

## 低碳城市

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2017年，我们接受一家国际基金会的资助研究低碳城市。我们组织了一个庞大的研究队伍。发现人口不断向城市集聚，所面临的一个问题就是生态恶化。我们说城市让人们生活得更美好，但结果呢，城市让人们生活得很不舒服。要解决这个问题，需要城市的生态化。另一方面就是低碳化，就是怎样减少碳排放。我们提出建设低碳建筑。过去城市建设因为缺少资金，墙很薄，窗子也不密封，比如我们搞过钢窗，后来搞塑钢窗，现在搞断桥铝门窗。我在高碑店看见一家外资企业制造的门窗，密封性好，所以防寒隔热效果好，对噪音隔离效果也很好。当然价格比较高，可能比一般门窗的价格高出一倍。随着城市经济水平的提高，建筑水平要提高，要推广低碳建筑。此外，低碳出行，就是城市要更多地发展公共交通。能乘坐公共汽车，就不要开汽车。能骑自行车的，就不要乘坐公共汽车。坐公共汽车还是要耗油或耗电。能步行，就不要骑自行车。因为自行车是用钢制的，也要增加碳排放。步行最好，但是走路走不太远，怎么办？我们提出来产城融合的思路，就是住的地方不要离工作的地方太远。

## Low-carbon city

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The US Energy Foundation has funded (CASS) 1 million to support our research team to study low-carbon cities. On the one hand, the agglomeration of people in cities will cause ecological problems. We hope that cities give people better lives; however, many people live very uncomfortably in cities. To solve this problem, we need to promote the ecological quality of cities. Another aspect is 'low carbon' which is about how to reduce carbon emissions. For example, we are studying "low-carbon" buildings. In the past, because of the lack of money, the walls of the buildings are fragile. Take the materials of windows as another example; we have used steel, later PVC plastics, and now the bridge aluminium. I saw the window imported from Germany in Gaobeidian. The cold insulation effect is good, and it is very well sealed. It is also suitable for noise insulation. So in this case, the cost is of course very high. However, as the city's economic level improves, the standard of residential buildings should be raised. Low carbon building is what we want to promote. Also, low-carbon transport is that more public transportation is involved in cities. It means when you can take the bus, do not drive. If you can ride a bicycle, do not take a bus. If you can walk, you should not even ride a bike. The best way to travel is to walk. But what if you cannot walk far? That's why we propose to integrate the home-work locations in the city.