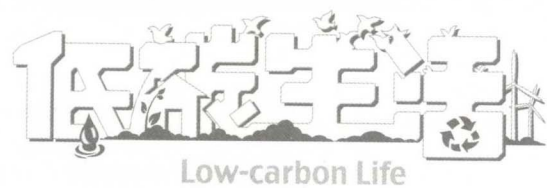




低碳发展
Low-carbon Development

低碳生活
Low-carbon Life



辽海传播出版社

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打开当代中国低碳画卷

冰川消融，海平面上涨，沙尘遮天蔽日，良田洪水横流……这难道就是养育我们的蓝色星球的未来？

如今，她的绿衣被剥落得斑斑点点，她的身体被挖掘得千疮百孔，她的周边升腾起燥热的气息。

人类如何从“工业文明”尽快迈向“绿色文明”？2010，全球思变，人类在携手寻找答案。

共同应对气候变化，世界正在经历发展理念变革和路径更新。进入2010年，以低能耗、低污染、低排放为基础的低碳经济发展模式和生活方式方兴未艾。

低碳发展追求“绿色GDP”，倡导利用技术创新达到能源高效利用、合理开发使用清洁能源，这将带给人类生存发展观念的根本性转变，这是人类社会继农业文明、工业文明后的又一次重大进步。

长期以来，中国以世界9%的耕地、6%的水资源、4%的森林资源养育了22%的世界人口。

农业文明时代，中国诞生出“天人合一”“敬天爱人”的哲学思想，为世人尊崇。如今，这种精神信念正源源不断地焕发出感召的力量。

事实上，在人类文明的第三次浪潮中，中国已经迈入先行者的行列。今天，在一个有着13亿人口，主要资源人均占有量远低于国际平均水平的国家，虽然面临着诸多困难，但中国依然坚定地以发展中的创新、生活中的智慧，为应对气候变化而不懈努力，履行着一个负责任大国的全球责任。

2009年12月7日，哥本哈根气候变化大会上，中国政府向世界宣布旨在应对气候变暖的减排计划表，承诺“到2020年单位GDP二氧化碳比2005年下降40%至45%”。

为实现目标，中国今后10年每年需要为此新增300亿美元的投资，对于一个发展中国家而言，这是一笔不小的投入。

2006年到2009年，中国已经淘汰落后炼铁产能8000多万吨，炼钢产能6000多万吨，水泥产能2.14亿吨，淘汰小火电机组6000多万千


瓦，仅仅这些关闭的产能已是世界上一个大型经济体的规模。可以说，中国在“十一五”（2006-2010）期间的减排行动是人类历史上最大规模的节能减排行动。

推进节能减排、调整能源结构、创新低碳经济发展方式、建设绿色家园，一场如火如荼的绿色革命勃然而发；倡导绿色出行、追求生态饮食、流行自然霓裳，“天人合一”的思想精髓又一次在百姓生活中点燃；零碳生产、低碳办公、生态城市，生动美好的低碳蓝图编织成13亿中国人的绿色梦想。

记录中国努力，展示大国责任，定格绿色场景，捕捉绿色瞬间，我们用一系列精彩图片组成了一幅当代中国的低碳画卷。

低碳，让中国更美好，让世界更和谐！让我们以这些生动的记忆来铭记中国人民推进低碳发展、践行低碳生活的动人身影，聆听他们倡导自然和谐、迈向绿色未来的真诚足音。

China's Low-carbon Blueprint

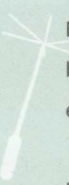


Glaciers melting, sea level rising, sandstorm raging, floods flushing the fertile lands... Are all these the future of our mother earth?

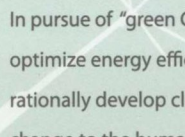
Now, her green cloth torn into pieces, her body beaten and left with scars; and she is overwhelmed by manic atmosphere.

How can we shift from "industrial civilization" to "green civilization"? 2010, the world is at the verge of change, people throughout countries joint hands in search of the answer.

To meet the challenge of the climate change, the world is in transformation of development model and approach.




Entering 2010, low-carbon economy and lifestyle on the basis of low energy consumption, low pollution and low emission are emerging.




In pursue of "green GDP" through low-carbon development, optimize energy efficiency through technology innovation, rationally develop clean energy, this will bring fundamental change to the human society. After "agriculture civilization" and "industrial civilization", the "green civilization" will mark

a milestone progress of human beings.




China has long been supporting 22 percent of the world population with only 9 percent of the world arable land, 6 percent of the world water resources and 4 percent of the world forest resources. China's ancient philosophy of "unity of man and nature" and "Respect nature, Love people," which is the rich heritage of China's agricultural civilization. Today, this philosophy is becoming a driving force.

Infact, China has become one of the pioneers in the third wave of human civilization. With a population of 1.3 billion, China's per-capita of main resources is much below the world's average. Though faced with major challenges , China is making unwavering effort in combating climate change, through innovation, pragmatic initiatives, shouldering global responsibility as a responsible power.




At the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference on December 7, 2009, Chinese Government announced its emission reduction timetable, vowing by 2020 to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP between 40% to 45% from the levels of 2005.




To achieve this goal, China need to raise annual investment of \$30 billion for the next 10 years, a significant amount for a developing country.

From 2006 to 2009, China has eliminated more than 80 million tons of backward production capacity in iron smelting, 60 million tons in steelmaking and 214 million tons in the cement industry, and has closed down small coal-fired power units with capacity of over 60 million kilowatts. The total amount of removed capacity is equivalent of a large economy. It proves that China's emission reduction initiative during 2006-2010 is by far the largest in the human history.



A large-scale green revolution has been launched throughout the world: promote energy saving and emission reduction, adjust energy mix, encourage low-carbon economy and build green homeland. The philosophy of "unity of man and nature" is back to guide people's life, opt for green transportation, organic diet and eco-friendly fashion. A wonderful low-carbon blueprint is the dream of 1.3 billion chinese -zero-carbon emission, carbon neutral office, eco city.



A record of statment a demonstration of responsibility, a frame of green scenary, a catch of green moment, these pictures form into China's blueprint.

Low carbon, makes a better China, a better world! Let's engrave the endeavors of low-carbon pioneers. Let's listen to the footsteps to harmonious green future.

第一章 Chapter 1

哭泣的地球

The Weeping Earth



翻阅历史篇章，人类完成了三次工业革命，从蒸汽机、电动机到互联网，人类实现了技术引领发展的跨越。

与此同时，气候变化、环境恶化、生物灭绝……在不息的发展浪潮中，不可持续的生产方式和生活方式带来的全球环境危机远比现代化生活来得更迅猛、更沉重。

地球是人类赖以生存的家园，珍爱自然、保护环境是我们共同的责任和挑战。发达国家百余年来工业化进程中长期排放，累积形成了无法泯灭的碳足迹，作为发展中大国，中国积极承担着低碳责任，努力探寻“低碳发展”的历程。

2007年9月，中国国家主席胡锦涛在亚太经合组织（APEC）第15次领导人会议上首次明确主张“发展低碳经济”。

2010年第十一届全国人大三次会议、全国政协十一届三次会议期间，《关于推动中国经济社会低碳发展的建议》被列为会议“一号提案”。3月，中国签署《哥本哈根协议》，承诺到2020年，实现单位GDP碳排放强度需减少40%到45%。中国已经把节能减排作为一项基本国策，贯穿于今后整个发展过程。

在全球气候变化领域，中国与世界的合作由来已久。早在1992年，中国签署并批准了《联合国气候变化框架公约》，成为该公约最早的10个缔约方之一。2007年6月，中国正式发布了《中国应对气候变化国家方案》。2008年7月，胡锦涛主席在日本出席经济大国能源安全和气候变化领导人会议，全面阐述了中国应对气候变化问题的原则立场和采取的各项措施。随后，《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动》白皮书发表，全面介绍中国减缓和适应气候变化的政策与行动，以及中国对此进行的体制机制建设。

针对气候变化的历史成因和现实情况，结合发达国家和发展中国家不同的发展需求，中国提出公平应对气候变化的主张，“共同但有区别的责任”成为中国对世界的庄严承诺。

2010年，在中国刚刚制定的“第十二个五年（2011-2015）规划”中，明确提出：坚持把建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会作为加快转变经济发展方式的重要着力点。

低碳经济为中国推动产业升级、经济可持续发展提供了新动力，也成为中国对世界履行“共同但有区别的责任”庄严承诺的有力支点。

Looking back to the history, human beings have completed three industrial revolutions from steam engine to electromotor and then to the Internet, and have realized the leap of technology-led development.

At the same time, great challenges such as climate change, environment deterioration, biological extinction and so on also emerged. In the unceasing tide of development, the global environmental crisis brought by unsustainable production modes and lifestyle comes much faster, severer and heavier than modernized life.

The Earth is the noly homeland for human beings, and it is our common responsibilities and challenges to cherish the nature and protect the environment. The long-term carbon emission during hundreds of years of industrialization process of developed countries has accumulated and left indelible carbon stains on our earth. As a developing power, China spares no effort to shoulder the responsibility in pursuing “low-carbon development.”

September 2007, President Hu Jintao has declared “low-carbon economy” as a development theme on the 15th APEC Economic Leadership Meeting.

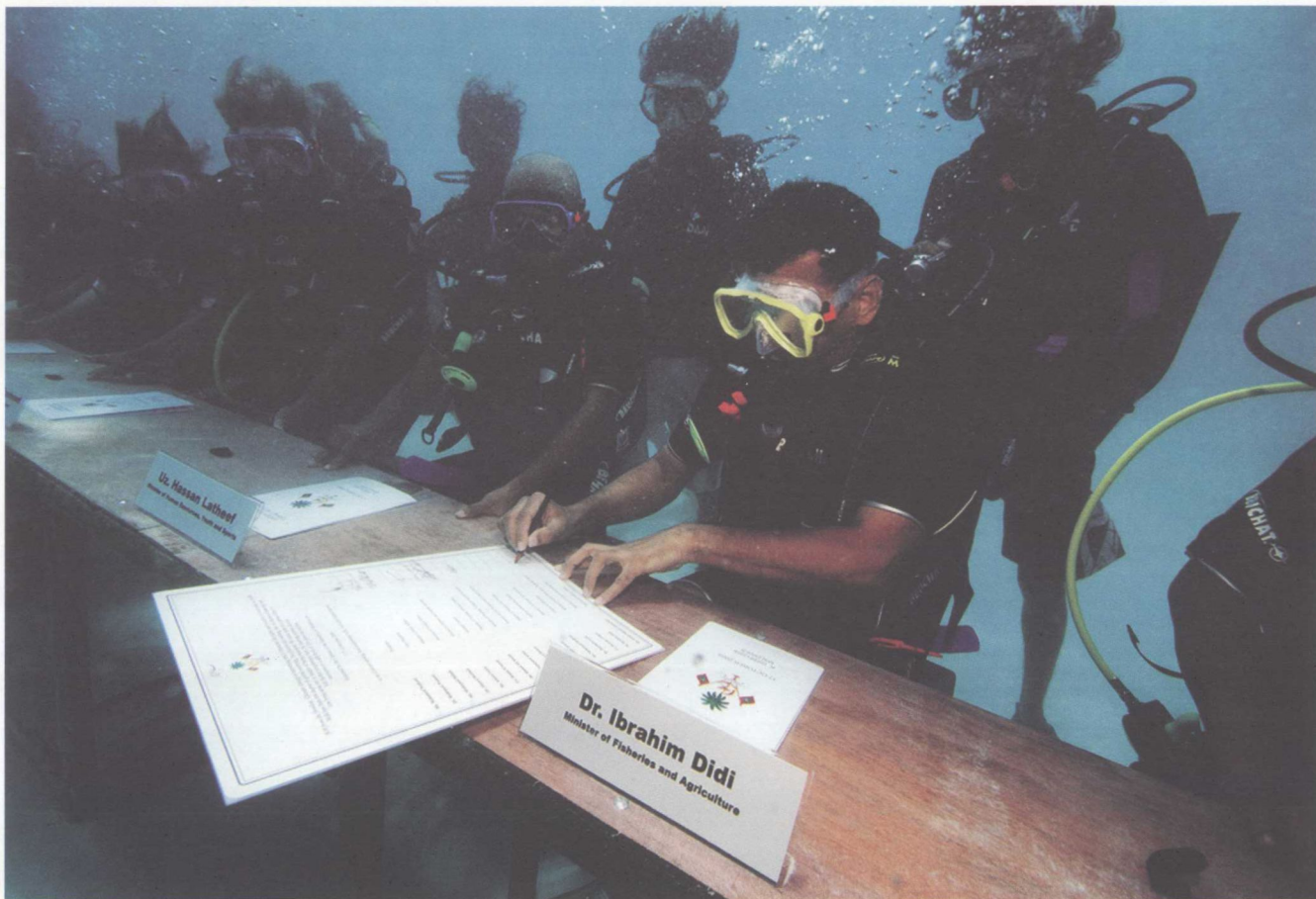
During the sessions of National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 2010, the “Suggestion on the Promotion of Low-carbon Economic and Social Development in China” was listed as the No.1 motion; in March, China signed *Copenhagen Accord*, promising to cut its carbon emissions per unit of GDP by 40 to 45 percent in 2020. Energy conservation and emission reduction has become fundamental national policy to guide the nation's future development.

China has a track record of international cooperation on combating climate change. In 1992, China signed and ratified *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and is one of the first 10 state parties of the convention. In June 2007, China officially issued *China National Plan in Coping with Climate Change*. In July 2008, Chinese President Hu Jintao expatiated on China's principles and various measures in fighting against climate change in a comprehensive way at the leaders' meeting of Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change. After that, China issued *China's Policies and Activities in Coping with Climate Change*, comprehensively explaining the country's policies and activities in relieving and adapting itself to climate change, as well as the system and mechanism construction in this regard.

In light of the historical evolvement of climate change and the current situation, also take into consideration the distinguishing development requirement between developed and developing countries, China put forward the proposal of equally coping with climate change. Taking “common but differentiated responsibilities” became China's solemn commitment to the world.

In 2010, China formulated the “12th Five-year(2011-2015) Plan”, which clarifies that constructing a resource-saving and environmental-friendly society should be regarded as an important area of accelerating transformation of economic development mode.

Low-carbon economy is providing new impetus for China's industrial upgrade and sustainable economic development, as well as the pivot of China's solemn commitment of “common but differentiated responsibilities” to the world.



- ▲ 2009年10月17日，马尔代夫渔业和农业部长易卜拉欣·迪迪在水下签署文件。当日，马尔代夫数名内阁部长潜至水下参加内阁会议。作为低海拔国家，马尔代夫正受到全球气候升温的严重威胁。为提醒各国采取行动应对气候升温问题，马尔代夫总统穆罕默德·纳希德提出在水下举行这次内阁会议。（供图/法新社）

October 17, 2009, Ibrahim Didi, Minister of the Maldivian Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, signed documents under water. That day, several ministers of Maldives dived under water to take part in a cabinet. As a low-altitude country, Maldives is seriously threatened by global warming. To remind all countries to take actions to respond to the global warming problem, Maldives President Mohamed Nasheed suggested holding this cabinet meeting under water. (Picture by AFP)



- ▲ 2006年7月18日，在距离北京100公里的河北省玉田县，骑车人正在一家工厂排出的废气浓烟中穿行。（供图/法新社）

July 18, 2006, in Yutian County, Hebei Province, 100 kilometers to Beijing, riders were travelling through dense exhaust gas emitted by a factory. (Picture by AFP)

- 2010年4月21日，消防队员的灭火船对“深水地平线”石油钻井平台灭火。美国海岸警卫队的海豚直升机和机组人员在搜救生还者的同时记录了灭火过程。海岸警卫队22日确定，石油钻井已沉入海底。（供图/法新社）

A fire boat was extinguishing a fire on an oil drilling platform of the “Deepwater Horizon” on April 21, 2010. While searching and rescuing survivors, the US Coast Guard’s Dolphin helicopters and their crews recorded the process of fire extinguishment. On April 22, the Coast Guard confirmed that the oil drills had sunk down to the bottom of the sea. (Picture by AFP)





- ▲ 2008年12月2日，波兰波兹南，两位妇女站在发电站前聊天，身后是巨大的烟囱和滚滚的浓烟。绿色和平组织成员驻扎在附近，要求波兰政府同意欧洲环境改革。（供图/东方IC）

December 2, 2008 in Poznan, Poland, two women were chatting before a power station, behind whom were huge chimneys and densely surging smoke. Members of the Greenpeace International are stationed nearby, and they have asked the Polish government to agree with a European environment reform. (Picture by Imaginechina)

- ◀ 2009年3月10日，沙尘暴席卷沙特首都利雅得。（供图/法新社）

March 10, 2009 witnessed a dust storm sweeping over Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia. (Picture by AFP)





▲ 气候变化对脆弱的南极环境已经造成恶劣的影响。由于南极大陆正以全球平均水平5倍的速度变暖，导致冰雪融化，企鹅的生存领地变得越来越小。图为阿德利企鹅集聚在属于澳洲南极领地的威尔克斯地的浮冰上。（供图/东方IC）

Climate change has caused adverse influence upon the fragile environment in the South Pole. Antarctica is growing warmer at a speed 5 times as fast as a global average, and it has resulted in the thaw of glaciers and snow around there. Consequently, the habitat for penguins to survive is becoming smaller and smaller. The picture shows some Adelie penguins gathered on some floating ices at Wilkes Land, an Antarctica territory of Australia.(Picture by Imaginechina)

- ▼ 2008年9月7日，海地卡巴雷村，一位父亲抱着在洪水中死去的自己的孩子。全球气候变暖导致世界灾难频发，洪水、干旱、飓风、沙尘暴等威胁着人们的生存，每年有上万的气候难民等待救助。（供图/东方IC）

September 7, 2008, in a village in Haiti, a father held the body of his five-years-old, who was killed in a flood. Global warming has caused frequently calamities all over the world, flood, drought, hurricanes and dust storms are increasingly threatening people's survival, and as many as ten thousand climate refugees are expecting rescuing and relief. (Picture by Imaginechina)

- 长江北源——楚玛尔河源区的干涸河床，此处也是藏羚羊迁徙的重要通道。（供图/杨勇）

A dry riverbed in the riverhead area of the Chumar River, which used to be a northern confluent of the Yangtze River. It is also an important route of migrating Tibetan antelopes. (Picture by Yang Yong)





- 2007年5月16日，一名村民在尘土中往山里运送货物。甘肃省白银市、定西市、天水市、陇东、陇南东部和甘南州等地方出现了不同程度的旱灾，这给当地农业生产和农民生活带来了极大困难。随着生态的破坏、全球的升温，“环境保护”已经成了最热门的话题。(摄影/蒋生连)

May 16, 2007, a villager carried things into mountains under the shroud of dusts. Drought had hit many places in Gansu Province to different extents, including Baiyin City, Dingxi City, Tianshui City, east Gansu, the eastern part of south Gansu and Gannan Prefecture. It has caused enormous difficulties to the local agricultural production and rural life. As ecological destruction and global warming worsen, "environmental protection" has become the hottest topic. (Picture by Jiang Shenglian)

