

积极落实 中央碳达峰 碳中和决策部署

“力争2030年前实现碳达峰，2060年前实现碳中和”是党中央经过深思熟虑作出的重大战略决策。北京市积极落实中央碳达峰碳中和决策部署，开展碳达峰评估工作和研究制定碳中和行动纲要。

碳达峰评估：

为落实国家应对气候变化工作部署，按照国家有关安排，我市在2015年首届中美低碳城市峰会上提出“北京市要努力实现二氧化碳排放总量在2020年左右达到峰值”，并纳入我市“十三五”规划《纲要》。

2021年，本市充分借鉴国内外经验做法，综合采取数据回溯、脱钩理论模型测算、经验条件评估、专家论证等方式开展了碳排放达峰情况评估。

积极谋划碳中和：

《北京市国民经济和社会发展的第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标纲要》明确提出：

2035年碳排放率先达峰后持续下降，碳中和实现明显进展；“十四五”时期要做到碳排放稳中有降，碳中和迈出坚实步伐，为应对气候变化做出北京示范。

根据国家碳达峰碳中和总体工作要求，开展了碳中和行动纲要研究，下一步将按以下原则组织开展工作：一是坚持国家统筹，北京表率。突出系统观念，强化顶层设计。二是坚持创新驱动，安全低碳。强化科技创新在首都低碳发展中的核心地位，大力推动绿色低碳技术研发应用。三是坚持节约优先，重点推进。坚持将节约资源作为控制碳排放的首要途径，持续提升能源利用效率。聚焦建筑、交通、工业等重点领域。四是坚持全民参与，先行示范。充分发挥全体市民的主观能动性，倡导简约适度、绿色低碳的社会风尚。

To “peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060” is China’s major national strategic decision. In an active effort to implement this decision, Beijing has conducted the carbon peaking assessment, as well as studies to support the making of the city’s carbon neutrality action plan.

Carbon Peaking Assessment: To implement the national assignments and overall plan for addressing climate change, Beijing pledged at the first China-US Low Carbon Cities Summit in 2015 that “Beijing will strive to peak total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions around 2020”, which was added to the Outline of Beijing’s 13th Five-Year Plan. In 2021, drawing from both international and domestic experience, the assessment for Beijing’s carbon peaking was conducted through an integrated approach of data tracing, decouple modeling, empirical comparison, expert consultation, etc.

Development of the Carbon Neutrality Action Plan: The Outline of Beijing’s 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035 clearly stated that: By 2035, Beijing’s carbon emissions shall continue to decline after reaching a pioneering peak, and significant progress shall be made towards carbon neutrality; In the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-2025), Beijing’s carbon emissions shall steadily decline, and solid steps will be taken towards carbon neutrality to become a model of climate actions.

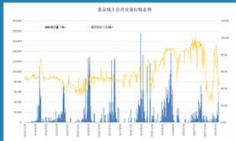
In accordance with the national requirements on carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, Beijing has conducted studies on carbon neutrality action plan. Work in the next step will observe the following principles: 1) National decision and Beijing model. Beijing shall focus on the holistic approach and improve top-level design; 2) Innovation-driven, safe and low-carbon. Beijing shall secure the core position of technological innovation in the low-carbon development of the city, and give full support to the research & development and application of green and low-carbon technologies; 3) Prioritize conservation and key sectors. Beijing shall uphold the conservation of resources as the primary way to control carbon emissions, and continue to raise energy efficiency, with focus put on key areas such as building, transport and industry; 4) Citywide mobilization and demonstration. Beijing will give full play to the voluntary actions of all citizens and advocate simple, moderate, green and low-carbon lifestyles.



碳达峰 碳中和 北京在行动 先行先试碳市场

碳排放权交易市场（简称碳市场）是利用市场机制促进二氧化碳排放控制、推进绿色低碳发展的重要创新手段。2013年，在国家支持下本市作为首批试点省市启动了碳市场工作，发电、石化、水泥及服务行业等8大行业、800多家重点排放单位，包括企业、公共机构纳入管理。截至目前，试点碳市场已运行了7年，运行平稳，碳排放配额成交量价稳健上升，最高成交价突破100元/吨。

碳市场以市场交易的方式形成了社会公认的碳价，激励重点排放单位采取管理、技术等措施减少碳排放。同时，运用市场机制降低了社会碳减排综合成本，为本市超额完成“十三五”碳排放强度下降20.5%的规划目标、有效控制碳排放



总量起到了“推进器”的作用。北京试点碳市场建设在全国率先探索建立了较为完善碳交易法规和市场规则，覆盖重点行业重点单位，市场活跃稳健，经济激励促使重点排放单位减少排放。并作为“探路者”的角色，从政策法规、核查体系、履约执法、抵消机制等方面为全国碳市场建设积累了可借鉴的经验。

下一步，将进一步完善地方碳市场机制，积极参与全国碳市场建设，做好北京碳市场与全国碳市场的衔接，加快推进承建国家自愿减排交易中心相关工作。

The carbon emissions trading market (or “carbon market” for short) is an important innovative market mechanism to advance control over CO₂ emissions and promote green and low-carbon development. In 2013, with support from the national government, Beijing became one of the first pilot cities/provinces in China to launch the local carbon market. More than 800 entities, including enterprises and public institutions, from eight industries such as power generation, petrochemicals, cement production and tertiary industry have been identified as key carbon emitters and mandated to obey the market rules. To date, Beijing’s pilot carbon market has been running smoothly for 7 years. Both the trading volume and price of carbon emission quotas have risen steadily, with the highest transaction price surpassing 100 yuan/ton.

Through the trading of carbon emission quotas, a universally-recognized carbon price is formed, which mobilizes the key carbon emitters to cut their emissions through both management and technological measures. At the same time, such market mechanism has lowered the overall social cost of carbon emission reductions, propelling the capital city to go beyond the planned target of a 20.5% carbon intensity reduction during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period, while effectively controlling the total amount of carbon emissions. Beijing has, as a pathfinder, accumulated valuable experience for national carbon market construction in terms of policies and regulations, verification system, compliance and enforcement, offset mechanism, etc. In 2021, the national carbon market was officially launched and put into operation.

Beijing’s pilot carbon market has taken the lead among other provincial areas of China in exploring and establishing a relatively complete system of trading regulations and market rules applicable to key industries and key entities. The pilot carbon market is active and stable enough to provide economic incentives for key emission entities to cut emissions. In the next step, this local carbon market mechanism will be further refined to mobilize the voluntary actions of key industries and key entities towards carbon emission reductions and high-quality development, providing important support for achieving the steady decline of carbon emissions after reaching a peak as stated in the 14th Five-Year Plan. At the same time, Beijing will play an active role both in the construction of the national carbon market, and in facilitating the gearing of Beijing’s pilot carbon market to the national carbon market. Besides, Beijing will move faster within its responsibility to help with the establishment of the National Certified Carbon Emission Reductions (CCER) Trading Center.



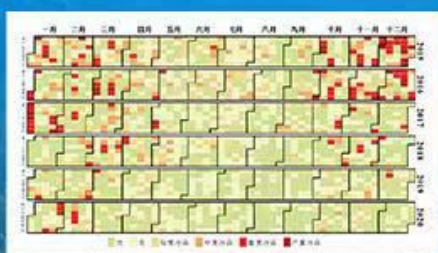
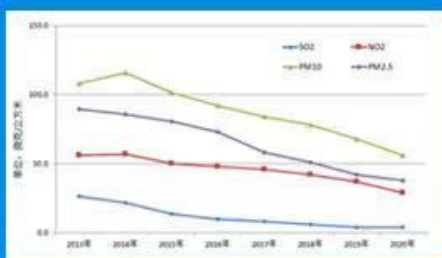
全市

生态环境

质量持续改善

大气环境

“**十**三五”期间，全市空气质量持续改善。2020年，主要污染物年平均浓度值全面下降，全市二氧化硫（SO₂）、二氧化氮（NO₂）、可吸入颗粒物（PM₁₀）年平均浓度值均达到国家二级标准。密云、怀柔、延庆、门头沟、昌平、平谷、顺义、房山8个区细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）年平均浓度值达到国家二级标准，占市域面积约80%。



During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, Beijing's air quality kept improving. In 2020, the annual average concentrations of all the criteria air pollutants decreased, with the annual average concentrations of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and inhalable particles (PM₁₀) meeting the Grade II limit of National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of China. In terms of fine particles (PM_{2.5}), the annual average concentrations of 8 districts met the Grade II limit of NAAQS, covering approximately 80% of the city's territory.