湖公园（一期）景观工程地处西咸新区沣东新城，镐京遗址东侧，富裕路南侧，西渝铁路以北，是西咸新区对接西安西拓的首要区域。

Project summary

Located in the Fengdong New City, on the east of the Ruins of Haojing City relics, on the south of Fuyu Road and north of Xiyu Railway, Hanxi Lake Park (Phase I) is one of the most important areas that links Xixian New Area to Xi'an.



▲ 八水绕长安 Eight rivers running Chang'an City

道路、功能连接，通过巧妙的空间序列和景观设计，提升场地的公共吸引力，以到达聚集人气、改善生态、激发周边地区的公共活动和开发品质的触媒催化功效。

预留后续拓展空间

预留了供社区居民和艺术家自由举办活动的弹性公共空间来增加趣味性和参与感，避免过度设计和盲目追求奢华的铺张浪费，严控建造成本和维护成本，利用当地的材料和技术创造疏密有致、繁简相宜、生动有序的生态文化公园建设典范。

可持续的景观设计策略

珍水

设计增进场地水资源的自循环，使用北部社区居民生活废水和夏季雨水为场地景观用水和湖体补水，通过与西安市水利规划勘测设计院以及陕西省水生态专家的合作，明确了昆明池泄洪需求和保证汉溪湖水质的技术措施。

移土

利用场地建筑垃圾山和湖体开挖的土方，塑造丰富的地形。在创造多样的活动、观赏空间与感知体验的同时，阻隔铁路带来的噪音，确保北部社区的安静氛围。

植木

本项目种植设计一方面保留约 80 亩的现有苗圃，保育香樟、栎树、樱花、雪松、柳树等物种，并依照生长状态对其进行妥善配置，另一方面充分运用乡土、耐旱、低养护的植被和具有水净化功能的湿地植物，打造丰富、具有丰富季相特色的符合生态系统。

赋能

充分利用风能和太阳能设备，绿色可再生能源的使用率达到 50%；场地照明采取节能灯具和智能控制，以实现节能降碳。



▲ 现场施工图 photo of site construction

Connecting with communities

This project is connected with adjacent communities, villages, industrial parks and metro stations. This recognized feature space with elaborate landscape design not only enhances the attraction of public realm, but inspires the vibrant activities and quality of development in future.

Preserve flexible space for future

This project preserved multifunctional space for citizens and artists to organize cultural activities. By using local materials and technologies, we tried to create a demonstration park with ecological and public open space avoiding over design and over budget.

Sustainable landscape design strategies

Water

The design ensured the recycle of water on site. Using communities' domestic waste water and summer rainwater for site landscape maintenance and lake body hydration. Cooperating with Water Resources Planning Survey and Design Institute and the water ecology experts in Shanxi Province, we clarified the flood discharge demand of Kunming Lake and the design strategies for ensuring the water quality of Hanxi Lake.

Soil

By breaking up and reshaping the construction waste mountain and earthwork of the lake body, a rich terrain has been made to not only create diverse spaces but also block the noise from the railroad and ensure the quiet atmosphere of the community.

Wood

On the one hand, the planting design retained about 80 mu of existing nursery, preserves species such as camphor, eucalyptus, cherry, cedar, and willow, and properly arranged them according to their growth status. On the other hand, it made full use of local, drought-tolerant and low-maintenance vegetation and wetland plants with water purification function to create an Eco-system that is rich in seasonal variations.

Energy

Making full use of wind energy and solar energy, the utilization rate of green energy reached 50% on site. The lighting design adopts energy-saving lights and intelligent control system to achieve goals of energy saving and carbon reduction.

Habitat

By protecting and repairing micro-habitat systems such as wetlands and woodlands, creating a healthy

生境

在基地内保护、修复湿地、林地等微型栖息地系统，为飞禽、两栖等生物留下繁衍生息的生存环境，构建人与自然和谐共生的复合生态系统。

绿道

采取透水材料修建跑步道、散步道等绿道系统，倡导低碳、健康生活方式。两条主要园路联系四处主要入口，一条 1100 米环行跑道贯穿场地及多条次级园路共约 2700 米。

健身

本项目设置了全年龄运动场所，包括 4 个标准网球场，3 个标准篮球场，1 个标准足球场，2 处儿童活动场，4 处自行车停车区和多个全民健身设施活动场，同时为了方便临时活动的举办，本项目结合地形设置了一个 4000 平方米的多功能草坪和观演台地。

结语

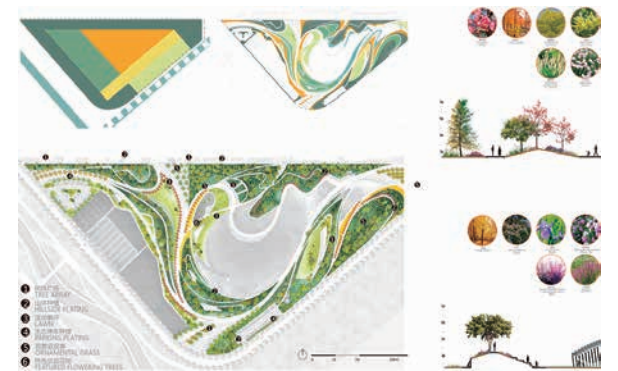
汉溪湖公园作为面向公众的城市公共空间。在政府及开发公司的强力推进下，得到了海绵城市基金、社区体育场基金等一系列项目资金的支持。

建成以来，城市居民、访客在此不期而遇、交谈、互动、分享，受益于这个活跃、优美、安全，生态，充满互动，具有教育意义的城市共享庭园。

汉溪湖公园为景观引导城市发展提供了鲜活样本，创造了生态效益、经济效益和社会效益的最佳融合，为新城发展的新常态探索提供了有益的经验 and 范例。



▲ 儿童活动场效果图 Rendering for children's playgrounds



▲ 种植策略 Planting strategy

environment for birds, amphibians and other living animals, this project constructs a comprehensive ecosystem in which people and nature live in harmony.

Green-way

We promoted low carbon, healthy lifestyle in this park. 1100 meters jogging path, 2700 meters pedestrian walk made with permeable material were integrated into the site.

Sports

This project has set up a full-age sports venue for the public, including 4 standard tennis courts, 3 standard basketball courts, 1 standard soccer field, 2 children's playgrounds, 4 bicycle parking areas and different kinds of fitness facilities. In the meantime, this project has set up a 4000 square meters multifunctional lawn and amphitheater in order to facilitate the temporary activities.

Conclusion

Hanxi Lake serves as an open city park supported by local government and developers, and applied for a series of project funds such as Sponge City Fund, Community Sports Field Fund, which provided support for the project to the ground.

People in the high-end community, residents of the relocated community, villagers in the existing villages and the surrounding citizens will meet, talk, interact and share in this public open space. It will be an active, beautiful, safe, ecological, interactive and educational garden of Eden.

Hanxi Lake Park will be a role-model to create shared space for activities that eliminate social barriers brought by the development of new cities and explore solutions to solve urban problems facing new city development.

Lotus Hair Transplant Hospital Group: Being an Innovative Model in Beauty Business

碧莲盛植发——美丽事业 行业典范

碧莲盛简介

碧莲盛无痕植发集团创立于2005年，是中国无痕植发项目的专业研究医院，成立以来，始终致力于无痕植发科研和临床诊疗，通过自主研发，目前已经获得了国家专利认证的S.H.T、B.H.T等多项无痕植发技术。

碧莲盛无痕植发集团创始人尤丽娜女士，毕业于中国中医药大学，世界植发协会会员，参与编著了《时尚无痕植发术》一书，拥有数十年从医经验，是国内植发行业中少数具有行医资格和临床经验的创始人。

About Lotus

Established in 2005, Lotus Hair Transplant Hospital Group (hereinafter referred to as "Lotus") is a professional research hospital dedicated to scar-less hair transplant projects in China. Since its inception, Lotus has always been dedicated to scar-less hair transplant research and clinical diagnosis and treatment. Through independent R&D, it has developed a lot of nationally-patented scar-less hair transplant technologies such as SHT and BHT.



▲ 尤丽娜女士荣获2018“全球杰出妇女领袖奖”
Ms. You Lina received the 2018 "Global Human Settlements Award for Outstanding Women Leader"

尤丽娜女士带领团队专注无痕植发研究近20年，于2008年研发出具有国家专利认证的新式无痕植发技术体系SHT，以无痕、无痛为特征，刷新了植发技术的精密程度，解决了FUT开刀植发为用户带来的痛苦，同时提升了传统FUE植发技术的成活率及自然度，将取种器械直径缩小在了1mm之内，加快了术后恢复速度，消除了点状疤痕，并因此引起了世界植发大会的关注。

碧莲盛无痕植发技术的出现，推动了国内植发行业的高速发展，随着植发需求日益增多，碧莲盛将植发从治脱角度拓展到医美层次，开展了眉毛、胡须、鬓角等艺术种植，以BHT多维高密超精细无痕植发技术填补了艺术种植技术的薄弱点，十多年间，为无数用户带去了形象上的改善和自信。

高速发展的碧莲盛，时刻坚持科学发展、友善成长，热心公益事业，自创立伊始，就未曾间断对困难用户的资助，数以千计受脱发困扰的大学生及残障人士都及时地得到了碧莲盛的帮助。在雅安地震发生后，第一时间赶赴现场为灾区学生带去了物资用品，与此同时，碧莲盛发起了百万公益植发基金行动，多年间，为无数位急需植发的用户缓解了燃眉之急。

坚持“发展不忘反哺社会”这一理念的碧莲盛，在2018年赢得了来自全球人居环境论坛的嘉奖，在本届全球人居环境论坛年会上，碧莲盛创始人尤丽娜女士荣膺“全球人居环境杰出妇女领袖奖”这一荣誉。

碧莲盛成立十三年来，已经建设25城连锁院部，全国一二线热门城市矩阵式覆盖，一直在努力实现让更多的发友足不出省轻松解决头发问题，始终坚持把高水平、更完美的植发手术带给每一个城市。

Ms. You Lina, the founder of Lotus, graduated from China University of Chinese Medicine. She is not only a member of the International Society of Hair Restoration Surgery (ISHRS), but also the co-author of Fashionable Scar-less Hair Transplant. By virtue of her decades of experience in clinical practice, she is one of the few entrepreneurs who have both medical practice qualification and rich clinical experience in China's hair transplant industry.

Ms. You Lina has led her team to carry out scar-less hair transplant research for almost 20 years. In 2008, her team developed a new technical system of scar-less hair transplant, which is nationally patented: SHT. This technical system features no scar and pain and creates a new record of precision of hair transplant technologies. It relieves the pain that users suffer when they go through follicular unit transplantation (FUT). Meanwhile, it improves the survival rate and naturalness of the traditional follicular unit extraction techniques. It makes the diameter of the medical instrument for follicular unit extraction less than 1 mm. This accelerates postoperative recovery and eliminates dotted scars. That's why this technical system draws great attention from the ISHRS.

Lotus' scar-less hair transplant technologies accelerate the development of China's hair transplant industry. Faced with increasing demand for hair transplant, Lotus will upgrade its hair transplant business from the level of hair loss treatment to the level of medical cosmetology. So, Lotus provides a number of aesthetic hair transplants, including eyebrows, beards and sideburns. By virtue of the BHT multi-dimensional high-density hyperfine scar-less hair transplant technology, Lotus makes up the shortcomings of aesthetic hair transplant technologies. Over the past decade, Lotus has brought countless users improvements in their looks and confidence.

Although Lotus is now at a stage of rapid development, it always adheres to its principles of scientific development, friendly growth and enthusiasm for charity. Since its inception, Lotus has been helping needy users. Now, thousands of college students and disabled people, who once suffered from hair loss, have gotten the help from Lotus timely. After the Yaan Earthquake happened, Lotus rushed to the disaster site as soon as possible and brought students within the disaster area some supplies. Meanwhile, it initiated the One Million Charity Fund for Hair Transplant. Over the past years, Lotus satisfied urgent hair transplant needs of countless users.





▲ 和法前总统奥朗德先生交谈
Communicate with Mr. Francois Hollande, former president of France

截止到 2018 年，碧莲盛已经连续 11 年受邀参加世界植发大会，作为国际植发行业交流论坛，世界植发大会是一个拥有来自全世界 120 多个国家 1200 多名植发医生的专业平台，对参会成员的技术和资历有着严格的考核标准，碧莲盛十年参会历程，浓缩了中国植发技术快速进步的剪影。

2013 年 6 月份，第四届国际资本峰会在法国巴黎举行，碧莲盛受邀出席本届峰会。此次峰会汇聚了 300 多位中欧政界与商界人士，成为中西方商界领袖的一次历史性的对话，在峰会上，尤丽娜女士与参会政要及法国前总统奥朗德先生进行了亲切交谈。

2018 年 9 月份，匈牙利前总理麦杰西·彼得一行访华行程中，特意造访碧莲盛北京院部，向碧莲盛的国际化之路抛出了橄榄枝，并亲身体验了一次毛囊检测。交谈中，彼得先生亲切地表达了对碧莲盛未来发展的期望和认可。



▲ 医生团队 Doctor team

碧莲盛的发展始终在围绕着医生团队建设这个核心，目前院部拥有近百位从业 10 年以上的专业医生，以杨志祥教授为表率，包括袁国安主任、周宗贵主任等知名植发医生在内，已经成为国内植发医生的高手聚集地。



▲ 匈牙利前总理麦杰西·彼得先生来访
Mr. Medgyessy Peter, former premier of Hungary visited Lotus

As an enterprise that never forgets to repay the society, Lotus got highly recognized by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) in 2018. At the annual conference of GFHS, Ms. You Lina, the founder of Lotus, was granted "Outstanding Female Leader Award" by the GFHS.

After 13 years of development, Lotus has set up 25 offices, covering major tier-I and tier-II cities across China. It aims to allow more users to solve their hair problems without a long travel. It always wants to bring the high-quality and perfect hair transplant technologies to every city.

As of 2018, Lotus has been invited to attend the ISHRS in 11 consecutive years. As an international industry forum, it consists of 1,200 hair transplant experts from more than 120 countries. It has strict assessment criteria for technologies and qualification of its members. Therefore, Lotus' ten years of experience of attending the ISHRS is an epitome of the fast development of China's hair transplant technologies.

In June 2013, the Fourth International Capital Conference was held in Paris. Lotus was invited to attend this conference. More than 300 politicians, economists and businessmen from China and Europe gathered at conference, which became a historical dialog platform between Chinese and Western business leaders. At the conference, Ms. You Lina talked with many politicians, especially Mr. François Hollande, the former president of France.

In September, Mr. Peter, the former premier of Hungary visited China. In this visit, he also visited the Beijing Hospital of Lotus and proposed an international



▲ 第 26 届世界植发大会尤丽娜女士演讲
Ms. You delivered a speech at the ISHRS 26th World Congress

高技术、高水平、重医德、重责任是碧莲盛医生团队的一贯认知，以“珍惜用户的每一个毛囊资源”为初心，碧莲盛医护团队将始终坚持为用户提供“无缺陷”标准服务，实现“一站式”完美解决头发问题。

2018 年初，碧莲盛与华盖资本携手同行，正式开启上市之路。

cooperation plan for Lotus. In addition, he experienced a hair follicle test in person. Finally, he expressed his expectations for Lotus' future development and recognition.



▲ 2017 世界植发大会碧莲盛案例受到关注
Lotus hair transplant cases received great attention at the 25th World Congress of ISHRS, 2017

The development of Lotus is always focused on doctor team building. So, Lotus has more than one hundred experts with more than 10 years of clinical experience. These experts are very famous, including Professor Yang Zhixiang, Director Yuan Guo'an and Director Zhou Zhonggui.

Lotus' doctor team features excellent technologies, great talent, medical ethics and responsibility. Our team cherishes every hair follicle of users and aims to provide "defect-free" standard services and one-stop hair solutions.

At the beginning of 2018, Lotus joined hands with Huagai Capital to start its journey to IPO.



▲ 碧莲盛公益事迹 Lotus public welfare activities



法国总统奥朗德在爱丽舍宫会见碧莲盛总裁尤丽娜女士
The former French President François Hollande met with Ms. Yo Lina, the president of Lotus Medical Beauty at the Elysee palace in France.



匈牙利前总理麦杰希·彼得参观碧莲盛北京总部
The former Hungarian prime minister Medgyessy Peter visited Lotus Medical Beauty headquarters in Beijing.



碧莲盛受邀参加世界植发大会发表演讲
Lotus was invited by ISHRS to deliver a speech



碧莲盛为残疾人艺术家免费植发
Lotus provided free hair transplant to Huaiyong Zheng, who is handicapped artist

北京碧莲盛医疗美容有限公司 BEIJING LOTUS MEDICAL BEAUTY CO., LTD

碧莲盛，中国著名植发品牌，曾经获得世界植发大会邀请，发表演讲和获得技术认证。在中国，碧莲盛是被央视一套报道的植发医院，深受业内权威人士的认可和称赞。

碧莲盛已经拥有20家分院，包括北京、上海、广州、深圳、杭州、成都、昆明、济南、西安、武汉、重庆、长沙、沈阳等。

Lotus, a famous hair transplant brand in China, which is invited by ISHRS to deliver a speech and gain a certification. Lotus is regarded as the recommendable hair transplant clinic by CCTV-1 and the favored hair transplant brand by industry insiders and many patients. Lotus has owned 20 branches in China, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Chengdu, Kunming, Jinan, Xian, Wuhan, Chongqing, Changsha and Shenyang.

**COMMITTED TO PROVIDING A HEALTHY
AND HIGH-QUALITY LIFE FOR PEOPLE**
致力于为人们提供健康、优质的生活

七载同行 与城市共享津华

Seven years accompanies Sharing the prosperity with FENG DONG

四轮驱动·协同发展·共筑美好生活
Four-wheel drive Collaborative development Build better future

西安津东地产有限公司是由西安津东发展集团有限公司投资设立的国有房地产开发企业。公司成立于2011年4月13日，注册资本5亿元人民币，目前已获得房地产开发企业二级资质，拥有西安津东物业管理有限公司、西安津东田园都市建设发展有限公司、西安津东新城津谷发展有限公司、西安昆明池旅游文化发展有限公司4家全资子公司，1家参股子公司—西安科统置业有限公司。

Xi'an FENG DONG Real Estate Co., Ltd. is a state-owned real estate development enterprise invested and established by Xi'an FENG DONG Development Group Co., Ltd. The company was established on April 13, 2011 with a registered capital of 500 million yuan. It has obtained the second-class qualification of real estate development enterprise. It owns 4 wholly-owned subsidiaries—Xi'an FENG DONG Property Management Co., Ltd., Xi'an FENG DONG Rural Urban Construction Development Co., Ltd., Xi'an FENG DONG New City FENG GU Development Co., Ltd., Xi'an Kunming Lake Tourism Culture Development Co., Ltd., and 1 equity participation subsidiary—Xi'an Ketong Real Estate Co., Ltd.

公司秉承“精品成就丰盛未来”的企业核心价值观，已形成“高品质住宅、综合地产、代建业务、物业服务”四轮驱动的战略布局。以高品质为导向，确立了高端住宅【湖山系】、精品住宅【津华系】、民生保障住宅【芋域系】、【康璟系】、商业地产【i系列】五大产品系。公司建设和开发的项目累计14个，面积累计超过418.5万平方米。公司及建设开发的项目先后荣获陕西地产优秀产品品牌、西安市文明单位、陕西地产20年功勋企业、中国地产城市建设杰出贡献企业、国家优质工程奖、中国建筑工程装饰奖、陕西省建设工程“长安杯”奖、西安市建设工程“雁塔杯”奖等四十余项奖项。

The company has been adhering to the core values of "Boutique Makes Bright Futures" and has already formed a four-wheel drive strategic layout of "high-quality residence, comprehensive real estate, agent construction business and property service". Guided by high quality, we have established five product lines: high-end residence [Hushan series], boutique residence [Fenghua series], Kanganing series, indemnificatory housing [Qianyu series], commercial real estate [i series]. There are 14 projects with an area of more than 418.5 million square meters until now which built and developed by the company. Projects constructed and developed by the company have won more than 40 awards, such as Excellent Real Estate Brand of Shaanxi Real Estate, Xi'an Civilized Unit, Shaanxi Real Estate 20 Year Meritorious Enterprise, China Real Estate City Construction Outstanding Contribution Enterprise, National Quality Project Award, China Construction Project Decoration Award, Shaanxi Construction Project "Chang'an Cup", Xi'an City Construction Project "Yanta Cup", etc.

津东地产不忘初心，砥砺前行，始终秉承“助力城市发展 筑造美好生活”的企业使命，以“综合地产运营典范”为发展愿景，奉守“诚信、务实、专业、进取”的核心价值观，旨在铸造出良好的企业品牌和行业口碑。

FENG DONG Real Estate has been stay true to the initial mission, and always adheres to the corporate mission of "helping the development of this city and build a better life", taking the "comprehensive real estate operation model" as its development vision and adhering to the core value of "integrity, pragmatism, professionalism and enterprise", aimed at building a good corporate brand and industry reputation.



湖山系
昆明池·800亩湖山墅区



津华熙城
世界名盘·时代津城



津谷·立万
津东·首座生态办公



津东·未来
精英精英办公综合体





COMPANY PROFILE



公司简介



濮阳玉润新材料有限公司

濮阳玉润新材料有限公司位于南乐县国家生物基新材料产业园内，是濮阳市重点引进项目。玉润公司专注于生态环保新材料——聚乳酸 (PLA) 纤维贴身穿用产品的研发创新，已申报多项国家专利。公司开发成功的纯纺聚乳酸纤维健康被褥、家居服、T 恤衫、天然除臭袜、秋衣秋裤等，都是独树一帜的创新产品。2017 年 3 月荣获中国化纤工业协会“最佳年度合作伙伴奖”；2017 年第二届中国生态环保面料设计大赛，其“玉丝轻柔”面料荣获“生态环保材料最佳应用奖”，2018 年 2 月，向国家标准委申报了《聚乳酸丝织物》行业标准发起单位，已获公示。公司生产的“玉丝润”牌高级定制 T 恤被推选为“2018 全球人居环境论坛年会指定产品”。在国家生物基纤维新材料应用产业链上处于极为重要的地位。

玉润公司倡导“健康穿用品味不同”的生态穿用文化，主张穿衣盖被、家居日用和生态健康品质生活的有机结合。让有健康生活品味、有生态环保意识、有社会责任担当的一部分先舒服起来。对自己好一点，对环境好一点，营造一个有品味，有乐趣，又有社会责任担当氛围的同道消费者大社群。

Company Profile

Pu yang Yu Run new material limited company is located in national bio-based new material industrial parks of Nan le county, which is a key project introduced by local govenment of pu yang city. Yu Run company focuses on the innovative research and development of PLA fiber products, which is an eco-environment protection new material and lit is suitable for closetitting wearing. Yu Run company has applied for many national patents,and produces many innovative products,including pure PLA,healthy bedclothes,housecoats,T-shirts,natura anti-odour socks,long johns and so on. YuRun company had the honor to win the best partner award of china chemical fiber industry association in March,2017 and in the second term china's eco-friendly fabrics design competition,its corn silk fabrics won the best App for eco-friendly fabrics in 2017. In Februany ,2018, it declared industrial standard sponsored unit in PLA corn soft silk fabrics.The "Yusirun" Haute Couture Tee-shirt produced our company has also been selected as the official product of "The 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements", which occupies an important status in national bio-based fiber new material application industrial chain.

Yu Run company advocates eco-wearing culture about healthy wearing, different tastes and it wants to combine wearing, bedclothes, daily household with eco-healthy quality life. Its purpose is to comfort some people who have healthy life taste, have the awareness of eco-environment protection, and have social responsibility. Be nice to yourself, be good to our environment, to build a high quality, interesting, responsible consumer group.

玉米丝绸 润滑轻柔

NATURAL AND HEALTHIER

天然更健康

- | 极易散发人体和织物之间的湿气和汗水；
- | 接近人体PH值弱酸性，透气会呼吸，防止肌肤过敏和燥裂
- | 改善毛细血管及血液循环系统。

CORN FIBER SCAN BE DEGRADED 玉米纤维可降解

- 源自植物淀粉
- 100%可降解为空气和水
- 真正环境友好型产品

SENSITIVE MUSCLES SECOND SKIN

敏感肌的 第二层皮肤

- 专为敏感股肤人群特定
- 可外穿家居服
- 长达72H无体味残留





Join International Green Model City Initiative
to implement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
and the New Urban Agenda

加入国际绿色范例新城倡议 贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》

Safety • Sustainability • Equity • Identity • Prosperity • Happiness
安全 · 可持续性 · 公平 · 个性 · 繁荣 · 幸福



▲ 《IGMC 标准 3.0》发布仪式，联合国高级官员及知名专家代表出席，基多，人居三期间，2016 年 10 月
右二为现任联合国副秘书长、联合国人居署执行主任麦姆娜·谢里夫女士，

Publishing ceremony of IGMC Standards 3.0 during the Habitat III in October 2016, Quito, Ecuador, attended by UN senior officials, mayors and well-known experts. Second from right: Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat

为应对 21 世纪城市化的巨大挑战，在联合国环境规划署和有关国家与地方政府的支持下，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年在联合国总部发起了 IGMC 倡议。作为一种创新的绿色低碳城镇发展行动计划，IGMC 倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，探索可持续的城市发展和城镇化模式。作为里约 +20 和《2030 年可持续发展议程》的自愿承诺成果之一，IGMC 倡议已经在联合国注册，成为在区域和地方层面贯彻可持续发展目标（SDGs）、《巴黎气候协定》和《新城市议程》的自觉行动。

In response to the enormous challenges of urbanization in the 21st century, Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) launched the International Green Model City ("IGMC") Initiative at the United Nations Headquarters in April 2011, in close collaboration with various international organizations including UNEP and national as well as local governments concerned. As an innovative green low-carbon urban development action plan, the IGMC stimulates forward-looking and responsible governments, businesses and social forces to work together on exploring sustainable urban



▲ 2018 年 4 月 2 日
第十四届绿建大会·国际绿色范例新城论坛在珠海举办
The International Green Model City Forum of the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building was held in Zhuhai, April 2-3, 2018

加入 IGMC 倡议的益处：

- ◆ 通过 IGMC 标准制定带有测量目标的行动计划和政策选项；
- ◆ 评估诊断建成的城市，帮助城市管理者更有效地管理其城市、人口和资源；
- ◆ 评估诊断处于规划设计阶段的项目，识别不足之处和改进机会，规避风险，提高投资效益；
- ◆ 进入 IGMC 数据系统，和同类比较学习；
- ◆ 通过培训、研讨会和活动加强能力建设，获得专业资讯；
- ◆ 获得以需求为导向的解决方案和互动性的咨询服务，应对挑战和差距；
- ◆ 根据情况实施 IGMC 试点项目，示范绿色转型；
- ◆ 建设新型伙伴关系；
- ◆ 提升品牌价值和使商业机会最大化。



▲ 2014 年，国际人居环境范例新城 (IGMC) 试点项目战略合作签约仪式在中铁置业集团上海总部举行
The Signing Ceremony of Strategic Cooperation Agreement with China Railway Real Estate Group on IGMC Pilot Project, Shanghai, 2014



▲ 2017 年 8 月 16 日，浏阳经开区加入“IGMC 倡议试点”签约仪式
On 16th August 2017, The Signing Ceremony of Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone joining the "IGMC Initiative pilots"

development alternatives and urbanization models. The IGMC Initiative has been registered with the United Nations as a voluntary commitment of Rio+20 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as a conscious action to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Climate Agreement and New Urban Agenda at the regional and local levels.

The Benefits of Joining the IGMC include:

- ◆ Through the IGMC Standard, to develop action plans and policy options with measurable goals;
- ◆ To use the IGMC Standard for assessment and diagnosis of existing urban areas, enabling city administrators to manage their cities, people and resources more efficiently;
- ◆ To use the IGMC Standard for assessment and diagnosis of projects at the planning or designing stage, and identify challenges, gaps and opportunities so as to reduce risks and to facilitate the effective investment;
- ◆ To access IGMC data system, learning from each other and comparing with counterpart;
- ◆ To strengthen capacity building through various trainings, workshops and activities, obtaining professional technical information and knowledge;
- ◆ To obtain demand-oriented solutions and inter-active consultation services to address existing challenges and gaps in certain cities and projects;
- ◆ To conduct IGMC pilots as appropriate to demonstrate the green transformation;
- ◆ To build up new type partnerships;
- ◆ To enhance the brand value and maximize business opportunities.

● 更多信息 *More information* <https://www.igmc.org>



贯彻新城市
议程

引领时代

Contact The Future



链接未来

Create Opportunity

时代链集团

Time Chain Group Co.,Ltd.

时代链集团，是一家布局全球区块链事业的跨国企业，以“引领时代、链接未来”为其文化与经营理念。时代链集团，正着力在全球打造其区块链的“六大中心”，让区块链从天上回到人间。其六大中心为：瓦努阿图维拉港的“行政中心”、澳洲布里斯班的“结算中心”、泰国曼谷的“客服中心”、菲律宾马尼拉的“交易中心”、美国旧金山硅谷的“技术中心”及美国洛杉矶的“资本营运中心”。

Time Chain Group, is a multinational corporation that arranges global blockchain business with its culture and business philosophy of "Contact the future, Create opportunity". The Times Chain Group is working hard to build the "six big centers" of its blockchain around the world and let the blockchain reach to ordinary people not only wealth person anymore. Its six centers are: the "Administrative Center" of Port Vila of Vanuatu, the "Settlement Center" of the Brisbane of Australia, the "Customer Service Center" in Bangkok of Thailand and the "Exchange Center" in Manila of Philippines, the "Technology Center" in San Francisco of USA and the "Capital Operations Center" in Los Angeles of USA.



东盟数字货币交易所
Dongmeng Digital Currency
Exchange Co., Ltd.



东盟数字资产交易所
Dongmeng Exchange Digital
Assets Co., Ltd.



泰国数字资产交易所
Digital Asset Exchange
(Thailand) Co.,Ltd.



泰国数字货币交易所
Digital Currency Exchange
(Thailand) Co.,Ltd.



时代数字货币交易所
Time Digital Currency
Exchange Co.,Ltd.



时代数字资产交易所
Time Asset Digital Exchange



菲律宾数字资产交易所
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世界一带一路ICO控股
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ICO Dongmeng(Thailand)



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Blockchain Research



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Thai TOK Technology



百企国际
Bai Qi International



长兴人参(泰国)
Changxing Ginseng(Thailand)



世界数字货币银行(筹)
WDA BANK



世界一带一路银行(筹)
GOBA BANK



盛大集团(国际)
Big Group International



未来合一发展
Future One Development



全球捷成投资
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美国硅谷时代链集团
TimeChain Group



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Vanuatu Digital Asset
Exchange



瓦努阿图区块链控股
BLOCKCHAIN VANUATU
HOLDING LTD



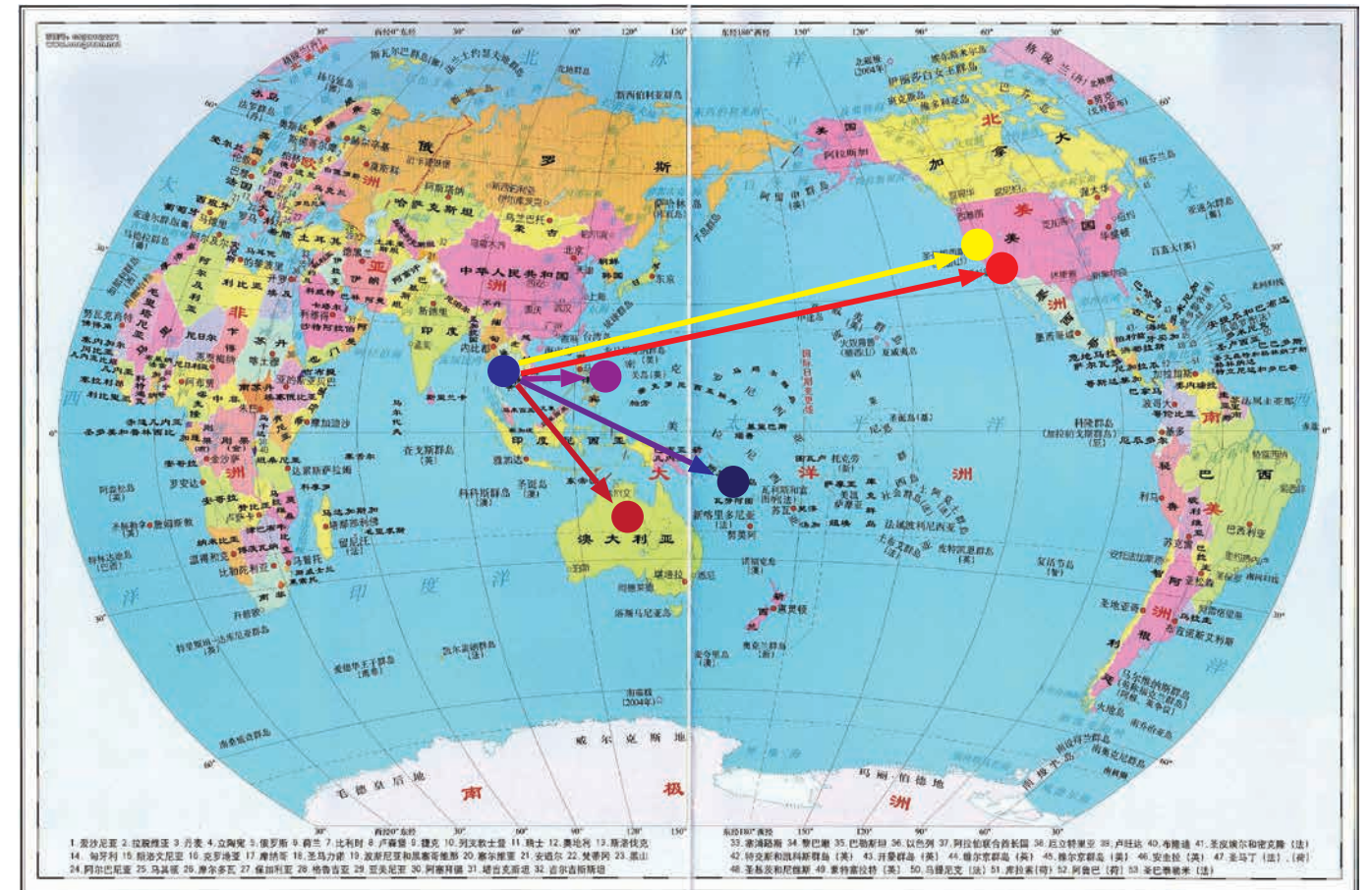
澳洲时代链集团控股
TimeChain Group Pty Ltd

“时代链集团”四大区块链基地 The Four Blockchain Bases of "Time Chain Group"

- 泰国“曼谷区块链俱乐部”
- 泰国“清迈区块链禅林中心”
- 泰国“佩布里区块链乡村俱乐部”
- 泰国“甲米咸温泉区块链闭门论坛”
- Thailand "Bangkok Blockchain Club"
- Thailand "Chiang Mai Blockchain Meditation Center"
- Thailand "Phetchaburi Blockchain Country Club"
- Thailand "Krabi salty Spa blockchain closed-door forum"

时代链集团的“六大中心” The Six Major Centers of "Time Chain Group"

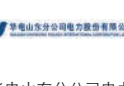
- 瓦努阿图维拉港的“行政中心”
- 澳洲布里斯班的“结算中心”
- 泰国曼谷的“客服中心”
- 菲律宾马尼拉的“交易中心”
- 美国旧金山硅谷的“技术中心”
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遂宁市人民政府	贵州省都匀市人民政府	江山市人民政府	鞍山汤岗子新城	黄果树风景名胜区	淳安县人民政府	武义县人民政府
						
常山县人民政府	观澜湖集团	峨眉山风景区管委会	普陀山风景区管委会	新疆喀什天门神秘大峡谷	万科企业股份有限公司	深圳东部华侨城有限公司
						
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