

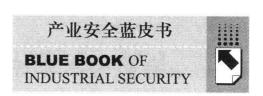
中国能源 产业安全报告 (2011~2012)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S ENERGY INDUSTRIAL SECURITY (2011-2012)

主 编/李孟刚







中国能源产业安全报告 (2011~2012)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S ENERGY INDUSTRIAL SECURITY (2011-2012)

主 编/李孟刚





图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国能源产业安全报告. 2011~2012/李孟刚主编. 一北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2012. 12

(产业安全蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 -7 -5097 -3882 -5

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 253051号

产业安全蓝皮书 中国能源产业安全报告 (2011~2012)

主 编/李孟刚

出版 人/谢寿光

出版者/社会科学文献出版社

地 址/北京市西城区北三环中路甲29号院3号楼华龙大厦

邮政编码 / 100029

责任部门 / 财经与管理图书事业部 (010) 59367226

责任编辑 / 张 扬

电子信箱 / caijingbu@ ssap. cn 项目统筹 / 恽 薇 蔡莎莎 责任校对/李 腊责任印制/岳 阳

经 销/社会科学文献出版社市场营销中心 (010) 59367081 59367089

读者服务/读者服务中心(010) 59367028

印 装/北京季蜂印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 / 20.25

版 次/2012年12月第1版

字 数 / 348 千字

印 次/2012年12月第1次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 3882 - 5

定 价 / 59.00 元

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误,请与本社读者服务中心联系更换 **△** 版权所有 翻印必究



广视角·全方位·多品种

权威・前沿・原创

皮书系列为 "十二五"国家重点图书出版规划项目

产业安全蓝皮书学术委员会

学术委员会主任 林毅夫 世界银行首席经济学家、教授

副 主 任 李孟刚 中国产业安全研究中心主任、教授

学术委员会委员 (按照姓氏音序排列)

曹玉书 国务院西部地区开发领导小组办公室副 主任

何维达 北京科技大学经济管理学院教授

黄石松 北京市人大常委会副秘书长、教授

季晓南 国有重点大型企业监事会主席

金 碚 中国社会科学院工业经济研究所所长、 研究员

雷涯邻 中国地质大学(北京)副校长、教授

李朴民 国家发展和改革委员会副秘书长兼政策 研究室主任

鲁维丽 加州州立大学富乐顿分校保险研究中心 主任

任兴洲 国务院发展研究中心市场经济研究所所 长、研究员

史忠良 江西财经大学原校长、教授

王 灏 北京市政府国有资产监督管理委员会副 主任 王稼琼 首都经济贸易大学校长、教授

吴念鲁 中国人民银行研究生部博士生导师、教授

吴晓求 中国人民大学金融与证券研究所所长、

教授

叶茂林 北京市教育委员会委员

张国祚 中国文化软实力研究中心主任、教授

周道许 中国保险监督管理委员会政策研究室主任

课题实施单位 北京交通大学中国产业安全研究中心(CCISR)

课题组组长 李孟刚

课题组副组长 吕晓岚

课题组成员 (按姓氏音序排列)

丁 然 郭艳红 韩红柳 连 莲

李 娟 李琳凤 李天舒 李政全

刘庆贤 邱 茹 唐 石 王启增

王秋彬 闫建文 赵金洁 叶旭廷

魏景芬 王海波 刘 容 冯建秀

执 笔 郭艳红 韩红柳 李琳凤 李天舒

刘庆贤 吕晓岚 邱 茹 王启增

王秋彬 闫建文

总 撰 李孟刚

审 稿 吕晓岚

本书受教育部专项任务"中国产业安全指数研究"(项目编号: B09C1100020)资助

主编简介

李孟刚 男,1967年4月出生,山东省博兴县人,中共党员;经济学博士、交通运输工程和理论经济学双博士后;北京交通大学教授、博士生导师、国家社科基金重大招标项目首席专家、新华社特约经济分析师、国家社科基金评审专家、中国博士后科学基金评审专家。

现任北京交通大学中国产业安全研究中心(CCISR)主任,北京市哲学社会科学北京产业安全与发展研究基地(省部级科研平台)负责人、首席专家;兼任中国产业安全论坛秘书长、《管理世界》常务编委、《管理现代化》编委会副主任、《中国国情国力》编委会副主任、《中国流通经济》专家指导委员会委员、《北京交通大学学报》(社科版)编委委员。2009年12月入选教育部新世纪优秀人才支持计划。

博士学位论文《产业安全理论的研究》入选"2009年全国优秀博士学位论文提名论文";专著《产业安全理论研究》(经济科学出版社,2006.6)先后获得2008年度第十届北京市哲学社会科学优秀成果奖(省部级)二等奖、2009年度高等学校科学研究优秀成果奖(人文社会科学)二等奖;主编《产业经济学》并由高等教育出版社作为研究生教材出版,2011年被评为"北京高等教育精品教材"。

在《光明日报》(理论版)等权威学术报刊发表论文80余篇,多篇被《新华文摘》、人大报刊资料复印中心全文转载;主持或参与撰写的高水平内参报告获得党和国家领导人的专门批示,相关政策建议多次被有关部委采纳。

作为首席专家主持国家发改委"十二五"规划前期重大研究课题:"我国'十二五'粮食安全保障体系构建研究";2008年作为首席专家中标国家社科基金重大招标项目:"应对重大自然灾害与构建我国粮食安全保障体系对策研究";主持的国家级、省部级科研课题还有:国家社科基金重点课题、中国博士后科学基金特别资助项目、国家商务部部级课题、教育部重大研究专项课题、国家保险监督管理委员会部级课题等。

产业安全是经济安全和经济发展的基础,是政府制定产业政策、实行经济干 预最基本的出发点,研究产业安全问题有利于进一步优化产业结构,实现产业合 理布局,增加产业竞争力,提高产业安全度,从而有效保障国家经济安全。

能源是社会经济和社会活动的动力基础,它涉及战略资源、领土主权、国家安全、环境变化以及经济可持续发展等问题,成为带有全球性的经济、政治、外交乃至军事问题;它关系各国的经济命脉和民生大计,对维护世界和平稳定,促进各国共同发展和共同繁荣至关重要。能源安全可以理解成为解决国家能源问题,对能源安全战略、能源开发安全、能源消费安全、能源结构优化、能源法规等方面进行引导和调整的宏观管理工作。在这一管理体系中,由大到小可以分为四个层次:国际能源安全、国家能源安全、能源产业安全、能源企业安全。在能源安全保障过程中,本国能源产业被认为是根本和基础,而本国能源安全的最主要、最关键的环节之一就是能源产业安全。

在过去的 20 多年中,全球能源产业的市场结构、企业组织形式和所有制形式等发生了重大变化,不同国家对能源产业的各个领域都进行了多项改革。国内外专家从产业政策、外部环境、环境约束、区域合作、国家政策、产业结构、企业所有制和监管体系等多个角度对能源产业安全进行了详细的分析。能源产业安全可以从产业国际竞争力、产业对外依存度、产业控制力和产业生存环境四个方面进行评价。

本报告共分为五部分。

第一部分:能源产业发展概述。

世界能源形势比较复杂,能源问题已经成为世界政治、经济、军事及其他方面热点的"策源地"。"十一五"期间,我国迅速发展为世界能源大国,在国际能源事务中的影响力和话语权明显提升,开工建设了一大批重大能源工程,建成了一批重要的能源基地,安全供应能力显著增强,新能源和可再生能源异军突



起,能源结构和生产布局明显优化。2011年是"十二五"的开局之年,国务院陆续发布17项能源规划,鼓励发展清洁能源,能源消费总量控制出新招。

第二部分: 常规能源之一次能源产业。

我国煤炭产业安全。煤炭是我国的主要能源,在一次能源结构中占到 70% 左右,在未来相当长时期内,煤炭作为主体能源的地位不会改变。本部分选取产业环境、国际竞争力、对外依存度、产业控制力四个维度,产业政策环境等 14 项指标对 2010 年我国煤炭产业安全进行评价,得出"与 2009 年相比,2010 年我国煤炭行业处于安全状态"的结论。

我国石油产业安全。本部分分析石油资源量及开采状况、供需、对外依存度、价格、产业规模以及技术创新能力等影响石油产业安全的关键因素,细致地介绍了我国石油产业政策、金融和技术环境,产业控制力和国际竞争力,产业集中度和资产并购等情况,提出我国石油产业安全对策建议。

我国天然气产业安全。天然气能有效缓解能源供需矛盾,改善大气环境、控制温室气体排放,缓解石油供应压力、保障国家能源安全。本部分分析我国天然 气产业发展形势、价格定价机制、产业政策等环境,主要企业的竞争情况,介绍 了我国煤层气、页岩气等非常规天然气产业发展,最后展望我国天然气产业前景,从常规天然气和非常规天然气两方面指出提升我国天然气产业安全对策建议。

第三部分: 常规能源之二次能源产业。

我国电力产业安全。电力产业是由发电、输电、变电、配电和用电等环节组成的电力生产与消费系统。本部分从宏观经济、产业结构、产业政策、煤炭开发、金融环境、技术进步以及自然环境七个方面分析了我国电力产业发展环境。根据 2006~2010 年的电力数据,运用数据包络模型(DEA)分析电力企业竞争能力。从产业控制度和产业控制力等方面分析了我国电力产业安全问题及对策建议。

第四部分:新能源产业。

我国风能产业安全。我国风能资源丰富,风能新增装机产量及装备制造能力居世界首位,风电成为能源投资热点。本部分从产业政策、投融资环境、技术水平以及成本构成来分析我国风能产业发展环境。从产业竞争力、产业依存度及控制力及产业发展力分析我国风能产业安全。

我国太阳能光伏产业安全。近年来,我国光伏电池制造产业快速发展,已经 形成了从硅材料、器件、生产设备到应用系统等较为完整的产业链。本部分从产 业发展环境、产业竞争力及依存度分析了我国光伏产业安全,指出光伏产业存在 的问题以及发展对策。

我国生物质能产业安全。本部分研究产业化程度比较高的生物质能发电、生物柴油、燃料乙醇、燃烧垃圾发电产业。

第五部分:能源科技。

能源科技发展。我国能源科技装备水平显著提高,在勘探与开采、加工与转化、发电和输配电等方面形成了较为完整的产业体系,装备制造和工程建设能力进一步增强,同时在技术创新、装备国产化和科研成果产业化方面都取得了较大进步。本部分介绍了我国煤炭产业、油气产业、电力产业以及新能源技术领域科技进展,2015年能源科技发展目标,能源科技发展各领域的重点任务,以及我国能源科技发展保障措施。

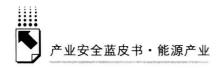
关键词:产业安全 能源安全战略 能源发展安全 能源结构优化

Abstract

The industrial safety is the foundation of economic security and economic development and the starting point for the government to formulate the industrial policy and implement the basic economic intervention, The research on the industrial safety issues is conducive to further optimize the industrial structure, realize the rational distribution of industry, increase the industrial competitiveness and improve the industrial safety so as to effectively safeguard the national economic security.

Energy is the power base of the socio-economic and social activities and it relates to strategic resources, territorial sovereignty, national security, environmental change and economic issues such as sustainable development, having become the economic, political, diplomatic and even military issues globally; it is very important for the economic lifeline and people's livelihood of various nations essential for safeguarding the world peace and stability and promoting the common development and common prosperity. Energy security can be interpreted as to solve the problem of national energy strategy and the macro management of guiding and adjusting the energy security strategy, energy development security, energy consumption safety, energy structure optimization and energy regulations and so on. In this system, it can be divided into four levels in the descending order: international energy security, national energy security, energy industry security and energy enterprise security. In the process of energy security, the national energy industry of one's country is considered to be fundamental and basic. One of the most important and critical parts of the national energy security of one's country is the energy industry safety.

In the past 20 years and more, the global energy industry market structure, the business organization form and the ownership form have undergone a major change. Different countries have carried out a number of reforms in various areas of the energy industry. Domestic and foreign experts have made a detailed analysis of the energy industry security from various angles of the industrial policy, external environment and environmental constraints, regional cooperation, national policy, industrial structure, enterprise ownership and regulatory system. The security of the energy industry can be evaluated from the four aspects of the industry's international competitiveness, the



industry's external dependence, the industrial control force and the industrial living environment.

The report is divided into five parts.

Part I: Overview of the Development of the Energy Industry.

World energy situation is relatively complex and the energy issue has become a "hotbed" of the world's political, economic, military and other hot spots. In the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, China rapidly developed into the world's big power in energy, with the influence and voice in the international energy affairs improved significantly. It has started the construction of a large number of major energy projects and has built a number of important energy bases, with security of supply capacity significantly enhanced. The new energy and renewable energy rise everywhere as an important force and the energy structure and production layout has been significantly optimized. The year 2011 marked the first year of the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" period and the State Council released in stages 17 energy plans and encouraged the development of clean energy, indicating that new tactics were put forward for the total energy consumption control.

Part II: Primary Energy Industry in the Conventional Energy.

The safety of China's coal industry. Coal is China's main energy, accounting for about 70% of the primary energy mix and its status as the main energy will remain unchanged for a long period of time in the future. This Chapter selects the 14 indicators of the four dimensions of industrial environment, international competitiveness, external dependence, industrial control force and industrial policy environment and so on for the 2010 China's coal industry safety evaluation, draw the conclusion that "China's coal industry is in a safe state in 2010, compared with that in 2009".

The safety of China's oil industry. This Chapter analyzes the key factors to affect the safety of the oil industry such as the amount of oil resources and mining conditions, supply and demand, external dependence, prices, industrial scale and technological innovation ability, makes a detailed introduction to China's oil industry policy, financial and technical environment, industrial control force and international competitiveness, industry concentration and asset acquisitions and puts forward safety suggestions on China's petroleum industry.

The safety of China's natural gas industry. The gas can effectively alleviate the conflicts between the energy supply and demand, improve the atmospheric environment, control greenhouse gas emissions, ease the pressure on oil supplies and protect national energy security. This Chapter analyzes the development situation of

China's natural gas industry, the pricing mechanism, industrial policy and other environment, the competitiveness of main enterprises and introduces China's coalbed methane, shale gas and other unconventional gas industry development. Finally, it provides the future prospects for China's natural gas industry and puts forward the suggestions that will increase the safety of China's natural gas industry from conventional natural gas and unconventional gas.

Part III: Secondary Energy Industry in the Conventional Energy.

The safety of China's power industry. The power industry is the power production and consumption composed of systems of other sectors such as power generation, power transmission, power transformation, power distribution and electricity utilization. This Part analyzes the environment for the development of China's electric power industry from seven aspects such as the macroeconomy, industrial structure and industrial policy, the development of the coal resources, the financial environment, technological progress and the natural environment. According to the 2006 – 2010 power data, the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is employed to analyze the power enterprise's competitiveness. From industrial control degree and industrial control force and other aspects, the part analyzes China's power industry security issues and puts forwards countermeasures.

Part IV: New Energy Industry.

The safety of China's wind power industry. China is rich in wind energy resources, with new installed wind energy production and equipment manufacturing capacity ranking first in the world and the wind power becomes a hot spot for energy investment. This Part analyzes the environment for the development of China's wind power industry from the industrial policy, investment and financing environment, the technology level and cost structure analysis. It also analyzes the safety of China's wind power industry from the industrial competitiveness, the industrial dependence, the control force and the industrial development force.

The safety of China's solar PV industry. In recent years, China's photovoltaic cell manufacturing industry has seen rapid development and formed a relatively complete industrial chain ranging from silicon materials, components, production equipment and application systems. This Part analyzes the safety of China's photovoltaic industry from the environment for industrial development, industrial competitiveness and dependence, points out the problems of the photovoltaic industry and provides the countermeasures for the development.

The safety of China's biomass energy industry. This Part provides the research on

biomass power generation with relatively high degree of industrialization, biodiesel, fuel ethanol and the power generation industry by burning the waste.

Part V: Energy Technology.

The development of energy technology. China's energy technology and equipment level has significantly increased, having formed a relatively complete industrial system in exploration and mining, processing and conversion, power generation and transmission and distribution. The equipment manufacturing and engineering construction capacity has been further enhanced. Great progress has made in technology innovation, equipment localization and the industrialization of scientific research findings. This Part describes the technology advancement in China's coal industry, the oil and gas industry, the power industry, as well as the field of new energy, the energy technology development goals in 2015, the key tasks in all areas of the energy technology development, as well as the safeguard measures for the development of energy technology.

Key Words: The industrial safety The energy security strategy The energy development security The energy structure optimization

目 录



BI 能源产业发展概述

D/ • _	2011 年世乔能源形势		001
B.2	中国能源产业发展状态	况	022
		常规能源之一次能源产业	
B.3	我国煤炭产业安全		032
B.4	我国石油产业安全		072
1B).5	我国天然气产业安全·		102
]B; III (常规能源之二次能源产业	
B.6	我国电力产业安全		148
l₿.6	我国电力产业安全		148
1B. 6		B IV 新能源产业	148
]	BN 新能源产业	
]		

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com