

国家陈述--中国

高广生 巡视员

中国 国家发展和改革委员会 应对气候变化司

一、关于中国政策进展情况

2008年夏，国际发展改革委成立了应对气候变化司，其主要职责包括组织协调政策制定、国际谈判、履行应对气候变化国际公约、国际合作和CDM项目管理。

2008年10月，发布了《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动》白皮书，系统介绍我国应对气候变化的政策、措施、行动和成就，特别是实施《应对气候变化国家方案》方面取得的重要进展。

中国单位GDP能耗持续降低，2006-2008年分别比上年下降1.73%、4.04%和4.59%，下降幅度逐年加大。关停小火电机组3826万千瓦，淘汰落后炼铁产能6059万吨，炼钢产能4347万吨，水泥产能1.4亿吨。

在中国经济增长速度减缓，进出口大幅下降，就业形势严峻的形势下，中国政府强调，应对气候变化的政策不变，节能减排的政策不变。

中国积极参加各种气候变化国际谈判，努力与各缔约方进行合作，争取今年底在哥本哈根举行的COP15会议取得积极成果。

二、关于APP

2009年初，中国批准了8个APP下中美双边合作项目，领域包括建筑节能、钢铁、水泥、铝业、更清洁化石能源和可再生能源等，这些项目已经进入实施阶段。我们赞赏美国政府对这8个中国项目的支持与合作，并希望其它APP伙伴国也能支持中国的合作项目。

与美国国务院和加拿大环境部交流探讨APP下双边合作及将来的发展问题。

三、对APP的期望和中国面临的困难

很多APP成员国在技术和资金方面具有很强的实力，完全能够开展更多实实在在的双边和多边合作项目，使APP真正成为亚太地区清洁发展和应对气候变化的重要合作平台。

中国在参与APP项目和活动时，所面临的困难主要是资金和技术，例如：从去年下半年开始，受全球金融危机的影响，中国的钢铁和电解铝行业一直处于严重的全行业亏损状态，由于经营困难资金短缺，中国钢铁工业协会和有色金属行业协会都无法派人参加APP有关工作组的会议，甚至对继续执行原来已经批准并签署协议的合作项目都存在困难。

因此，我们期望APP能够尽快解决资金机制，例如设立一个APP基金等，来保障APP的活动与合作项目能够长久持续下去。

Country Statement—China
Gao Guangsheng
Director General, Department of Climate Change
NDRC, China

I. Regarding domestic policy update

In the summer of 2008, the Department of Climate Change was formally established by the National Reform and Development Commission (NDRC) in China. Its responsibility includes policy formulation, international negotiation, compliance of UNFCCC, international cooperation and administration of CDM projects in China.

A white paper named, *China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change*, was released in October of 2008. The report presents China's efforts in implementation of the National Climate Change Programme in terms of both mitigation and adaptation to the climate change.

The energy consumption continue decline in China, and the annual reduction of energy consumption per GDP unit is 1.73%, 4.04% and 4.59% in the year of 2006, 2007 and 2008. During that time period, small and low efficient coal burning electric power generation units with capacity of 38.26 GW of were closed, old and low efficient iron production plants with capacity of 60.59 million tons of iron were closed, low efficient steel production plants with capacity of 43.47 million tons of steel were banned, and out of date low efficient cement manufacturing plants with capacity of 140 million tons of cement were closed.

The Chinese government reiterated that China's policy and strategy on climate change, energy conservation and environmental protection remain unchanged in the situation of rapid reduction of economic growth, significantly shrinking import and export, and very serious employment pressure in China.

China was actively participated in various international negotiations on addressing climate change. We are working hard to cooperate with the parties of UNFCCC, and would try our best to produce very positive result and outcome of the COP15 at Copenhagen in the end of this year.

II. Regarding APP

In early 2009, China NDRC has endorsed 8 China-US bilateral cooperation projects under APP. The projects have been started and implemented in the sectors of building energy efficiency, steel, cement, aluminum, cleaner fossil energy and renewable energy. We appreciate the support and cooperation of US government on these 8 projects in China and hope that other APP partners will also provide support and cooperation with China.

We have discussed with officials of US Department of States and Canadian Ministry of Environment on the bilateral cooperation and future development of APP.

III. Expectations for APP and the barriers for China

Quite a few of the APP partners have very strong capabilities in terms of funding and technology. They can deploy more concrete projects in both bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation and make APP become a truly important platform for Asia-Pacific cooperation on clean development and addressing climate change.

The main difficulty and barriers for China to participate in the activities under APP are lack of funding and technologies. For example, since the second half of 2008, steel industry and aluminum industry in China have been experiencing serious recession for the whole sectors due to the impact of global financial crisis. The China Association of Iron and Steel Industry could not afford overseas trips of their representatives to attend the Task Force meetings. And the China Non-ferrous Metal Industry even could not continue to implement the project which has been approved.

Therefore, we anticipate that the financial mechanism of APP will be developed as soon as possible. For example, we establish a multi-lateral fund under APP to facilitate the APP activities and cooperation projects in the future.