

# 为实现2010年的节能目标可以做些什么？

## What Shall We Do for Reaching the EE Target to 2010?

郁聪 Yu Cong

国家发展和改革委能源研究所

Energy Efficiency Center

National Development and Reform Commission

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# 主要内容 Outline

1、节能目标意味着什么？

What is the meaning of the target?

2、实现节能目标的难点

Difficulties to realize the target

3、我们应该做什么？

What shall we do?

# 节能目标的内涵

## What is the meaning of the target ?

- 是落实节能优先战略的重要举措

A significant measure to put the energy conservation priority strategy into effect

- ◆ 与人均GDP目标一起作为社会经济发展的两大目标

- 反映了中国政府实现可持续发展的决心

A determination of carry out sustainable development by Chinese government

- 中国社会经济发展面临新转折

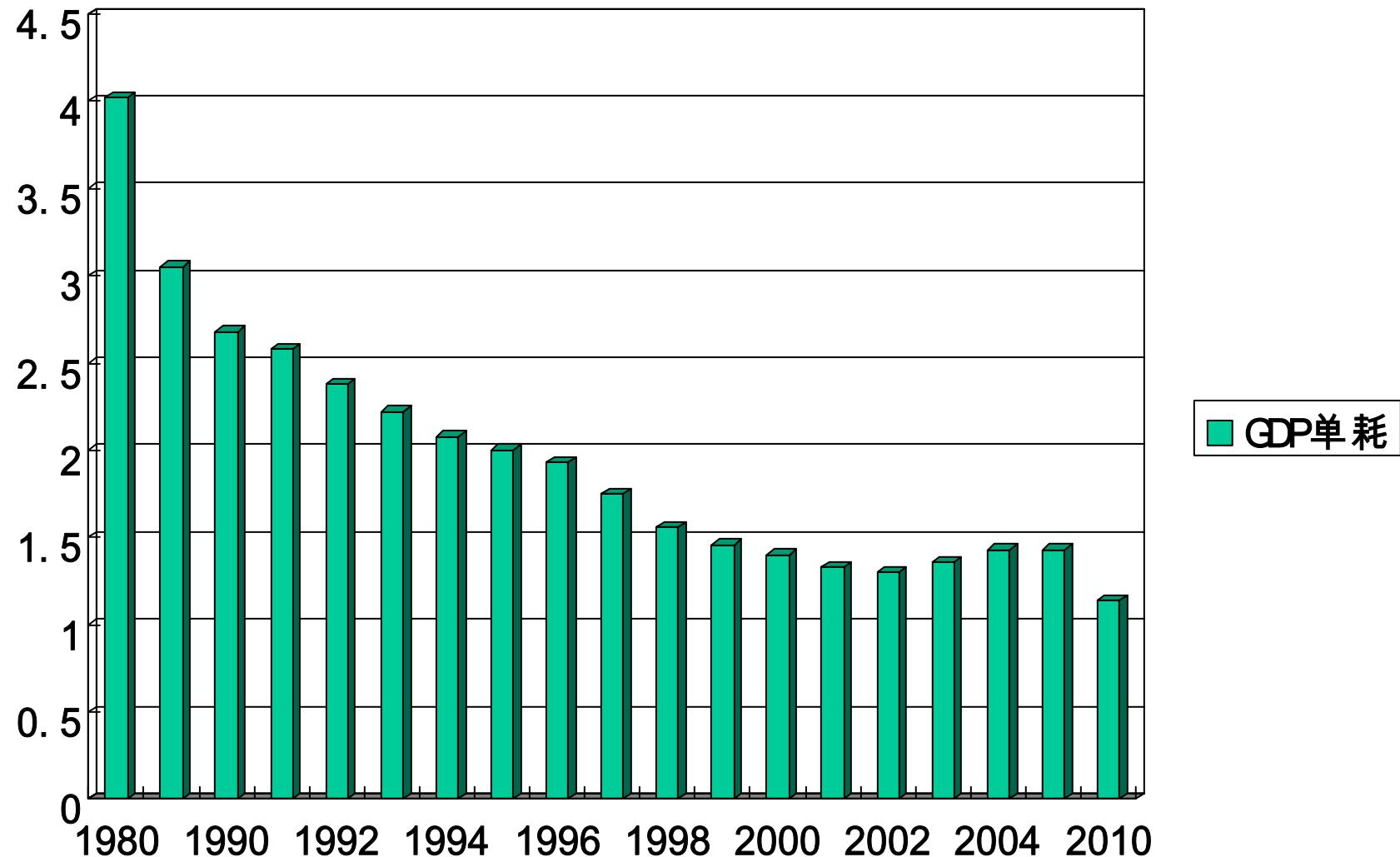
A new transition during China social and economic development

- ◆ “十一五”不能延续现在的增长方式

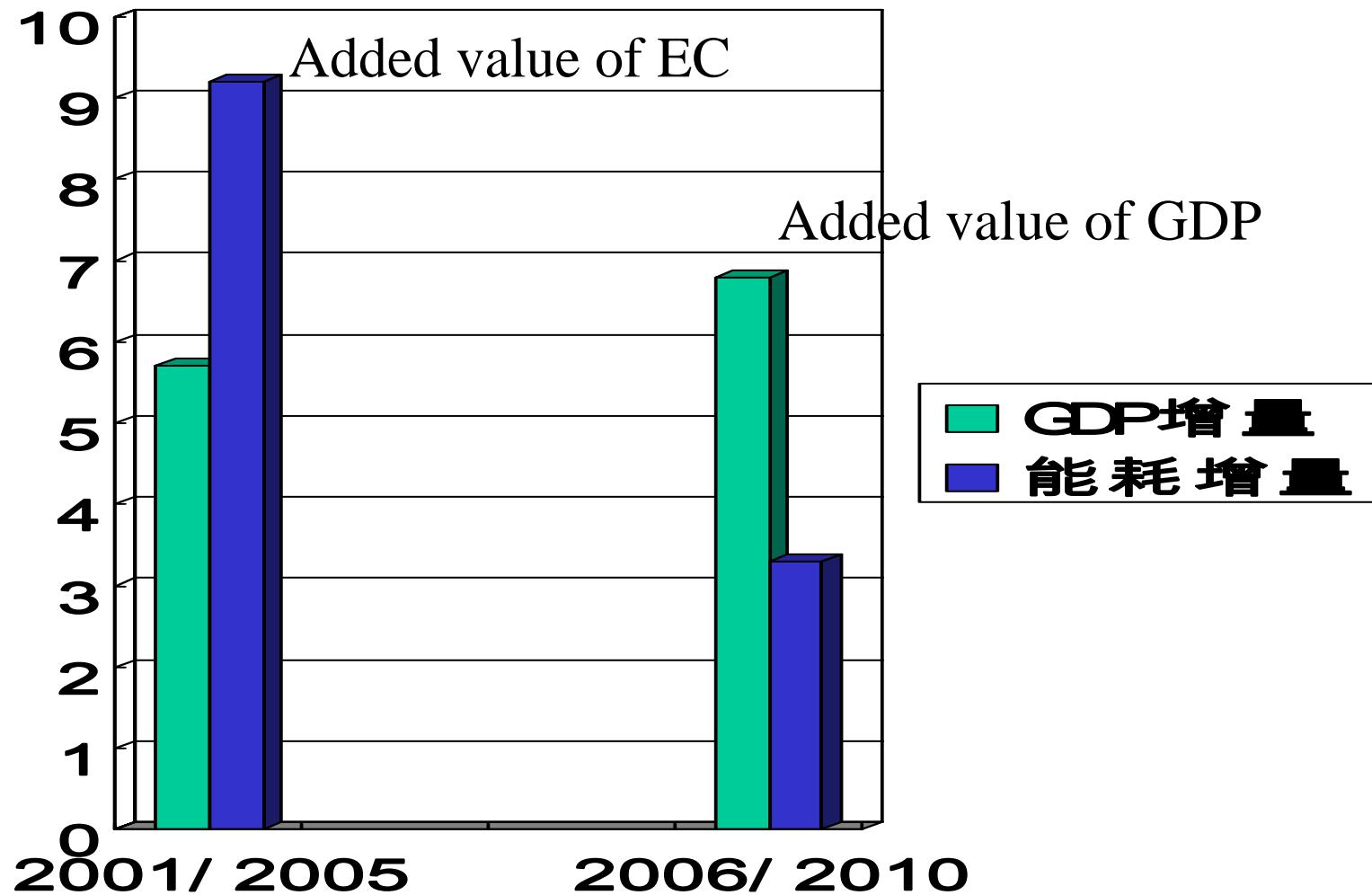
- 是对国内外的郑重承诺

A solemn promise to Chinese and global

# GDP单耗变化趋势 Per Unit GDP EC Trend



# “十一五”节能任务 A Challenge of EC to 2010



## “十一五”节能任务 EC Tasks to 2010

- GDP能耗由2005年的1.43吨标准煤，下降到2010年的1.14，下降20%；

Per unit GDP energy conservation will be reduced from 1.43 by 2005 to 1.14 by 2010 with total 20% reduction rate；

- 年均节能率为4.4%

4.4% as annually.

# 节能潜力 Potential of Energy Conservation

- 依靠转变经济增长方式，改变不合理需求

Rely on a transition of the measures of economic growth.

- ◆ 技术进步 Technology improvement

- 技术潜力5.5亿吨标准煤

- Technical ES potential is 550 Mtce

- 技术上可行经济上合理的节约潜力 3.5亿吨标准煤以上  
technical ES Potential with economic doable is about 350 Mtce.

- 投资需求6000亿人民币以上

- Need 600 billion RMB investment.

- ◆ 结构调整 Structure regulation

- 贡献率？ Not clear how much could be contributed.

# 难点 Difficulties

- 没有成功的经验可借鉴，不能简单地重复已有发展道路  
No experience could learn.
  - ◆ 能否打破OECD国家均在4吨以上实现工业化的规律？
- 建设全面小康社会，发展是第一要务  
Development is the priority.
- 没有科学的分解目标的方法论  
No doable methodology to disaggregate the EE target
- 结构调整难度大  
Hard to regulate the economic structure
  - ◆ 城市化进程加快，新农村建设，要求道路、桥梁、港口、水利等国家大型基础设施建设快速发展
  - ◆ 居民消费升级，有追求西方生活方式趋势

## 难点 Difficulties

- 市场信号导向作用较差

Weak market signals to improve EE.

- ◆ 土地、能源价格低

- ◆ 财税政策弱：资源税、消费税、所得税、基金

- 节能投入不足

Lack of EC investment

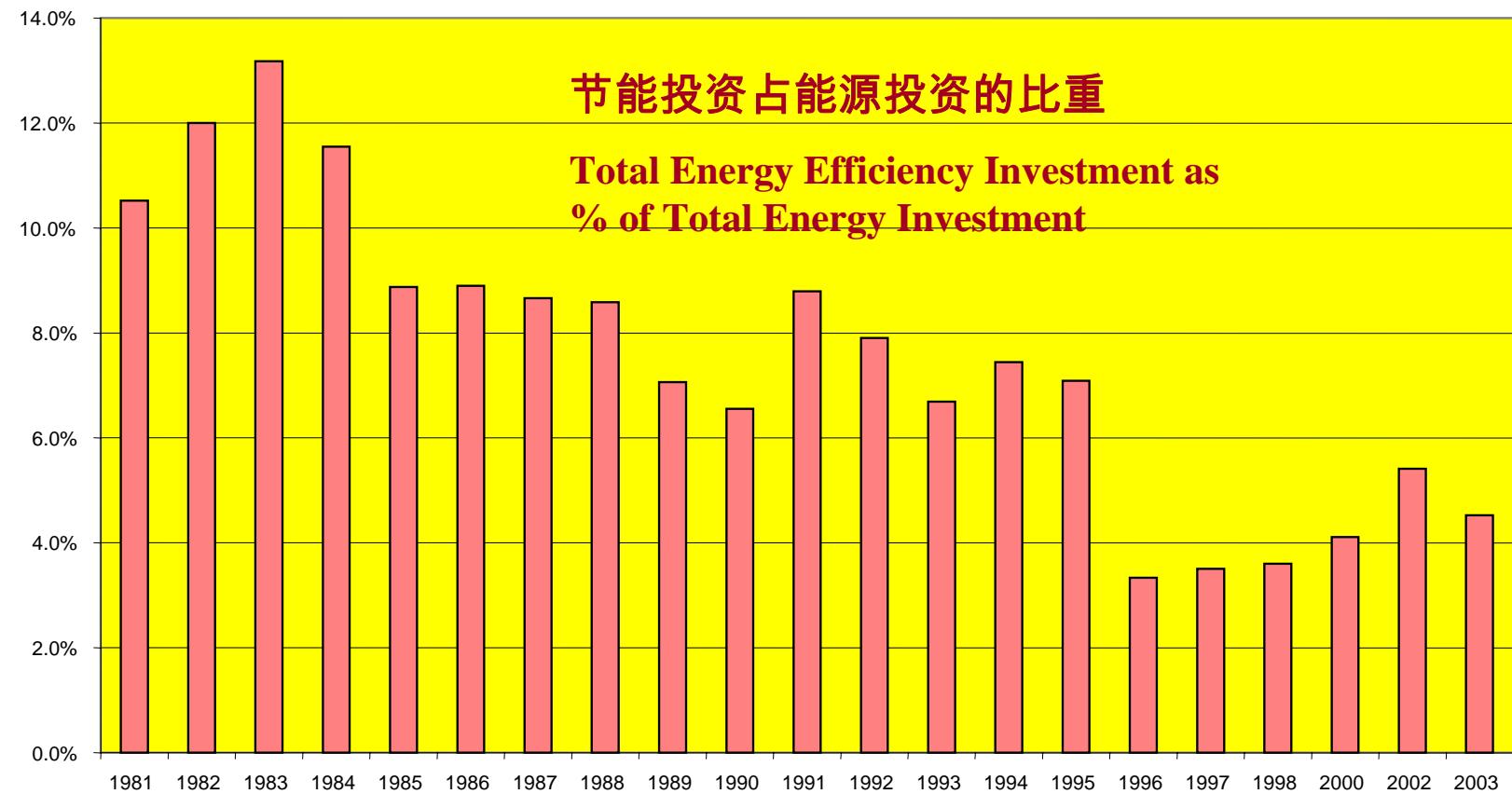
- 《节能法》可操作性差、执行率低

Energy Conservation Law' implementation was weak.

- 市场准入制度尚未与能效指标挂钩

Market permit mechanism has not linked with the EE.

# 相对于能源部门总投资额， 能效投资所占的比重却在不断下降



## 应该做什么？ What shall we do?

- 出路在于：转变生产和生活方式

Way out is to transit the mode of production and lifestyle.

- 两种手段并用：

Need to combine two approaches:

- ◆ 政府的引导

Governmental policy guide

- ◆ 有效的市场经济手段、措施

Effective market based measures

## 政府的重要举措 Key Measures by Government

- 落实十大节能重点工程

Put the ten key EC programs into effect.

- 抓千家重点用能企业的用能管理

Focus on Top 1000 EC enterprises.

- 《节能法》执法检查和修订

Implement inspection and emendation of EC Law.

- 向社会公布四项能源效率指标

Release four EE indicators to public.

- ◆ 万元GDP能耗

- ◆ 万元GDP能耗降低率

- ◆ 规模以上工业企业万元工业增加值能耗

- ◆ 万元GDP电力消费量

# 落实节能目标必须要有新举措

## New Measures Are Required Urgently

- 如果没有新的，重大的，创新性的举措，节能降耗目标不能实现

The EE target could not be realized if no new, fatal and innovative measures.

- 现在不少方面仍然缺少变化，例如燃油税，汽油、柴油价格，煤电价格联动，节能激励等等

Still lack of changing at present, such as fuel tax, oil price, power tariff linking to coal price, incentives, etc.

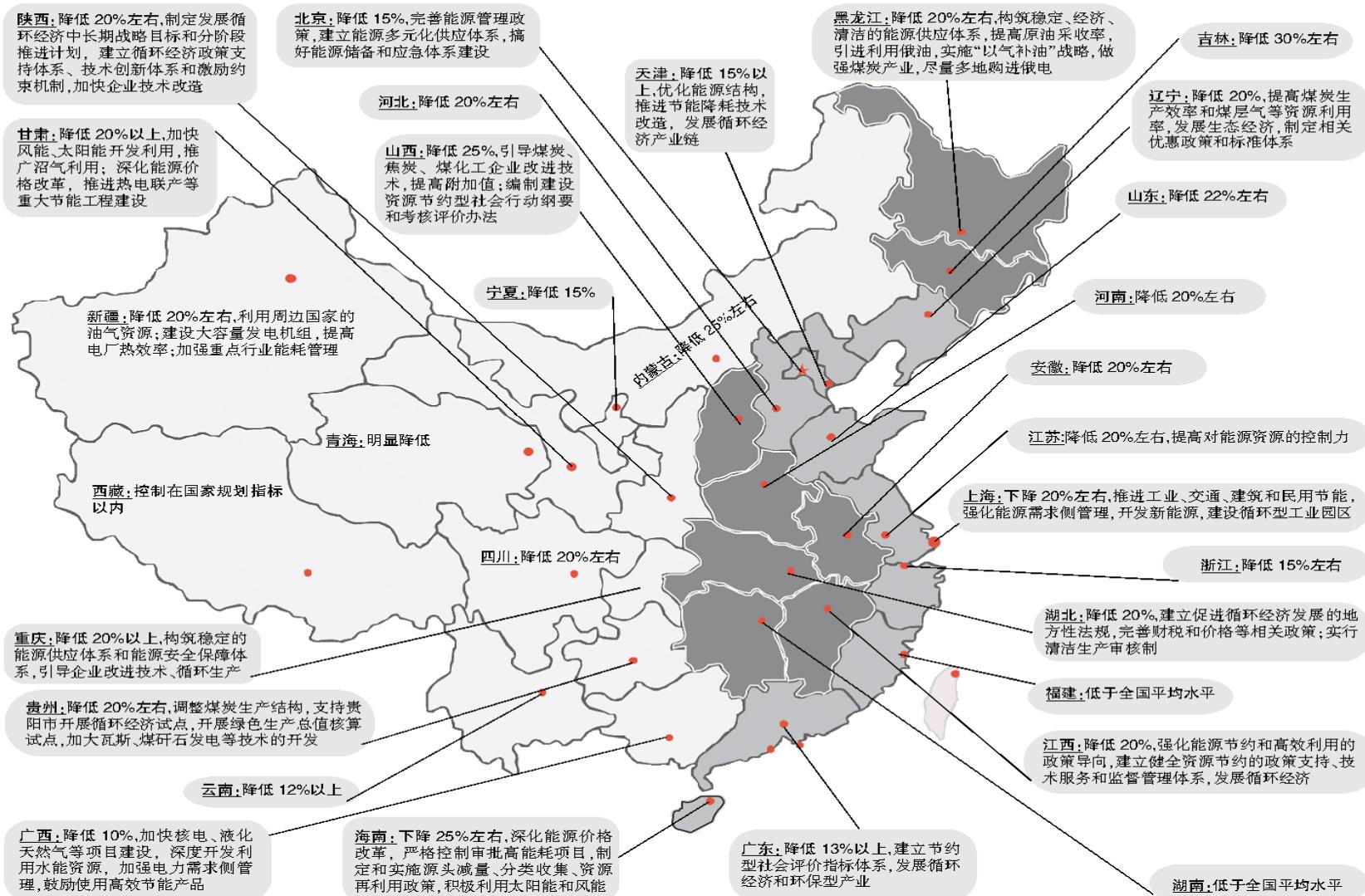
- 节能管理组织尚未落实

EC management organization system has not been settle down.

- 政策法必须要有新的内容

Regulation and law must have fresh contents.

## 地区“十一五”规划单位 GDP 能耗降低目标及相关措施



# 如何进一步落实“十一五”节能目标？

## How to further carry out the EE target?

- 从各地目前十一五规划上看，能耗下降工作还没有落实。  
The effective measures have not been put into effect based on the indicators of economic goals and development contents.
- 31个省市GDP增长的预期平均水平为10.2%，许多省市的经济增长内容仍然偏重重化工业。  
The GDP increase rate is targeted to 10.2% annually in 31 provinces.
- 今年1季度，冶金、化工、建材等高耗能行业产品产量仍在高速增长。  
High EI sectors increased quickly in the first quarter of 2006.
- 要降低能源消费强度，就必须认真调整产业结构，推动技术升级，合理引导消费结构和模式。  
Must regulate the mix, upgrade technologies and guide reasonable consumption mix and mode.

## 应该尽快落实的具体工作

### **Urgently to Carry Out Concrete Activities**

- 必须从市场的内在驱动因素方面进行必要的转变，才能转变整个投资结构和经济结构变化的方向

Rely on transiting the marketed driving factors to regulate the direction of investment and economic mix

- ◆ 调整土地、能源和其他矿产资源的价格

Adjust the price of land, energy and other mineral resources

- ◆ 改变经济增长主要依靠大量投入和过度使用土地、矿产和环境资源的状况

Change the economic growth relying on over input and use land, mineral and environment.

- ◆ 引导对资源的高效利用和环境保护

Guide to efficient use of resources and environment protection.

# 充分利用税收政策

## Fully Adopt Taxation Policies

- 尽快较大幅度调整能源矿产资源税、环境税  
Widely adjust mineral tax and environment tax.
- 扩大对奢侈性高耗能产品的消费税开征范围  
Extend the scope of collection of consumption tax of luxury and high energy intensive products.
- 高效节能新产品的生产或销售过程实行优惠税率  
Reduce the tax of producing and sale of efficient products.
- 对提供节能服务的企业给以适当的税收优惠，推动节能产业发展  
Incentives for ESCos
- 能源、能源载体和高能耗产品的出口，应该采取取消各种出口税费优惠、征收出口税，实行严格配额，以至完全禁止出口的政策  
Limit, even forbid, the export of energy and energy intensive products.

# 调整产业结构

## Regulate Industrial Structure

- 关键在于合理终端消费

Key point is to make end-use consumption rationalization.

- 结构调整的重要内容：

key contents of mix regulation:

◆ 产业质量

industrial quality

◆ 生产规模

Production Scale-economic scale

◆ 工艺和技术路线

Process and technical lines

◆ 设备

Equipment

## 加强政府的节能管理力度

### Enhance Governmental Management on EE

- 建立和提高促进节能的财政支出

Establish and increase fiscal payout for promote EE.

- 修改和完善节能法律法规

Emend and modify EE law and regulation

- 尽快制定和完善有利于提高能效的各种市场准入条件和标准标识

Develop and modify EE standards and labeling for market permit system.

- 加强节能管理组织建设

Enhance the management organization building for EE.

# 引导合理消费方式

## Guide Reasonable Consumption Mode

- 要合理定位适合我国国情的、大多数人民真正能够达到的消费方式和水平

Choose sustainable consumption mode based on China situation.

- 树立新型消费文化和消费观念

Build up sustainable consumption culture and concept.

- 公共消费和个人消费的合理化

Rationalization of public and individual consumption.

◆ 公共消费（公共建筑，城市建设目标合理化，居住面积政策，城市布局，公共交通，合理服务）

- 利用舆论宣传树立全民的资源忧患意识

Set up public awareness of resource suffering through media.

- 加强节能意识、行为、专业的基础教育

Enhance the basic education of EE awareness, action, specialty, etc.

# 建立全方位的节能考核评价机制

## Establish EE Assessment and Evaluation Mechanism

- 中央各部委（包括发改委内部各司局）

Ministry level

- ◆ 各政府部门的工作内容中如何体现节能优先政策，价格、投融资、产业政策、国土规划，城市规划，房地产政策，消费政策等

- 省市自治区一级和地市一级

Provincial level

- 重点耗能企业和单位

Key energy use enterprises

- ◆ 能源计量
- ◆ 能源管理岗位的设置
- ◆ 能源平衡表制度