

创新与绿色金融研讨会

Innovation and Green Finance: Gearing Capital, Corporates and Science
Towards a Global Circular Economy

全球气候治理与低碳转型国际合作 International Cooperation on Global Climate Governance and Low-carbon Transformation

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中国应积极承担全球绿色低碳发展的大国责任，推动构建更加公平合理的国际合作机制，构建中、美、欧三方私营部门的合作格局，加强绿色低碳技术与产业的国际交流，推进应对气候变化的区域合作，尤其加强丝路沿线发展中国家的气候治理与低碳转型合作。

China should actively assume the responsibility of a great power to promote development of global green and low-carbon and the development of a more fair and reasonable international cooperation mechanism, building a pattern of private sector cooperation among China, the United States and Europe, and strengthening international collaboration of green and low-carbon technologies and industries, and promoting regional cooperation in addressing climate change, especially cooperation in climate governance and low-carbon transformation among developing countries along the Silk Road

发言要点 Talking Points

全球气候治理体系经历了一个不断发展完善的过程

The global climate governance system has experienced a process of continuous development and improvement

发展中国家和发达国家“两大阵营”的划分和利益诉求差异明显，美国和欧盟分别是发达国家的代表，中国则是发展中国家集团的领导核心，中国、美国、欧盟相互之间的关系将对推动全球气候治理产生关键性影响。

There are obvious differences in the interest demands of the "two camps" between developing and developed countries. The United States and the European Union are the representative of developed countries, and China is playing leading role among developing countries. The relationship between China, the United States and the European Union will have a key impact on promoting global climate governance.

中国政府认为，在气候变化挑战面前，人类命运与共，单边主义没有出路。我们只有坚持多边主义，讲团结、促合作，才能互利共赢，福泽各国人民

The Chinese government believes that in the face of climate challenges and a community with a shared future for mankind, unilateralism has no way out. Only by adhering to multilateralism, stressing unity and promoting cooperation can we achieve mutual benefit and win-win results and benefit the people of all countries

经济复苏是新冠肺炎疫情后各国面临的重要挑战，“绿色”和“低碳”成为国际社会共同关注的焦点。各国特别是发展中国家在绿色基础设施、绿色贸易、低碳技术、清洁能源等领域存在广泛的合作需求和合作空间。需要建立新的国际合作机制，加强低碳技术、设备和产品的标准对接，携手金融和资本力量，共同推动绿色低碳产业的科技创新与实践。

Economic recovery is an important challenge faced by countries after the Covid-19. Green and low-carbon have become the focus of common concern of the international community. Countries, especially developing countries, have extensive cooperation needs in green infrastructure, green trade, low-carbon technology, clean energy and other fields. It is necessary to establish a new international cooperation mechanism, strengthen the standard docking of low-carbon technologies, equipment and products, and work with financial and capital forces to jointly promote the scientific and technological innovation and practice of green and low-carbon industries.

绿色复苏与低碳转型国际合作的现实需求

The realistic needs of international cooperation on green recovery and low-carbon transformation

在推动全球绿色低碳发展的国际合作中，中国应该担负起大国责任，积极履行应尽的国际义务和责任，信守应对全球气候变化的承诺，不仅有利于中国在国际社会树立负责任大国的形象，在全球治理体系中争取更多话语权，同时也是中国在新的发展阶段实现可持续发展和碳中和目标的内在要求。

In the international cooperation to promote global green and low-carbon development, China should shoulder the responsibility of a great power, actively fulfill its due international obligations and responsibilities, and abide by its commitment to addressing global climate change, which will not only help China build up its image as a responsible great power in the international community, striving for more voice in the global governance system, and it is also an inherent requirement for China to achieve sustainable development and carbon neutrality in the new stage of development.

建议 1：积极承担大国责任，构建更加公平合理的国际合作机制

Recommendation 1: Actively undertake the responsibilities of a great power and building a more fair and reasonable international cooperation mechanism

受疫后复苏和俄乌冲突等因素影响，全球碳排放量再度反弹，2021年，二氧化碳排放和煤炭使用量同比上升了6%和9%，但全球可再生能源需求增长强劲，中国在该领域发挥引领作用。

Affected by the factors such as post-pandemic recovery and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, global carbon emissions rebounded again. In 2021, carbon dioxide emissions and coal use increased by 6% and 9% year-on-year. However, the global demand for renewable energy grew strongly, and China plays a leading role in this field.

新形势下中国气候治理重要进展

Important Progress in China's Climate Governance under the New Situation

建议 2：构建中美欧三方私营部门的合作格局、加强绿色低碳技术联合研发与示范

Recommendation 2: Building a pattern of cooperation among the private sectors of China, the United States and Europe, and strengthening joint R&D and demonstration of green and low-carbon technologies

中国实现“双碳”目标以及全球气候治理，需要加强中美欧三方私营部门绿色合作伙伴关系，创造绿色低碳技术上的合作机会，推动智库、企业、高校、研究机构多层面的交流，平衡好中美欧气候竞合关系下的三方力量，创造更有利于中国乃至国际社会的中美欧气候合作局面。

To achieve the "Double-carbon" goal and global climate governance, China needs to strengthen the green cooperation partnership between the private sector of China, the United States and Europe, creating cooperation opportunities in green and low-carbon technologies, promoting multi-level exchanges among think tanks, enterprises, universities and research institutions, and balancing the tripartite forces under the Sino-US-European climate competition and cooperation relationship, that will create a positive environment on climate cooperation between China, the United States and Europe that is more benefit to China and the international community.

2021年12月4日，美国高盛集团与国际金融论坛（IFF）共同宣布创立中美绿色金融工作组（作为中美二轨气候对话机制）。目前，该工作组已经扩展为中美欧三方绿色金融（气候变化）工作组，作为非官方国际化、市场化、企业化合作平台，召集全球领先企业的首席执行官和研究人员，以寻求解决方案为导向，就如何运用绿色金融和资本市场来支持中国和其他发展中国家推动低碳转型开展对话与合作。

On December 4, 2021, Goldman Sachs Group and the International Finance Forum (IFF) jointly announced the establishment of the China-US Green Finance Working Group (as the China-US Track II Climate Dialogue Mechanism). At present, the working group has been expanded into the China-US-EU tripartite Green Finance (Climate Change) Working Group, as an unofficial international, market-oriented, and enterprise-oriented cooperation platform, it convenes the CEOs and researchers of the world's leading companies to seek solutions. Program-oriented dialogue and cooperation on how to use green finance and capital markets to support China and other developing countries in their low-carbon transition.

中美欧绿色金融（气候变化）工作组（二轨对话机制）

China-US-Europe Green Finance (climate change) Working Group (Unofficial Dialogue Mechanism)

面对世界格局的深刻变化，在积极推进应对气候变化全球治理的同时，还应更加关注应对气候变化的区域合作，重点加强丝路沿线（东南亚、中亚等区域）国家的第三方市场合作。通过支持发展中国家实现低碳转型与可持续发展，推动全球气候治理体系改革。在风能、太阳能、生物能、氢能和储能等新能源领域建构起以企业为主体、市场为导向的技术创新体系，并加强绿色标准对接，共同开发“带路”沿线国家市场。

In the face of profound changes in the world pattern, while actively promoting global governance to address climate change, we should also pay more attention to regional cooperation to address climate change, focusing on strengthening third-party market cooperation among countries along the Silk Road (Southeast Asia and Central Asia). Promote the reform of the global climate governance system by supporting developing countries to achieve low-carbon transformation and sustainable development. In the new energy fields such as wind farm, solar, biomass, hydrogen energy and energy storage, a technological innovation system with enterprises as the main body and market as the orientation has been established, and the connection of green standards has been strengthened to jointly develop the markets of countries along the Silk Road.

建议 3：推进区域合作，加强丝路沿线发展中国家低碳转型合作

Recommendation 3: Promoting regional cooperation and strengthening low-carbon transformation cooperation among developing countries along the Silk Road

全球特别是带路国家新能源投资前景广阔。根据国际能源署预测，2019-2030年全球新能源年均投资与2018年相比将分别上升39%。“碳追踪”的数据显示，非洲可再生能源潜力占全球的39%。截至2020年，非洲清洁能源发电装机容量已超过58吉瓦，水电、光伏、风电装机容量均较上年上涨超过10%。中北亚和东南亚积极推进能源转型及多样化，新能源项目增长迅速。

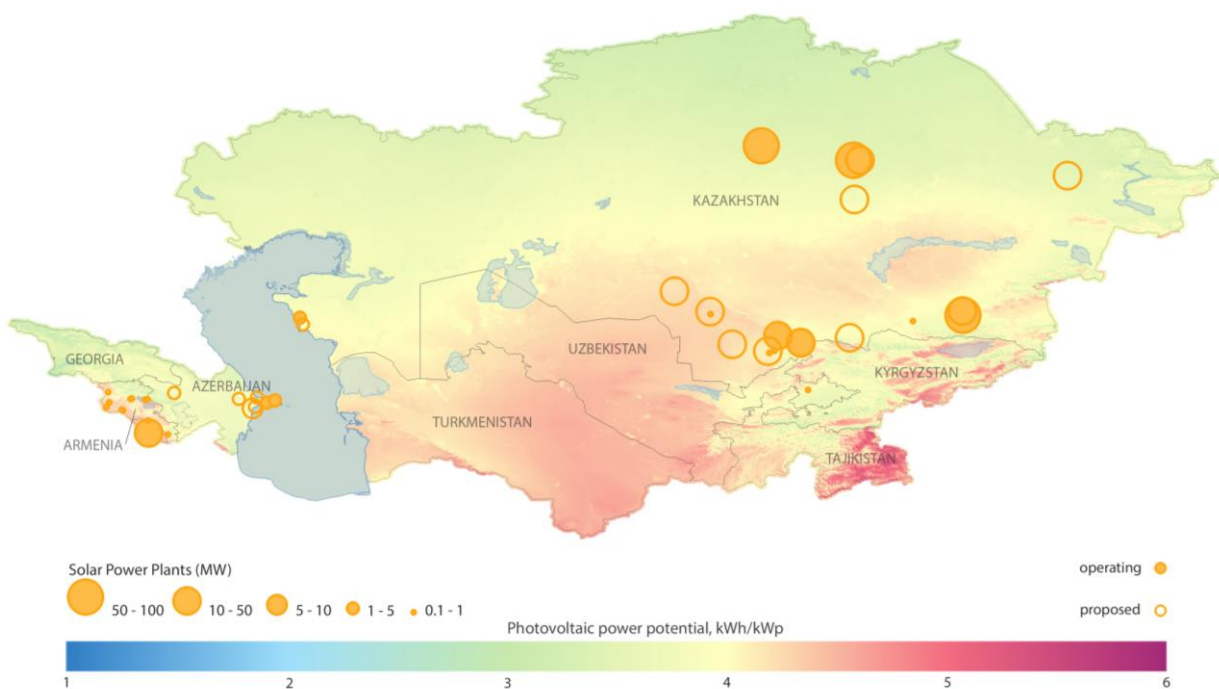
New energy investment in the world, especially in Silk Road countries has broad prospects. According to the forecast of the International Energy Agency, the global average annual investment in new energy from 2019 to 2030 will increase by 39% compared with 2018. "Carbon Tracker" data shows that Africa's renewable energy potential accounts for 39% of the world's. As of 2020, the installed capacity of clean energy power generation in Africa has exceeded 58 GW, and the installed capacity of hydropower, photovoltaics and wind power has increased by more than 10% over the previous year. Central and North Asia and Southeast Asia are actively promoting energy transformation and diversification, and new energy projects have grown rapidly.

带路国家可再生能源市场需求

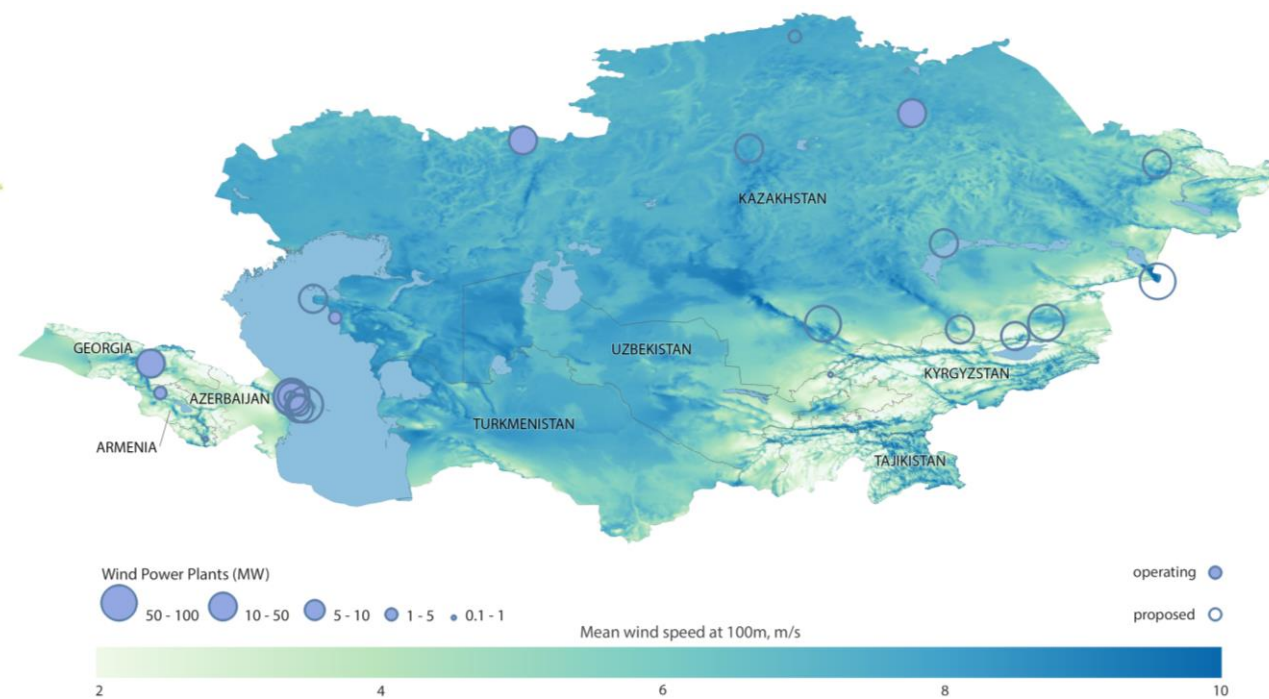
Market demand of renewable energy in Silk Road countries

Renewable energy in North and Central Asia

SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL



WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL



感谢各位的聆听
Many Thanks for Your Attention

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