

中国应对气候变化的政策与行动

Policies and Actions in China to address climate change

TENG Fei, Institute of Energy, Environment
and Economy, Tsinghua University
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1. **中国的国情和发展阶段的特征，决定了中国在应对气候变化领域面临严峻挑战和艰巨任务，中国将可持续发展与应对气候变化相结合，采取了积极的政策和行动**
The situation and characteristics of development stages of China make her be confronted with significant challenges and hard tasks in addressing climate change. China has taken active policies and action to respond to sustainable development and climate change in a coordinated way

 - 中国人口多，经济体量大，正处于工业化、城市化快速发展阶段，能源消费和CO₂排放总量大，且以较快速度增长。应对气候变化面临严峻挑战。
 - China is a country with large population and economy size, and at the stage of rapid industrialization and urbanization, so energy consumption and associated CO₂ emission are large in scale and grow rapidly. It will be a tough challenge to cope with climate change.
 - 制定“应对气候变化国家方案”，确定目标、措施和重点领域，建立健全协调和管理机制。
 - China has formulated “National Action Plan for coping with climate change” with clear goals, policies and measures and key areas through establishing and perfecting the coordination and management system.

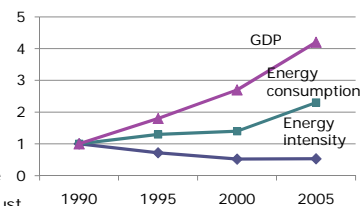
2. 减缓与适应并重，加强应对气候变化能力建设

To place equal emphasis on both mitigation and adaptation, strengthen capacity building to cope with climate change.

- 控制温室气体排放取得成就，GDP能源强度2010年比2005年下降20%左右，可再生能源比重达到10%，森林覆盖率达到20%。
 - Policies and measures concerning control of greenhouse gas emissions should achieve significant results. Energy intensity per unit GDP decrease by 20% in 2010 from 2005 level, share of renewable energy will be raised to 10% and coverage of forest will be raised to 20%.
- 增强适应气候变化能力。建立气象监测、灾害预警和防灾减灾体系。到2010年新增改良草地2400万公顷，治理水土流失面积25万平方公里，治理荒漠化面积2200万公顷。
 - Strengthen capability of adaptation to climate change. Establish climate monitoring system, early warning system and disaster prevention system. By 2010, some 24 million ha of grassland will be improved, 250,000 sq km of land suffering from water and soil erosion will have been improved, and 22 million ha of desertified land will have been put under control.
- 加强科学研究与技术开发。设立“应对气候变化科技专项行动”，2006和2007年，国家科技计划投入节能减排和应对气候变化达70多亿元。
 - Through strengthening basic research on climate change, establish “Specific scientific and technology action to cope with climate change”. More than 7 billion RMB has been spend for energy saving and climate change.
- 加强体制和政策保障体系的建设。修订“可再生能源法”，风电上网电价优惠，风电装机补贴600元/kw，太阳能光伏20元/Wp，节能奖励200-250/tce，制定产品能耗标准，鼓励新能源技术进口。
 - Improve institutions and policies. China has revised its “Law of renewable energy”. Providing subsidies for renewable energy: 600 yuan/kW for wind and 20 yuan/Wp for solar. 200-250 yuan/tce for energy saving. Developing energy consumption standard for products and providing incentives for technology import of new energy technology.

3. 中国在节约能源、提高能源效率方面做出了巨大努力，并取得显著成效，但由于GDP较快增长，能源消费和CO₂排放总量仍呈较快上升趋势 Huge endeavor had been made in energy saving and improving energy efficiency, and marked progress had be made, but energy consumption and CO₂ emission still growth rapidly due to rapid growth of its economy

- 从1990~2005年，中国单位GDP的能源强度下降47%，年均下降4.1%，相应CO₂强度年均下降4.3%，为世界罕见。
 - Energy intensity of GDP has decreased by 47% from 1990 to 2005, with an annual decrease rate of 4.1%. And the annual decrease rate of CO₂ intensity of GDP was 4.3%, which is unprecedented in the world.
- 1990~2005年，GDP增长4倍多，CO₂排放总量也增长一倍。人均CO₂排放量1990年约为世界平均水平的一半，2007年已接近世界平均水平。
 - From 1990 to 2005 the GDP increased by over four times while the CO₂ emission by two times. CO₂ emission per capita was just half of the world average in 1990 but close to the world average level in 2007.
- 从2005年到2008年，单位GDP能源强度下降10.1%，节能3.2亿吨标煤，但能源消费总量也增长27%，CO₂排放增加13亿吨。控制能源需求和CO₂排放总量的上升幅度仍是艰巨任务。
 - The energy intensity has decreased by 10.1% from 2005 to 2008 (or 320 million tce saving) while energy consumption increased by 27% (or 1.3 billion tCO₂). To limit increase of energy consumption and CO₂ emission is still a tough assignment.



The comparison among growth index of GDP, energy consumption and energy intensity

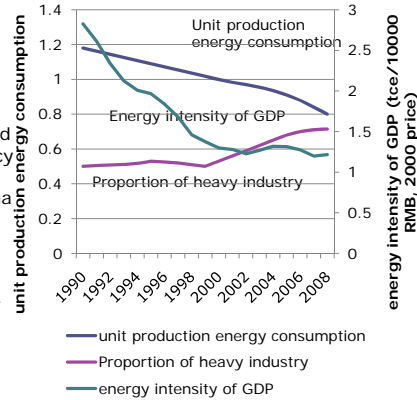
4. 中国能源领域技术进步显著，能效快速提高。但近年来重化工业和高耗能产业的快速发展，抵消或减缓了GDP能耗强度的下降趋势
China has made marked progress in energy technology advance and energy conservation. But the rapid development of outputs of energy intensive sectors has offset the trend of energy intensity decrease.

- 主要高耗能产品能源单耗持续下降，供电煤耗近10年下降50 gce/kWh，效率提高14.2%。近三年半关闭小机组5400多万千瓦。新投产容量中600MW以上大机组占70%。2008年淘汰小水泥产能0.53亿吨，小炼钢、炼铁产能0.20亿吨。

- The energy consumption per unit production of main energy intensive products has decreased. The energy consumption per kWh of electricity supply had decreased by 50 gce during the last ten years with energy efficiency increasing by 14.2%. 70% of the new installations of power plants are 600MW or larger in size. In 2007, China has backed out 53 million tons of small scale cement producing capacity and 20 million tons of small scale iron-smelting capacity.

- 转变经济增长方式，调整经济结构，大力发展高新技术产业和现代服务业，降低高耗能产业的比重，是中国实现低碳发展的重要领域。

- The major policies to achieve the goal of low carbon development includes: transformation of economic growth pattern, adjustment of economic structure, development of high-tech industry and modern service industry and reduction of share of energy intensive industries

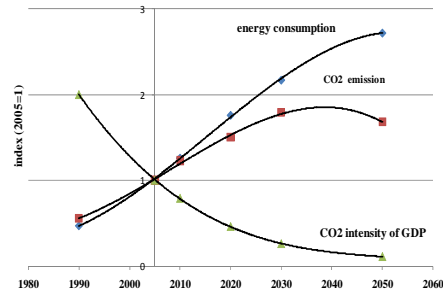
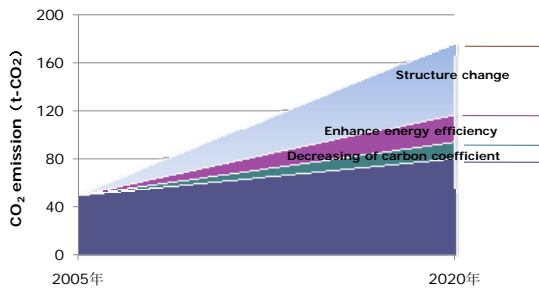


5. 我国可再生能源、核能发展迅速，比重持续增加，但相当长时期内仍不能满足新增能源需求，煤炭等化石能源仍会继续增长
Although renewable energy and nuclear energy have witnessed a rapid growth and their shares in primary energy supply increased as well, they can not meet the new increased energy demand. So the supply of coal and other fossil fuels will keep growing.

- 从2005-2008年，新能源和可再生能源增长60%，风电装机07年和08年均比上年翻番，占一次能源比重由7%上升到8.9%。
 - The production of new and renewable energy has increased by 60% from 2005 to 2008. The installed capacity of wind power has doubled in year 2007 and year 2008. The share of new and renewable energy in primary energy has increased from 7% to 8.9%.
- 2020年可再生能源在一次能源构成中比重将提高到15%。相当于6亿吨标准煤，核电将超过60GW，风电也将超过100GW。
 - The share of RE in the primary energy consumption would increase to 15% in 2020, or 600 million tce in amount. And the nuclear power would be more than 60GW, and wind more than 100GW.
- 到2020年，我国经济会快速增长，GDP平均增长率仍会达到8.5%左右，可再生能源发展速度和规模仍不能满足新增能源需求，煤炭等化石能源的消费量仍会有所上升。CO2排放比2005年仍将增长60%左右。
 - With the rapid growth of China's economy by 8.5% averagely, the size and growth rate of RE would not be large enough to meet the new increased energy demand, as a result, the consumption of fossil fuels would keep growing. The peak time of carbon emission should be sometime after 2030. CO2 emission will increase by 60% by 2020 from 2005 level.

6. 转变经济发展方式、提高能效、发展低碳能源技术是减缓CO2排放的主要途径，我国已经并将继续做出巨大成就

Changing economic growth pattern, improving energy efficiency and developing low carbon energy technologies are three major measures to mitigate carbon emission. China has and will continue to make achievement



- 实现全球长期减排目标，我国GDP碳强度仍需有更大幅度的降低，我国面临的艰巨性和困难将大于发达国家
- To achieve the long-term mitigation target, the carbon intensity per unit GDP in China needs to be reduced further. The difficulties are even larger than that of developed countries.
- 2005-2020年GDP的二氧化碳碳强度下降40%以上。2050年下降80%以上。
- The carbon intensity per unit GDP needs to be reduced at least 40% from 2005 to 2020, at least 80% in year 2050.

8. 发展低碳经济，减缓碳排放，是应对气候变化的核心对策，也是中国可持续发展的内在需求，成为国家发展战略的重要内容

Developing low-carbon economy and mitigating carbon emission are the core part of China's strategic responses to climate change, and also well reflect China domestic needs for sustainable development, and become an important content of national development strategy

- 当前与解决国家能源安全、资源和环境约束、节能减排的目标一致。
- Currently they are well consistent with the objectives of improving energy security, conserving resources and energy, and protecting environment.
- 长远与中国走新型工业化道路，建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会的发展目标一致。
- In long run, they are well in line with the objectives of pursuing new industrialization road and building resource conserving and environmentally friendly society.
- 低碳经济的现代化道路世界尚无先例，中国需要探索，并做出成效。
- Since pursuing a modernization road characterized by low carbon economy is unprecedented, China needs to take substantial efforts to safeguard success.