



# 中欧 循环经济高端论坛

2007 · 杭州

主 编 冯之浚

副主编 王小康 孙佑海 周长益 蔡 奇

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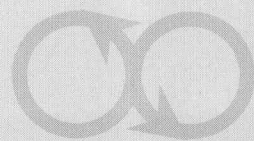
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# 会 议 致 辞



## 推进循环经济发展 建设生态文明社会

全国人大常委会副委员长 顾秀莲

当今世界，人类面临各种重大的环境和资源挑战。如何协调经济发展和环境与资源保护，在发展经济的同时，为当代人和子孙后代保持一个健康的生态环境系统，是世界各国所面临的共同课题。

发展循环经济，是中国借鉴国际经验，在实施可持续发展的过程中所提出的新理念、新模式，是中国力求在快速工业化和现代化进程中有效协调经济发展和环境与资源保护的新探索。

从中国当前工业化和现代化进程中所面临的各种实际环境与资源问题来看，推进循环经济发展，可以为经济发展开辟新的资源，有效减少污染物排放，提高国民经济总体效益，从而有助于我们在今后长期的发展过程中，实现国民经济又好又快的发展。经过多年实践和总结，推进循环经济发展已经成为中国国民经济和社会发展的重大战略，成为我们建设生态文明，建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会的重大举措。

在刚刚闭幕的中国共产党第十七次全国代表大会上，胡锦涛总书记在大会报告有关全面建设小康社会奋斗目标中，明确提出：“建设生态文明，基本形成节约能源资源和保护生态环境的产业结构、增长方式、消费模式。循环经济形成较大规模，可再生能源比重显著上升。主要污染物排放得到有效控制，生态环境质量明显改善。生态文明观念在全社会牢固树立。”中国2020年生态文明建设的这一总体目标，已为我们发展循环经济指明了目标和方向。今后，我们应当把推进循环经济发展摆在工业化和现代化发展战略的突出位置，进一步把循环经济从理念转变为实践，从少量的试点示范转变为各个行业、各个地区、各个企业的普遍行动，从而实现循环经济较大规模的发展。

为了依法保障循环经济发展，全国人大常委会把制定循环经济法列为立法重点。在2007年10月提请全国人大常委会审议的循环经济法草案中，明确规范了政府、企业和公众推进循环经济发展的法律责任和义务，明确规范了一系列推进循环经济发展的重要法律制度和措施。目前全国人大常委会正在抓紧审议，力争

在近期通过。随着循环经济法草案的审议通过，随着各项配套法律法规和政策措施的逐步出台，中国将逐步形成一个推进循环经济发展的良好法律和政策环境，从而为实现循环经济的形成提供有效的法律和政策保障。

中欧在环境与资源保护方面长期保持友好合作关系，欧盟和欧盟有关国家长期支持中国在节能、减排和循环利用等循环经济各领域的计划和行动。本次论坛就是中欧在该领域开展合作的一个重要事例。

从全球和中国资源与环境保护的今后发展趋势来看，中欧在节能、减排和循环利用等循环经济各领域拥有巨大的合作潜力。我们衷心希望在政府、企业和民间组织等多方努力下，使中欧在节能、减排和循环利用等循环经济各领域的合作更上一个台阶，实现中欧双方的互利共赢，实现经济发展和环境保护的互利共赢。

## 欧洲能源环境政策与对华合作战略的意义

桑 特

### **An Excellent Opportunity to Emphasize the Increasing Importance of the Relations Between China and Europe**

**hon. Chairman ECCU    Santer**

I am particularly honored and pleased to attend this important Conference. This gives us an excellent opportunity to emphasize the increasing importance of the relations between China and Europe. I remember today that the first important international political initiative taken by the European Commission as I was President was the adoption on the 5th July 1995 of the strategy paper entitled “A long Term Policy for China-Europe Relations” . But during the last period from 1995 until now, what a long way has been achieved? During these 12 years we deepened and strengthened and stimulated our bilateral relations towards a maturing, open and fair partnership.

This new maturity of our common relationship is based on closer cooperation. The range of issues has widened, political dialogues have evolved and a number of sectoral agreements have been concluded. In the current international climate, there is undeniable interest in acting as strategic partners, given the increasing importance of both actors on the world stage and their converging positions, particularly with regards to the essential role of organizations and multicultural systems.

To better reflect the importance of their relations the EU and China agreed a strategic partnership in 2003. We all know that China has undergone an impressive economic reform process over the last twelve years. Not only has economic growth been impressive, but nearly 400 millions of people have been lifted out of poverty. This cannot be stressed enough. It is a lesson on how economic reform and trade liberalization can successfully transform an economy. We are aware that some differences remain; they are being managed effectively and relations are increasingly mature and realistic. At the same time China is, with the EU, closely bound to the globalization process and be-

coming more integrated into the international system.

The EU's fundamental approach to China must remain one of engagement and partnership. But with a closer partnership, mutual responsibilities increase. The partnership should meet both sides' interests and China and the EU need to work together as they assume more active and responsible international roles, supporting and contributing to a strong and effective multilateral system. The goal should be a situation where China and the EU bring their respective strengths to bear to offer joint solutions to global problems.

One of today's key global challenges is to ensure our development is sustainable. China will be central to meeting this challenge. On issues such as energy, the environment and climate change, respect for international standards, developing assistance, as well as wide macroeconomic issues, the EU and China should ensure close international co-operation.

The globalization of the economy and the growth this has let to have contributed to intensified industrialization and urbanization. At the same time the population of the planet has increased. They have raised the demand for mobility and transport. In a more general sense, they have added to the world's energy needs. Air pollution is only one aspect of the damaging consequences of this development. In addition to the risk of interruption of energy supplies, there is now the threat to the global climate through the intensive use of carbon fuels and greenhouse gas emissions.

The question is: How can a sustainable growth be maintained with sufficient energy supplies, yet without damaging the whole planet? At the request of the 8 Heads of State the International Energy Agency looked at possible ways of developing a clean, clever and competitive energy future. The conclusions were alarming: "The energy future we are creating is unsustainable. If we continue as before, the energy supply to meet the needs of the world economy over the next 25 years is too vulnerable to failure arising from under-investment, environment catastrophe or sudden supply interruptions."

Global warning, together with the need to ensure security of supply and enhance business competitiveness, make it ever more vital for the EU to put in place an integrated policy on energy combining action at the European and the Member States' level. As a milestone in the creation of an Energy Policy for Europe and a spring board for further action, the European Council adopted in its meeting of the 9th March 2007 a really comprehensive Action Plan for the period 2007 - 2009.



The Action Plan sets out the way in which significant progress in the efficient operation and completion of the EU's internal market for gas and electricity and a more interconnected and integrated market can be achieved. It also addresses the crucial issue of security of energy supply and the response to potential crises. It fixes highly ambitious quantified targets on energy efficiency, renewable energies and the use of bio fuels and calls for a European Strategic Energy Technology plan, including environmentally safe Carbon Capture and Sequestration.

In this field China and the EU-both sides-should ensure secure and sustainable energy supplies.

As important players in world energy markets, the EU and China share a common interest and responsibility in ensuring the security and sustainability of energy supplies, improving efficiency and mitigating the environmental impact of energy production and consumption. The EU's priority should be to ensure China's integration into world energy markets and multilateral governance mechanisms and institution, and to encourage China to become an active and responsible energy partner. On that basis both sides should work together to increase international co-operation, in particular efforts to improve transparency and reliability of energy data and the exchange of information aimed at improving energy security in developing countries, including Africa.

They should strengthen China's technical and regulatory expertise, reducing growth in energy demand, increasing energy efficiency and use of clean renewable energy such as wind, biomass and bio fuels, promoting energy standards and savings through the development and deployment of near zero emission coal technology.

Finally they should commit to enhance stability through a market-based approach to investment and procurement; dialogue with other major consumers; encouragement of transparent and non-discriminatory regulatory frameworks, including open and effective energy market access; and by promoting the adoption of internationally recognized norms and standards.

China and EU have to combat climate change and improve the environment. We already have a good basis for co-operation on environment issues and on climate change through the Partnership established at the 2005 EU-China Summit.

The EU should share regulatory expertise, working with China to prevent pollution, safeguard biodiversity, make the use of energy, water and raw materials more efficient, and improve transparency and the enforcement of environmental legisla-