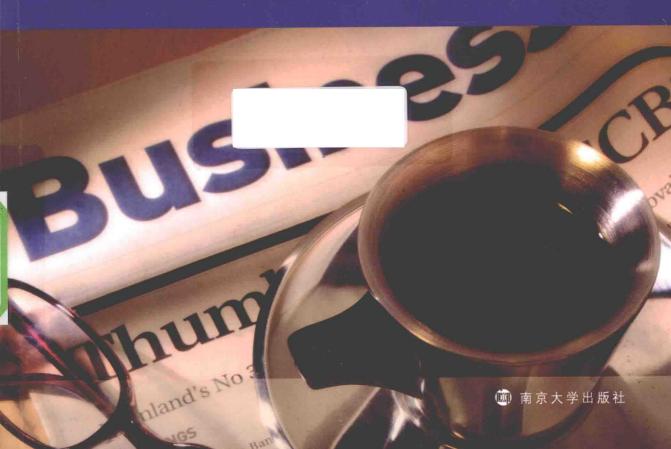
(修订本)

经贸英语报刊阅读教程

主编 周建萍

Economy & Trade



北京第二外国语学院精品教材

(修订本)

经贸英语报刊阅读教程

Economy & Trade

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前言

《经贸英语报刊阅读教程》第一版于2010年9月份出版至今,已四年有余。在这期间,世界经济形势依然风起云涌,目前依旧没有完全摆脱2008年金融危机的影响。欧洲陷入主权债务危机,美国实施了三轮量化宽松政策,多哈回合谈判取得阶段性成果,百年柯达申请破产保护,欧洲掀起反对《反仿冒贸易协定》的示威活动。

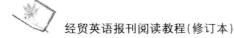
世界经济链条中的任何一点变化都可能对国际经济形势、中国的经济发展和政策甚至我们个人的工作、生活产生重大的影响。因此了解这段时间的全球经济形势有助于我们更好地了解国际形势、国家政策,更好地看待、应对一些问题。这正是我们修订本教材的初衷。

本教材选取了英、美等国家近几年来主流报纸杂志上的文章,并按主题分为经济、贸易、金融、保险、营销、管理、工业和国际组织等七个部分。报刊阅读的内容要新才能引起学生的兴趣,才能在读者中引起共鸣。因此我们结合世界经济形势的发展,收录了中欧光伏贸易冲突、柯达公司申请破产保护、美国政府关门等最新内容,同时也保留了几篇经典和有代表性的文章,如碳经济、美联储主席的更迭和谷歌公司与苹果公司的竞争等。了解重大新闻事件的历史有助于学生了解现实。历史可以明鉴,回看以往文章中的经济分析,结合现实情况,读者可以对其中的一些现象做出分析和判断,从而对未来的经济生活做出预测,学会看待问题和分析问题的角度和方法。

本教材所选文章多是出自经济学家或资深记者之手,从中可以看出他们的睿智、洞察力、精辟的分析和预测。但是值得注意的是,我们要带着批判的眼光去阅读和分析这些文章,因为任何作者都是从他们的现实需要出发,或是代表了某个立场,因此他们的文章大都难以摆脱某种现实局限。读者需要去伪存真,而不是全部拿来并接受。

本教材设计的出发点是让非语言专业的学生在阅读中不断提升英语语言水平和应用能力,同时在报刊文章所提供的鲜活的语境中不断加深对专业知识点的理解,并将其融于世界不同地域的社会文化中,开拓其专业方面的国际化视野。通过帮助学生掌握阅读和理解西方经贸报刊文章的方法和技巧,使他们熟悉当今经济贸易领域的专业知识、语言特色、惯用表达和句式,以提高学生的综合语言应用能力。

本教材每课设有七个栏目:I. 课文导读;II. 课文正文及阅读理解题;III. 课文生词及术语;IV. 注解;V. 专业知识介绍;VI. 新闻知识介绍;VII. 练习,包括选词填空、解释画线词语、难句翻译、话题讨论等。



"课文导读"介绍本篇新闻报道的写作背景;课文正文旁设有阅读理解题,学生在阅读时可带着问题去读,提高阅读效率;"专业术语"提供了课文出现的术语以及相关领域常用的术语,为学生提供基本专业语言知识;"专业知识介绍"介绍与本文相关的宏观专业知识背景; "新闻知识介绍"部分介绍现代英语报刊语言特色,并紧密结合本篇报道进行分析。我们还提供了多种练习形式,帮助学生深入、综合理解课文,同时增强语言表达能力。

本教材的编者是一群热爱报刊阅读教学事业的大学英语教师,在多年进行报刊阅读教学的同时,也在积极地针对非语言专业的学生进行报刊阅读的教学研究和科研探索,并依据《大学英语课程教学要求》,对已有的报刊阅读教学模式进行了一些改革创新,并力求将教学改革的成果融入教材的编写之中。由于水平有限,书中难免有错误或疏漏之处,衷心欢迎广大读者,特别是英语教师给予指正并提出宝贵意见,以勉励我们不断前行。

本书的编写得到了许多前辈和同行老师的帮助以及南京大学出版社的大力支持,尤其 是修月祯教授对于本书的设计及教学实践给予了悉心的指导。谨在此向他们表示衷心的 感谢。

编者
2014 年 8 月于
北京第二外国语学院

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(Unit 1)

Good Policy, and Bad

—A special report on climate change and the carbon economy

好政策,坏政策

课文导读

全球变暖的现实正不断地向世界各国敲响警钟,气候变暖已经严重影响到人类的生存和社会的可持续发展,它不仅是一个科学问题,而且是一个涵盖政治、经济、能源等方面的综合性问题。国际组织和各国政府在上个世纪就认识到了人类活动是造成过量温室气体排放的原因之一,并为此多次召开国际会议商讨如何减少温室气体、签署减排协议。非政府组织、企业和个人也在为节能减排做努力。

温室气体包括二氧化碳、甲烷、氧化亚氮、氢氟碳化物、含氟碳化物及六氟化硫,但对全球升温的贡献百分比来说,二氧化碳由于含量较多,所占的比例也最大,约为55%。因此,减少温室气体的排放可以笼统地称为减少碳排放,目前主要的方式有矿物燃料替代、提高矿物燃料利用率以及碳埋存、碳捕获和生物碳汇。

为减少碳排放,各国采取了不同的举措,如政府调控、碳定价和减排补贴。当然,不同的人偏爱不同的做法,政府部门喜欢调控,操作起来简便、节约成本;经济学家赞同碳定价,用市场来调节减排;企业比较喜欢补贴,他们可以拿到实实在在的资金。有些政策的出发点是好的,但在执行过程中会带来意想不到的结果。哪种方式更为有效,我们拭目以待。

Some mitigation policies are effective, some are efficient, and some are neither.

Dec 3rd, 2009
The Economist

- GREENHOUSE-GAS emissions¹ targets can be implemented through three sorts of policy instruments—regulation, carbon-pricing and subsidies. Governments generally like regulation (because it appears to be cost-free), economists like carbon prices (because they are efficient) and businesses like subsidies (because they get the handouts).
- Regulation can be useful where the market is not working well. Buildings are rarely designed to save energy, because those who put them up do not usually pay the bills and those who occupy them choose

Name some of the greenhouse gases.

Do you really believe that greenhouse gases are to blame for global warming?





them for their views or their looks, not their energy-efficiency. The same goes for appliances, most of which do not use enough energy to affect consumers' choices. Small regulatory changes can cut energy consumption without distorting the market much. According to McKinsey², around one-third of the required greenhouse-gas reductions will actually save money.

What do you know about McKinsey?

- 3 Two-thirds, however, will not. They can be achieved only if companies invest in more expensive, cleaner technology. That will happen only if governments require them to do so, or tax dirty products and processes (through a carbon price), or subsidise clean ones.
- Carbon pricing keeps government out of management decisions and allows managers to choose between different ways of cutting carbon. According to a paper by Carolyn Fischer, of Resources for the Future³, and Richard Newell, head of America's Energy Information Administration⁴, a carbon price is around twice as efficient as a renewable portfolio standard (which requires power companies to generate a certain proportion of the power they sell from renewable sources) and about two-and-a-half times as efficient as a renewable-energy subsidy.

Do you think carbon pricing can be really effective? How?

A carbon price can be set either by a tax or through a cap-and-trade system. Europe already has such a system and America, Australia and Japan are trying to set one up. Norway and Sweden have carbon taxes and France soon will (though none of them covers much of those countries' economies). The European Commission is also now looking at a tax. Both methods have advantages and drawbacks, but tax wins out for simplicity and stability.

How much do you know about cap-andtrade system? How does it work?

More important than the way the price is set, though, is its level. It needs to be high enough to send an unmistakable signal to business. According to Dimitri Zenghelis, one of the authors of the Stern Review⁵ and a senior adviser to Cisco⁶ and the Grantham Research Institute, a \$40 carbon price now, doubling by 2050, and combined with non-price policies such as appliance standards and R&D support, is needed to hit the 450ppm target.

Say something about the Kyoto Protocol.

The European Union's Emissions-Trading Scheme, which started up in 2005, is the only large-scale attempt so far to set a carbon price. Under the ETS, EU countries get national allocations which they then parcel out to over 11,500 factories in five dirty industries. Companies can buy and sell allocations amongst themselves, and can also buy "certified emission"



reductions" from developing countries to meet their caps through Kyoto's "clean development mechanism". 8

Europe's flagship

- The ETS makes up the vast bulk of the global carbon market, which will be worth around \$122 billion this year. It is the principal way of financing the shift from high-to low-carbon power and industrial processes in the developing world. A wind farm in India; a methane-capture scheme for pig farms in Brazil; a forestry project in Indonesia; equipment to capture industrial gases in China—the ETS can finance them all.
- Although it is still young, the ETS has had some impact on emissions. According to a 2008 study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in its first three years it probably reduced them by 120m-300m tonnes, or 2-5% a year, below what they would otherwise have been.
- 10 Power companies and manufacturers factor a carbon price into their investment decisions these days. At 15(\$22) a tonne the price is high enough to induce power companies to switch some generation from coal to gas at the margin, but not high enough to encourage much innovation.
- 11 Blame politics. The price is determined by the cap, which is set by the European Commission in consultation with member states. Initially, member states overestimated their emissions in order to get lots of permits, so the carbon price was lower than the commission had expected. For the second phase of allocations, from 2008, member states fought vigorously to get more permits than their neighbours. Some sued the commission and, in September 2009, won. The price dipped again.
- Thanks to a combination of recession and lack of political will, most estimates of the future level of Europe's carbon price have been revised sharply downwards this year. And if America gets a carbon price, it is unlikely to be high enough to make much difference. According to America's Environmental Protection Agency, the legislation Congress is now considering setting it at \$12 a tonne in 2012, rising to \$20 in 2020. That, by itself, is unlikely to encourage much new investment, so if America is to make a dent in its emissions, it will have to rely mostly on subsidies.
- There is an argument for some of those. Basic R&D in new energy technologies—in carbon capture and storage, for instance, which would allow the continued use of coal to generate electricity—is too risky for

What's China been doing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

Why is politics to blame for carbon pricing?

Why do you think it too risky for most companies to undertake



most companies to undertake on their own, and offers enough social benefits to deserve government support. But the subsidies now on offer go far beyond that. basic R&D in new energy technologies?

- Governments are spending heavily on encouraging the switch to low-carbon technologies, especially wind and solar power. "These policies are not particularly efficient, but they have been quite effective," says Guy Turner, director of carbon markets at New Energy Finance. Some 50% of new power capacity added in the EU in 2000-06 was renewable energy, compared with 29% in 1990-2000.
- This sort of energy is expensive. The best indication of that is the carbon price that would be required to make investment in renewables worthwhile without subsidy. According to New Energy Finance, onshore wind energy needs a carbon price of \$38, offshore of \$136 and solar cells of \$196. Europe's target for generating 20% of its energy from renewable sources therefore looks pricey. According to Richard Green, director of the Institute for Energy Research and Policy at Birmingham University, the implied marginal cost of carbon would be 129 a tonne—which suggests that allocating such large resources to renewable-energy subsidies is, as Mr Green says, "seriously sub-optimal".
- The worst example of a wasteful subsidy is America's support programme for home-grown corn ethanol, which is coupled with tariffs on cheaper sugar-cane ethanol from Brazil. The programme has raised global food prices (and thus increased malnutrition among the world's poorest); lined the pockets of America's farmers; given policies to cut carbon a bad name; and cut little, if any, carbon.

Solar flare

- Europe has yet to devise a policy quite so disastrous, but Spain's solar subsidy comes a close second. Its feed-in tariff for solar energy, established in 2007, offered generators 44 euro cents per kilowatt-hour. Coal-fired power costs around 4 cents per kwh to generate. The tariff was supposed to be for small-scale projects, of 100kw or less; but generators found that they could get it for larger ones if they installed banks of 100kw modules next to each other.
- The resulting boom benefited manufacturers not just in Spain but also in Germany and China, the biggest producers of solar cells. Last year Spain accounted for 40% of world demand. The government had planned for 400MW of solar capacity to be built by 2010. In the event, 3GW was built. Panicking about the commitments it was building up, the

What is meant by "onshore wind energy needs a carbon price of \$38"?

How does subsidy work in a negative way?

Are those generators unethical?

Are businesses really concerned about clean energy?





government announced that rates would drop to 32 cents on September 29th 2008. "There were all sorts of abuses," says Jenny Chase, solar analyst at New Energy Finance. "If you connected a single module to the grid before September 29th, your whole project got financed. So modules were changing hands for vast sums of money." After the deadline the market collapsed.

- The Spanish crash hit silicon-wafer producers, the manufacturers of equipment for solar-cell producers and the makers of cells across the world. Prices across the industry crashed by 30-40%, and solar companies' share prices fell by 50-75% in 2008, though they have picked up a bit this year. Some 20,000 jobs have been lost in the solar industry in Spain over the past year, and plenty more elsewhere.
- Europe's energy subsidies, unlike America's, do not include nuclear, largely because of German opposition (which may change, following Angela Merkel's recent election victory). Nuclear power is more expensive than coal and gas, but probably cheaper than most renewables—though nobody is sure, since political opposition has ensured that few plants have been built in the West in recent years. Nuclear power does, however, have the virtue of scale. For renewables a gigawatt of power is a massive amount; for nuclear power it is the basic unit.
- Thanks to stimulus money to combat the recession, subsidies are now flooding into the renewable-energy business faster than ever before. Governments across the world have trumpeted their stimulus packages as a way of saving the world economy and the planet at the same time. Green stimulus money globally adds up to around \$163 billion, according to New Energy Finance, of which more than \$100 billion is being spent in America and China. The biggest chunk, around a quarter, is going on improving energy efficiency. Grid development is next, with a fifth.
- The green stimulus money has been slow in coming. In America it started to flow in the second half of this year, just as the economy began to recover. Some of it has been used to extend the tax credits for wind and solar energy and to convert some of the tax-credit schemes into grants. As a result, wind developers in America now get a cheque for 30% of the cost of the project once they connect to the grid. That scheme runs out at the end of next year.
- Mr Clover is concerned about the likely effect. "We're expecting a stampede in 2010. The danger is that you just bring forward demand.

Find out why German is against nuclear power subsidy.

How do tax credits and grants work differently?

What causes the subsidy cycles?





That's been a key feature of the US market. We've already seen several subsidy cycles—very high installations followed by complete cessations of activity. All anybody wants is long-term regulatory stability." He hopes that will come with the imposition of a federal renewable portfolio standard on generators, which would require them to sell a certain proportion of renewable electricity as part of the mix.

Globally, New Energy Finance reckons that only \$24 billion of green-stimulus money will be disbursed this year, with another \$58 billion to follow in 2010 and a further \$56 billion in 2011. So it looks as though the money will come too late to temper the recession of 2008-09, and may instead fuel another inflationary boom in a couple of years' time.

Why does the author say the stimulus money may fuel another inflationary boom?

Part I Words, Expressions & Terms

Words & Expressions

			Pressions		
mitigation	n.	缓解	sue	vt.	起诉
implement	ν.	贯彻,执行,实施	dip	vi.	下降
subsidy	n.	补贴,补助金	recession	n.	经济衰退,不景气
handout	n.	发放的援助资金,	revise downwards		向下修正,下调
		救济	make a difference		有很大的关系(影响)
appliances	n.	电器用具,家用电器	make a dent		引起注意;产生印象;
tax	ν.	课税,对征税			有初步进展
subsidise	ν.	给津贴或补贴	undertake	vt.	承担,担任
renewable	adj.	可再生的	onshore	adj.	陆上的
portfolio	n.	产品组合	sub-optimal	adj.	次最优的,未达最佳
win out		胜出,最终获胜			标准的,次理想的
parcel out		把分成小部分,	ethanol	n.	乙醇,酒精
		分配	be coupled v	with	结合
Kyoto	n.	京都	line sb's poo	ket(s)	(使某人)发财(尤指
bulk	n.	主体,绝大部分			来路不明)
methane	n.	甲烷,沼气	feed-in tariff	f	回购电价,上网电价
scheme	n.	计划,方案	module	n.	模块,单元
forestry	n.	林业	solar cell		太阳电池,也叫
factor (into)	vt.	考虑,把作为因素			photovoltaic cell
consultation	<i>n</i> .	磋商	in the event		结果
initially	adv.	起初,最初	grid	n.	电网,高压输电线
overestimate	vt.	高估			路网
phase	n.	阶段	silicon-wafe	r	硅片,电路板



crash	vi.	暴跌;狂跌	stampede	n.	蜂涌,[俚]抢购风潮
pick up		加快,好转	cessation	n.	停止
have the virtue of		具有长处(优点)	imposition	<i>n</i> .	强加,强制实施
gigawatt	n.	十亿瓦特	reckon	vt.	估计,认为
basic unit		基本单位	disburse	vt.	支出,付出
trumpet	vt.	大声宣告;大事宣传	temper	vt.	缓和,调节
chunk	n.	相当大的数量或部分	fuel	vt.	激起,推动
convert	vt.	转变,转换	inflationary	adj.	通货膨胀的

Terms in This Unit

revise downwards 向下修正,下调 carbon pricing 碳定价 marginal cost 边际成本

Related Terms

carbon market碳市场sustainable development可持续发展market trend市场趋势,行情stagflation滞胀

Part II Notes

1. Greenhouse effect 温室效应

温室效应是由环境污染引起的,温室效应是指地球表面变热的现象。

温室效应主要是由于现代化工业社会过多燃烧煤炭、石油和天然气后放出大量的二氧化碳气体进入大气造成的。二氧化碳气体具有吸热和隔热的功能。它在大气中增多的结果是形成一种无形的玻璃罩,使太阳辐射到地球上的热量无法向外层空间发散,其结果是地球表面变热起来。因此,二氧化碳也被称为温室气体。

温室气体有效地吸收地球表面、大气本身相同气体和云所发射出的红外辐射。大气辐射向所有方向发射,包括向下方的地球表面的放射。温室气体则将热量捕获于地面——对流层系统之内。这被称为"自然温室效应"。大气辐射与其气体排放的温度水平强烈耦合。在对流层中,温度一般随高度的增加而降低。从某一高度射向空间的红外辐射一般产生于平均温度在一19℃的高度,并通过太阳辐射的收入来平衡,从而使地球表面的温度能保持在平均14℃。温室气体浓度的增加导致大气对红外辐射不透明性能力的增强,从而引起由温度较低、高度较高处向空间发射有效辐射。这就造成了一种辐射强迫,这种不平衡只能通过地面——对流层系统温度的升高来补偿。这就是"增强的温室效应"。如果大气不存在这种效应,那么地表温度将会下降约3度或更多。反之,若温室效应不断加强,全球温度也必将逐年持续升高。

2. Mc Kinsey 麦肯锡公司

麦肯锡公司是世界级领先的全球管理咨询公司。自1926年成立以来,公司的使命就是

经贸英语报刊阅读教程(修订本)



帮助领先的企业机构实现显著、持久的经营业绩改善,打造能够吸引、培育和激励杰出人才的优秀组织机构。

麦肯锡采取"公司一体"的合作伙伴关系制度,在全球 52 个国家有 94 个分公司。麦肯锡中国分公司包括北京、香港、上海与台北四家分公司,共有 40 多位董事和 250 多位咨询顾问。在过去十年中,麦肯锡在大中华区完成了 800 多个项目,涉及公司整体与业务单元战略、企业金融、营销/销售与渠道、组织架构、制造/采购/供应链、技术、产品研发等领域。

麦肯锡的经验是:关键是找那些企业的领导们,他们能够认识到公司必须不断变革以适应环境变化,并且愿意接受外部的建议,这些建议在帮助他们决定作何种变革和怎样变革方面大有裨益。国外许多行业的公司很早就知道,他们不可能在所有他们涉及的领域都处于世界先进水平,因此没有必要拥有那些在偶然情况下才会用到的专家。

3. Resources for the Future 未来资源

未来资源(RFF)是非赢利性、无党派组织,独立从事环境、能源、自然资源和公共卫生等问题的研究(这些研究源于经济学和其他社会科学的研究)。

RFF总部设在华盛顿特区,但其研究范围涉及全球多个国家的项目。RFF于 1952 年在 哥伦比亚广播公司领导 William Paley 的建议下成立,William Paley 曾担任总统委员会主席, 负责调查美国是否对进口自然资源和商品太过依赖。RFF成了第一个专门致力于自然资源 和环境问题研究的智囊团。

在50多年的时间里,RFF一直走在运用经济学工具制定使用和保护自然资源更为有效的政策前列。RFF学者们也在不断地分析发展中国家的重要问题,涉及污染控制、能源和运输政策、土地和水的利用、危险废品、气候变化、生物多样性、生态系统管理、公共卫生以及环境挑战。

4. US Energy Information Administration 美国能源情报署

美国能源情报署(EIA)1977年经国会批准设立,是美国能源部下属的独立统计部门。 EIA的任务是提供不受政策影响的数据、预测和分析,推动关于能源及其与经济和环境之间 相互关系的合理政策的制定、高效市场的建立和公众的谅解。

该署搜集的数据包括能源的储量、生产、消费、分配、价格、技术及相关的国际、经济和金融事务。这些信息以不受政策影响的数据、预测和分析发布。EIA出版长期和短期的能源预测信息,其项目涵盖煤炭、石油、天然气、电力、可再生和核能方面的数据。

5. The Stern Review 斯特恩报告

《斯特恩报告》第一次从经济学的角度对气候变化的后果以及控制气候变化的成本和收益进行了分析,并给出了一个空前严重的警告:气候变化所导致的温度上升将把世界带入超出人类经验所能认知的境界。

"我们如果对温室气体排放不加限制的话,将会在全球范围内造成 5%—20%的 GDP的 损失。"尼古拉斯·斯特恩(Nicholas Stern)在接受《经济》记者专访时一再强调。斯特恩所讲的正是以他的名字命名的《斯特恩报告》(Stern Review,或称《斯特恩回顾》)的核心内容。

《斯特恩报告》由英国财政部支持撰写,并向财政大臣和英国首相报告,得到了英国政府



的肯定,目前正在世界各国进行推广。报告的负责人尼古拉斯·斯特恩是英国政府经济服务部门的负责人,曾任世界银行首席经济学家。《斯特恩报告》2005年7月开始撰写,2006年10月30日发布在英国财政部的网站上。11月初,斯特恩来到了北京,就报告的内容与中国政府、学界以及媒体进行了交流。

这份报告的特别之处在于第一次从经济学的角度对气候变化(主要是由温室气体排放导致的变化)的后果以及控制气候变化的成本和收益进行了分析。斯特恩告诉《经济》,气候变化是迄今为止规模最大、范围最广的市场失灵现象,因此可以从经济学的角度进行分析并且寻求解决之道,这也是经济学遇到的前所未有的挑战。

6. Cisco 思科系统公司

思科系统公司(Cisco Systems, Inc.),是互联网解决方案的领先提供者,其设备和软件产品主要用于连接计算机网络系统。1984年12月,思科系统公司在美国成立,创始人是斯坦福大学的一对教师夫妇,计算机系的计算机中心主任莱昂纳德·波萨克(Leonard Bosack)和商学院的计算机中心主任桑蒂·勒纳(Sandy Lerner),夫妇二人设计了叫做"多协议路由器"的联网设备,用于斯坦福校园网络(SUNet),将校园内不兼容的计算机局域网整合在一起,形成一个统一的网络。这个联网设备被认为是联网时代真正到来的标志。约翰·钱伯斯于1991年加入思科,1996年,钱伯斯执掌思科帅印,是钱伯斯把思科变成了一代王朝。

7. Certified Emission Reduction (CERs)核证的减排量

"核证的减排量"或 CERs 是指按照第 12 条和该条款之下的要求以及 CDM 模式和程序中的有关规定发布的度量单位,等于一公吨二氧化碳当量,该当量使用第 2/CP.3 号决定所确定的或随后根据《京都议定书》第五条修订的全球变暖潜势(GWP)值计算。

按照《京都议定书》(Kyoto Protocol),缔约国有责任限制和减少二氧化碳的排放量。目前,这些缔约国通过向发展中国家投入资金和提供先进技术,帮助发展中国家实施温室气体减排项目,从而获得由项目产生的"经核证的减排量"。

8. Clean Development Mechanism 清洁发展机制

清洁发展机制是根据《京都议定书》第 12 条建立的发达国家与发展中国家合作减排温室气体的灵活机制。它允许工业化国家的投资者在发展中国家实施有利于发展中国家可持续发展的减排项目,从而减少温室气体排放量,以履行发展中国家在《京都议定书》中所承诺的限排或减排义务。

资料显示,截至2006年10月24日,中国政府已批准135个CDM项目,项目类型涉及风力发电、小水电、工业节能、垃圾填埋气发电等。截至2009年初,中国政府批准的CDM项目达1800多个。其中,500多个项目获得了联合国批准注册。注册项目总数及项目减排量,均为全球第一。CDM项目已得到越来越多的地方政府和企业的重视,许多省已经设立CDM技术服务机构,促进中国企业与发达国家合作开发CDM项目。

企业在从 CDM 项目中寻找商机的同时,也应该考虑投资的风险。发达国家在承诺减排温室气体义务上的决定以及对这些义务的分配方案,都可能导致二氧化碳减排量交易价格的浮动,从而影响项目的收益。



中国企业正越来越多地认识到"清洁发展机制(CDM)"项目的作用,有更多的企业开始申请这种项目。

9. New Energy Finance 英国新能源财经有限公司

英国新能源财经有限公司总部位于伦敦,是世界领先的清洁能源领域和碳排放市场资讯和研究服务提供商,其服务对象主要是全球范围内的投资者及相关业内机构,是一家国际著名的专注于全球新能源投资的咨询公司。该公司每年进行的太阳能、风能及其他可再生能源行业的10大投资规模、投资金额等评选是国际金融界的重要参考。

Part III Economic and Trade Background

1. Subsidy 补贴

补贴是指一国政府或任何公共机构向某些企业提供的财政捐助以及对价格或收入的支持,以直接或间接增加从其领土输出某种产品或减少向其领土内输入某种产品,或者对其他成员方利益形成损害的政府性措施。

其特征如下:

- 1)补贴是一种政府行为:此处的政府行为是广义概念,不仅包括中央和地方政府的补贴行为,而且还包括政府干预的私人机构的补贴行为。
 - 2) 补贴是一种财政行为:即政府公共账户开支。
- 3) 补贴必须授予被补贴方某种利益:一般认为这种利益是受补贴方从某项政府补贴计划中取得了某些它在市场中不能取得的价值。
 - 4) 补贴应具有专向性:专向性补贴是指政府有选择或有差别地向某些企业提供的补贴。

2. Carbon Pricing 碳定价

碳定价是一种行政手段,对造成全球变暖的温室气体排放征收一定的费用。向大气中排碳支付费用可以促使国家、企业和个人减少碳排放,还可以鼓励对可再生能源技术的投资和使用,停止向大气中排碳。这种价格机制还会阻止发电企业使用污染相对严重的煤炭、煤气和石油发电。

3. Renewable Portfolio Standard 可再生能源配额制政策

(定义)

定义一:可再生能源配额制政策是一个国家或者一个地区的政府用法律的形式对可再 生能源发电的市场份额做出的强制性的规定。

定义二:"可再生能源配额制"是我国可再生能源"十五"规划中一项重要的政策建议。其基本含义是,在地区电力建设中,可再生能源发电需保持或占有一定的比例。使与配额比例相当的可再生能源电量可在各地区(各电网)间交易,以解决地区间可再生能源资源的差异。

主要做法是以法律的形式规定在总电力供应量中必须有规定比例的电力来自可再生能源。



【特征】

其一,通过法律和法规的形式,保障在较长时期内实现可再生能源的量化发展目标,即 保证可再生能源发电的市场需求:

其二,通过建立市场竞争机制达到最有效开发利用可再生能源资源的目的;

其三,对于可再生能源发电高出常规电价的差价,应该采用社会分摊原则,即消费者分 摊原则。谁消费谁分摊,多消费多分摊。充分体现出可再生能源发电产生的环境和社会 价值。

【延伸】

国外的年度配额制度指供电商、消费者每年必须消费一定额度的绿色电力,未能完成的 必须向国家支付一定的费用。强制性年度配额制度的实施可保证绿色能源市场的需求,从 而增强相关设备生产商和绿色能源生产厂商的投资和生产信心,调动相关技术开发的积极 性,以便使绿色能源生产进入良性循环的轨道。

绿色电力证书是国家根据绿色电力生产商实际入网电力的多少而向其颁发的证明书。 购入绿色能源证书是供电商、消费者完成其年度配额的手段。绿色电力的价格是由基本价 和能源证书价格两部分决定的。基本价是指普通电价格。换句话说,供电商在供电时,及消 费者在消费电时是分不清哪个是绿色电,哪个是普通电的。绿色电力的特殊价值只是体现 在绿色证书上,只有绿色证书在市场上被售出,发电商回收了成本,绿色能源的真正价值才 体现出来。

4. Emissions Trading 碳排放交易

上个世纪90年代末,一个英国人提出设想——可以建立一个体系,买卖碳排放量配额。 这意味着,大公司可以购买碳排放量配额,也可以将这些配额卖出,这些买卖都在"碳交易 所"进行。

许多人提出疑问——这是不是变相允许大公司无限污染,造成更大环境破坏?一开始, 环境学家抵触,商界领袖拒绝参与,连投资银行也拒绝为这类公司提供担保。

2002年,英国最先将这一设想变成现实,2005年,欧盟实施碳排放量配额制度。事实证 明,这项制度反而可以环保节能,是规范排放量的好方法——许多公司为了将得到的配额出 售获利,往往采用更清洁的技术生产能源;许多公司为了节省购买配额的资本,也会选择其 他可替代的清洁能源……这样循环的结果就是,碳排放量得到了控制,资本得到了活跃,碳 排量交易市场也成为众人青睐的新兴市场。越来越多的国家和政府为了保护日益恶化的环 境,普遍采取对使用矿物为燃料(含煤炭、天然气、石油)的生产单位以及非生产单位实行气 体污染物排放限制。限制的主要办法之一就是制定发布行业排污标准,超过标准的将受到 限期整改达标、罚款、停产等不同的处罚。 矿物燃料的燃烧过程中,产生大量的二氧化碳、一 氧化碳、二氧化硫气体,按照一定的折算方法将其换算为标准的二氧化碳重量,并根据不同 的行业排污标准下达二氧化碳排放的具体指标,简称"碳排放"。

一部分国家政府规定,在发生碳排放交易的企业排放总量不突破的前提下,允许企业间 相互交易已经从政府环保部门获得的许可排放量。当然是环保措施好的企业有排放量余 额,卖给超排放的、污染严重一时又无力整改的企业。这样,排污指标就成了一种有使用价 值的东西。这种企业间二氧化碳排放量的交易,称为碳排放交易。

