

# The Patterns of Urbanization Are Crucial for Mankind and Ecological Civilization: Experiences and Options

城市化模式是人类和生态文明的关键：  
经验与选择

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Basic patterns of **urbanisation trends in Europe** show some increasing speed but are slow in comparison to China

欧洲的城市化进程基本模式表现出一定的加速增长，但相对于中国速度较慢。

**Urban sprawl** around the cities (suburbanisation) is a much bigger problem than in China

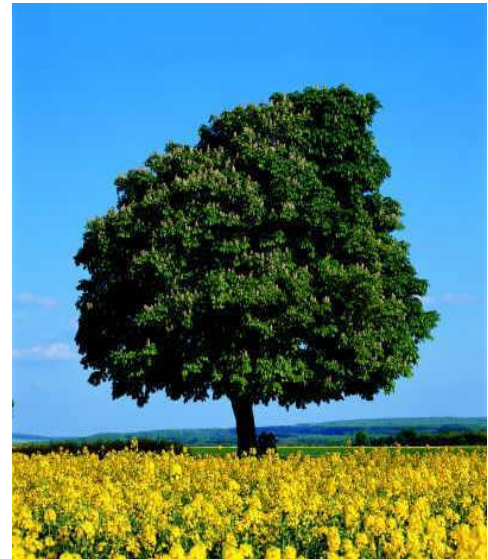
但欧洲城市周边的城市扩张（市郊化）比中国的问题更多

Positive examples from the viewpoint of socio-ecological transformation  
从社会生态转型的角度看正面的例子

task of **adaptation of cities to climate change**. - Finally a green city can withstand the challenges of increasing heat  
城市对气候变化的适应工作。 - 最终一个绿色城市可以承担持续变热的挑战。

- *conference 2015 in Paris!*

2015年在巴黎召开的重大决定性会议



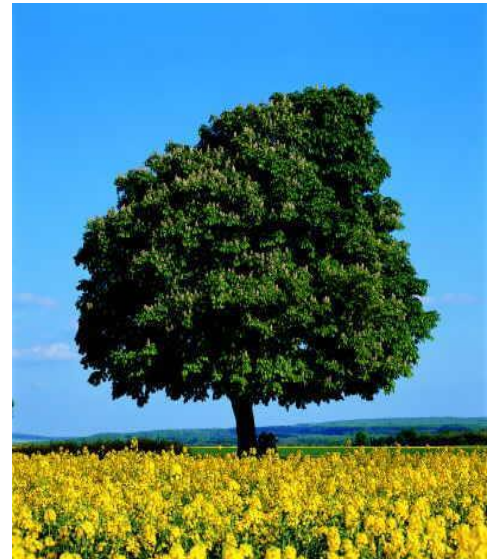
In the centre: the very basic function of **SOIL**:  
核心问题：土地最基本的功能

- soil is the basis of life and mankind
- 土地是生命和人类之基

- Soil IS life
- 土地即是生命

- Soil is store of carbon, and essential in CO<sub>2</sub>- mitigation
- 土地是碳的贮存器，是削减二氧化碳的核心

→ecological and economic attitude towards this asset  
生态学和经济学对土地的态度



**Urban areas: responsible for 70 % global energy-related CO2 emissions**

**城市地区：需对全球能源相关的70%二氧化碳排放量负责**

**Biggest share of future urban growth is expected in small to medium sized towns and cities in developing countries**

**未来城市最大增长份额预计将是发展中国家的中小型城镇**

**majority of urban infrastructures are just being built ☑ decisive opportunity,**

**大多数城市基础设施仅在建设中☑ 决定性的机会**



The most general notion of urbanity is **density**

对城市风貌最常见的观念就是**密度**

Ongoing urbanisation because of scale also decisive for the fate of mankind:

规模决定人类命运是持续城市化进程的原因

Because of the **“COMPRESSION” of space and activities** and - as a historical specific characteristic of China because of the RE-emergence – the coincidental **“COMPRESSION” of TIME in China**

由于空间和活动范围的“压缩”，——中国崛起带来独具特色的历史特征，中国恰好迎来了一个“压缩”的时代。



Theory offers **positive agglomeration effects**:

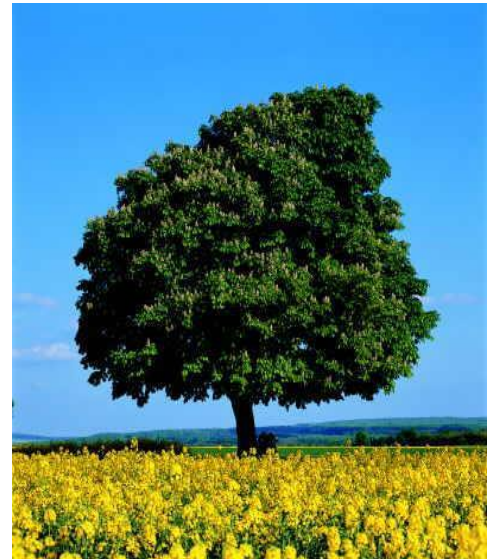
理论提供了**积极的集聚效应**:

economics of scale, economics of scope, spill over effects by high diversity, sophisticated division of labour, intensive contacts and exchange of information.

经济的规模和范围，多元化带来的溢出效应，劳动力部门划分的复杂化，密集的信息交流和交互。

But there also “**negative externalities**” like congestion or smog.

但同时也带来了诸如交通拥堵和雾霾等负面外部效应。





Some **contradictoriness**: Why then we often see higher energy and resource intensity p.c. in cities?

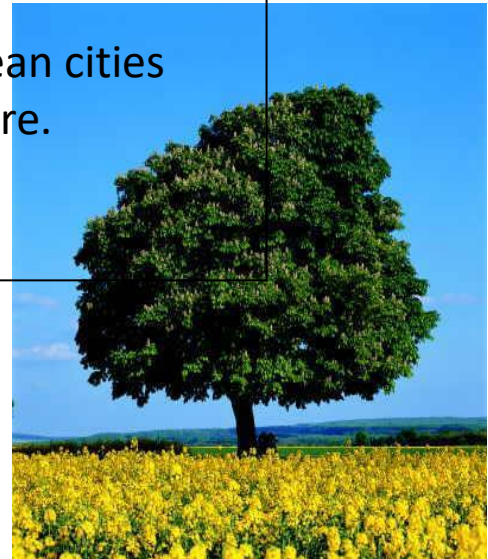
矛盾性：为什么我们经常在城市中发现能耗和资源消耗较高？

One explanation: **the capitalist form of urbanisation dominated by accumulation of capital** and the income gap within urban regions and in the relation between urban and rural regions.

一种解释是：城市化的资本主义形式受资本积累主导，同时也受城市区域内与城乡之间的收入差距影响。

Another paradox of often a greater ecological diversity in European cities than in regions where chemicals are used intensively in agriculture.

另一个悖论是：欧洲城市比大量使用化学品的农业地区更具生物多样性。





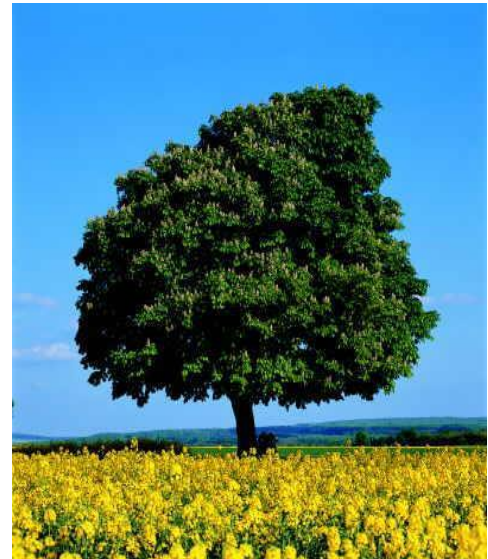
Specific characteristics of a “socialist” city, for better “eco-socialist” city?

“社会主义”的城市具体特点是更好的“生态社会主义”的城市？

Proposals:

建议

- strong public infrastructure 发达的公共基础设施
  - social inclusion 社会融入
  - Planning more weight than property 规划比财产重要
  - strict planning to use efficiently space for all probably  
严格地对有效地利用空间进行规划具有可行性
  - convergence towards zero emissions 趋向于零污染排放
  - low resource and energy intensity, modular buildings systems  
节能降耗的标准化建筑体系
- this then is also a **smart city** （智慧城市）



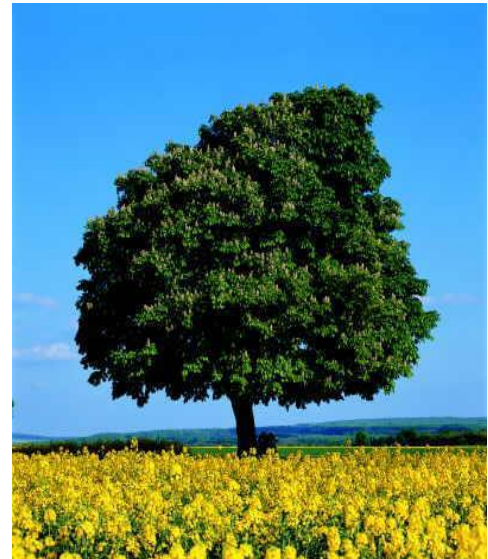
## **Spatial planning matters**

### **空间规划问题**

**Not technology but planning matters**

**for avoiding urban sprawl and for changing behaviour**

**避免城市扩张和改变行为，并非技术而是规划问题**



Fundamental questions:

基本问题:

How to create the planning?

如何编制规划?

Coordination and participation?

合作与参与?

How to define the eco-sociological standards?

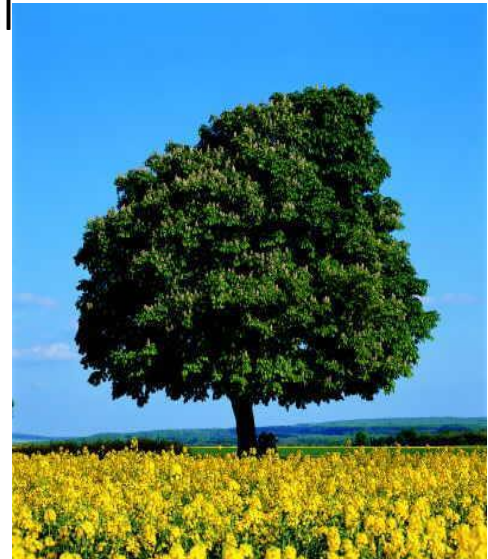
如何定义生态社会的标准?

How to realize legally strict binding character of city and regional planning?

如何认识城市与区域规划严格的法律约束性?

How to overview and control?

如何描述和管理?



Practically:

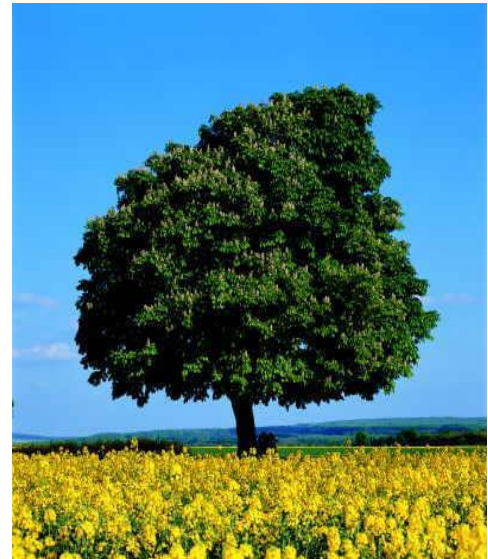
实际上:

Should buildings be built cheaply constructed by low cost and high profit, but with short life span, high waste and landfill costs; and high operating and energy costs?

建筑物是否应被这样建造：低成本，高利润，但寿命短，高消耗和高垃圾处理成本；以及高运营和高耗能？

Concrete standards and their juridical implementation should avoid this

具体的标准及其法律实施可以避免这类现象。

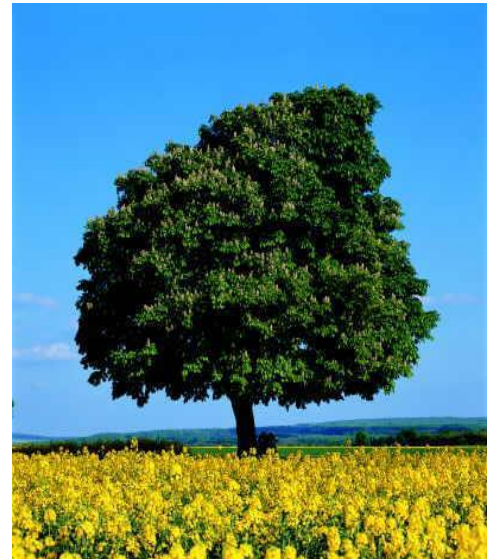


Urbanisation can hardly be seen independent from **rural development** but is in a direct and systemic mode connected with it. A reasonably harmonious development has to be **balanced**.

城市化很难被看做独立于农村发展，二者之间是一个直接联系和系统化的整体。适当的和谐发展必须平衡。

We should look also on small- and medium-sized cities.

我们也应当注意到小型和中型城市。



Highlighting the central relevance of **mobility**

强调**机动化**的重要相关性

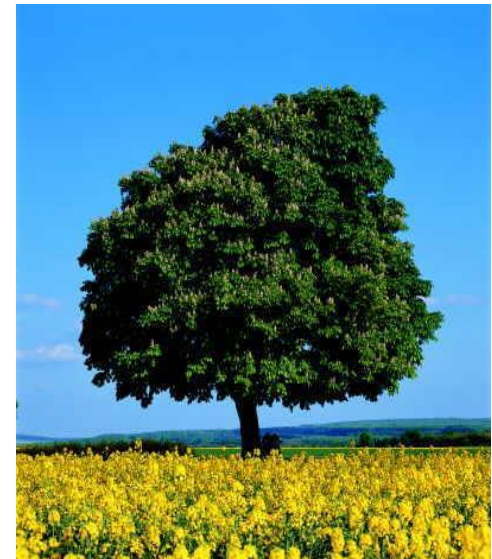
Building on old German VON **THÜNEN** and LÖSCH in the “new geography” Paul **Krugman** designed an urban-rural system which is structured mainly by the real transport costs: the lower the real transport costs the higher remains the share of rural regions. For this theory Krugman got the Nobel prize 2006.

在德国学者VON **THÜNEN** and LÖSCH “新地理学”的基础上， Paul **Krugman** 设计出了一个城乡体系：主要由实际运输成本构成：实际运输成本越低，农村地区所占份额越高。 Paul Krugman 也因此理论得了2006年的诺贝尔奖。

Practically: Should cities be adapted to cars or to people?

实际上：城市应该适应车还是人？

The necessary track is clear. In Vienna we are after PEAK car  
必要的路径是清洁。在维也纳我们走在了汽车高峰之后。





The National New-type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020) in China probably is the biggest building programme in mankind history -already being on a high level implicating tremendous high physical input of materials, resources and energy

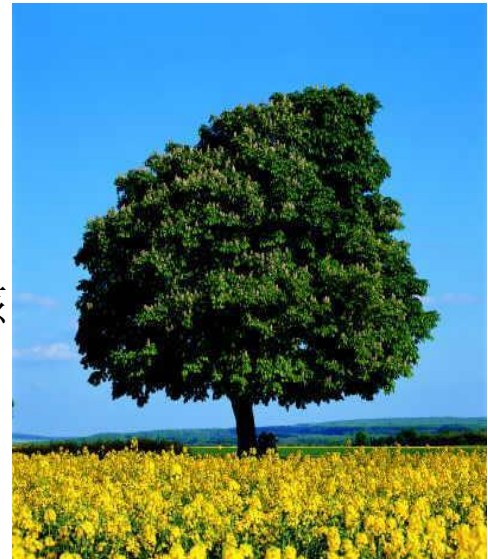
中国《国家新型城镇化规划（2014-2020）》大概是人类历史上最大的建设工程，已经在更大程度上使材料、资源和能源卷入了这场巨大的高物质投入中。

Probably here are the biggest regulating screws to approach to an ecological civilisation and to avoid **sustainable options to avoid impasses of the west.**

也许这中间可以最大程度节约以接近生态文明，并避免在可持续选择上发生西方国家曾经的僵局。

Also the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road can and should be seen in this context

此外丝绸之路经济带和21世纪的海上丝绸之路可以而且应该得到充分考虑。



Usually thinking at mega-cities in the third world we think on slums; it's a big achievement for China that this is not valid for China.

通常我们想到第三世界的特大城市就会想到贫民窟；  
但这不适用于中国，对中国来说特大城市是一个很大的成就。

One of the biggest challenges in cities worldwide are **segregation, and exclusion as far as gentrification and establishing gated communities.**

在世界范围内，城市面临的一个最大挑战就是隔离，直到贵族化并建立封闭式社区。

Just now in Europe the real inclusion of migrant workers and refugees by **realizing common social rights** are big challenges.

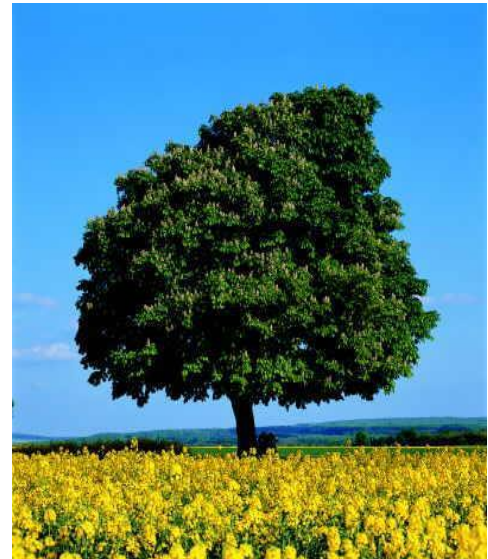
当前，欧洲真正接纳移民工人和难民，实现共同的社会权利是巨大的挑战。

also in Austria and Germany these are most hot topics.

在奥地利和德国这些话题均为热点。

There are strong movements **of solidarity.**

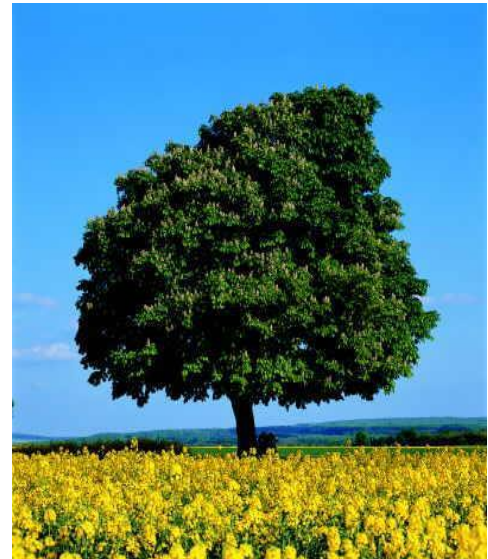
产生了团结一致的强大走势。



The **equal human dignity and equal human rights** unfortunately is not built-in in the institutions of European coordination, and this causes problems which are used by nationalist right wing forces to get domination.

遗憾的是，平等的人类尊严和平等的人权没有在欧洲协调机构设置，这会导致民族右翼主义势力获得支配地位。

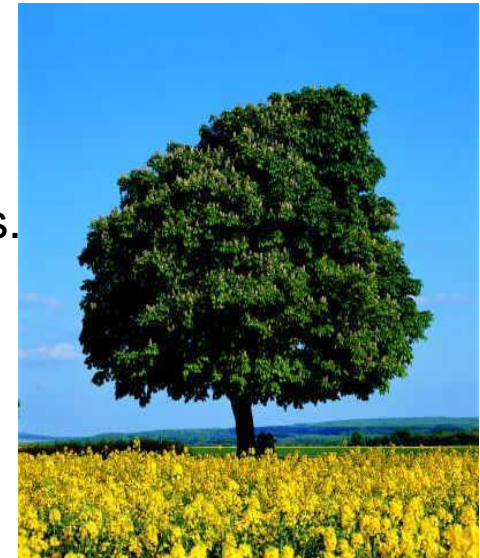
The Chinese Urbanization Plan (2014-2020) includes high goals of expansion of public housing, -details are to be fixed, e. g. will there be a real inclusion of migrant workers, also in Europe this is a contested area. 中国《国家新型城镇化规划（2014-2020）》包括扩大公共住房的远大目标，规划细节需要确定下来，即：会不会真正包容外来务工人员，即便在欧洲，这同样是一个有争议的领域。



Some special points: **More Binding impact assessment of laws**

一些特殊建议：使影响评价法律更具有拘束力

- Prices currently only partly reflect social and ecological needs, and do not cover many costs → Harms are “externalized”.  
当前价格仅部分地反映了社会和生态需求，没有包括很多方面的成本，损害被“外部化”了。
- For the **internalization of costs**, for “right” prices some regulation is necessary, at least taxes, e. g. **carbon taxes**.  
对于成本的内部化，“恰当的”价格调控是必要的，至少税收进行合理规范是必要的，如：碳税。
- → Law drafts (and laws) should be subjected more to a comprehensive economic, social and ecological **impact assessment** to consider future values, benefits and harms.
- 法律法规应当进行更全面的经济、社会和生态影响评价，
- 兼顾未来值、利益和损害后果。



Planned model cities like Masdar (Emirates), Khazar (Azerbaijan), Konza (Kenya) are hardly convincing from an socio-ecological view and lack evidence of comprehensive advantage.

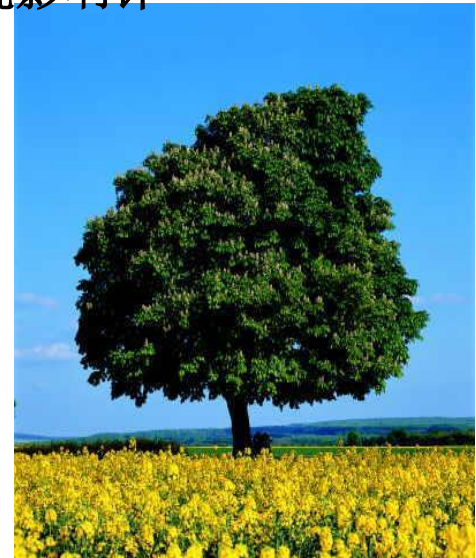
诸如马斯达尔（阿联酋），哈扎尔（阿塞拜疆），孔扎（肯尼亚）这类规划示范城市几乎不从社会生态角度令人信服，缺乏综合优势证明。

**Comprehensive methods like LCA** (life cycle analysis) to consider the whole value creation chain, upstream and downstream or **ecological footprint** should be implemented for comparisons and to be included into EIA (environmental impact assessments).

综合的方法，如：**LCA**（生命周期分析）考虑整个价值创造链中，上游和下游，或者生态足迹应有比较地实施，并纳入**EIA**（环境影响评价）。

“**Green GDP**” in China is promising :For as long we have false prices, and a bad compass along the “black GDP” the destruction of our environment will go on.

“**绿色GDP**”在中国的前途：因为只要我们虚报代价，就将沿着“**黑色GDP**”的错误指针继续下去。





*Excursus: encouraging recent high court decisions in the EU*

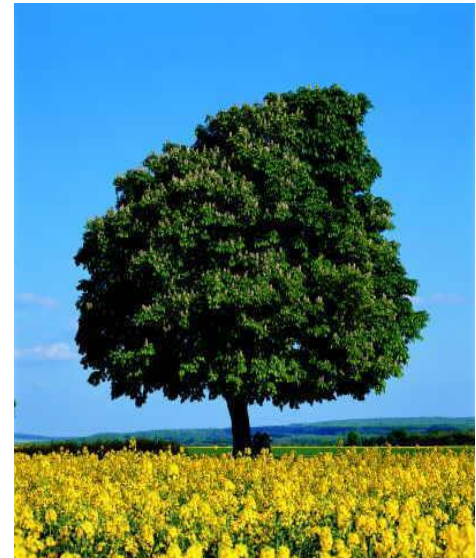
附录：支持欧盟最高法院的判决

On July 16th 2015 the Court of Justice of the EU ruled that people have the right to know whether environmental laws including waste and water quality law are breached by whomsoever including the government.

**2015年7月16日**欧盟法院裁定，不论环保法律是否规定，人们都必须有权知道：废物和水质量法是何人所违反（包括政府）。

In another case the EU Court confirmed significantly increasing transparency in a specific field of experts: that the **health and the environment is more important than confidentiality for expert commentators.**

在另一起案件中，欧盟法院认为应显著增加具体领域专家的透明度，即：健康和环境比专家评论员保密更重要。



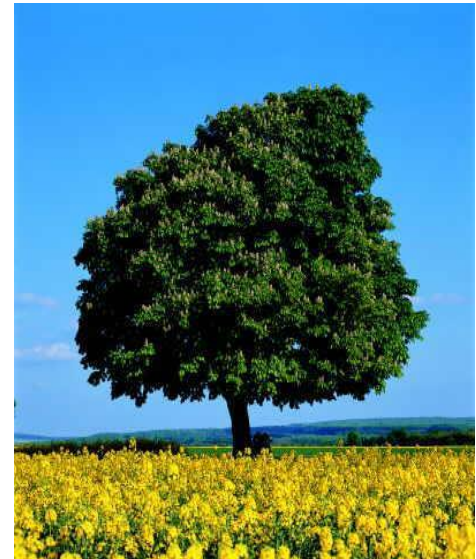


***Excursus: encouraging recent high court decisions in the EU***

**附录：支持欧盟最高法院的判决**

After a five year legal battle on April 2015 **UK Supreme Court ordered Government to take “immediate action” on air pollution.**

经过五年的诉讼，英国最高法院在**2015**年四月下令政府对空气污染“立即行动”。



## Conclusion 结论

The ecological civilisation is not only A Chinese Dream; it is a global dream. It's a must for mankind.

生态文明不仅是一个中国梦，也是一个世界梦。这是全人类的必需品。

**Let us entrench juridical instruments to achieve ratchet effects in the environment.**  
让我们加强司法手段来实现环境的齿轮效应。

It was said: "Yes we can". Then it was said: "Yes we can, BUT". Anyway we can and must.

有人说：“是的，我们能”。于是有人说：“是的，我们可以，但是”。反正我们能够而且必须。

