

智慧城市、共享经济与绿色创新 Smart Cities、Sharing Economy and Green Innovation

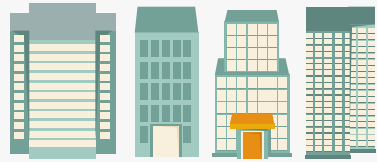
冯 波 Feng Bo

智慧城市发展联盟 执行秘书长

Executive Secretary General, Smart City Development Alliance

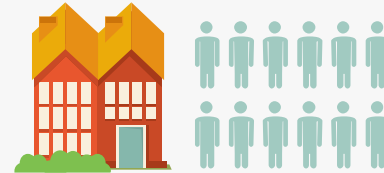
中国的城镇化：人口规模庞大，史无前例

- Urbanization in China: huge population, unprecedented scale



城镇化率 urbanization rate

57.35% 57.35%

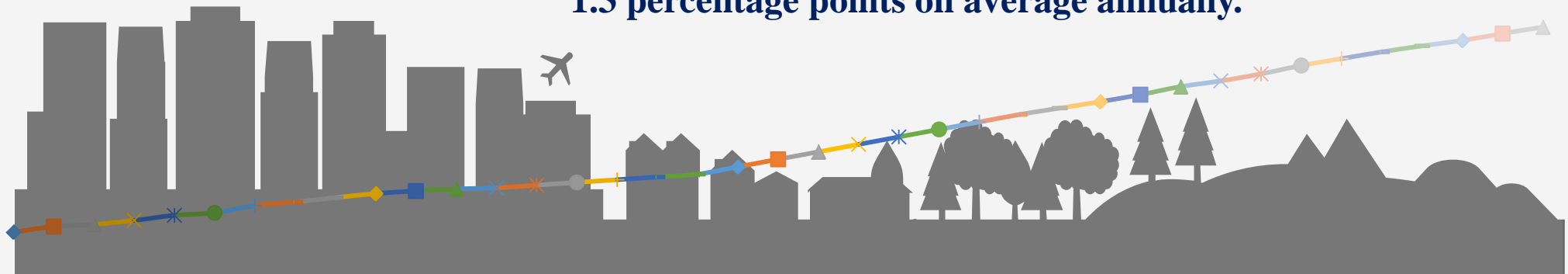


城镇人口 urban population

7.93亿 793 million

2000年至今中国城镇化率年均提高1.3个百分点

Since 2000, China's urbanization rate has been rising by 1.3 percentage points on average annually.



城市规模

City size

城市规模（Urban population）	城市数（No. of cities）	建制镇总数（No. of towns）	
1000万人以上（> 10m）	6		
500-1000万（5m-10m）	10		
300-500万（3m-5m）	21		
100-300万（1m-3m）	103		
50-100万（500k-1m）	138	2	
50万人以下（< 500k）	379	20-50万(200k-500k)	35
		10—20万(100k-200k)	198
		5—10万(50k-100k)	647
		5万以下(<50k)	20,001
总计（No. of cities/towns）	657	20,883	

区域间城镇化差距在缩小

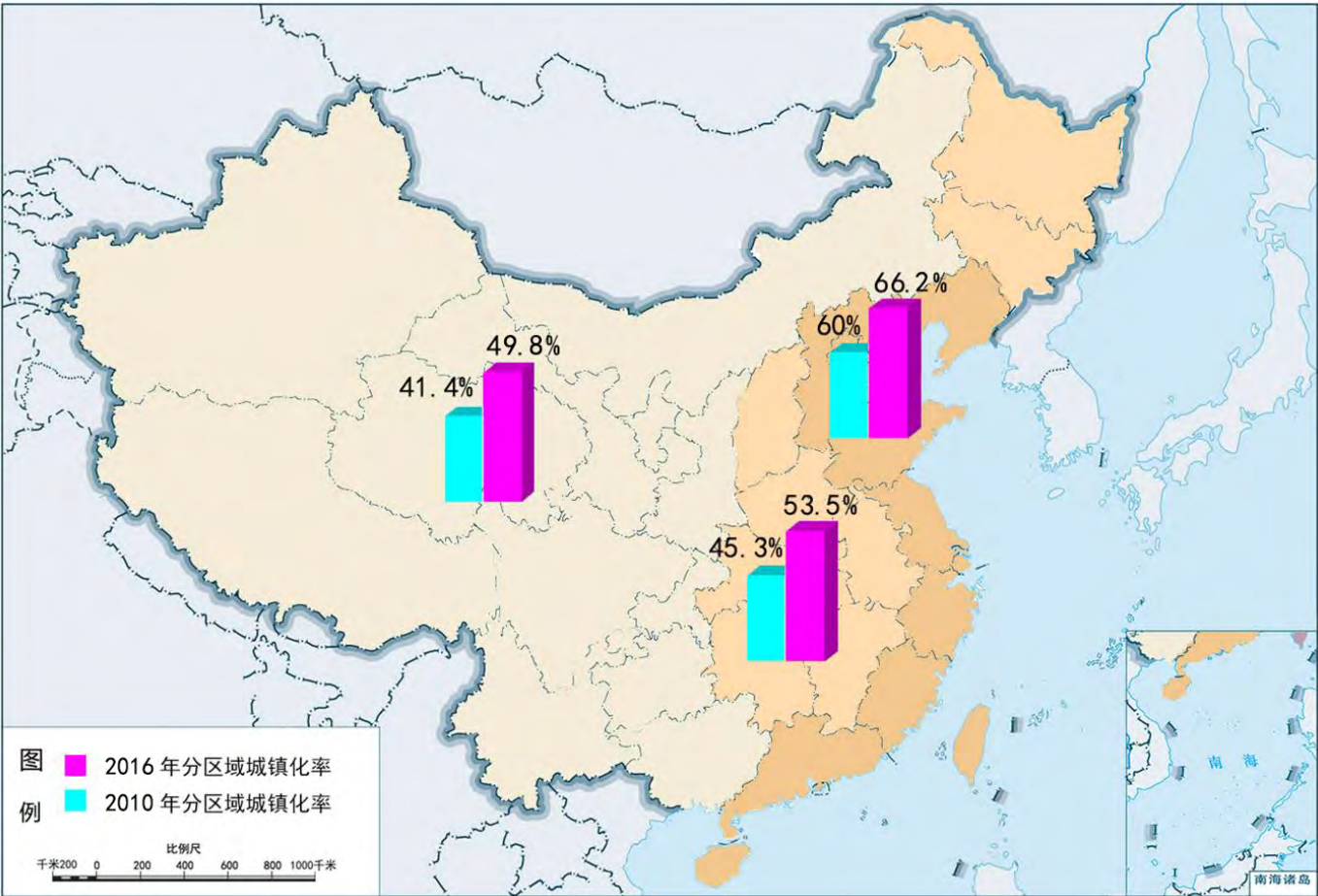
- Gap of urbanization in different regions is narrowing

城镇化率差距（百分点）

Gap of urbanization rates
(percentage points)

区域 (Regions)	2010年 (Year)	2016年 (Year)
东部与中部 East VS Central China	14.7	12.7
东部与西部 East VS West China	18.6	16.4

分区域城镇化率 urbanization rates (2010, 2016)



改革稳步推进

- Steady progresses in reform

- 《国家新型城镇化规划》

National New-type Urbanization Plan

- 《关于开展国家新型城镇化综合试点工作的通知》

Notice on Initiating Comprehensive Pilots of National New Urbanization

- 《国务院关于深入推进新型城镇化建设的若干意见》

State Council's Opinions on Deepening the New Urbanization Drive



智慧城市

- Smart cities



2014 《国家新型城镇化规划》
2014 National New-type Urbanization Plan



发改委

- 100 个新型智慧城市
100 new-type smart cities
- 26个部委成立智慧城市部级协调工作组
inter-ministerial coordination group on smart cities joined by 26 ministries
- 《关于促进智慧城市健康发展的指导意见》
Guiding opinions on the Healthy Development of Smart City

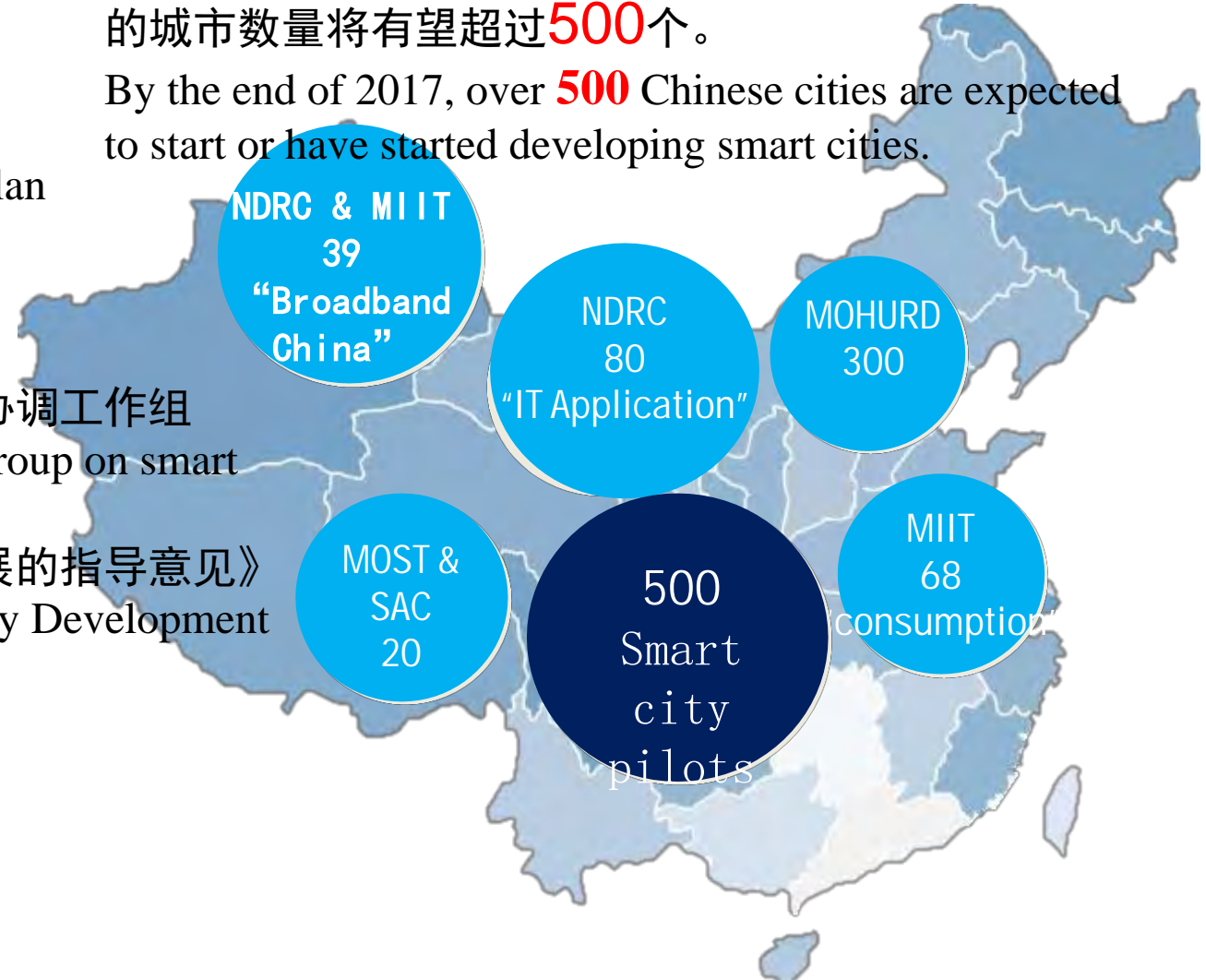


住建部

- 300多个试点城市
More than 300 pilot cities

到2017年底，中国启动智慧城市建设和在建智慧城市的城市数量将有望超过**500**个。

By the end of 2017, over **500** Chinese cities are expected to start or have started developing smart cities.





智慧城市与共享经济：合理配置和有效利用闲置资源

Smart Cities & Sharing Economy: Appropriate Allocation & Efficient Use of Idle Resources



共享汽车、共享单车
Sharing cars and bikes



共享充电宝、雨伞、篮球、洗衣机
Sharing chargers, umbrellas, basketballs, washing machines



分享住宿、办公空间
Sharing rooms and office



分享知识、技能
Sharing knowledge and techs



过去：中国是自行车大国 Before: A Bike Nation

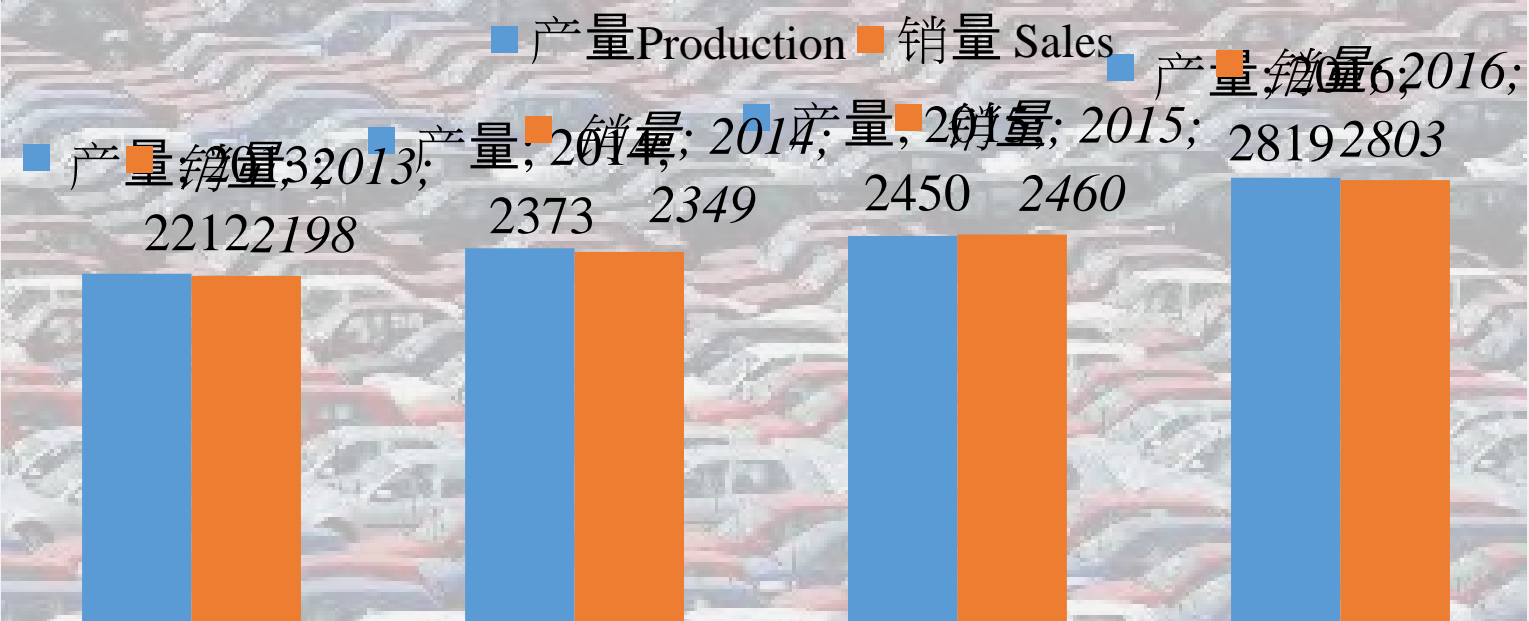




汽车大国 An Auto Power

2013—2016 中国汽车产销量（万辆）

China car production & sales (10k)



环境污染

Environmental pollution



交通拥堵

Congestion





互联网快速发展奠定了重要基础

Key Foundation: Fast Internet Growth

互联网用户 Internet users

中国用户: 7.51亿
Chinese: 751 million



73% 城镇网民
Urban netizens

27% 农村网民
Rural netizens



中国手机网民 Chinese mobile users

7.24 亿
724 million



占网民总数95%
95% of total netizens



绿色共享出行兴起

Rise of Green and Sharing Mobility

共享汽车 Car Sharing



截止2017年上半年，已注册
“共享汽车”公司370家
370 registered car-sharing
companies by first half 2017

滴滴打车、顺风车、拼车 Didi Taxi, Hitchhike, Car-pool



共享单车 Bike Sharing

2017年3月止覆盖国内城市数
Coverage of cities by March 2017



共享单车用户规模（万人）
Number of users (10k)





网约车 Online Car-hailing

滴滴出行大数据（2016年底） Didi Big Data (late 2016)

- 01 4亿用户
400million users
- 02 覆盖全国400多个城市
Covering over 400 cities
- 03 累计完成行驶里程328亿公里
Totaling 32.8 billion km
- 04 相当于环绕地球行驶82万圈
820,000 circles around the Earth



目前，分时租赁的电动汽车3万辆，按照1：8的私家车替代率计算，相当于减少了35万辆私家车上路。

Until now e-cars for timeshare rental reached 30,000, equivalent of 350,000 private cars taken out of roads by 1:8 replacement rate.



2016年网约车在全国范围内累计CO2减排量144.3万吨
1443,000 tons of CO2 reduced by online car-hailing service nationwide in 2016



相当于近91万辆小汽车行驶一年所排放的二氧化碳
Equivalent of CO2 emitted by 910,000 cars over a year



或4811万颗树一年吸收的二氧化碳量
Equivalent of CO2 absorbed by 48.11 million trees



共享单车的好处 Merits of Sharing Bikes



提供最后一公里的方便
Last-mile convenience



低碳环保
Low-carbon, eco-friendly



减少公共交通压力
Less pressure on public transport



不用担心自行车丢失
No worry of bike loss



挤掉了“黑车”
Phase out unlicensed taxis

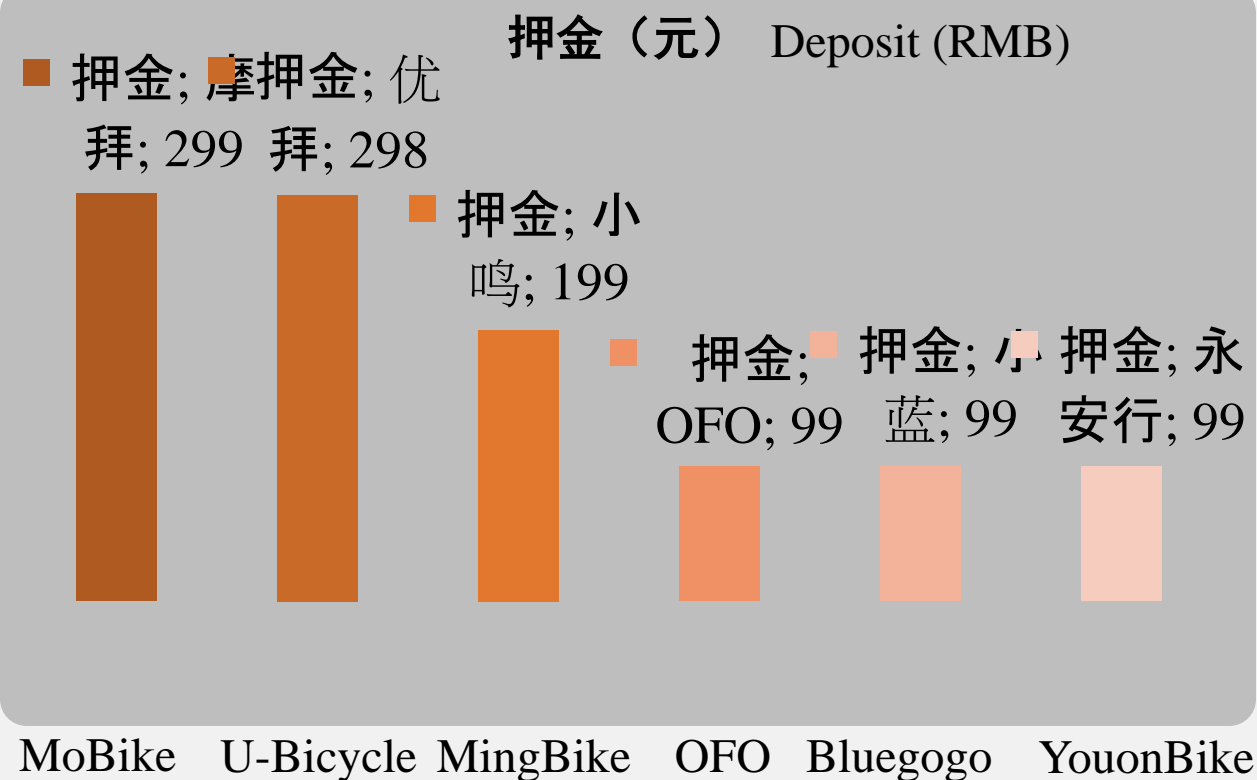




竞争激烈 Fierce Competition

具有金融功能，交纳押金不等

Financial function: different deposits



支付宝，凭芝麻信用分值减免押金

Alipay: reduced/no deposit with Zhima Credit





治理挑战 Management Challenges



共享单车乱停放
Parking disorder



造成城市视觉混乱
Chaotic image





多主体治理 Multi-stakeholder Management

政府出资建立单车回收运营体系
(回收摆放专用车)

The government funds the establishment of a bike
recycle-operation system



政府
P2P购买服务
The government
purchases service.



居民
公众参与
The public
is engaged



企业
鼓励其参与解决停车和回收问题
Companies are motivated to address
parking/recycling issues.



智慧中心 Smart Centers



加强研发设计

Enhance R&D

定位locate



追踪track



无线移动端
wireless mobile
terminals





经验小结 Wrap-up

在互联网和物联网快速发展的大背景下，低碳城市的内容更加丰富。

The Internet and IoT are enriching low-carbon city development.



- 1 政府引导，市场主导
Give the market a dominant role under the government leadership.
- 2 充分发挥网络带来的共享经济机会
Fully leverage opportunities of sharing economy brought by the Internet.
- 3 政府投入的短板，市场会找齐
The market will fill the gap of the government investment.
- 4 解决方案要增加对新生事物的包容
Solutions shall embrace greater inclusiveness for new things.
- 5 需求变化会带来各种技术创新
Changing demands bring various technical innovations.



THANKS