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上海资源环境蓝皮书

主编 尹继佐

# 努力实现环境 可持续发展的现代化

An Environment and Resources Bluebook of Shanghai, 2003  
Making Great Effort to Realize Environment's Sustainable Modernization  
上海社会科学院出版社

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努力实现环境

可持续发展的现代化

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Based on the concept of sustainable development, environment's sustainable modernization would be a necessary choice for the modernization of Shanghai and China. Emphasizing that a city should concentrate on the improvement of quality of life, the preface outlines the object system for city sustainable development, based on which the strategic blueprint of metropolis' sustainable development in Shanghai is made. The blueprint emphasizes that the management of sustainable development in Shanghai can be carried out in four different aspects.

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## Making Great Effort to Realize Environment's Sustainable Modernization

The ecological improvement and environmental protection should play a more important role in the metropolis development systems before the environment's sustainable modernization is achieved. The report summarizes achievements in the environmental improvement in recent years in Shanghai with the idea of integrating both the environmental protection and the ecological improvement. The report also makes some comments on major tasks in environmental improvements in the next five years and presents some measures concerning the enforcement of environmental improvement.

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**Part Three: Future Problems that the Environment’s Sustainable Modernization in Shanghai faces**

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the land subsidence in Shanghai from 1921 to 2000 are about 294.3 billion yuan. Some relative methods have been suggested to control or arrest this disaster in Shanghai.

# 总述：努力实现环境 可持续发展的现代化

诸大建

编写 2003 年的《上海资源环境蓝皮书·努力实现环境可持续发展的现代化》，正逢联合国纪念可持续发展战略提出 10 周年，在南非约翰内斯堡隆重举行可持续发展世界首脑会议。朱镕基总理代表中国政府参加会议，并就中国对可持续发展的承诺和行动作了重要发言。把世界走向可持续发展的这种态势，与当前中国全面建设小康社会的实践结合起来，人们越来越多地认识到 21 世纪的中国所要实现的现代化，应该是环境可持续发展的现代化。

上海在约翰内斯堡会议上光荣地获得了联合国首次颁发的城市可持续发展贡献奖。这是对上海最近几年来加强城市生态环境建设的肯定，同时又对上海未来的发展提出了更高的要求。当前，无论决策层还是老百姓都强烈地认识到，生态环境问题已经成为制约上海经济社会进一步发展的重要因素，成为影响上海建设成为现代化国际大都市的关键问题。市委副书记、常务副市长韩正同志在一次有关上海环境保护与建设新三年行动计划的座谈会上指出，上海在未来争取率先基本实现现代化的进程中，要把环境保护与建设放在更加突出的地位，在环境与发展的关系上确立环保优先的发展观。本年度的蓝皮书围绕这个问题，从总体思路、热点领域、前瞻研究三个方面进行研究，导论则对上海大都市

努力实现环境可持续发展的现代化

实现环境可持续发展的目标系统阐述理论上和实践上的基本看法。

## 一、城市可持续发展的目标系统

在可持续发展的城市发展模式提出之前,有关城市发展与管理目标的研究,集中在两个主要方面。一是重点放在城市经济竞争力的城市经济增长目标模式,例如各种关于世界城市的研究;二是重点强调由经济、社会、环境组成的城市综合实力目标模式,例如各种关于城市现代化的研究。可持续发展的城市模式认为,关注城市经济增长和关注城市综合实力都是必要的,但它们需要服务于以人为本位的城市的可居住性(livability)和可持续性(sustainability)。因此,在建立城市发展和管理的指标体系时,需要树立下列三个层层递进的目标理念和思想原则(图1)。

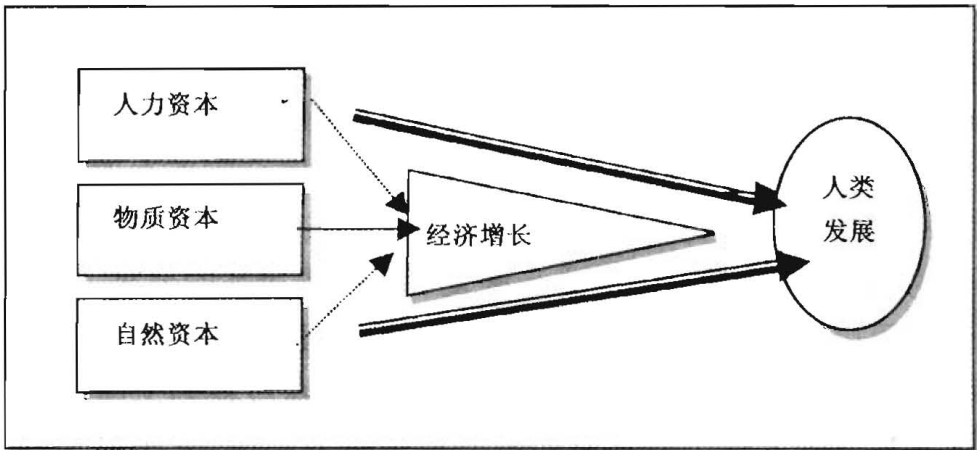


图1 城市可持续发展的目标原则

### (一) 城市需要理性的经济增长

城市可持续发展的前提是要追求有理性和低代价的经济增长。按照1987年联合国布伦特兰委员会的阐述,可持续发展战略



有两个基本原则，一是需要性原则，即为了满足人类生存的需要特别是穷人生存的需要，追求发展是毋庸置疑的；二是限制性原则，即由于发展系统（如经济、社会、生态等方面）以及能力系统（如体制、技术、观念等方面）的限制，讲究适度也是必不可少的。

因此，可持续发展意味着既不能抑制增长，又不能盲目增长。这既与各种各样的抑制增长论（例如生态学的极端悲观主义观点）划清了界限，又与各种各样的盲目增长论（例如经济学的极端乐观主义观点）划清了界限。由于以经济增长为主要内容的传统发展观是以生态环境的破坏、社会平等的丧失为代价的，因此，作为传统发展观的反北，可持续发展的理性化和有节制是要求以尽可能少的生态和社会代价来达到有质量的经济增长，使得发展保持在生态和社会可承受的范围之内。

这对于世纪之交的中国城市追求环境可持续发展的现代化有着非常重要的意义。一方面中国城市的赶超现代化仍然要讲究一定的速度，另一方面中国城市的发展又要考虑社会和环境可以承受的程度。中国城市未来的可持续发展将日益要求在社会和生态可以承受的范围内达到持续、快速、健康的发展。

## （二）城市需要追求协调的发展

城市可持续发展的内容是要追求物质资本发展（经济）、人力资本发展（社会）、自然资本发展（环境）三个方面的协调发展，使经济增长与社会发展、环境和谐，实现整体上的良性循环。

城市需要三位一体的整合发展，是要强调：一方面，可持续发展不是经济、社会、生态某个单系统的可持续发展，因此，仅仅把可持续发展看成是经济问题、或者是环境问题、或者是社会问题，都没有覆盖可持续发展的全部内涵。贯彻可持续发展是要求现代化建设必须体现经济、社会、环境三个方面的效益，特别是在追求经济效益的时候不能无视社会效益和环境效益。另一方面，可持续