



介绍国合会2009年会给中国政府的政策建议

Brief Introduction of CCICED Policy

Recommendations to the Chinese Government on
CCICED Annual General Meeting 2009

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年会主题：能源、环境与发展

AGM Theme: Energy, Environment & Development



2009关键词——新中国成立60周年

Keywords of 2009——60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China

- ◆ 从贫穷走向小康、从落后走向繁荣、从封闭走向开放并融入全球化的历史进程
- ◆ A historical shift from poverty towards being well-off, from backwardness to prosperity, and from a closed society to integration into globalization.
- ◆ 从本世纪初开始了国家发展观念和战略的重大转型，以人本、全面、协调和可持续为标志，奋力走向科学发展，凸现绿色与和谐。
- ◆ Transformation towards human-centred and sustainable development strategies based on scientific development and harmonious approaches
- ◆ 努力促进国家环境与发展的战略转型，实现中国未来的绿色繁荣。
- ◆ Continue promoting China's strategic transformation of environment and development, in order to achieve and sustain green prosperity.
- ◆ 探索具有中国特色的环境保护新道路任重道远，但是其结果必将推动中国消除贫困、建设环境友好型社会的进程，塑造生态文明的真谛。在这一过程中，中国也将为解决包括气候变化等问题在内的全球环境问题作出贡献。
- ◆ Strengthen China's admirable progress towards elimination of poverty, its commitment to build an environmentally friendly society, and, indeed, towards defining in real terms the nature of ecological civilization. In the process China can contribute to solving global environmental concerns, including climate change.





年会主题：能源、环境与发展

AGM Theme: Energy, Environment & Development



2009关键词——金融危机和经济复苏

Keywords of 2009——The global financial crisis.



- ◆ 中国经济企稳向好的回暖势头，高度赞赏中国政府在应对全球金融危机中的重要贡献。
- ◆ Chinese Government's efforts to address impacts arising from the global financial crisis..
- ◆ 高度赞赏中国在金融危机关头仍然坚持“十一五”规划所确定的节能减排目标，并将绿色增长作为发展的新途径。
- ◆ China for its continued progress in difficult times towards meeting 11th Five Year Plan energy conservation and pollution reduction targets, and for highlighting green growth as a new approach.
- ◆ 目前是着手谋划“十二五”期间环境与发展战略的关键时期，也是中国能否持续全面推动严格的节能减排工作的考验期，更是将包括低碳经济在内的绿色经济纳入国家发展规划的重要时机。
- ◆ Now is the key time to design an environment and development strategy for the 12th FYP. It is a critical testing period for China's sustained energy-saving and emission reduction efforts, and an important time to incorporate green economy including low carbon economy into the national development plan.





年会主题：能源、环境与发展

AGM Theme: Energy, Environment & Development



2009关键词——未来可能的多重危机

Keywords of 2009——Potential Multiple Crises in the future

- ◆ 展望未来，必须关注经济、能源、环境和气候变化以及其他可能出现的多重危机。
- ◆ A future in which it is necessary to address multiple crises involving the economy, energy, environment and climate change, and possibly other matters.
- ◆ 历史和现实的经验表明，全球金融危机的影响或许是暂时的，而气候、能源和环境危机会则对人类的可持续发展带来重大威胁，是事关人类长期生存和健康发展的基本问题，需要国际社会携手努力、共同应对。
- ◆ Historical and practical experience has shown that the impacts of global financial crisis may be temporary. But the climate, energy and environmental crisis will present a significant and growing threat to the sustainable development of humankind—requiring global cooperation and common effort.
- ◆ 赞赏中国政府在应对全球气候变化方面提出的新措施与目标；同时也对全球气候变化国际谈判的哥本哈根进程给予高度关注。
- ◆ Appreciate the new measures and targets put forward by the Government of China to address climate change; pay close attention to the outcome of climate change negotiations in Copenhagen.



五大课题组研究成果

Inputs from 5 Taskforces



- 低碳经济课题组
- Low carbon economy
- 可持续煤炭利用课题组
- Sustainable use of coal
- 城市发展的能源效率课题组
- Urban energy efficiency
- 农村能源与环境课题组
- Rural energy and environment
- 能源效率与环境保护的经济手段课题组
- Economic instruments for energy efficiency and the environment





一、大力发展绿色经济 加快经济发展方式的绿色转 型

I. DEVELOP A GREEN ECONOMY AND SPEED UP
GREEN TRANSFORMATION OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

背景

Background



金融危机为建立更加健康的环境与经济关系提供了难得的历史机遇

The current times provide a historic transformative opportunity to build a more satisfactory economy and environment relationship.

绿色增长和绿色经济是国际社会应对金融危机过程中提出的新倡议，也是G20就经济复苏所达成共识的重要组成部分。

New global initiatives: Green growth and green economy

绿色增长应该引领中国未来的经济发展，并与中国政府提出的资源节约型、环境友好型社会建设高度呼应。这一新的增长模式意味着中国将注重刺激国内消费和未来贸易中的高价值商品出口。

Within China green growth should lead to a prosperous future economy consistent with the needs of the resource-saving and environmentally friendly society called for by the Government of China.

绿色增长有可能成为应对包括能源、环境和气候变化等多重危机的有效举措。

Green growth is likely to be a more effective means to address multiple crises of the future.

绿色经济需要综合考虑经济发展中的各个方面，因此，发展绿色经济是迈向生态文明的重要步骤。

A green economy requires comprehensive consideration of environment in all aspects of economic development. developing a green economy is an important step towards the aspiration of an ecological civilization.





国合会建议

中国政府应从落实科学发展观和建设生态文明的高度，从增强国家长期的全球竞争力的战略考虑，把发展绿色经济作为推动经济发展方式转变的重要途径，并尽快制定发展绿色经济的国家战略。在发展低碳经济的同时，中国应从以下四个方面推动绿色经济的发展。

CCICED recommend: From the perspectives of scientific development, ecological civilization and strategic consideration for long-term global competitiveness, China should consider green economy as important approaches to promote transformation of its economic development mode, and should develop a national strategy for green economic development as soon as possible. While striving for Low Carbon Economy that will address many energy and environment concerns, China should also take actions in the following areas to promote green economy





具体建议

(1) 加大推动循环经济发展的力度，提高经济发展的资源环境效率。
Strengthen the promotion of Circular Economy to increase resource efficiency.

(2) 加大国家对绿色技术的研发投入和绿色投资，发展绿色产业，培育新的经济增长点。

Increase R&D investment for advanced green technology, develop green industries and foster new green growth opportunities.

(3) 加大产业结构调整力度，对传统产业进行生态化改造。
Strengthen industrial restructuring to promote eco-reform of traditional industries.

(4) 以生态农业、有机农业、低碳农业和生态系统服务管理为核心，发展农村地区的绿色经济。

Develop rural green economy through environmental improvement of mainstream farming methods; introducing ecological and organic farming, low-carbon farming; and by improved management of ecosystem services.

(5) 充分发挥公众和非政府组织在绿色经济发展中的作用，倡导可持续消费模式，推进低碳生活方式。

Advocate sustainable consumption and low-carbon lifestyle, enhance the role of the public and NGOs in green economic development.

(6) 加强国际合作，共同推动绿色经济发展。
Strengthen international cooperation and promote green economic development.





二、统筹国际国内两个大局 发展低碳经济

II. DEVELOP LOW CARBON ECONOMY WITH
CONSIDERATION OF BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND
NATIONAL CONTEXTS.

背景

Background



发展低碳经济既是国际社会应对气候变化的根本途径和重要趋势，也是帮助中国转变经济发展方式的重要推动力。

Low Carbon Economy (LCE) is now seen by international society to be a fundamental approach and important trend for addressing climate change.

低碳经济的实质是在生产和消费中调整能源结构，逐步减少不可再生能源的消耗，提高能源效率，减少碳排放，使经济增长与温室气体和其他污染排放脱钩，最终目的是促进实现包括维持长期经济增长、创造就业机会、推动技术创新在内的诸多关键发展目标。低碳经济考虑并造福社会中的弱势群体。

LCE also can become an important driver for China to align its economic development mode with energy and environment considerations. The essence of low carbon economy is to adjust energy structure in production and consumption, decrease the use of non-renewable energy, increase energy efficiency, lower carbon emissions, decouple the economic growth from emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) and other pollutants. Ultimately LCE must be designed to secure the realization of various key development objectives including long-term economic growth, new employment opportunities and technological innovation. LCE needs to take into account impacts on, and provide benefits to vulnerable groups within society.





国合会建议



- ◆ 中国应从统筹好国际和国内两个大局的战略高度出发，抓紧研究制定包括战略目标、任务和具体措施的国家低碳经济发展规划，以重点工业行业、部分城市和农村地区为先导，启动低碳经济发展的试点示范工作，推动低碳生活模式。
- ◆ **CCICED recommend: Based on both the international and national contexts, China should develop a national Low Carbon Economic Development Plan as soon as possible including strategic objectives, specific tasks and measures. Low carbon pilot demonstrations should be initiated within key industrial sectors and within selected urban and rural locations. Low Carbon Economy lifestyles and opportunities should be promoted widely to China's citizens.**



具体建议

(1) 明确发展低碳经济的战略目标。

Identify the strategic objectives of Low Carbon Economy.

(2) 制定和实施可操作的政策和机制。

Develop and implement operational policy mechanisms.

(3) 优化能源结构，大力发展并安全利用低碳能源。

Optimize energy structure and develop low carbon energy sources.

(4) 建立以低碳排放为特征的工业体系。

Establish an industrial system featuring low carbon emissions.

(5) 深入分析边境调节税（如碳关税）对贸易的潜在影响，并分析低碳经济发展对缓解贸易挑战的作用。

Analyze the possible impacts on China's trade and economy of a climate change "border adjustment tax" and consider how implementation of low carbon economy initiatives might ease this threat.





三、实施安全、高效和清洁的国家煤炭开发与利用战略

III. IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SAFE, EFFICIENT AND CLEAN COAL EXPLOITATION AND UTILIZATION

背景

Background



以煤炭为主的能源供给和消费结构，加之快速扩张的能源需求，给中国资源环境带来巨大压力，造成严重的大气环境污染、生态环境破坏，也给温室气体减排带来巨大挑战。

With an energy supply and consumption structure dominated by coal, plus rapid expansion of energy demand, it is not surprising that China's environment has suffered severe air pollution and ecological damage, and presented great challenge to GHG emission reduction.

目前，中国已经制定了加快能源结构调整、大力发展可再生能源的国家规划，可再生能源等新能源占能源生产和消费的比例不断扩大，然而，今后20-30年时期内，煤炭仍将在中国能源构成中占主要地位。煤炭开采和利用中的安全、高效和清洁问题是中国必须从现在开始要下大力气解决好的重大问题。

Currently, China has already promulgated national plans to speed up energy structural adjustment and to increase the proportion of renewable energy in total energy production and consumption. However, in the next 20 to 30 years, coal will still be a dominant energy source taking a leading role in the energy mix for China. The safety, efficiency and cleanness of coal exploitation and utilization are major issues for China to address in an urgent and comprehensive fashion.





国合会建议

◆ 中国应从保证国家能源安全和环境安全的战略高度出发，研究和实施安全、高效和清洁的国家煤炭开采与利用新战略，为中国绿色经济又好又快的发展提供长期稳定的能源基础。

◆ **CCICED recommend: While ensuring national energy security and environmental protection, China should develop and implement safe, high-efficient and clean national coal exploitation and utilization strategy, to provide a long-term stable energy foundation for green economic development.**





具体建议

(1) 进一步明确煤炭在国家中长期能源战略中的基础地位，加快研究制定面向可持续煤炭利用的国家煤炭新战略。

Further emphasize the strategic role of coal in the national mid- to long-term energy strategy, and speed up the development of a new national coal strategy focused on sustainable use of coal.

(2) 改善煤炭价值链的管理。

Improve governance of the Chinese coal value chain.

(3) 大力促进煤炭的绿色开采。

Promote green mining.

(4) 制定燃煤发电战略，促进煤炭集约、清洁、高效地利用。

Develop a sound strategy for coal-fired power generation, with intensive, highly-efficient and clean use of coal.





具体建议

(5) 改善和实施煤炭开发与利用的有关环境法规与标准。
Improve and enforce standards associated with processing and use of coal.

(6) 在环境污染严重的情况下，试行基于污染总量控制要求调控煤炭消费总量，强化燃煤电厂污染监管。

In heavily polluting situations, and based on the requirement of total emission control, establish pilot efforts for regional controls on total coal consumption, and strengthen pollution supervision for coal-fired power plants.

(7) 加强科技创新，促进煤炭可持续利用的技术开发、应用与推广。

Encourage technical innovation and promote technologies related to the sustainable use of coal.





四、创新思路，解决城市发展中突出的能源环境问题

IV. TAKE MORE INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ADDRESS THE KEY ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT ISSUES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

背景

Background



目前，中国城市化的步伐和人口总数远远快于历史上任何国家的城市化进程，但城市化率仍然偏低，人均消费领域能耗也远低于OECD国家目前水平，城市发展中能源消耗迅速增长的驱动力依然强劲。

Urbanization in China is occurring at a far more rapid pace as well as in total numbers of people, by comparison to any other country in history. The rising total demand for energy use by urban dwellers will shift the balance, currently dominated by industrial use.

城市居民总能耗需求的增加将打破目前工业用能占主导地位的平衡。从未来可持续发展角度判断，中国不可能继续发达国家过去几十年以高能耗、高污染为代价的城市化道路。

From future sustainable development perspectives, it is impossible for China to follow the urbanization process of those developed countries which feature high energy consumption and high pollution.

今后10-20年，中国城市扩张和农村发展带来的能源、环境和适应气候变化挑战等将是中国社会和经济发 展进程中必须面对的重大问题。

In the next 10 to 20 years, the energy, environmental and climate change challenges related to urbanization will be major concerns in China's social and economic development.





国合会建议

中国应当全面评估过去30年城市化政策，建立基于低能源增长和低碳排放、高环境质量和高生活水准的新型城市化道路的总体规划。中国新型城市化道路应当把城市发展中的能源、环境和适应气候变化问题等作为优先领域，统筹考虑，抓好城市建筑、交通、生活用能、城市消费生活方式等能源消费快速增长的重点领域，强化政策制定，使中国逐步走向可持续的城市发展之路。

CCICED recommend: China should thoroughly assess its urbanization policies for the past 30 years, and identify an overall strategy for a new road of urbanization based on lower energy growth and carbon emission, and on overall higher environmental and social quality of life. The new urbanization road should focus on improvements to the key areas of rapid energy consumption increase such as urban building, transport and livelihood energy demands, urban consumer behavior and lifestyle, urban climate change awareness, and strengthened policies to facilitate sustainable urban development throughout China.





具体建议



- (1) 把消费领域、特别是日常生活中的节能作为城市节能的重点。

Establish a dedicated urban energy consumption statistics system with emphasis on energy consumption, especially the potential of energy saving from daily life activities as the key focus of urban energy saving.

- (2) 控制城市建设规模和城市建设速度，提高城市建设质量。

Reduce the scale and rate of urban construction and improve building qualities.



- (3) 积极探索新型城市化道路，建设低碳城市。

Explore a new road for urbanization by designating low carbon cities.

- (4) 根据建筑能耗评估建筑节能技术与措施的效果，推广建筑节能技术与措施，建设节能、低碳建筑。

Develop energy efficiency policy for urban construction, promote energy-saving technology and standards, and construct “low energy and carbon buildings”.




- (5) 深化中国北方地区城镇的供热体制改革，大幅度降低采暖能耗。

Deepen reform of district heating networks in northern China and significantly reduce heating energy consumption.



- (6) 将公共交通和非机动车交通系统作为国家优先战略领域之一。

Make mass transportation and non-motorized transportation (NMT) a national strategic priority.



**五、强化农村能源环境管理，重视
气候变化适应措施**

**V. STRENGTHEN POLICIES FOR ENERGY AND
ENVIRONMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
INCLUDING GREATER ATTENTION TO
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

背景

Background



中国大量、分散的农村人口以及各地不同的自然条件和经济发展水平使得农村的能源问题远比城市复杂的多。

China's large, scattered rural population—and varying natural conditions and level of economic development—make energy issues even more complicated in the countryside than in urban areas.

自改革开放以来，中国的农村经济取得了快速发展，同时也带来了能源使用方面的巨大挑战。一是农村能源消费快速增长，农村生活用能商品化程度低；二是与能源利用相关的环境问题突出。中国农村燃煤产生的二氧化硫和二氧化碳排放量持续增长，秸秆和薪柴等传统非商品能源燃烧成为农村室内污染排放的重要来源；三是农村是最容易受气候变化不利影响的地区，同时，从土地管理和森林保护的角度看，农村也是增强碳汇潜力最大的地区。

China's rural economy has been developing rapidly, and that development has brought significant challenges in energy use and climate change. First, total rural energy use has rapidly increased; Secondly, environmental problems are getting more serious than before; Thirdly, rural communities and resource users are very vulnerable to climate change impacts; Finally, from land use and forest perspectives, rural areas also hold the largest potential of carbon sequestration.





国合会建议

中国政府应将解决农村能源环境问题纳入新农村建设的战略任务之中，采取综合措施，强化管理，加大农村清洁和可再生能源开发的力度，建立健全农村可再生能源技术服务体系，发展低碳高效农业，并重视农村适应气候变化的政策措施。

CCICED recommend: The Chinese government should integrate rural energy and environmental issues into the strategic task of Building the New Countryside, strengthen management and adopt comprehensive strategies, develop clean and renewable energy sources in the rural areas and establish a comprehensive rural renewable energy service system and develop low-carbon and highly efficient agriculture; and pay attention to the policy measures on climate change adaptation for rural areas.





具体建议

(1) 提升农村能源发展在国家能源战略中的地位。

Increase the role of rural energy development in the national energy strategy and national climate strategy.

(2) 采取综合措施，加大农村清洁和可再生能源开发的力度。

Adopt integrated measures to stimulate the development of clean and renewable energy sources.

(3) 优化土地利用，增加碳汇潜力，支持发展低碳高效农业，引入新的农村碳汇补偿机制。

Optimize land use to increase carbon sequestration potential and support the development of high quality low carbon, low pollution agriculture; introduce a new rural carbon sequestration compensation mechanism, with provision for fiscal transfers

and possibly for international financial transfer mechanisms.

(4) 提高农民和农村地区适应气候变化的能力。

Improve the capacity of farmers and rural regions to adapt to climate change.

(5) 加强农村能源使用的统计分析工作。

Enhance the statistical analysis of rural energy use.





六、改革和完善经济政策，提高能源效率和环境管理水平

VI. REFORM AND IMPROVE ECONOMIC INSTRUMENT POLICIES FOR INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

背景

Background



对中国而言，降低能源消费总量和清洁化能源结构是协调能源与环境关系的根本出路，但这将是一个漫长和艰难的过程。

For China, reducing the total amount of energy consumption and improving energy structure is a fundamental solution to balance energy and environment, but this will be a long and challenging process.

国际经验显示，提高能源价格是提高能源生产力的重要措施，开征能源环境相关税收又是提高能源价格的一个有效方法，对抑制能源需求、促进技术创新、提高能源效率发挥长期激励作用。环境税是一项重要的经济手段，是保护环境的长期激励措施。

International experience has shown that increasing the price of energy is a very important way to improve energy productivity, and that energy taxes are an effective way to increase energy prices. Pricing policy provides long-term incentives for limiting energy demand, promoting technical innovation and increasing energy efficiency. Environmental taxes are a significant economic tool and long-term incentive to protect the environment .



背景

Background



中国正在推广的绿色信贷政策实践是中国利用经济手段防治污染和提高能效的有益尝试，体现了将经济手段从污染治理末端向污染预防源头延伸的思想，取得了明显进展。但现行的绿色信贷政策存在很多不足，没有发挥政策应有的作用，迫切需要改进。

Therefore, launching environmental tax reform will not only help to meet daunting environmental challenges but also help to better cope with climate change, develop a Low Carbon Economy, and improve the quality of China's economic growth. Also, the currently implemented Green Credit policy is a useful test for encouraging pollution control and energy efficiency through economic instruments. It reflects the concept of extending the economic incentives from end-of-pipe treatment to source prevention, and it already has achieved obvious progress.

中国正处于环境污染事故的高发期，然而，在对事故造成的环境修复的责任和补偿责任等环境污染责任保险方面存在制度缺失问题。

China is experiencing a period of frequent environmental pollution incidents. Yet there is a lack of policy concerning insurance for environmental remediation, responsibility and compensation.





国合会建议

- ◆ 中国应当将大幅提高长期能源生产力作为国家目标，加速改革和完善价格、能源环境相关税收和绿色信贷等政策，建立环境损害和污染责任保险制度。
- ◆ **CCICED recommend: China should consider setting a substantial increase in energy productivity as a national target; reform and improve policies of pricing, energy and environment-related taxation and Green Credit; and establish an insurance system for environmental damage and pollution liability.**



具体建议



(1) 中国应把提高能源价格作为提高能源生产力的长期激励策略。

Increase energy price as a long-term incentive to improve energy productivity.

(2) 实施以建立和完善环境税收为核心的环境税制改革。

Implement environmental tax system reform with a focus on improving existing environmental taxes and establishing new ones

(3) 完善和强化绿色信贷政策，充分发挥金融机构在节能环保中的重要作用。

Improve and strengthen Green Credit policy and fully utilize the role of financial institutions in environmental protection and energy-saving.

(4) 建立健全环境污染责任保险的法律法规和政策体系。

Establish and improve environmental pollution responsibility insurance regulations and policy system.





七、制定绿色“十二五”国民经济 和社会发展规划

VII. DEVELOP A GREEN 12TH FIVE-YEAR
NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

背景

Background



从推进经济结构调整、协调环境与能源关系、实施科学发展和建设生态文明的进程来看，“十二五”时期（2011-2015）是全面实现2020年国家发展战略目标的关键时期。

From the perspective of transformative economic restructuring, environment and energy, scientific development and ecological civilization, the 12th FYP period (2011 to 2015) is very important for China, especially in setting the stage for achieving its 2020 national strategic objectives.

“十二五”期间，中国工业化进程加速态势仍会强劲，传统工业模式的弊端更加显现，城乡环境问题更加突出。

China will still remain strong in its industrialization process during the 12th FYP period. The weakness of traditional industrial modes will be more evident. Environmental problems in both urban and rural development will stand out.

从国际看，金融危机带来的全球经济结构调整对中国的影响会明显增大，并且全球绿色增长趋势以及应对气候变化和其他事务（如资源和能源价格）将会影响中国的贸易与环境前景。

Internationally, the global economic restructuring as a result of financial crisis will have some obvious impacts on China. And the global trends towards green growth, addressing climate change, and other matters such as resource and energy prices may affect China's outlook on trade and environment.

与“十一五”规划期间相比，“十二五”期间国内和国际环境都将发生巨大变化。

Compared with 11th FYP period, there will be significant changes of both national and international environment.





国合会建议

“十二五”规划的制定要突出增强中国可持续发展的能力，将包括低碳经济在内的绿色经济作为规划的重要组成部分。大力推动经济的绿色转型与繁荣，把环境保护、提高能源效率放在更加突出的战略位置，为中国加速转变发展方式、走新型工业化和城市化道路，为适应以绿色经济为特征的全球新一轮经济结构调整打下坚实基础。

CCICED recommend: Preparations for the 12th FYP should give attention to strengthening China's capacity for sustainable development including incorporation of green economy including Low Carbon Economy as a key element of the Plan; promotion of green growth and future prosperity based on transformative environmental protection, energy efficiency and innovation as strategic priorities; laying down a solid foundation for a quick development mode change involving a new path of industrialization and urbanization; climate change adaptation and ecosystem protection in rural areas; and adaptation to the new round of global economic restructuring featuring green economy.



具体建议



(1) 继续制定环境保护和能源效率的约束性指标。

Continue the mandatory targets for environmental protection and energy efficiency.

(2) 将绿色经济作为转变经济发展方式的新途径贯穿于“十二五”规划中。

Incorporate the green economy concept in the 12th FYP as a means to achieve sustainable development objectives.

(3) 加强与完善能源、环境技术创新和支撑体系，大幅度增加国家对节能与环境的研发投入，切实加强核电安全监管工作。

Strengthen and improve energy and environmental technical innovation and supporting system, increase national investment in R&D, enhance safety supervision of nuclear power plants.

(4) 结合财政与经济改革总体部署，启动重大能源、环境与绿色经济政策的制定与应用。

Place major energy, environment and green economy policies into overall fiscal and economic reform.

(5) 改善能源和环境绩效的信息统计工作。

Improve information statistics on energy and environment performance.

(6) 改进对“十二五”规划编制的管理机制，开展各级规划环境影响评价工作。

Improve management mechanisms of 12th FYP and implement EIA for plans at various levels.





谢谢！
Thank You!