

中国城镇化的“生态帐”

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如果从城镇发展的进程来说，越来越多的人聚集到城市之后，对整体的生态算大帐的话应该是有利的，因为利用资源更节约。相当于我从农村迁移到城镇，可以把更多的空间留给生态。从另一方面说，当人大量在城镇集聚的时候，也会有比较大的排放量，产生了很多的废弃物，还有各种排放。我觉得对中国来说可能方向应该是在整个的进程中，我们更加注意一点，即绿色的建筑，低耗的一些生产方式，生活方式的采用。我们目前意识到这个问题了，也正在做。有的城市做的还比较好，因为比如绿色建筑，它都有规划到什么时候，要达到多少标准等。但是总的来说这方面还是弱一点，因为发展速度太快了，这个进程中相应的措施还没有跟上。所以我觉得我们现在就大家都认识到，都意识到这个问题了。下一步可能就是把具体措施落实下来，比如建筑的各种标准，排放的各种标准可能也要更具体一点。

The ecological account of China's urbanisation

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From the perspective of urban development, when more and more people are gathering in the city, it should be beneficial to the ecological environment, after the trade-off of all benefits and costs. As there are economies of scale, the city can leave more space for the ecological conservation, which is equivalent to the migration from rural to urban areas. On the other hand, when a large number of people gather in towns and cities, they also produce more wastes and carbon emissions. I think that China is developing in this direction and we should pay more attention to the green building, low-carbon production and low-carbon lifestyle. Now, we are aware of this problem and are working on it. Some cities do better, with green standards for buildings and planning. But in general, this aspect is still weak, because the rate of urbanisation is too rapid. In many aspects, relevant regulations and management have failed to keep up with the process of urbanisation. So I think that, at the moment, we are all aware of this problem. The next step is to implement solutions in practice, such as various standards for buildings, and then standards for emissions.