

关于参加中日清洁发展机制研讨会的情况汇报

7.12.82.82

集团公司领导：

8.12.2

9月27-28日，我参加了由科技部和日本经济产业省在北京召开的“中日清洁发展机制研讨会”。科技部、外交部、国家发展和改革委员会等国家政府部门，日本经济产业省等政府部门，中日两国的企业界、金融机构、学术机构和中介机构等的代表共280余人参加了会议。现将会议情况汇报如下：

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一、会议的基本情况

会上，科技部的领导介绍清洁发展机制的背景和中国CDM项目管理、在中国实施CDM项目面临的机遇和挑战。清洁发展机制(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)是《联合国气候变化框架公约京都议定书》确定的一种基于项目的、发达国家和发展中国家合作进行温室气体减排的机制。我国具有大量成本较低的减排潜力，分布在新能源和可再生能源开发利用、发电、节能，以及城市垃圾处理等多个方面。通过参加CDM国际合作，可以促进国外先进技术向我国的转移，吸引国外投资，从而有效促进我国的可持续发展；同时，发达国家通过参加CDM合作，也能够以较低的成本完成在京都议定书下的承诺。日本产业省的官员介绍了日本政府及其企业投资CDM项目的计划、要求和合作程序、日本碳基金和其他相关资金机制等做了介绍。

两国专家和企业就如何成功开发CDM项目、我国的潜在CDM

项目、日本企业参与我国 CDM 项目开发的现状和努力等做了介绍；两国政府官员与企业之间还进行了直接对话。

我与日本碳基金的同志交流了海螺水泥有限公司打算用日本川崎重工的余热回收技术回收水泥生产过程中的余热来发电的想法，日本碳基金的同志对该项挺感兴趣，表示了可开展合作的愿望。同时我也借此机会，向发改委和科技部的领导汇报了海螺公司建设水泥余热发电项目的计划，他们认为水泥余热项目有利于节能和减少温室气体的排放，非常支持此类项目建设和建议海螺可以考虑和日本企业开展 CDM 的合作。

二、对海螺开展水泥余热发电项目的建议：

目前，我们正在与日本川崎重工公司商谈引进技术和设备建设宁国水泥厂二期、池州海螺水泥、枞阳海螺、铜陵海螺、荻港海螺、怀宁海螺、建德海螺、湖南双峰海螺和中国水泥厂的余热发电项目。与国内技术相比，日本川崎重工的技术具有明显的热回收效率高、节能效果好的优势，然而设备投资比国内设备高很多。我认为海螺可尝试寻找与日方企业开展 CDM 合作的机会，这不妨是一个引进投资，解决高昂设备投资的一个途径。

当否？请批示。

海螺水泥股份有限公司发展部 孙海

2004 年 10 月 9 日

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Report on the China-Japan CDM Workshop

Leading officials of the Group,

On 27 to 28 September, I attended the China-Japan CDM Workshop co-hosted by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in Beijing. More than 280 delegates representing Chinese government departments such as the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry as well as the business communities, financial institutions, academic institutions and intermediary agencies of both China and Japan attended the workshop. The following is my report on the meeting:

I. A Snapshot of the meeting

During the workshop, MOST officials briefed the audience about the background of CDM, CDM project management in China and the opportunities and challenges for running CDM projects in China. CDM is introduced under the *Kyoto Protocol* to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* for the purpose of facilitating project-based cooperation between developed and developing countries on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction. China has enormous potential for low-cost emission reduction projects in such fields as the development and utilization of new energy and renewable energy, power generation, energy conservation and domestic waste treatment. International cooperation on CDM projects could facilitate the transfer of advanced technologies and fund to China, and thus promote the sustainable development of China. At the same time, developed countries could deliver on their commitments under the *Kyoto Protocol* at a relatively low cost through CDM cooperation. On the Japanese side, METI officials gave a briefing on the plan, requirements and cooperation procedures for CDM investment by the Japanese government and enterprises as well as the basic information regarding Japan Carbon Finance, Ltd. (JCF) and other relevant funding mechanisms.

Experts and enterprise managers from both sides also talked about the ways to develop successful CDM projects, potential CDM projects in China and Japanese enterprises' current involvement in CDM project development in China. Governmental officials and the business

communities of both countries also engaged in direct talks.

I talked with colleagues from the JCF about the possibility of introducing the waste heat recovery technology of Japan's Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (KHI) to Conch Cement Co., Ltd. to recover the waste heat in cement production for power generation. They showed great interest in my proposal and agreed to have more discussions on cooperation. I also took the opportunity of attending the workshop to report to NDRC and MOST officials about Conch's plan for cement waste heat power generation projects. They agreed that waste heat recovery projects in cement plants could conserve energy and reduce GHG emissions and supported Conch's initiative of running such projects. They also suggested that Conch could approach Japanese enterprise for CDM cooperation.

II. Suggestions on waste heat power generation projects in Conch cement plants

We are now in negotiation with KHI over the import of relevant technologies and equipment for launching waste heat power generation projects in the second phase of Ningguo Cement Plant, Chizhou Conch Cement, Zongyang Conch Cement, Tongling Conch Cement, Digang Conch Cement, Huaining Conch Cement, Jiande Conch Cement, Shuangfeng Conch Cement in Hunan province and China Cement Plant Co., Ltd. Compared with domestic technologies, KHI has the edge of higher heat recovery efficiency and better energy conservation results. However, its equipment is also much more expensive than domestic equipment. I think that Conch could try to approach Japanese enterprises for CDM cooperation opportunities, as this could be an effective means to attract foreign investment and fill the fund gap in importing expensive equipment.

Awaiting for instructions.

Sunhai

Development Department
Conch Cement Co., Ltd.

9 October 2004