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中国碳市场报告

(2014)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S CARBON MARKET

(2044)

低碳发展国际合作联盟 主 编/宁金彪 执行主编/钟 青







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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 協权所有翻印必究 近年来,中国靠资源消耗的发展模式不可持续的观点已经被广泛接受。应对气候变化在中国成为转变经济增长方式的重要组成部分。中国单方面承诺了强度减排的目标,并积极参与国际应对气候变化的谈判。在减排政策工具的选择方面,中国正通过卓有成效的7省市碳交易试点逐渐走向碳排放权交易的制度选择。在试点碳交易运行的基础上逐渐形成全国统一的碳交易市场。

从国家层面到地方层面,立法机关和政府部门逐步进行了有关立法和行政规范性文件的发布工作,初步建立了碳交易的基本制度框架。各试点地区的法律和制度框架各有特色,但在总量确定上都基本遵守国家关于强度减排的地区分解指标。强度减排指标意味着试点地区的配额总量的绝对值在一定时期内可能处于上升通道,是一个带增量的总量控制系统。

经过两年左右的准备,从 2013 年 6 月深圳市场率先开市到 2014 年 6 月重庆市场开启,标志着我国 7 省市 12 亿吨配额总量、涵盖 2247 家控排企业的试点碳市场全面启动。截至 2014 年 8 月 29 日,各试点地区二级市场总成交量 1300 余万吨,总成交金额 5 亿元;一级市场(广东省)成交量 1100 万吨,成交金额 6 亿元。 2014 年 6 ~ 7 月,除重庆和湖北两地没有履约任务外,其余 5 个试点地区均进行了初次履约,总履约率如以企业数计算达到 97%以上,以配额上缴率计算则接近 100%。中国的碳交易试点工作基本



达到预期的效果。

各地试点工作也存在一些问题。例如,政策的透明度、稳定性、信息公开方面有待提高,市场流动性较差、过于突出的季节性交易、CCER 抵消政策导致的市场分割等。

各试点地区发放的免费配额约占12亿吨总量的99%。在配额分配上,对于电力行业普遍采取了根据实际发电量调整配额的政策。对于非电力行业,北京、天津、上海和广东不在年底调整配额,而重庆、深圳将根据实际产量(产值)调整配额,湖北则可以在产量变化较大时申请调增配额。

从单个试点地区的政策看,北京市将非企业单位纳入控排范围,并将节能量折算的减排量纳入可抵消用的碳减排量中,进行大胆的尝试;上海市的制度设计保障了市场表现比较稳定,并在开市前将所有制度先期公布;天津市采取了有特色的订单成交方式;重庆市将电力行业的上网电量产生的排放部分根据一定的方式进行扣除,且没有安排政府调控用的储备配额,降低政府干预的可能性;深圳市采取对所有行业都按照强度减排指标进行配额调整的方式,并积极探索引入投资机构增加市场流动性的手段;广东省是唯一采用一定比例有偿拍卖的地区,取得了有益的经验;湖北省的配额总量控制较严,市场流动性较好。这些政策各有特色,其效果有待观察。

从市场表现看,各地配额价格出现了明显的差异。最高价格出现在深圳市场,曾达到130.9元/吨;最低价出现在天津,每吨17元。成交表现出强烈的季节性特点,履约期前的单日总成交曾经突破70万吨,而开市后一段时间及履约期后则成交较少,甚至长时间出现近零成交。重庆市从开市以来,除了首日政府撮合的交易外,尚未出现一笔二级市场的成交。CCER 因为在2013年履约期前尚未出现签发量,且国家登记簿也未上线,二级市场没有成交,

仅有零星的协议成交。因为抵消政策带来的市场分割, CCER 的二级市场可能将出现明显分化。

关键词: 气候变化 碳排放权 碳交易 碳配额 CCER 试点碳市场

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Abstract

It has been a widely accepted opinion that economic development by way of heavy dependence on natural resources is not sustainable for China and coping with climate change has also become an inseperated part of the change of growth model. China unilaterally promised a GHG reduction goal based on emission intensity of GDP and started to play an active role in international negotiations on climate change. Following the 7 – pilot successful operation, China has embarked on a road to ETS.

Legislatures and administrative branches both at the national and pilot level have step by step drafted, promulgated and put into effect various sets of laws and regulations, establishing a preliminarily complete framework for ETS. All the 7 pilots have different characteristics but generally stick to the basic rule of setting the cap and allocating the allowances according to their respective goals of emission intensity of GDP stipulated by the State Council. Consequently, the absolute amount of the 7 pilot-caps is going to climb slightly in the next coming years, featuring a cap-and-trade system with an increasing annual cap.

With Shenzhen Special Economic Zone ETS the debutante in June 2013 and Chonqing ETS lastly launched in June 2014, the Seven Sisters represent an overall Chinese ETS market of an annual cap of 1.2 billion tons, covering 2247 industrial emitters. As of August 29, 2014, the trade volume of secondary markets reached 13 million tons or 500 million RMB in amount. Auction market in Guangdong pilot turned out 11 millions tons of over 600 million RMB. Except for Chongqing and Hubei whose compliance cycles are not due until next June, the other 5 pilots witnessed a first compliance in the history of China's ETS. About

97% of covered emitters surrendered their allowances with a very close to 100% of all certified emission. It is a good start for China's ETS.

A lot of issues have also been reported in the 7 pilots, among others, the transparency and stability of policies and information, poor liquidity of the markets, outstanding seasonal trading and the separated and thus isolated CCER markets due to the various restrictions to the use of CCER offset.

Free allocation of allowances accounts for 99% of the overall cap of the 7 pilots. For power sector, except for Guangdong in 2013 compliance year, all the pilots have adopted a methodology of allowance allocation based on actual amount of electricity generation. In terms of other industries, emitters in 4 pilots (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangdong) do not have the opportunity to get more allowances should their actual production turn out to be bigger, while companies in 3 pilots (Chongqing, Shenzhen and Hubei), although subject to certain limitations, are entitled to an amount of extra adjusted allowances based on the actual production of the individual emitter.

Different policies have led to different market behavior in the 7 pilots. In Beijing pilot, the authority has non-enterprises emitters (governmental buildings and public zoos for instance) covered in the ETS and emission reduction from Certified Energy Saving Projects are qualified as offset, which is a very interesting experiment. Local authorities in Shanghai pilot have passed and published all the relavent legal documents before launching the market in November 2013, promising a more transparent and stable market. In Tianjin, the transaction model is so unique that it can practically accommodate forward contracts. Chongqing pilot has claimed that the local government does not have the intention to aquire additional administrative influential power over the market by not adopting a governmental reserve allowances as generally accepted by other pilots and releases power plant the burden of the emission of the electricity power



uploaded to the grid, consequently avoiding double calculation. Shenzhen has adopted an allocation rule strictly based on the emission intensity of value-added production which in effect entitles every emitter a pre-compliance adjustment of free allowances and a very friendly Qualified Investor Rule, aiming at a better market liquidity. Guangdong is the only pilot that has a mandatory percentage of allowance auctioned for all the covered emitters in 2013. Hubei has the best liquidity so far among all the 7 pilots and the most strigent allocation thus a large scale of carbon exposures for the local emitters.

Price spreads are so big that the highest reaching 130. 9 RMB /ton in Shenzhen and lowest 17 RMB/ton in Tianjin. The most outstanding feature of the markets behavior is the so-called seasonal trading. During the several weeks prior to the compliance date, trade volume has reached a stunning 700, 000 tons per day and most of the markets have been witnessing near zero trade volume for several months after often crowded and exciting launching ceremonies. There has been no secondary transaction reported ever since Chongqing pilot opened its door. Dormant CCER market reported several contracts negotiated among market players but no secondary transaction since first tonnage of CCER is not to be issued by NDRC until the fourth quarter of 2014. Although CCER is widely regard as the salvation of an already-separated Chinese ETS market as its regulation comes from the national level, the numerous restrictions on the use of CCER offset in the pilots pose an eminent threat to Chinese ETS and people could be looking at a very different CCER prices in the 7 pilots.

Keywords: Climate Change Carbon Emission Right; Carbon Allowance; Emission Trading System; CCER; ETS Pilot

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总 报 告



General Reports

B. 1

中国的碳交易之路:中国碳市场建设概况

摘要:

中国虽然是发展中国家,面临发展的首要任务,但 也极为重视温室气体减排工作。在国际谈判方面, 中国经历了一个从观察准备到主动单方面承诺强度 减排目标的立场变化过程,并积极开展一系列包括 CDM 机制在内的国际减排合作。在碳税、能源消耗 总量控制和碳交易这三个政策选择上,碳交易模式 已经成为中国主要的减排制度,以使市场在减排工 作中起到决定性作用。碳交易的减排效果更为确定, 外部约束较小,也有利于中国提高"碳话语权",同 时开展碳交易的基础条件也已经具备。中国的碳市 场建设在时间维度上大致经历了一个单边参与到国



内自愿减排量交易,再到碳排放配额交易为主的碳市场建设过程,体现了立法引领下使市场最终发挥决定性作用的思路;在地域维度上,中国碳市场建设将从少数省市试点到建立全国统一市场,进而与国际碳市场接轨;在产品维度上将由单一现货交易逐渐发展到期货交易、期权交易和其他衍生交易品种并存的阶段。

关键词:

中国 碳税 能源消耗总量控制 碳交易模式

中国虽然属于发展中国家,但也较为重视温室气体减排工作,积极参与应对温室气体的国际合作。在国际层面,中国在发展中国家中较早地签署和批准了《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《京都议定书》,严格履行《联合国气候变化框架公约》规定的初始国家信息通报等义务,逐步建立和完善了温室气体基础数据统计和排放核算标准和制度,积极参与清洁发展机制项目,建设性参加国际气候变化问题谈判,并与美国、德国、加拿大、英国、挪威、日本、瑞士、意大利等国家和联合国开发计划署、亚洲开发银行、世界银行、全球环境基金等国际组织在应对气候变化能力建设领域开展了卓有成效的合作。

在国内层面,国务院成立了"国家气候变化协调小组"和国家应对气候变化及节能减排工作领导小组,由国务院总理任组长,相关20个部门的部长为成员,国家发展和改革委员会承担领导小组的具体工作。2008年发改委设置应对气候变化司,负责统筹协调和归口管理应对气候变化工作。2010年,在国家应对气候变化领导小组框架内设立协调联络办公室,加强了部门间的协