

学校编码: 10384

分类号\_\_\_\_\_密级

学 号: 15720130153963

UDC

厦 门 大 学

博 士 学 位 论 文

后京都时代中国气候政策选择及其  
贸易环境效应研究

The Study of China's Choices of Climate Policies and Its  
Trade, Environmental Effects in the Post-Kyoto Era

韦 韬

指导教师姓名: 彭水军 教授

专业名称: 国际贸易学

论文提交日期: 2016年 9月

论文答辩时间: 2016年 11月

学位授予日期: 2016年 月

答辩委员会主席:

评 阅 人:

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## 摘要

全球气候变化问题是人类迄今为止面临的规模最大、范围最广、影响最为深远的挑战之一。世界各国在加强气候变化科学研究的同时也在不断探索应对气候变化的方法和路径。《京都议定书》明确规定了主要工业化国家的定量减排目标和时间表，发展中国家则不受约束。然而，《京都议定书》已于 2012 年结束第一期承诺，而后国际气候谈判将去向如何？议定书生效后的缔约方会议中发达国家多次力推“后京都进程”，迫使中国等发展中大国承担减排义务。2015 年 12 月签订的《巴黎协定》明确了发达国家应继续领头完成减排目标，发展中国家则应依国情不同而继续强化减排努力，因此，在这一“后京都时代”，如何在风云变幻的大国博弈与日益激烈的国际竞争中，求得稳定的发展空间并增强自身的经济社会与生态环境的安全系数，是中国面临的当务之急。探讨适合我国碳减排的气候政策体系，并运用 CGE 模型模拟各项气候政策对我国经济发展的影响，具有理论意义和实践意义。

为此，本文在此背景下首先采用多区域投入产出模型对中国贸易内涵能耗与碳排放转移问题进行系统的实证研究。把我国的碳排放置于生产国际分割和贸易自由化形成的全球生产网络背景下进行分析，揭示出中国通过国际贸易为发达国家提供大量的产品能耗与碳排放的事实以及当前国际碳核算方法在效率和公平性上存在的问题和中国所处的不利地位。而现有研究更关注气候政策的减排效应，本文则将其进一步拓展到贸易效应领域，基于全球 CGE 模型模拟分析一系列气候政策对经济、贸易、环境的影响，试图寻找中国在对外开放的环境下如何设置气候政策以避免其对贸易的不利影响，实现气候与贸易的协调发展。因而，在组织结构上，本文一共有九章。第一章是导论，第二章是文献综述，第三章是多区域投入产出分析，第四章是全球应对气候变化行动及气候政策的演进，接下来本文的第五章至第八章基于全球 CGE 模型展开主要的实证研究内容，最后第九章是研究结果的总结和政策启示。

第三章采用 MRIO 模型定量评估了我国能耗与碳排放的历史与现状，并进行了国际比较，发现我国目前已经成为能源与碳排放第一大国。进而采用 SDA 技术分析影响我国能耗与碳排放的主要驱动因素，为论文的整个研究提供可靠的现实基础。接下来，第四章阐述了全球应对气候变化的行动与气候政策的演进，并在中国目前面临国

际与国内双重减排压力的现实背景下，探讨了我国气候政策的发展历程与实施成效，以及未来气候政策的选择思路。

为了考察气候政策工具对宏观经济、碳排放、福利等方面的影响，本文在第五章构建的包含气候政策的 CGE 模型基础之上，第六章模拟分析了单边气候政策的贸易环境效应。基于本文的实证研究，结果表明中国在附件 I 国家实施不对称减排政策时并不是主要受益国家，且不对称减排措施并没有损害减排国的整体产品竞争力，反而对中国产品的整体竞争力产生了负面影响。因此，中国在参与国际气候变化谈判中，仍应坚持“共同但有区别责任”原则，短期内不应承诺量化减排目标。第七章模拟分析了边境碳调节政策的贸易环境效应，结果表明边境碳调节措施并不是缓解减排国不对称减排引起碳泄漏和竞争力损失的有效措施，因此，发达国家试图用类似的政策来对不实施减排限额的中国、印度等发展中国家进行惩罚缺乏充分的证据，中国目前应坚决反对发达国家对发展中国家实施边境碳调节政策。

第八章模拟分析了多边气候政策的贸易环境效应，结果表明中国主动征收较低碳税好于被动接受发达国家的边境调节税；且存在碳交易时的减排效果稍好于无交易情形。因此，如果中国坚持不主动采取定量减排政策，而发达国家又坚持要对中国实施边境调节税的情形下，中国应当主动选择低碳税率政策来应对，且中国应努力说服印度共同参与定量减排。此外，中国可以建议附件 I 国家进行碳排放权交易，但中国自身目前仍不适宜参与全球碳交易市场。最后，本文敏感性分析结果表明与能源相关弹性参数值的变化对不同政策情景的结论有不同程度的影响，但总体上来说，本文模拟结果受到的影响幅度大多小于参数变动幅度，且没有改变模拟结果的变动方向。因此，本文的主要结论仍然成立。

第九章总结了本文主要的经验研究结果，对后京都时代碳减排责任分配方案设置、中国参与国际气候谈判的立场与原则、及中国在不同情形下如何选择气候政策等角度对研究结果的政策含义进行了讨论。最后，本章指出了未来研究的几个重要方向。

**关键词：**气候政策；节能减排；多区域投入产出模型；可计算一般均衡模型



## Abstract

The issue of global climate change is one of the largest, most extensive and far-reaching challenges by mankind faced. Scientific research on climate change are strengthen in the world, and also continue to explore the paths and Methods to address climate change. The 'Kyoto Protocol' clearly stated the quantitative emission reduction targets and timetable of the major industrialized countries, the developing countries are not bounded. However, , it's the end of the first phase of commitment of the 'Kyoto Protocol' in 2012, then the international climate negotiations will go? The developed countries have repeatedly pushed the 'post-Kyoto process' in the Parties Conference after the 'Kyoto Protocol' entered into force, forcing China and other developing countries to bear the emission reduction obligations. The Paris Agreement, signed in December 2015, made it clear that developed countries should continue to lead the way in achieving their emission reduction targets, and that developing countries should continue to strengthen their efforts to reduce emissions according to different national circumstances. Thus, how to achieve stable development space and enhance the safety coefficient of economic society and ecological environment is the most urgent task faced by China in the ever-changing world power competition and the increasingly fierce international competition in this 'post-Kyoto era'. It is theoretical and practical significance to explore the climate policy system suitable for China's carbon emission reduction and to use CGE model to simulate the impact of climate policies on China's economic development.

Based on this, this thesis carries out the rearch on embodied energy and carbon emissions transfers via China's foreign trade using a multi-regional input-output (MRIO) model. Analyzed the China's carbon emissions in the framework of the global production chain network with the International fragmentation of production and trade liberalization, revealed the trues that China has provided a large number of embodied energy and emissions for developed countries through international trade, as well as the problems of current international carbon Accounting methods in the efficiency and fairness and China's disadvantage. The empirical studies focus more on the mitigation effects of climate policy.

In this paper, it will further extend it to the field of trade effects. Based on the global CGE model, we analyze the impact of climate policies on economy, trade and environment, and keeping openness to the world, we try to find that how to set climate policy to avoid its negative impact on trade in China, then finally achieved the coordinated development of climate and trade. Thus, the research has been divided by 9 chapters. Chapter 1 gives a brief introduction of the thesis. Chapter 2 is a detailed review of related literature. Chapter 3 is a multi-regional input-output analysis. Chapter 4 is the action to tackle global climate change and climate policy evolution. Chapters 5 to Chapter 8 are a series of empirical investigations on climate policies using global CGE models. Finally, Chapter 9 summarizes the results of this research, discusses their policy implications.

In Chapter 3, quantitatively evaluated the embodied energy and carbon emissions of China with MRIO model, showed that our country has become the largest embodied energy and carbon emissions economic by international comparison. Then, we analyzed the main driving factors of embodied energy and carbon emissions in China with SDA technology, and provided a reliable realistic basis for the whole research. Next, In Chapter 4, the action to tackle global climate change and the evolution of climate policy are expounded. Under the background of the double pressure of international and domestic pressure reduction, the development course, implementation effect and the future choice of ideas of climate policy are discussed.

In order to examine the impact of climate policy tools on macroeconomics, carbon emissions and welfare, we build the CGE model which includes climate policy in Chapter 5, and then simulated and analyzed the trade and environment effects of unilateral climate policy in Chapter 6. Based on the empirical research of this paper, the results showed that China is not the main beneficiary ones in the implementation of asymmetric emission reduction policies in Annex I countries, and the asymmetric emission reduction measures do not harm the overall competitiveness of the products in the emission reduction countries, but have negatively effect to the overall competitiveness of Chinese products. Therefore, China should adhere to the 'common but differentiated responsibilities' principle in the international climate change negotiations, and shouldn't commit to quantitative emission reduction targets in the short term. Chapter 7 simulated and analyzed the trade and

environment effects of border carbon adjustment policy. The results showed that the measures are not effective measures to mitigate the carbon leakage and loss of competitiveness caused by asymmetric emission reduction. Therefore, it's lack of sufficient evidence that the developed countries try to use BTA to punish the economics who havn't implement the emission reductions policy such as China, India and other developing countries. China should be opposed to implement the border carbon adjustment policies for developing countries by the developed countries firmly.

Chapter 8 simulated and analyzed the trade and environment effects of multilateral climate policies, The results showed that levied a lower carbon tax initiatively is better than acceptance of developed countries carbon adjustment tax passively in China. The emission reduction effect of carbon trading is better than non-trading. Therefore, if China insists on not taking a quantitative emission reduction policy, while developed countries insist on the implementation of carbon adjustment tax, China should initiatively take a low carbon tax policy to deal with, and China should strive to persuade India to participate in quantitative reduction. In addition, China could suggest Annex I countries to take emissions trade system, but China itself is not yet suitable for participation in the global carbon trading market. Finally, the sensitivity analysis is used to analyze the results of this paper. The results show that the change of energy-related elastic parameters has different effects on the conclusion of different policy scenarios, but on the whole, the magnitude of the impact on simulation results are less than parameter fluctuation, and the direction of the simulation result is not changed. Therefore, the main conclusion of this paper is still established.

In Chapter 9, main results of this paper are summarized. Then, their policy implications are discussed with regard to the responsibility allocation plan for carbon emission reduction in post-Kyoto, the position and principle of China's participation in international climate negotiations, and how chooses climate policy under different circumstances in China. In the end, important directions for future work are pointed out.

**Keywords:** Climate Policy; Emission Reduction; MRIO Model; CGE Model

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