

中国绿色发展的政策进程

2022年6月21日

绿色中国：推动绿色发展，建设美丽中国

Green China: Green Development for a Beautiful China

- 中国绿色发展理念和政策的演进历程 Ideas and policies for green development
- 中国的绿色发展目标和美丽中国愿景 Goal of green growth and vision for a Beautiful China

绿色增长的一般理解

Common Understanding about green growth

绿色增长旨在促进经济增长和发展，同时确保自然资源资产能够继续提供给人赖以生存的资源和服务。要做到这一点，必须要促进投资与创新，进而推动经济持续增长，并产生新的经济机遇。

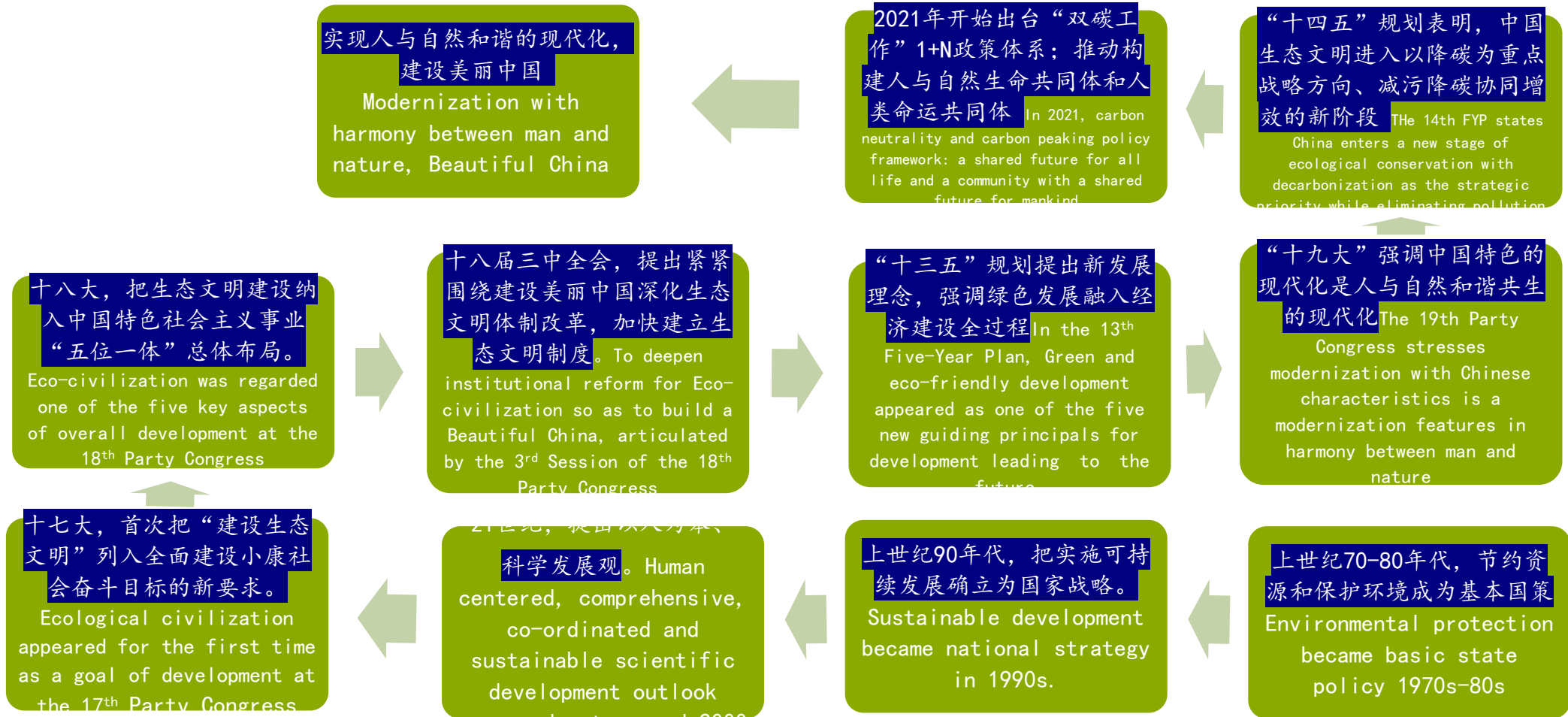
Green growth means fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. To do this, it must catalyse investment and innovation which will underpin sustained growth and give rise to new economic opportunities.

资料来源：OECD (2011), *Towards Green Growth*.

1	经济增长的资源环境生产率 Resource and environment productivity of economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 碳和能源生产率 carbon and energy productivity● 资源生产率：原料、营养物、水资源 resource productivity● 绿色全要素生产率 green total factor productivity
2	自然资源资产基础 Asset foundation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 可再生资源量：水、森林、鱼类资源 renewable resources● 不可再生资源储量：矿产资源 non-renewable resources● 生物多样性和生态系统 biodiversity and ecosystem
3	生活质量的环境维度 Environment dimension of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 环境健康和风险 environmental health and risk● 环境服务和相关设施 environmental services and relevant facilities
4	经济机遇和政策应对 Economic opportunities and policy response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 科技和创新 technology and innovation● 环境产品和服务 environmental products and services● 国际金融资金流 international financial capital flow● 价格和转移 price and transfer● 技巧和培训 skill and training● 法规和管理方法 regulation and management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 经济社会背景和增长特征 Economic and social background and growth features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 经济增长和结构 economic growth and structure● 生产率和贸易 productivity and trade● 劳动力市场、教育和收入 labor market, education and income● 社会人口模式 social demographics

中国绿色发展理念的演变关键节点 Key Milestones

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绿色发展政策的理论和政策演变

History of green development ideas and policies

- 1972年，中国参加了联合国第一次人类与环境大会，开始治理工业化进程中出现的污染 China attended the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and began dealing with pollution in the process of industrialization.
- 20世纪80年代，节约资源和保护环境成为基本国策，逐步建立环境保护理念和政策体系和行政体系。 In the 1980s, saving resources and protecting environment became a state policy.
- 20世纪90年代，可持续发展理念确立为国家战略，环境友好型经济发展的理念逐步落实到行动。 In the 1990s, the concept of sustainable development became a national strategy.
- 21世纪前10年，深入推进可持续发展，坚持科学发展观，首次提出建设生态文明，基本形成节约能源资源和保护生态环境的产业结构、增长方式、消费模式。 In the first decade of the 21st century, China put forth ecological conservation for the first time and put in place the industrial structure, growth model and consumption pattern for energy conservation and environmental protection.

绿色发展政策的理论和政策演变

History of green development ideas and policies

“十八”大以来，将生态文明建设纳入“五位一体”总体布局，树立了新发展理念，从制度体系、发展规划、政策保障、社会动员等各方面推动绿色发展、建设生态文明。Eco-civilization was regarded one of the five key aspects of overall development at the 18th Party Congress. New development concepts were created.

➤把生态文明建设放在突出地位，融入经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设各方面和全过程，努力建设美丽中国。Put ecological conservation front and center. Strive for a Beautiful China.

➤建立生态文明体系：在国家战略层面构建了包括源头严防、过程严管、损害严惩、责任追究的系统完整的生态文明制度体系，让生态环境保护渗透到生产、流通、消费等各个环节，形成环境保护优化经济发展的激励与约束并重的长效机制。Establish an ecological conservation system at national strategic level.

从第十二个五年计划开始，低碳发展，成为中国绿色发展的内容，碳排放强度纳入经济发展的约束性指标！
Starting the 12th FYP, low-carbon growth became a part of green development. Carbon intensity was incorporated as a binding indicator.

绿色发展政策的理论和政策演变

History of green development ideas and policies

- “十三五”规划，将绿色发展同创新发展、协调发展、开放发展、共享发展并列为新时期的五大发展理念。这一新发展理念的提出，是中国在十八大把生态文明建设纳入中国特色社会主义事业五位一体总体布局之后的一种理论升华。The 13th FYP put forth the concept of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development.
- “十九大”提出，中国要推动绿色发展，建设的现代化是人与自然和谐共生的现代化。要形成绿色发展方式和生活方式，坚定走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路，建设美丽中国，为人民创造良好生产生活环境，为全球生态安全作出贡献，成为全球生态文明建设的重要参与者、贡献者、引领者。The 19th Party Congress proposed to step up green growth, achieve a modernization featuring harmony between man and nature and build a Beautiful China.

绿色发展政策的理论和政策演变

History of green development ideas and policies

- “十四五”规划，加快推动绿色低碳发展，促进经济社会发展全面绿色转型，持续改善环境质量，提升生态系统质量和稳定性，全面提高资源利用效率，建设人与自然和谐共生的现代化。The 14th FYP sped up green and low-carbon growth and promoted green transition of economic and social development across the board.
- ‘十四五’时期，中国生态文明建设进入了以降碳为重点战略方向、推动减污降碳协同增效、促进经济社会发展全面绿色转型、实现生态环境质量改善由量变到质变的关键时期。The 14th FYP period was a crucial stage for China's ecological conservation.
- 中国把“双碳”纳入生态文明建设整体布局。制定出台“1+N”政策体系，以绿色经济全面绿色转向为引领，推动中国实现高质量发展。Carbon neutrality and carbon peaking were incorporated in the overall plan of ecological conservation and sociology-economic development. 1+N policy framework for comprehensive green transition and high-quality growth.

中国加快建立健全绿色低碳循环发展的经济体系： China is moving faster to develop a full-fledged green, low-carbon and circular economic system

全方位全过程推行绿色规划、绿色设计、绿色投资、绿色建设、绿色生产、绿色流通、绿色生活、绿色消费，使发展建立在高效利用资源、严格保护生态环境、有效控制温室气体排放的基础上，统筹推进高质量发展和高水平保护，建立健全绿色低碳循环发展的经济体系，确保实现碳达峰、碳中和目标，推动我国绿色发展迈上新台阶。

Efforts should be made to promote green planning, design, investment, construction, production, circulation and consumption, proceed with high-quality development and high-level protection simultaneously, and ensure to reach the targets of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, so as to make further progress in China's green development.

国务院“关于加快建立健全绿色低碳循环发展经济体系的指导意见”（2021）

Duding Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of a Green, Low-Carbon and Circular Economic System

(2021)

建设美丽中国：第二个百年奋斗目标愿景之一

Building a beautiful China: a vision in the Second Centenary Goal

在本世纪中叶建成社会主义现代化强国：

Build China into a great modern socialist country by the middle of the 21st century

- ◆富强 prosperous and strong
- ◆民主 democratic
- ◆文明 culturally advanced
- ◆和谐 harmonious
- ◆美丽 beautiful

推动绿色发展，建设美丽中国的愿景

Vision of promoting green development and building a beautiful China

- ◆美丽中国，是生态文明建设成果的集中体现，以生态环境优美为基本内涵和根本标志，具体体现在青山常在、绿水长流、空气常新。
- ◆The vision of building a beautiful China is a manifestation of the outcomes of our ecological civilization endeavor. It is based on a beautiful eco-environment and reflected by lush mountains, lucid waters and clean air.
- ◆美丽中国的基本维度：

Basic elements of a beautiful China:

- ◆空气清新 clean air
- ◆水体洁净 lucid water
- ◆土壤安全 soil security
- ◆生态良好 pleasant eco-environment
- ◆人居整洁 comfortable living environment

中国绿色发展的阶段性安排

Phased plans for China's green development

- 2030年，在此之前实现碳达峰，绿色发展的体制机制基本健全。
- By 2030, achieving carbon peaking, establishing a full-fledged institution for green development

- 2035年，基本实现社会主义现代化，人均GDP再2020年基础上翻一番。广泛形成绿色生产生活方式，碳排放达峰后稳中有降，生态环境根本好转，美丽中国建设目标基本实现。
- By 2035, socialist modernization generally achieved, per capita GDP doubled compared to 2020, a green living and production style fostered, carbon emissions decline, improvement in eco-environment, the target of building a beautiful China basically achieved

- 2049年，把中国建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国，青山常在、绿水长流、空气常新。
- By 2049, build China into a great socialist modern country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful and with lush mountains, lucid waters and clean air.

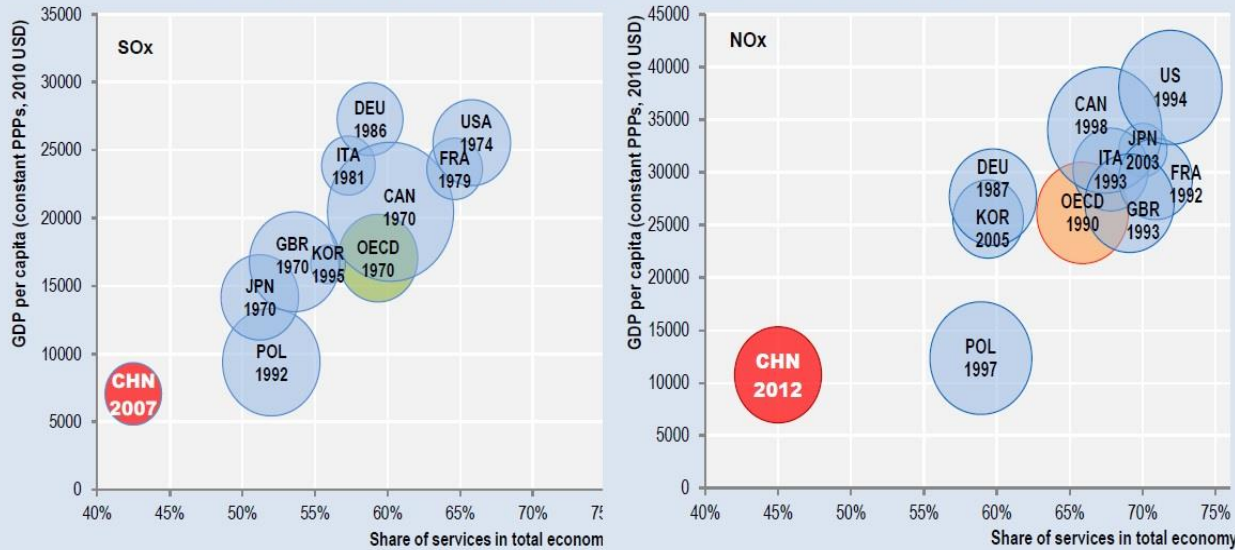
- 2060年，实现碳中和，中国对美丽世界建设做出较大贡献。
- By 2060, carbon neutrality achieved, making major contributions to the building of a beautiful world

中国推动绿色发展的环境绩效和能源效率：理念引领，充分发挥后发国家优势

Advancing environmental performance and energy efficiency in green development: fully leverage the advantages as a late-mover

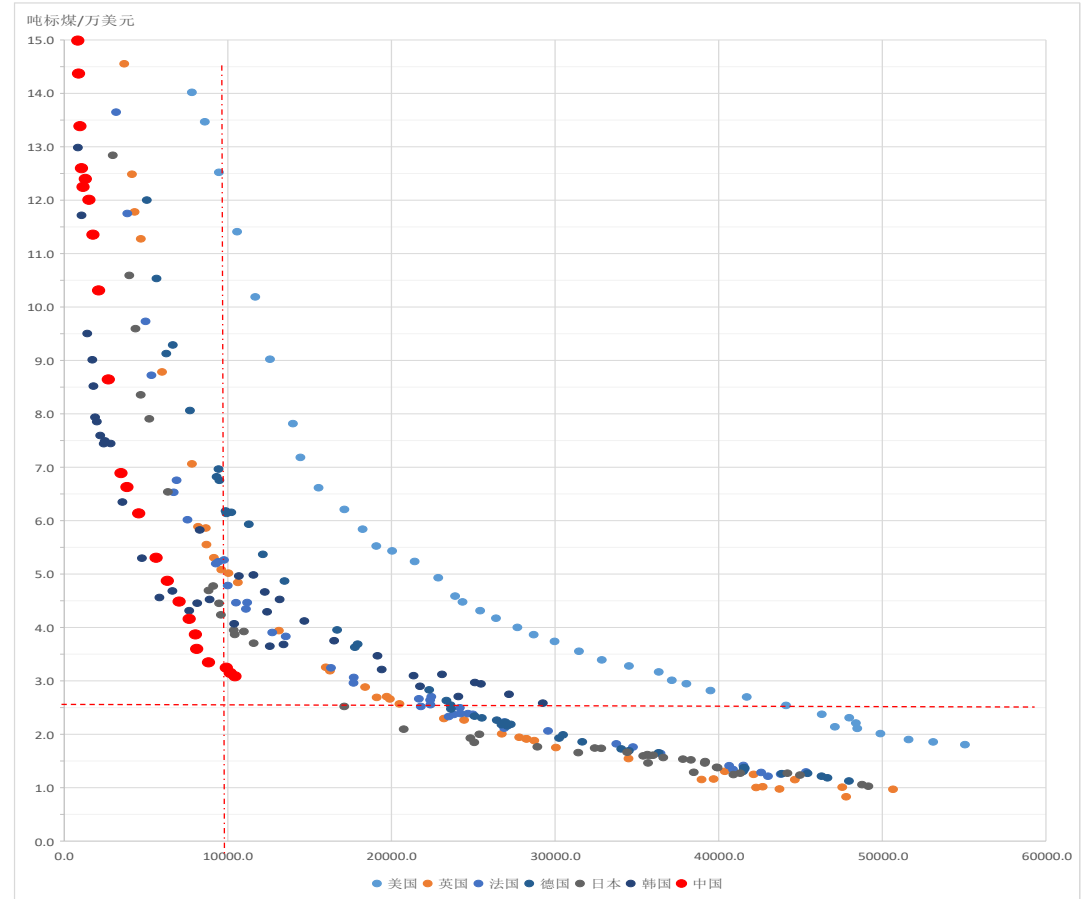
Decoupling of SOx and NOx emissions first occurred at a lower level of economic development than in OECD countries

Positioning of countries when absolute decoupling of environmental pressure first occurred



Note: The size of the bubbles represents the level of SOx and NOx intensity of the economy when absolute decoupling first occurred.

Source: OECD calculations based on original data provided by countries. Adjustments are applied when connecting previous series of pollution emissions statistics with the latest updates, but the calculation methods used to produce the data may differ across series and thus not directly comparable.



中国与主要发达国家单位GDP能耗差异

Difference in energy consumption per unit between China and major developed countries

资料来源：China's Progress Towards Green Growth_GG Paper_2018

数据来源：国务院发展研究中心资源与环境政策研究所，世界银行WDI数据库

政策目标

- 效率维度：提高资源和能源的产出率
- 健康维度：减少污染排放，改善环境质量，保障公众健康
- 增长点：减少污染不是负担，而是机遇

需要进一步研究的问题

Questions requiring further research

◆中国绿色发展阶段性目标的量化

Quantification of phased targets of China's green development

◆发展中国家绿色发展的理论化:绿色发展的政治经济学?

Theorization of developing countries' green development: political economics of green development?

感谢各位聆听！

Thanks for your attention!