

宁波的低碳发展

Low Carbon Development in Ningbo

宁波市发展规划研究院

Ningbo Development and Planning Research Institute

2020年5月27日



一、宁波城市——书藏古今，港通天下

1. Ningbo City: library of rare books and harbor to the world

宁波位于长江三角洲南翼，与上海隔杭州湾相望。

Ningbo is located in southern wing of Yangtze River Delta, across Hangzhou Gulf from Shanghai.

陆域面积：9816km²，人口854万人，城镇化率73.6%。

Land size: 9,816 sqkm, Population: 8.54 million

Urbanization rate: 73.6%



- **中国东南沿海重要港口城市。** 宁波舟山港：货物吞吐量全球第一，**11.2亿吨**；集装箱吞吐量全球第三，**2753.5万标箱**。
- In southeast coast of China, Ningbo Zhoushan Harbour is no.1 of goods throughput and no.3 of container throughput in the world
- **长江三角洲南翼经济中心。** GDP长三角城市排名第**5**，**1700多亿美元**，人均GDP超**2万美元**；进出口额占长江三角洲地区的**8%**，**1300多亿美元**。
- GDP is no.5 in Yangtze River Delta, 170 billion USD, 8% of the total Yangtze River Delta trade
- **国家历史文化名城** 七千多年河姆渡遗址 400多年中国最早私家藏书楼天一阁 Earliest private library Tianyi Ge, 400 years old



北仑穿山港区



二、宁波主要CO2排放源——碳排放结构

2. Major Sources of CO2 Emission in Ningbo: Structure of Carbon Emission

从直接碳排放看，**公用电力**，**高碳工业**（包括了石油加工、化学、冶金、造纸、建材工业）。

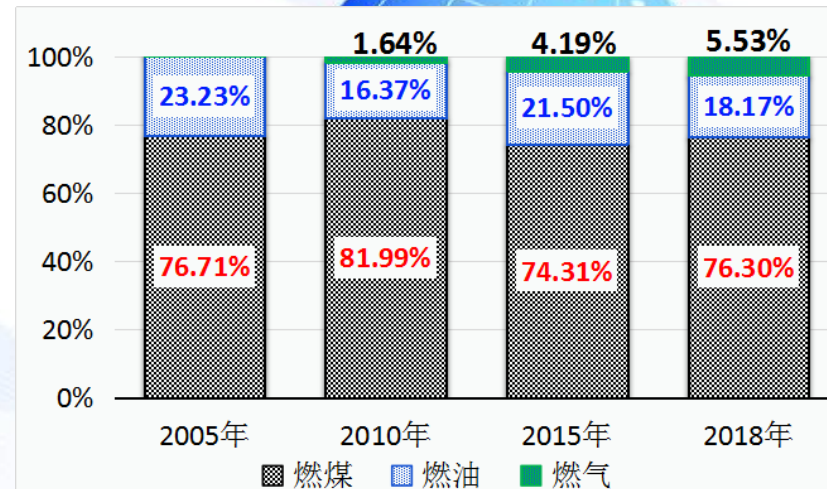
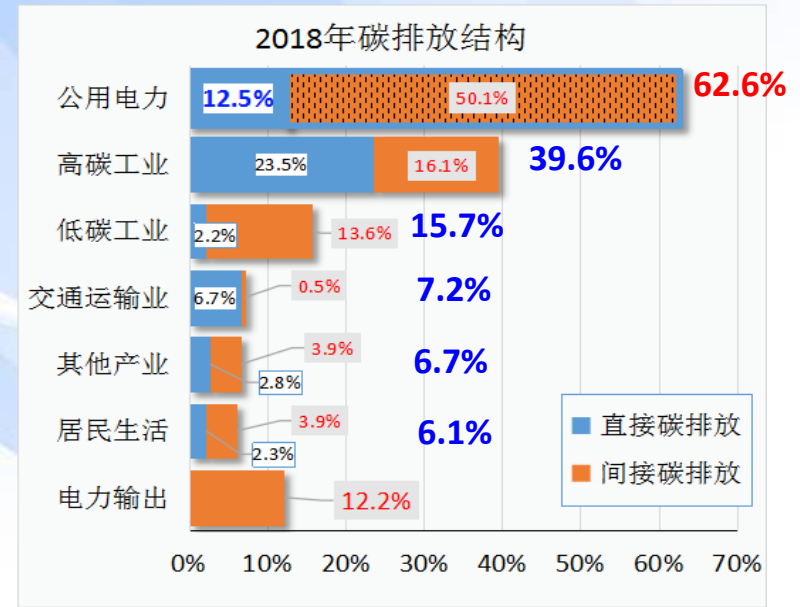
Direct Emission: electric utility, high carbon industry (Oil processing, chemistry, metallurgy, papermaking, building materials industry)

从完全碳排放看（直接排放+间接排放），**高碳工业**，**低碳工业**，**公用电力**。

Total Emission (direct + indirect): high-carbon industry, low-carbon industry and electricity utility

化石燃料燃烧的碳排放：**燃煤**占74%~82%，**燃油**占16%~23%，**燃气**占6%以下，但**上升**明显。

Emission of Fossil fuels: coal: 74~82%; Oil: 16%~23%; Natural gas: below 6% but significantly increasing.



三、宁波低碳发展的工作成效——规划引导

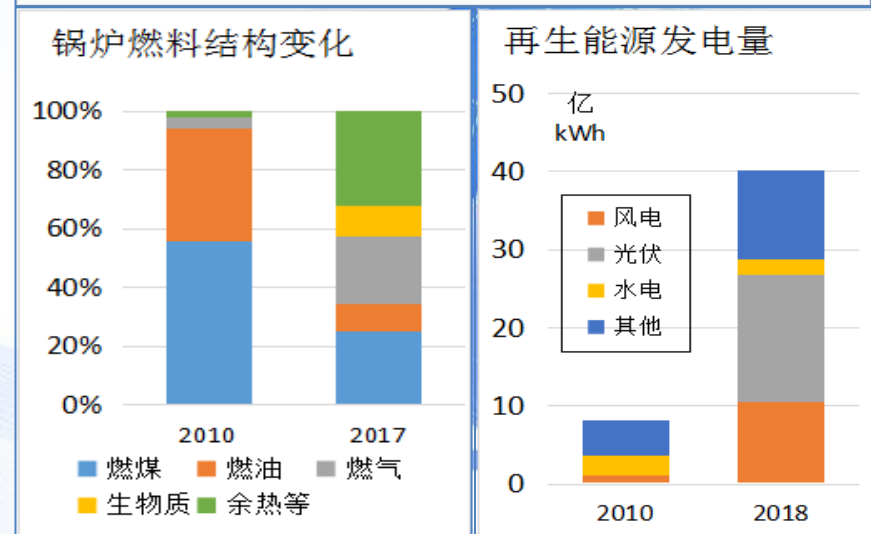
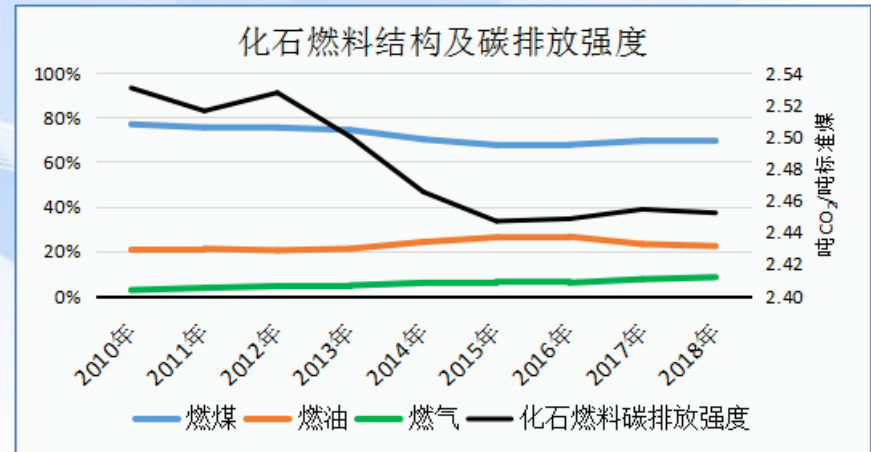
3. Results of low-carbon development in Ningbo: Planning guidance

1、**加快产业低碳化转型。**服务业加快发展，制造业转型升级。
Speed up low-carbon transformation of industries. The service sector accelerates its development & manufacturing industry should be transformed and upgraded

2、**加快能源结构调整。**
Accelerate adjustment of energy structure.

- 1) “控煤”：“禁煤区”，降10+pp
Control coal consumption: no coal zone
- 2) “增气”：管道通六区三县，增8+pp
Increase use of natural gas
- 3) 风、光、生物质（垃圾）发电。
Powering by wind, light and bio (rubbish)

3、**提高能源利用效率。**
Enhance energy efficiency:
节能改造；热电联产，集中供热。
Energy saving renovation: Cogeneration & centralized heating-supply



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4、推广绿色建筑。 绿色建筑，建筑节能改造，地源热泵和太阳能热水系统。

Promote Green Building: green building, energy saving renovation, Ground-source heat pumps, and solar hot water system

5、低碳交通运输。 电动公交、LNG集卡，靠港船舶使用岸电，运输节能管理。

Low-carbon transportation: Electric vehicles, ships in harbor using land electricity, energy saving management in transportation

6、倡导低碳生活方式。 低碳社区（未来社区），低碳出行（免费自行车）

Promote low-carbon life style: low-carbon community, low-carbon travelling (free bike)

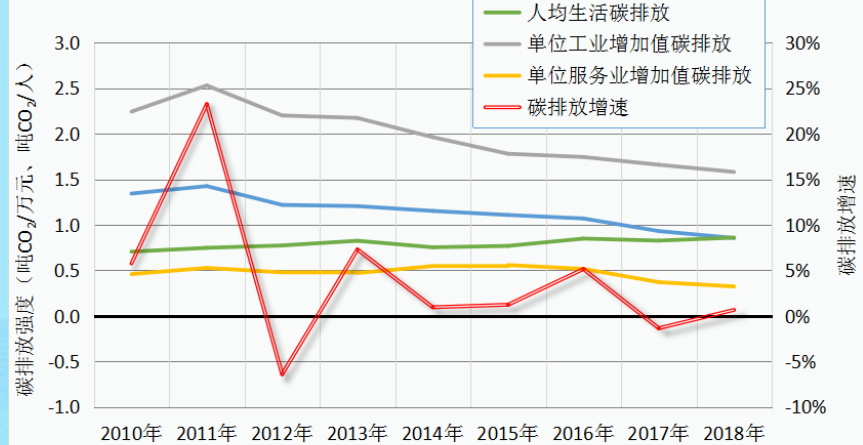
7、探索低碳发展的“梅山模式”。

梅山聚焦建筑、交通、能源和工业的低碳发展，创建“近零碳”排放示范区。

Low-carbon development: Meishan Mode

Meishan pilot zone of low-carbon development, focusing on building, transportation, energy and industries, creates near-zero emission.

碳排放强度和碳排放增速变化



四、宁波面临的主要挑战和问题

Major Challenges and Problems Ningbo is facing

1、电力消费增长迅速，间接碳排放持续增加。

Electricity consumption grows rapidly and indirect carbon emissions continue to increase.

2、工业化持续深化，高碳结构调整难度加大。

Industrialization continues to deepen, and the adjustment of high carbon structure is more difficult.

3、全市人口持续增长，生活碳排放刚性增强。

Ningbo's population continues to grow, and carbon emission of living becomes more rigid.

4、低碳技术、服务和市场机制亟待加强。

Low-carbon technologies, services and market mechanism needs to be strengthened.



**谢谢各位领导专家
光临和指导！
Thank you!**

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