



Introduction to Low Carbon Transport 实现低碳交通的战略途径

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Introduction to Low Carbon Transport | Agenda 实现低碳交通的战略途径 | 议题

- Part A: Transport, the City and the Environment - Basic Aims and Interdependencies
第一部分：交通、城市与环境—基本目标和相互依赖性
- Part B: Contribution of the Transport Sector to the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
第二部分：交通行业对减少温室气体排放所做的贡献



Straußberger Platz,
Luftbildatlas Berliner Innenstadt

Part A: Transport, the City and the Environment - Basic Aims and Interdependencies 第一部分：交通、城市与环境—基本目标和相互依赖性

1. European Developments and Lessons Learnt
1. 欧洲的发展和经验总结
2. Political Aims (Urban Development, Environment, Energy, Social)
2. 政治目标（城市发展、环境、能源与社会）
3. Interdependencies between Urban Structure and Transportation
3. 城市结构与交通之间的相互依赖性
4. Spatial Requirements of Different Transport Modes
4. 不同交通方式的空间要求
5. External Costs
5. 外部成本
6. Résumé
6. 总结

The „Golden Age“ of Sustainable Urban Mobility 可持续城市机动化的“黄金时代”



Urban Development follows transport development 城市发展伴随着交通发展

- Residential and industrial areas developed along rail axes resulting in star-shaped structure
- 沿铁路轴线发展起来的住宅区和工业区形成了一个星型结构
- Until 1920s rapid growth of the city in conjunction with the rail-bound transport systems, e.g.:
- 直到十九世纪二十年代，城市的快速发展才与轨道交通系统联系到了一起，例如：
- Picture below: sign „Building lots for sale“ at Reichskanzlerplatz (today Theodor-Heuss-Platz) 1 year after underground station was opened
- 下面的图片中：地铁站开通一年后，Reichskanzlerplatz（现今的Theodor-Heuss-Platz）便竖立起了“分段出售建筑用地”的标志



Photograph: Waldemar Titzenthaler (1869-1937)
照片：Waldemar Titzenthaler (1869年-1937年)

The Past:

Urban and transport development went hand in hand
Public transport network as a recognised precondition for industrialisation and urban growth

过去：

城市发展与交通发展紧密相连
公共交通线路网络是工业化和城市发展的公认前提

The "Modern World" - Individualisation and Motorisation “现代世界” —工业化和机动化

For Example: Berlin - Potsdamer Platz
例如：柏林—波茨坦广场



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-R52689
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1914: 1914年:
Pedestrians and (mainly) horse-trams
行人和马拉电车（主要）

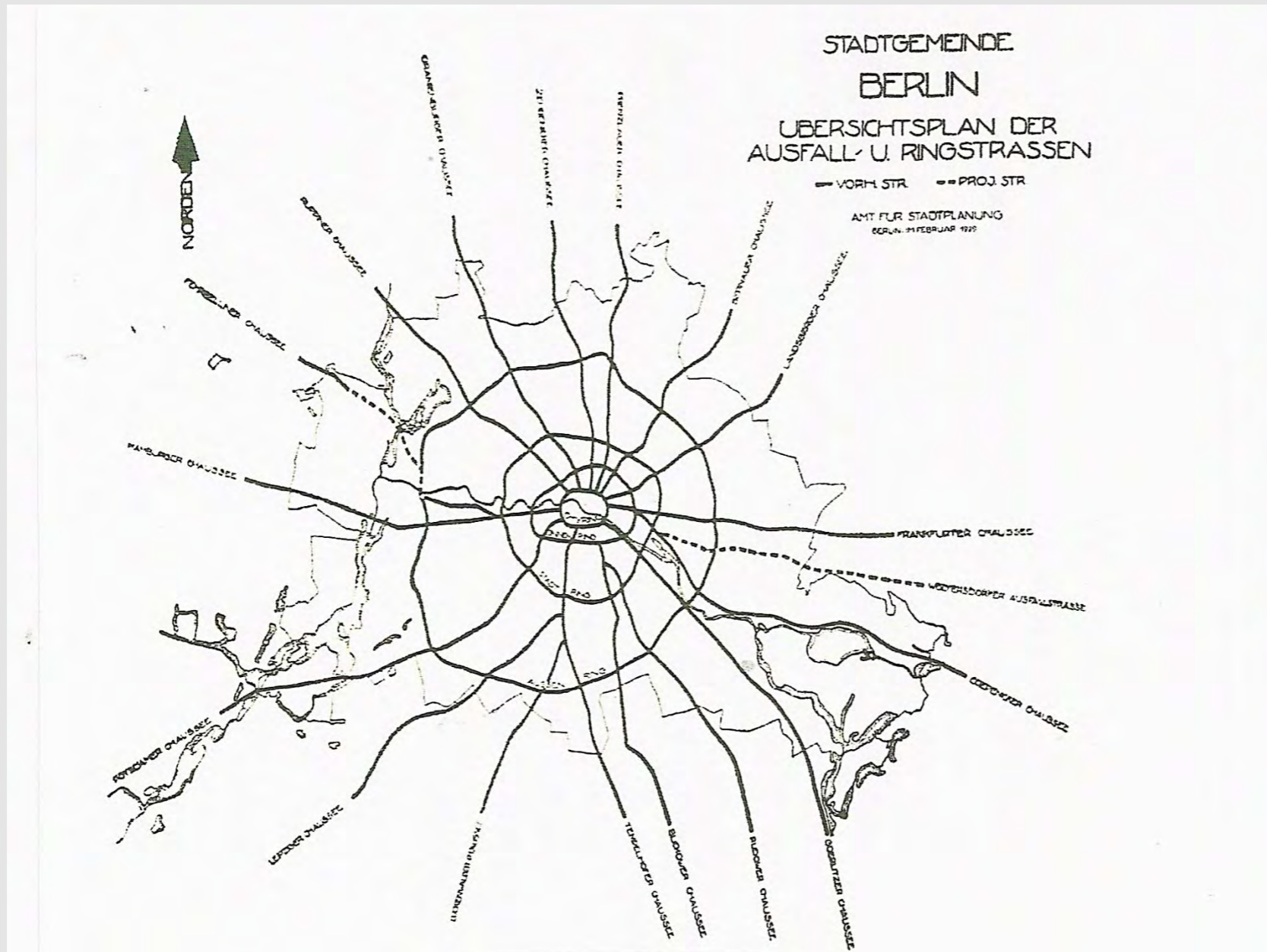


Waldemar Titzenthaler
(1869-1937)

1932: 1932年
Electrified trams, cars the first traffic light
电车、汽车和首个交通信号灯

Past 1918: Public transport became electrified, private transport became motorised
Transportation became faster, cheaper, widely available
Disaggregation of urban functions, increase of land used for traffic space
1918年以后: 公共交通实现电气化, 私人交通实现机动化
交通变得更加快捷、低价和广泛
城市职能分散, 交通空间土地使用率增加

Modern World - Modern Views on Transport and the City 现代世界—现代交通与城市观念



Ring- and Radial Road Concept for Berlin, 柏林环形放射式道路 概念

1929
1929年

Source of Picture: Ural Kalender :
图片来源: Ural Kalender :
Die Geschichte der Verkehrsplanung Berlins.
Berlin 2012

Late 1920s: Cities started to prepare the ground for the rise of the automobile

二十世纪二十年代末: 城市开始为汽车的兴起做准备

Post-War Visions 战后愿景

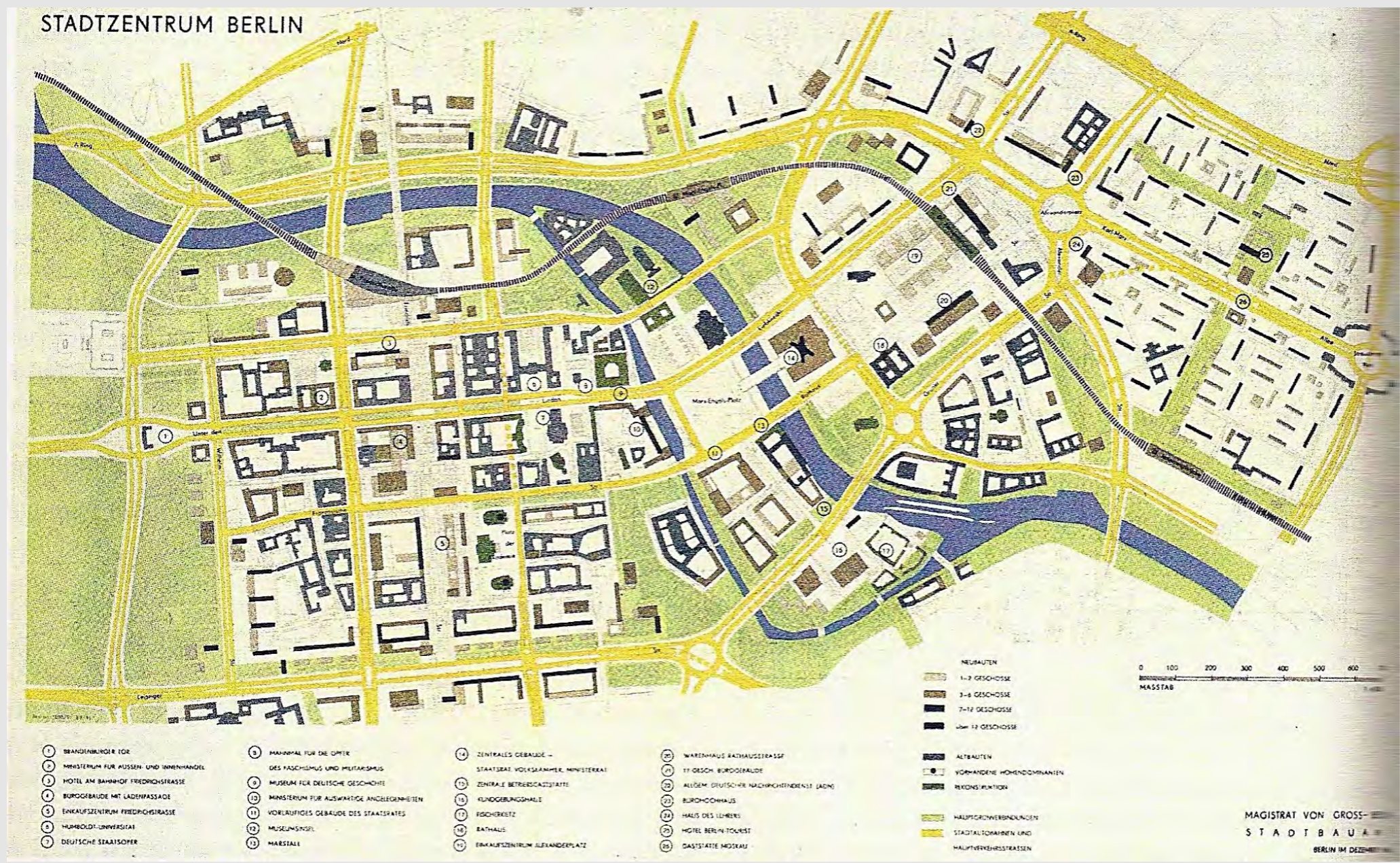


City of the Future
(Rush Hour)
未来城市（高峰时
间）

Alexander
Leydenfrost

1949
1949年

Post-War Planning 战后规划



Urban Development Plan for Berlin 柏林城市发展规划

(City Centre)
 (市中心)

1961
 1961年

Source of Picture: Ural Kalender :
 图片来源: Ural Kalender:
 Die Geschichte der Verkehrsplanung Berlins. Berlin 2012

Post-War Reality 战后真实情形

Re-building of cities after World War II followed new guiding vision 二战后按照新的指导愿景进行城市重建



Photograph: Werner Schlömer 2008, SenStadtUm
图片: Werner Schlömer 2008, SenStadtUm

Grunerstraße / Molkenmarkt 格鲁那街/墨尔肯市场



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-1987-0521-017 / Fotograf Zimmermann; 1987 CC-BY-SA 3.0

Strausberger Platz 斯托斯伯格广场

Past 1945:	Car-friendly city Structures were formed on both sides of the Berlin Wall Urban space was transformed into traffic space Underground started to replace the tram
1945年以后:	柏林墙两侧形成了汽车为主导的城市结构 城市空间转变为交通空间 地铁开始替代有轨电车

Decline of the Cities 城市的衰落

- Cities continued to grow, and they grew ever faster.
- 城市持续发展，以前所未有的速度加速增长
- The inner cities lost their functions and, thereby, became more and more unattractive.
- 内城区丧失其职能，因此也变得逐渐丧失吸引力。
- People moved out of cities, suburbanisation became the dominant residential trend.
- 人们搬出城市，郊区化成为主导住宅发展趋势。
- Distances grew larger and (private) transport became cheaper, which resulted in:
- 距离的增加和（私人）交通的价格下降导致：
 - Increase of traffic volumes
 - 交通量增加
 - Increasing use of mineral oil for fuel
 - 石油燃料的使用增加



**Urban Decay,
城市衰败**

**South Bronx,
New York City
纽约市南布郎克斯区**

Fotograph by
John Fekner, 1980
拍摄：John Fekner, 1980年
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**Suburban
Development
in Colorado
Springs
科罗拉多斯普林
斯的市郊发展**

Fotograph by
David Shankbone, 2008
拍摄：David Shankbone,
2008年
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1965 to 1980s:

Suburbanisation and urban decay resulted in a decline of the city
郊区化和城市衰败导致城市衰落

1965-1980年:

Individual motorised (i.e. car based) transport increased drastically
个人机动（即以汽车为主）交通急剧增加

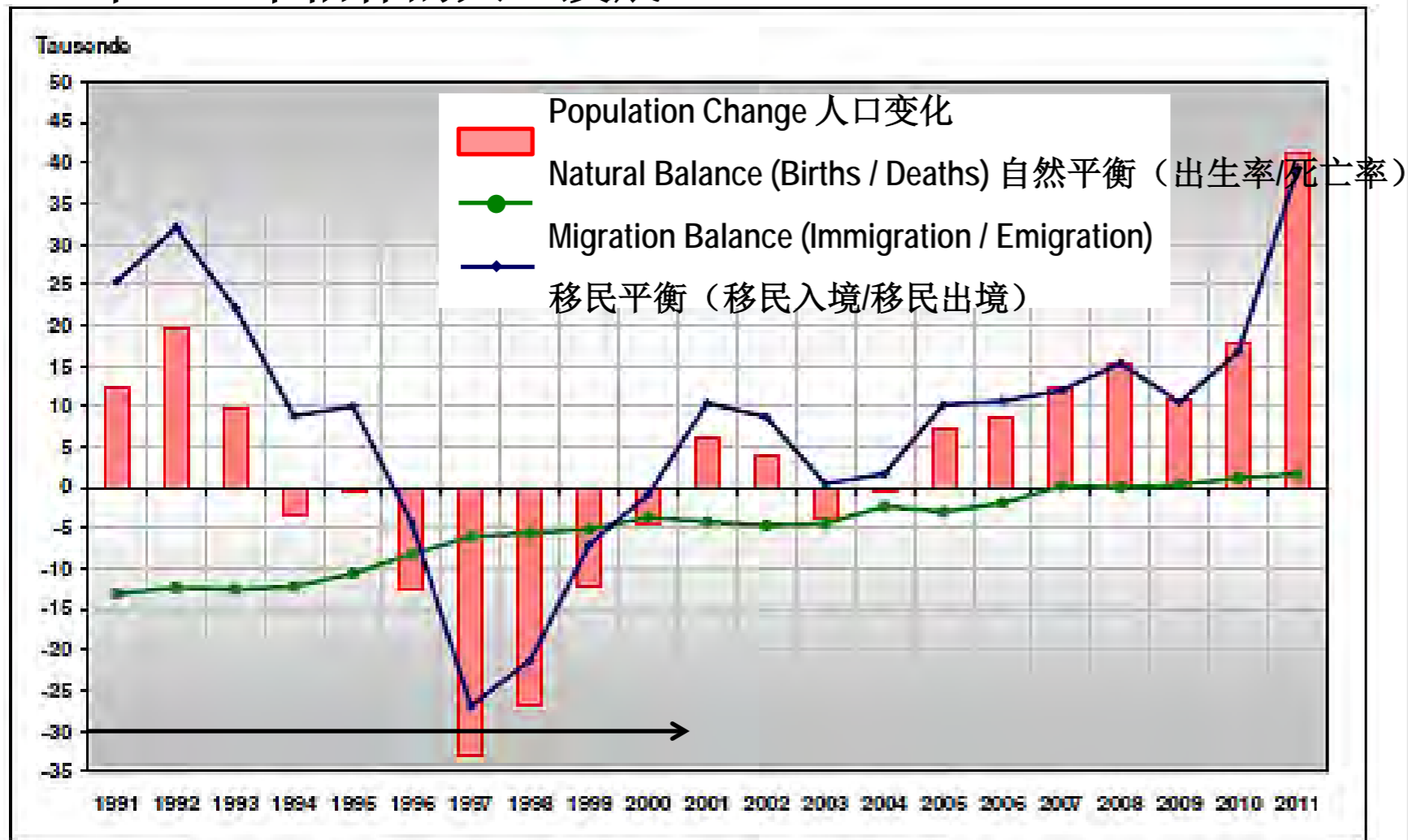
Negative Effects 负面影响

- Energy Crisis 1972
- 1972年的能源危机
- Smog-Crises, e.g.
- 烟雾危机，例如
 - 1952 London
 - 1952年，伦敦
 - 1962 Ruhrgebiet
 - 1962年，鲁尔
- Bans on driving:
- 驾车禁令：
 - Nationwide, e.g. 1973, as a reaction to the oil crisis
 - 全国范围禁令，例如1973年发布的禁令，以应对石油危机
 - Locally as a reaction to air pollution, e.g. Berlin 1981 and 1985
 - 部分地区是应对空气污染，例如1981年和1985年的柏林



1990s: Reunification and its effects 二十世纪九十年代：德国统一及其影响

Population Development Berlin 1991 – 2011 1991年-2011年柏林的人口发展



Early 1990s: „catch-up“ developments
 1990年代早期：“追赶”式发展

- In the 10 years after the Re-Unification, suburbanisation took its toll, both in East and West Berlin.
- 德国统一之后的10年内，郊区化在柏林东部和西部均造成了负面影响
- Motorisation rates increased as well.
- 机动化程度同时也增加。
- However, people in Berlin had been used to living a car-free / car-reduced life – motorisation remained still low compared to other cities.
- 然而，居住在柏林的人们已经习惯了没有汽车或者尽量不使用汽车的生活—相对于其他城市而言，机动化水平仍较低

The Re-United Berlin:

„Catching up“ to European urban and transport trends
 Population losses and motorisation increases

统一后的柏林：

Turn of the century lead to transformation of trends
 “追赶”欧洲城市和交通发展趋势
 人口减少，并且机动化水平提高
 世纪之交导致发展趋势的转变

Shift of Paradigm at the Turn of the Millenium 世纪之交的模式转移

- Since the late 1990s cities in Europe and in Germany have realised, that it is impossible to combine the ideas of
- 自二十世纪九十年代末期以来，欧洲和德国的城市已经意识到，根本无法将其与下面的看法联系到一起
 - a car-friendly city
 - 一座汽车为主导的城市
 - and a city that is attractive and resource-efficient.
 - 一座富有魅力的节约型城市。
- New planning paradigms were founded and implemented, including
- 寻找和实施了新的规划模式，其中包括
 - Re-Urbanisation
 - 再城市化
 - Re-Vitalisation of inner cities
 - 内城区的活力再生
 - Limitation of space used for cars / car traffic
 - 汽车/汽车交通空间使用的限制
 - Restriction of further land-uptake for urban growth.
 - 对城市发展中土地使用的进一步限制

Re-Vitalisation of the Inner City - An Example 内城区的活力再生—举例



- Historic area, right in the heart of Berlin
- 柏林中心地带的历史区域
- A wide urban road (six- to eight lanes) cuts through the area, dividing the northern and southern part of the historic centre.
- 宽阔的城市道路（六至八车道）横穿这个区域，将该历史中心分为南北两个部分。
- Roadside is dominated by further traffic areas, mainly parking
- 路旁主要为延伸的交通区域，主要为停车场
- Mono-functional structure: mainly offices, administration, only little residential use and few shops)
- 单功能结构：主要为办公楼和行政楼，只有少量的住宅区和几家商铺

Molkenmarkt / Grunerstraße - Aerial Photograph 2008
墨尔肯市场/格鲁那街—航拍照片，2008年

© Dirk Laubner

Re-Vitalisation of the Inner City - An Example 内城区的活力再现—举例



- Urban qualities shall be regained
- 必须重塑城市质量
- Main aspect: integration of urban design and traffic concept, including reorganisation and redesign of road space
- 主要方面：城市设计和交通概念的整合，包括道路空间的重组和重新设计
- Reduction of traffic volumes to a degree, which is at the same time:
 - 将交通量减少到一定程度的同时：
 - necessary from a transport point of view
 - 从交通角度出发的必要性
 - compatible and viable from an urban point of view
 - 从城市角度出发的兼容性和可行性
- Critical reconstruction of the historical structures
- 历史结构的批判性重构
- Mix of functions
- 职能的组合

Molkenmarkt / Grunerstraße - Aerial Photograph and Planning 墨尔肯市场/格鲁那街—航拍照片和规划

© Dirk Laubner, 照片拼集: Philipp Eder / SenStadt

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Guiding Aims 指导目标

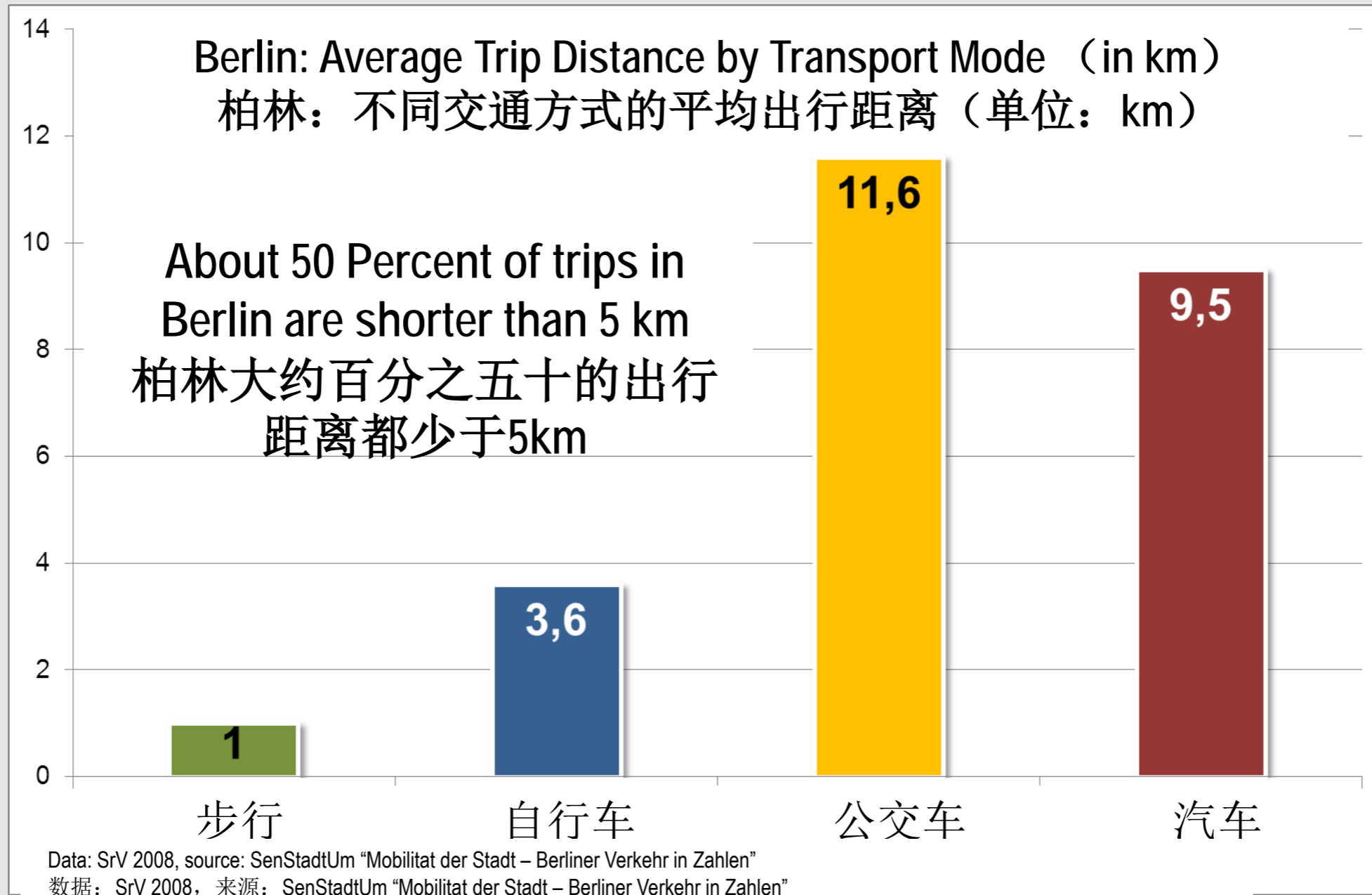
- Attractive, liveable cities with high quality of life, offering
- 具有高品质生活和有魅力的宜居城市
- Equal Mobility for all
- 所有人的出行机会均等
 - affordable
 - 经济适用
 - short travel times for limited time expenditure
 - 时间花费有限的短距离出行次数
 - choice of mobility modes
 - 出行方式的选择
 - no car dependency
 - 不依赖汽车
- Clean air, reduction of traffic noise
- 洁净空气，减少交通噪音
- Substitution of fossil fuels
- 替代化石燃料
 - reduction of crude oil
 - 减少原油使用量
 - reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
 - 减少温室气体的排放

Aims for urban development, the environment, energy and social policy go hand and hand

城市发展目标必须与环境、能源和社会政策同步

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Mix of Use and Distances Travelled 混合方式出行与出行距离



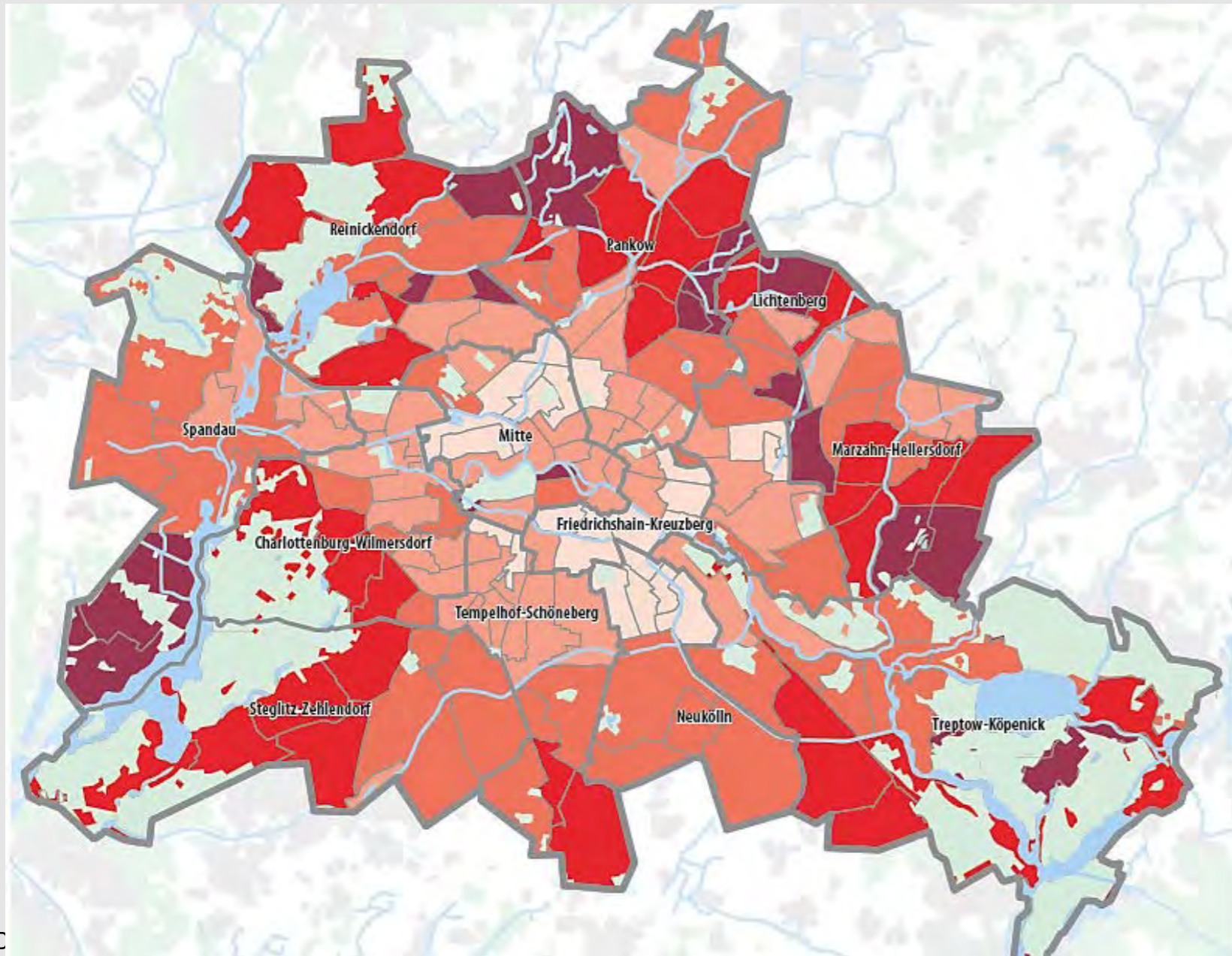
Mixed uses (for basic services) allow for short trips

短距离出行允许使用的混合出行方式（基本服务）

High urban density is basis for efficient public transport

高城市密度是有效公共交通的基础

Density and Motorisation 密度和机动化



Private Cars per 1,000 inhabitants
每1,000名居民拥有的私人汽车



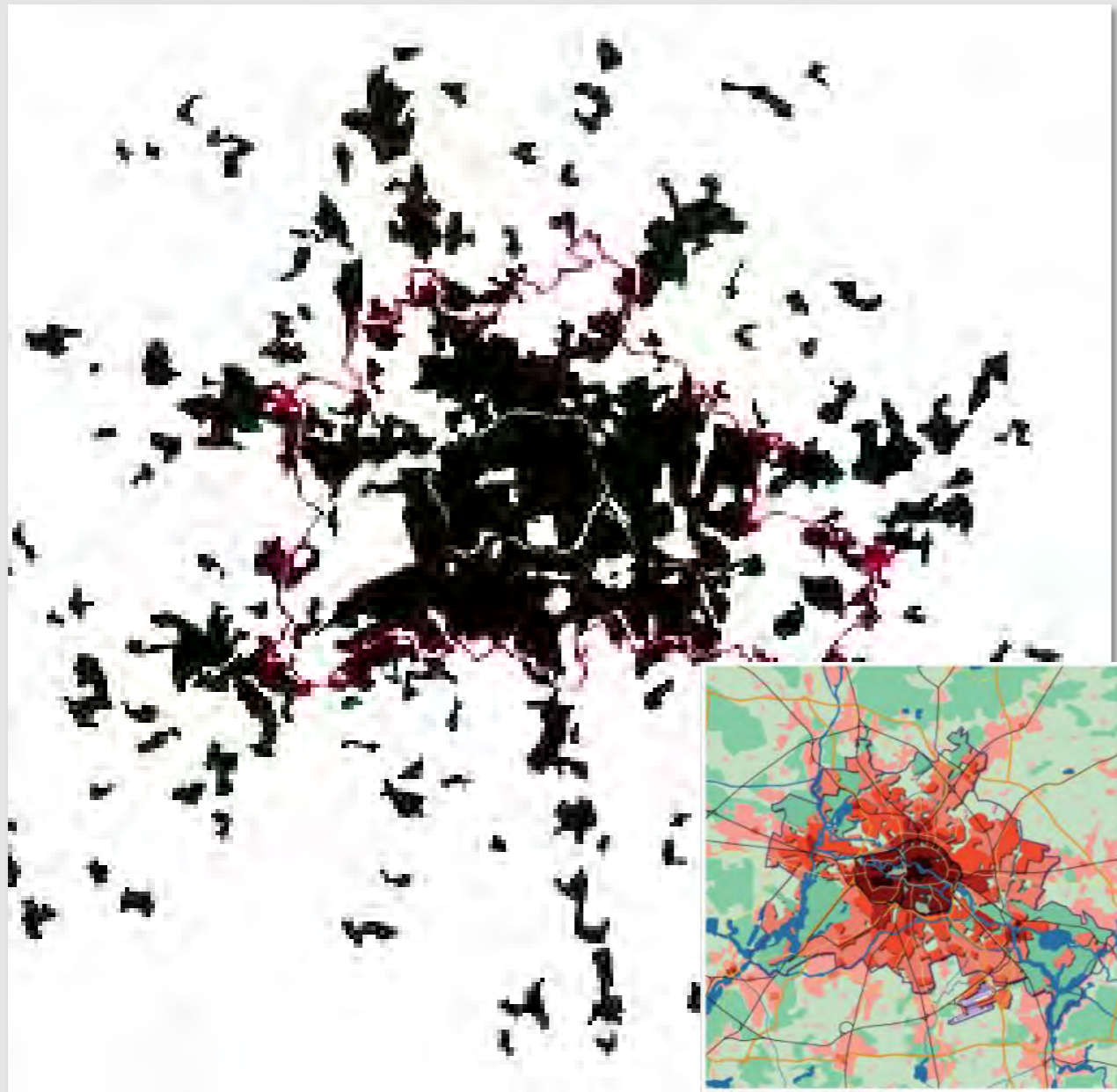
Monostructures generate increasing trip lengths

单一结构的形成增加了出行距离

Disperse structures enhance private car use

分散结构提高了私人汽车的使用

Urban Structure and Modal Choice 城市结构和出行方式的选择



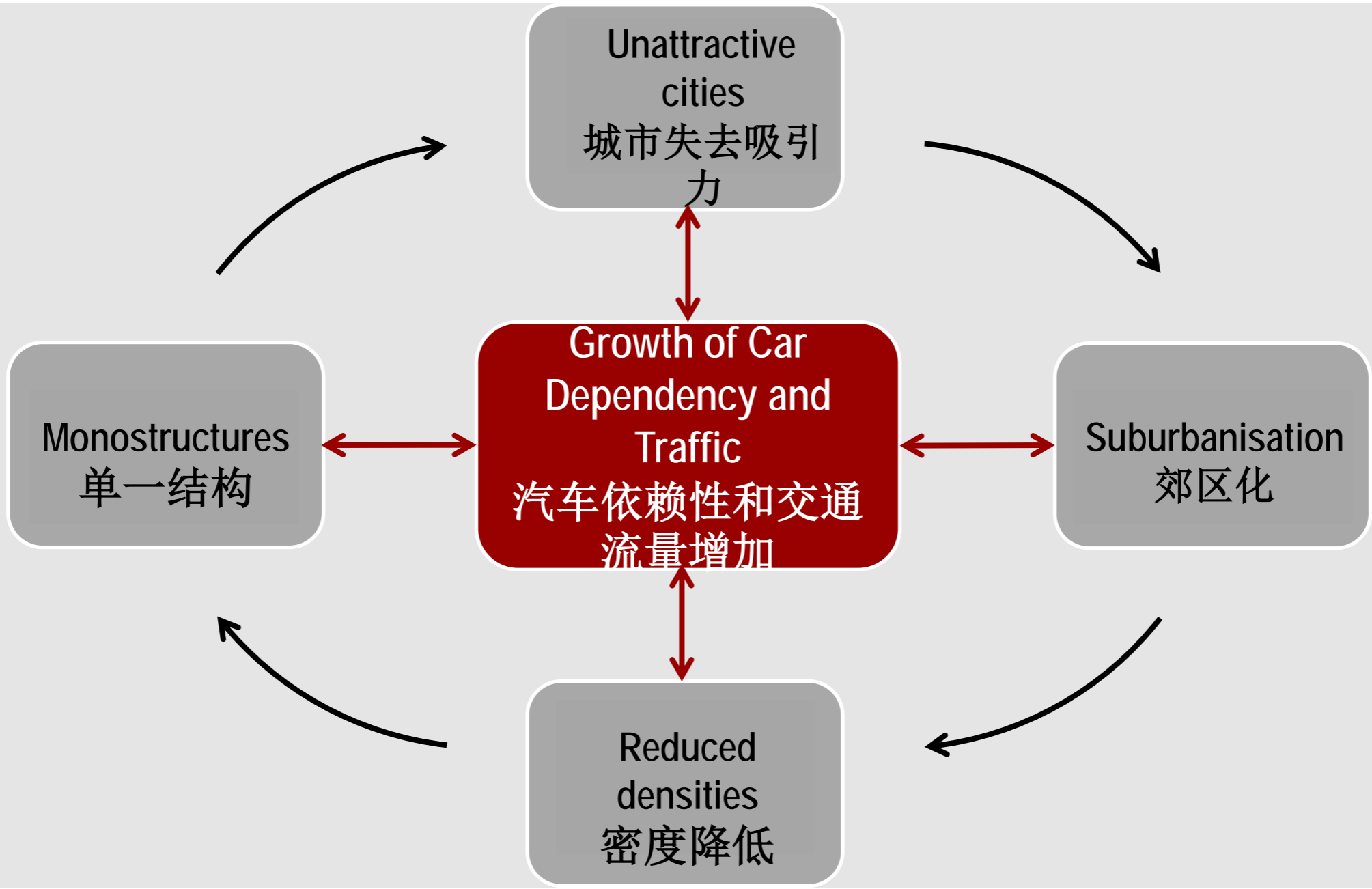
- Dense developments along corridors, axes and existing transport hubs is precondition for efficient rail transport
- 通道、轴线和现有交通枢纽沿线的密集开发是轨道交通发展的前提条件
- Disperse structures increase the use of the car
- 分散结构增加了汽车的使用

Accessibility of Space and Structures 空间和结构的可达性

- High accessibility and reduction of barriers are precondition for attractiveness of walking and cycling
- 高可达性和障碍的减少是步行和自行车具有吸引力的前提
- Low accessibility make walking and cycling difficult and sometimes even impossible
- 低可达性致使步行和骑行困难，有时甚至成为不可能



A Vicious Circle 恶性循环



Conclusions 结论

The structure of a city influences both,
transport volumes and share of transport modes
城市结构不仅影响交通流量，而且还影响交通方式的分配

In order to organise transport development,
the causes need to be addressed.
如果想要交通发展重获生机，必须找出原因。

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Compared to a pedestrian:

相对于步行:

- the car needs 20 times
 - 汽车需要20倍
 - the suburban rail needs 10 times
 - 市郊铁路需要10倍
 - the tram / bicycle need 5 times
 - 电车/自行车需要5倍
 - the bus needs 3 times
 - 公共汽车需要3倍
- as much space.

的空间。

Photograph:

照片:

Space needed by a tram compared to space needed by cars in order to transport the same amount of passengers

运送同等数量乘客电车所需空间和汽车所需空间的比较

http://www.tiefburg.de/vergleich_strassenbahn-auto.htm

Conclusion
结论

In Berlin,
the car accounts for (only)
1/3
of daily trips.

在柏林，汽车（仅）占
每天出行量的**1/3**



In Berlin,
the car takes up to
2/3
of available transport space.

在柏林，汽车占可用交
通空间的**2/3**

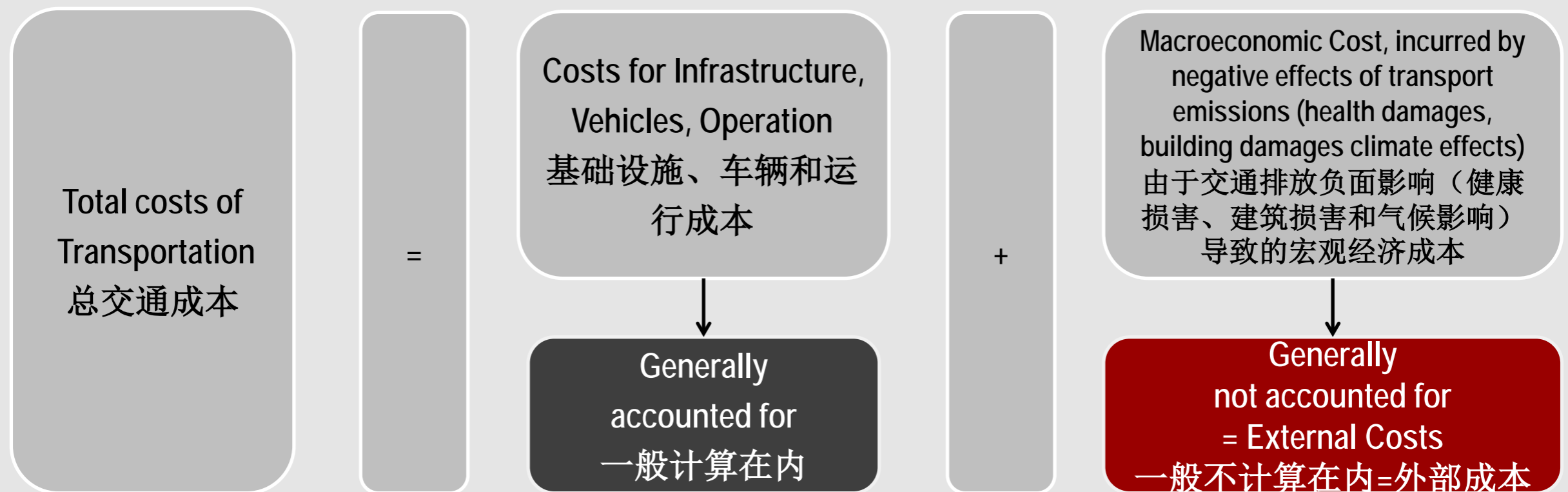
In all cities, public space is a scarce resource.
在所有城市中，公共空间都是稀缺资源。

Therefore, as far as urban transport is concerned,
the car is only of limited suitability.
因此，就城市交通而言，汽车的适用性非常有限。

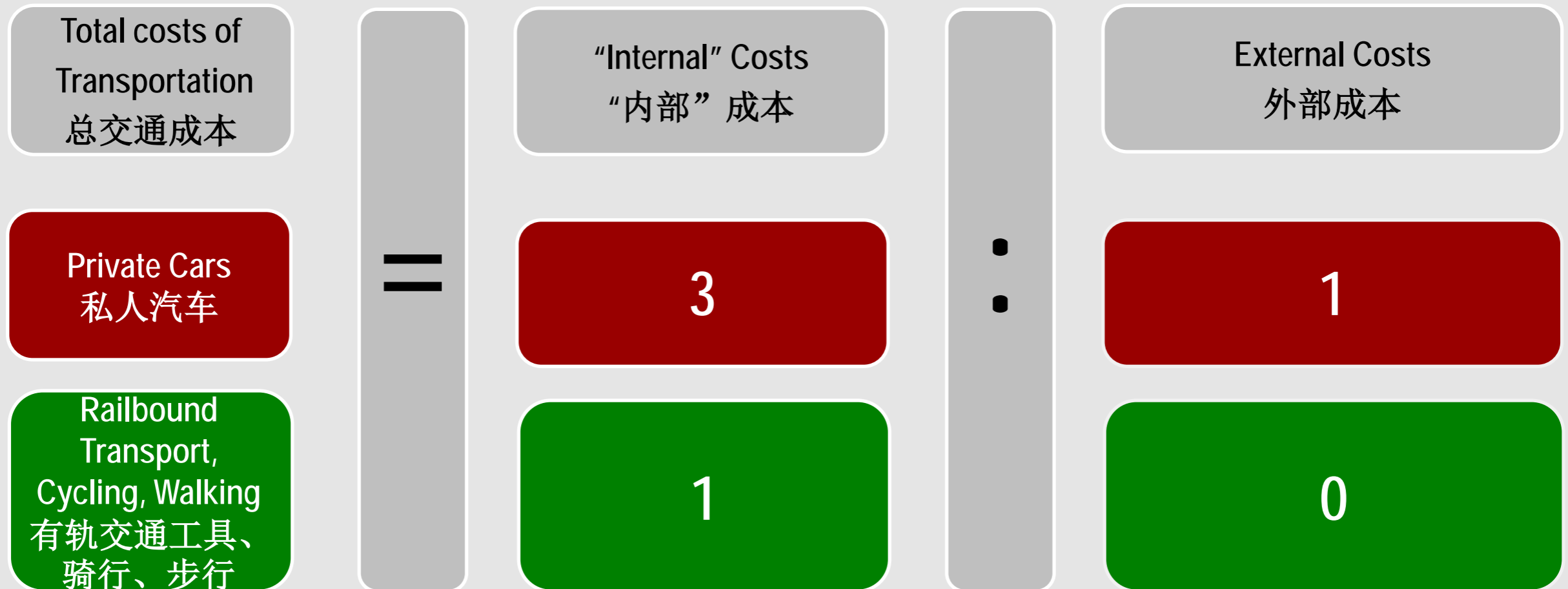
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External Costs 外部成本

- Costs of transportation (and generated effects), which are not allocated to those who have caused them.
- 未分摊到出行者身上的交通成本（及产生的影响）。
- Unfunded expenses / macroeconomic costs
- 流动费用/宏观经济成本



Ratio of Internal : External Costs 内部成本与外部成本的比率



Under current pricing conditions, the urban population has to pay for a considerable part of the uncovered costs of private car transportation.

在当前价格条件下，城市人口需要支付相当一部分的私人汽车交通未支付的成本。

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Conclusion 结论

If the guiding political aims for urban development, the environment, the energy sector and social development are to be achieved, urban planning and transport policy are required to provide a clear framework for the market and for individual behaviour.

如果环境、能源和社会发展部门想要实现城市发展的指导性政治目标，城市规划和交通政策必须提供清晰的市场和个人行为框架。



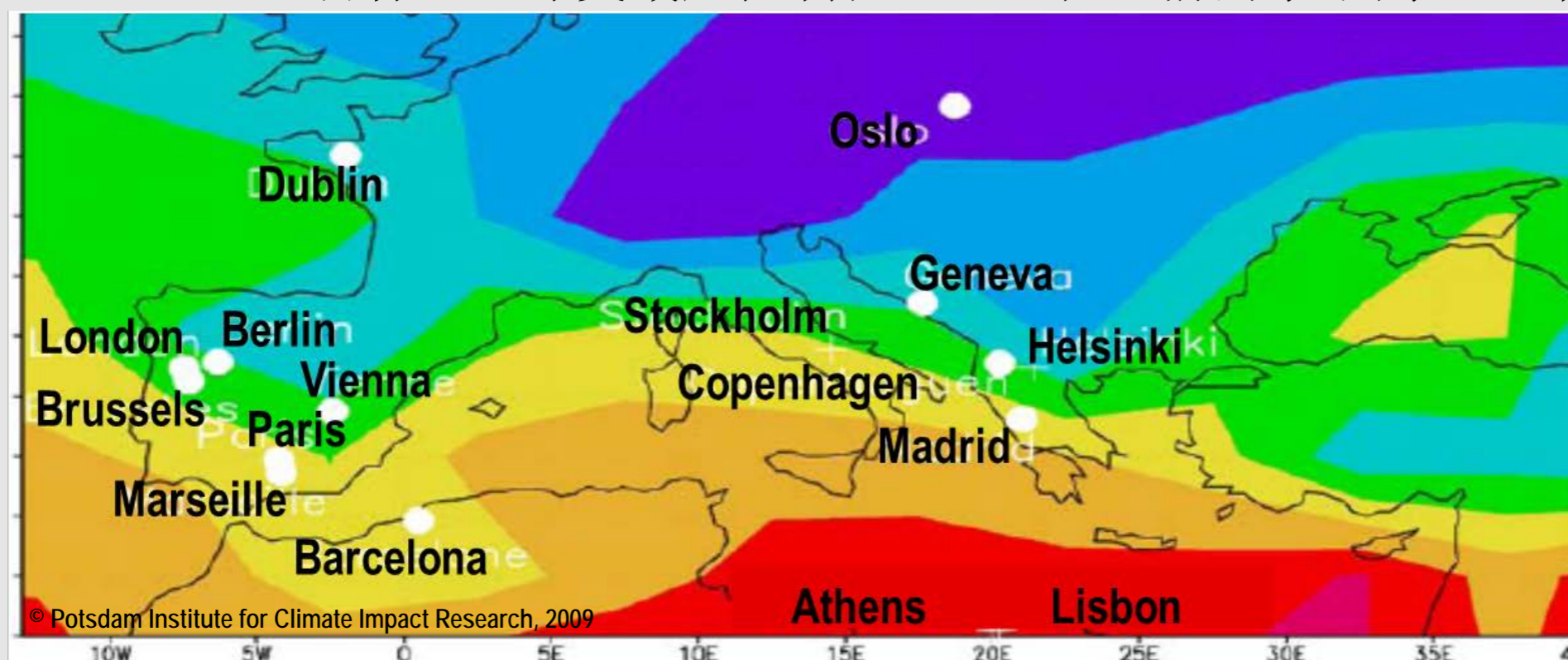
Part B: Contribution of the Transport Sector to the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

第二部分：交通行业对减少温室气体排放所做的贡献

1. Need for Action
1. 采取行动的必要性
2. Combined Approaches
2. 组合方法
3. Responsibility for Action: global - local?
3. 行动责任：全球—地方？
4. Areas of Action for Local and Regional Policy
4. 地方和区域政策行动方面

Need for Action 采取行动的必要性

- Scientific Findings: Climate change and global warming are anthropogenic, i.e. caused by mankind (IPCC 2013)
- 科学研究表明：气候变化和全球变暖是源于人类活动，即是由人为因素导致的 (IPCC 2013)
- Objective: Limiting global warming to no more than 2°C above the pre-industrial level
- 目标：全球变暖应控制在比工业化之前的水平高2°C之内



The Growing Heat
越来越热

Location of European Cities in (Today's) Climate Zones in 2100
2100年（现今）各气候带欧洲城市的位置

As a result of climate change, cities will "shift" to different climate zones.
由于气候发生变化，城市会“迁移”到不同的气候带。

In 2100: Berlin will be in Spain (temperature-wise).
2100年：柏林将迁移到西班牙所在气候带（温带）。

Transportation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions 交通与温室气体的排放

- In Germany as well as worldwide, traffic continues to grow.
In Berlin, traffic volumes have been decreasing slightly in past years.
在德国及全世界范围内，交通量仍在持续增长。但柏林的交通量在过去几年中稍有下降。
- The transport sector is responsible for about ¼ of all greenhouse gas emissions.
In Berlin, its share is slightly less.
交通行业的温室气体排放占总排放量的¼。但在柏林，交通行业所担负的比例较少。

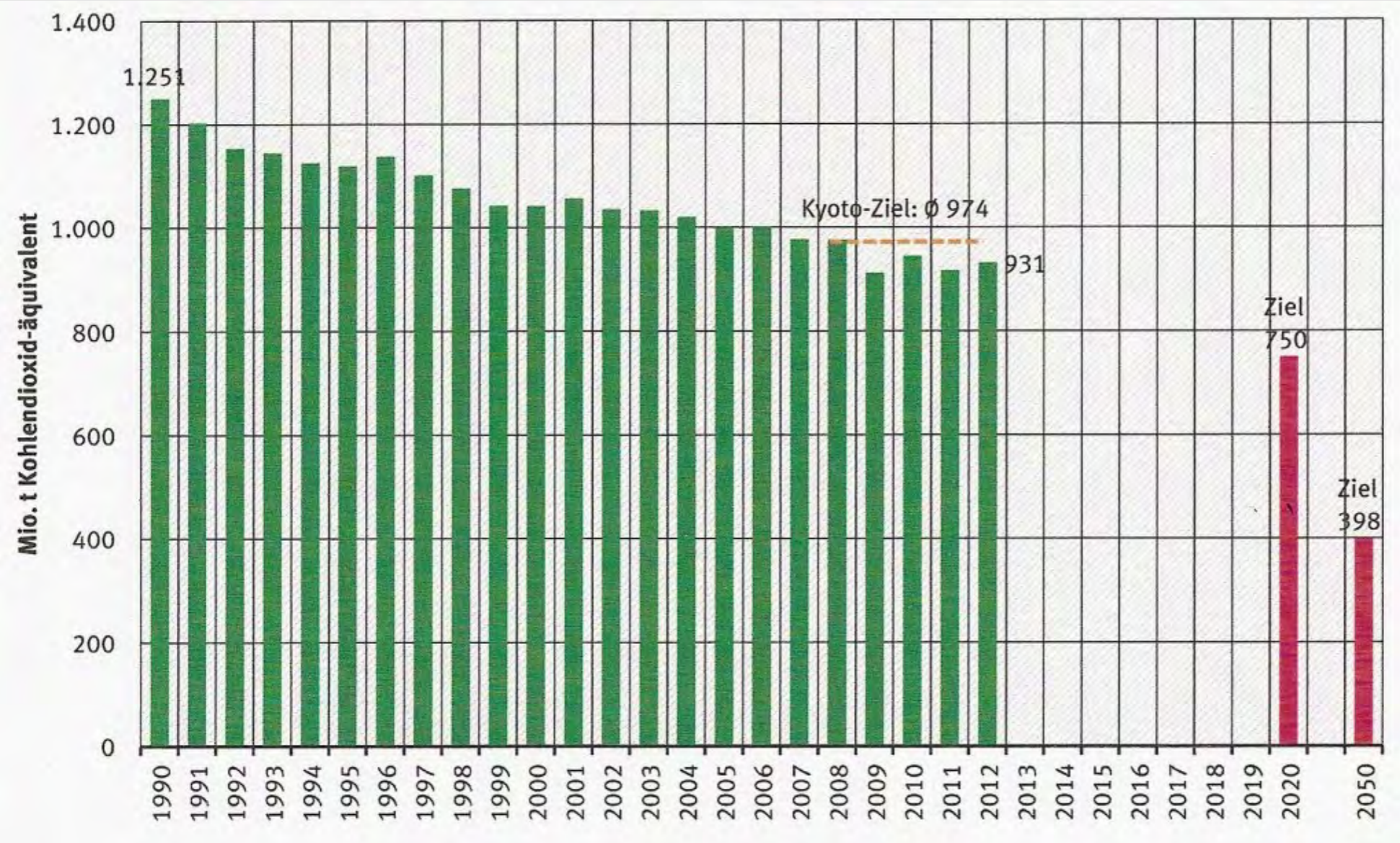
Reduction Aims 减排目标

- Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- 相对于1990年，温室气体排放
 - by at least 40 % in 2020
 - 到2020年至少减少40%
 - by at least 80 % in 2050
 - 到2050年至少减少80%as compared to 1990.
- In Berlin: Reduction of transport related greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % in 2025 (as compared to 1990)
柏林：交通相关的温室气体排放到2025年应减少20%（相对于1990年而言）
- China: Reduce Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% in 2020 compared to the 2005 level. (Declaration to UNFCCC by SU Wei, NDRC, 28th January 2010)
- 中国：到2020年，每单位GDP对应的碳排放比2005年减少40%-45%（苏伟在联合国气候大会上的声明）

In order to achieve the objective:
为达到这个目标:

- a substantial reduction of CO₂-emissions in highly industrial countries from an average 10 t per person per year (in Germany) to a maximum of 2 t per person per year until 2050 and
 - 必须将高度工业化国家的CO₂排放量从每年每人平均10吨（德国）减少到2050年的每年每人最多2吨，并且
 - limitation of increase of CO₂-emissions in emerging economies
- are necessary. → **The transport sector must be included**
- 必须限制新兴经济CO₂排放量的增加。 → 必须包括交通部门的排放

Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Germany 德国温室气体的排放



Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Germany since 1990
自1990年起，德国温室气体的排放

and targets for 2008 - 2012 (Kyoto Protocol)
2008-2012年的目标（京都议定书）

as well as for 2020 and 2050 (Federal Government)
2020年和2050年的目标（联邦政府）

Source: Umweltbundesamt 2013
来源：联邦环境局，2013年

But: As regards the transport sector, overall traffic growth has over-compensated the reductions achieved by technical progress!
然而：就交通行业而言，整体交通增长量已经超过了通过技术进步所实现的温室气体排放减少量！

Need for action! 采取行动的必要性

- Initiation of actions and commencement of trend reversals need to start immediately, as
- 必须立即采取行动以扭转这种趋势，因为

- technology,
- 技术
- infrastructure,
- 基础设施
- behavioural changes
- 和行为变化

all need a considerable amount of time before they become (technically) mature, ready for implementation and effective.

在达到（技术）成熟、准备实施和开始生效之前都需要花费相当长的时间

。

- For example: In the City of Zurich, a popular referendum in 2008 resulted in a binding political mandate to reduce CO₂-emissions from 6 t per Person and year to 1 t per person per year in 2050.
- 例如：苏黎士2008年的全民公决投票通过了减少CO₂排放的约束性政治指令：将每人每年6吨的排放量减少至2050年的每人每年1吨的排放量

。

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Strategy: Modal Shift 策略：方式转移

1) Increase modal share of walking and cycling

1) 增加步行和自行车的交通方式所占比例

• In Berlin: from about 38 % in 2008 to 45% in 2025,
focus is on promotion of cycling

• 柏林：从2008年的大约38%增加至2025年的45%，主要是增加自行车的出行比例

• Measures (examples):

• 措施（举例）：

- dense network of cycling routes
- 增加自行车网络
- safe road crossings
- 安全的道路交叉点
- barrier-free design of pedestrian walkways
- 人行道的无障碍设计
- bicycle infrastructure for cycling and parking
- 用于骑行和停车的自行车基础设施
- information (sign-posting, routing)
- 信息（标牌、路线）

Strategy: Modal Shift 策略：方式转移

2) Increase modal share of public transport

2) 增加公共交通方式所占比例

•as compared to motorised individual (car) traffic as public transport is much more energy efficient

•相对于机动个人（汽车）交通方式而言，公共交通是一种更节能的方式

•Measures (examples):

•措施（举例）：

- extension of infrastructure
- 基础设施的扩展
- high quality standards of public transport services
- 高质量标准公共交通服务
- attractive fares and tariffs
- 具有吸引力的票价和收费
- attractive additional services (“Intermodality”)
- 具有吸引力的附加服务（“多式联运”）
- mobility management
- 出行管理
- parking management
- 停车管理

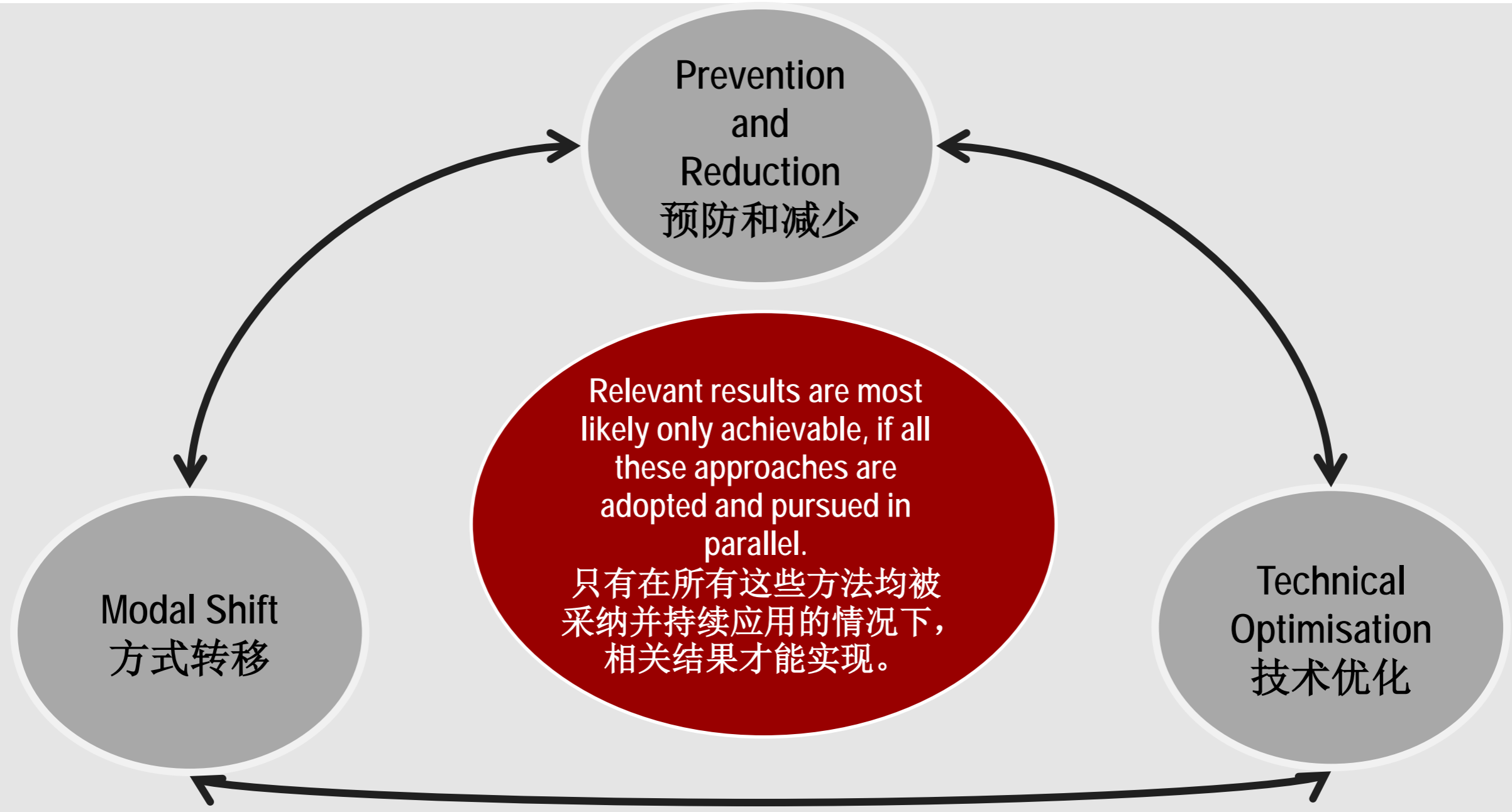
Approach: Technical Optimisation 方法：技术优化

- Vehicle Technology:
- 车辆技术：
 - Increase energy efficiency of cars and rail bound vehicles (potential about 20 %)
 - 提高汽车和有轨车辆的能源效率（大约20%）
 - Changeover to alternative propulsion technologies and fuels (electrical energy from regenerative sources, biofuels)
 - 转换为替代推进技术和燃料（再生资源的电能、生物燃料）
- Road traffic management by signalling (optimisation of traffic flow in the entire system)
- 道路交通信号管理（整个系统的交通流优化）

Approach: Prevention and Reduction 方法：预防和减少

- Optimisation of the urban structure
- 城市结构的优化
 - Improvement of functional mix / mixed uses
 - 职能组合/组合应用的提升
 - Densification along existing railroads
 - 现有铁路沿线密度的增加
 - Decentralised location (daily goods and basic services)
 - 位置分散化（日用品和基本服务）
 - Locational choice of large traffic generators
 - 大型交通产生场所位置的选择
 - Prevention of urban barriers
 - 城市障碍的预防

Combined Approaches 组合方法



A Quick Remark on Goods Transportation 货物运输的简短评论

- Transportation of Goods has a relevant share on urban traffic.
- 货物运输在城市交通中也占有一定比例。
- Goods are mainly transported using cars, trucks, lorries etc.
- 货物主要是通过汽车、卡车和货车等运输的。
- Approach: Transport Management
- 方法：运输管理
 - Prevention of traffic volumes e.g. by:
influencing choice of locations, bundling of transports
 - 通过以下方式预防交通流量的增加，例如：场地选择、整合运输
 - Influencing modal choice e.g. by:
securing / creating railway sidings, handling sides / transshipping locations
 - 通过以下方式改变交通方式的选择，例如：固定/创建铁路专用线、装卸站/中转场所
 - Routing of goods traffic e.g. by:
designated truck routes, limitations to use urban roads
 - 通过以下方式制定货物运输路线，例如：指定货车路线、限制城市道路的使用

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Responsibility for Action 行动职责

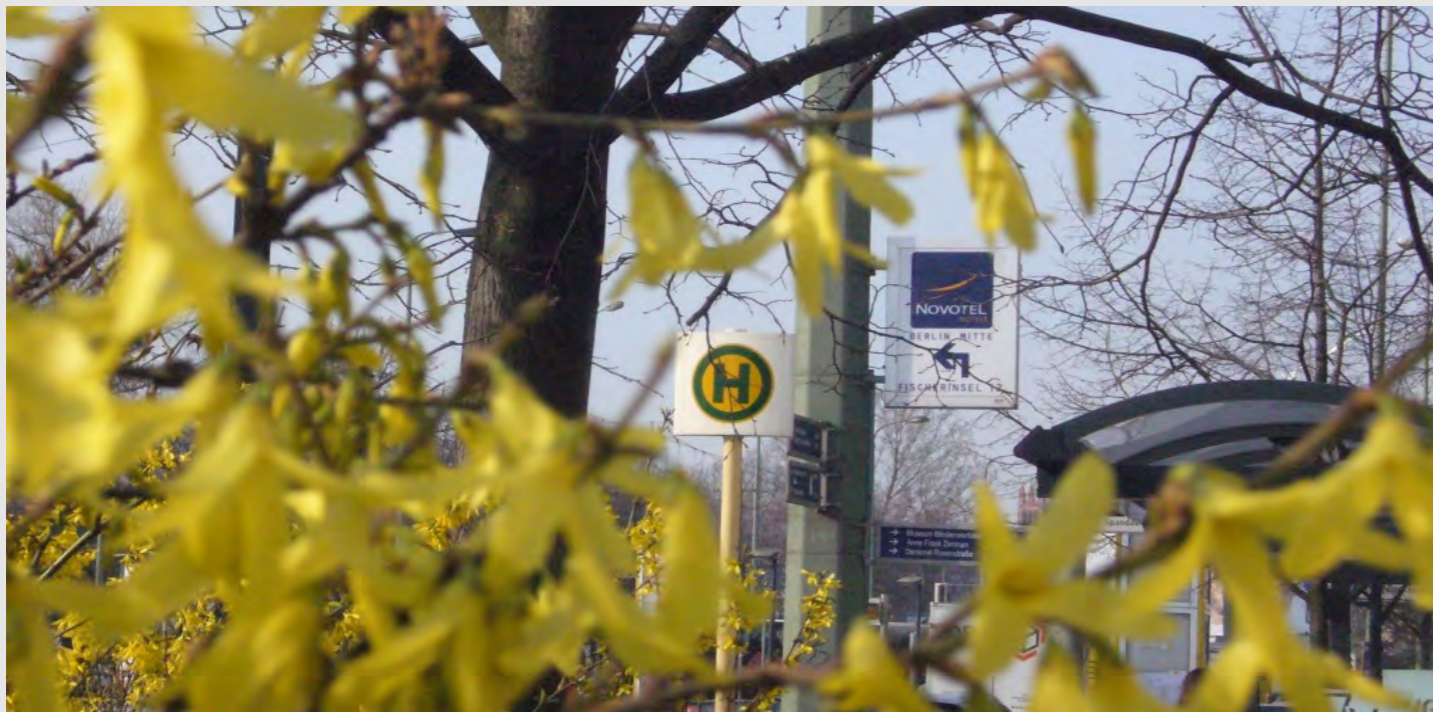
- International Community:
- 国际社会：
 - common targets and (cooperation) agreements
 - 共同目标和（合作）协议
- National Governments:
- 国家政府：
 - Incentives, i.e. through taxation
 - 激励政策，即通过税赋
- Municipalities
- 直辖政府
 - local targets; integrated planning / integrated measures
 - 本地目标；整合规划/整合措施

**Global targets need (inter-)national regulations and local actions.
全球目标的实现需要国际性/国家性规章制度和本地行动措施。**

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Five Most Important Areas for Local Action 本地行动的五个最重要方面

1. Co-ordination of infrastructure and urban / spatial planning
1. 基础设施和城市/空间规划的协调
2. Supporting / enhancing public transport to be / to become the backbone of the urban transport system
2. 支持/促进公共交通即将成为/成为城市交通系统支柱
3. Promotion of non-motorised transport modes, i.e. of walking and cycling
3. 推广非机动车交通方式，即步行和自行车
4. Parking management
4. 停车管理
5. City logistics for the transporting of goods
5. 用于货物运输的城市物流



Thank you for your
attention.
感谢您的关注。

Dr. Friedemann Kunst
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