

在中国可持续能源项目 第十次高级政策顾问委员会会议上的发言

The 10th Senior Policy Advisory Council Meeting of the
China Sustainable Energy Program

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山东省节能减排的基本情况

Energy Conservation and Pollution Reduction in Shandong Province

- 山东陆地面积15.72万平方公里，海岸线长3024公里，人口9309万，辖17个市、140个县(市、区)。
- 2006年全省实现生产总值22077亿元，人均23715元；能源消耗折合标准煤2.6亿吨，万元GDP能耗1.23吨标准煤。
- 157,200 square km of land; 3,024 km coastline, 930.9 million people; 17 cities; and 140 counties (cities, districts).
- In 2006, Shandong's GDP reached 2.2077 trillion RMB; 23,715 RMB/capita; 260 million tce in energy consumption, and 1.23 tce/10K RMB GDP energy consumption.

山东省节能减排的基本情况

Energy Conservation and Pollution Reduction in Shandong Province

- 2006年，全省万元GDP能耗比2005年降低3.46%，省重点考核的千户企业节能334万吨标准煤。
- 今年上半年，全省万元GDP能耗比2006年上半年同比降低了4.7%，省重点考核的千户企业节能222.83万吨标准煤。
- In 2006, the energy consumption/10K RMB decreased 3.46% compared to 2005 levels; 1,000 key energy intensive enterprises saved 3.34 million tce of energy.
- In the 1st half of 2007, energy consumption/10K RMB decreased 4.7% compared to 2006 levels; 1,000 key energy intensive enterprises saved 2.2283 million tce of energy.

山东省节能减排主要做法

Shandong's Energy Conservation and Pollution Reduction Activities

- 加强组织领导，完善节能减排保障机制。
- 从源头上严格控制“两高”行业的项目和投资。
- 加大自主创新，优化经济结构，着力构建节约型、环保型产业体系。
- Increased management capacity to improve energy saving and CO2 emission reduction systems.
- Limited new investments in energy intensive and highly polluting industries.
- Increased innovation, optimized economic structures, and established economic and environmentally-friendly industries.

山东省节能减排主要做法

Shandong's Energy Conservation and Pollution Reduction Activities

- 运用市场手段和法律手段加快淘汰落后生产能力。
- 突出抓好重点企业和重点领域节能减排。
- 加快推进节能减排技术进步。
- 大力发展循环经济。
- Eliminated throughput with policies and market mechanisms.
- Managed energy saving and CO2 emissions reduction.
- Promoted the development of energy saving technologies.
- Promoted the development of a recycling economy.

节能自愿协议在山东省的实践情况

Implementation of Shandong's Voluntary Energy Efficiency Agreements

- 2003年4月，省经贸委代表政府与济钢、莱钢签订了第一期节能自愿协议，这也是我国第一个节能自愿协议。
- 已分三期在11个市51家企业实施了节能协议。
- In April 2003, the Shandong government and two steel enterprises, Jigang and Laigang, signed voluntary energy efficiency agreements. These were the first voluntary agreements in China.
- Now there are 51 enterprises from 11 cities participating in the Energy Efficiency Agreement Program (Phase I, II, III)

节能自愿协议在山东省的实践情况

Implementation of Shandong's Voluntary Energy Efficiency Agreements

- 山东省节能自愿协议主要是建立四个体系：
 - 在政府和企业分别建立节能自愿协议组织领导与监督管理体系
 - 在试点企业设立节能环保考核评价指标体系
 - 建立节能环保目标体系
 - 建立节能自愿协议政策支持体系。
- Shandong's EEA program establishes 4 important systems:
 - EEA management system with government and enterprises.
 - Evaluation system for energy saving and environmental protection in enterprises.
 - Target system for energy saving and environmental protection.
 - Support system for the establishment of voluntary agreement policies.

节能自愿协议在山东省的实践情况

Implementation of Shandong's Voluntary Energy Efficiency Agreements

- 国家发改委组织国内权威专家组成评估组，对我省试点工作进行了评估。认为：
 - 实现了我国节能工作机制上的创新；
 - 改变了以行政号召为主的节能工作方式，初步建立了适应市场经济要求的节能工作机制；
 - 试点达到了预期的目标，产生了积极的影响，促进了政府的节能工作，为完善我国节能市场机制提供了宝贵经验，奠定了良好的基础；
 - 具有重要的推广价值。
- National Development and Reform Commission evaluation results:
 - Innovative energy saving management mechanism
 - New market-driven energy-saving management system
 - Successful EEA pilot project
 - Should be expanded throughout China.

下一步工作

Next Steps

- 扩大范围，推广深化试点。
 - Expand implementation of EEA projects.
- 完善专家咨询组织。
 - Improve development of consulting organizations.
- 加强与能源基金会的合作。
 - Enhance cooperation with the Energy Foundation.
- 加大政策扶持力度。
 - Strengthen government policy support.

谢谢！

Thank You.