

上海低碳交通发展实践和思考

Practice and Thinking on the Development
of Low-Carbon Transport in Shanghai

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● context

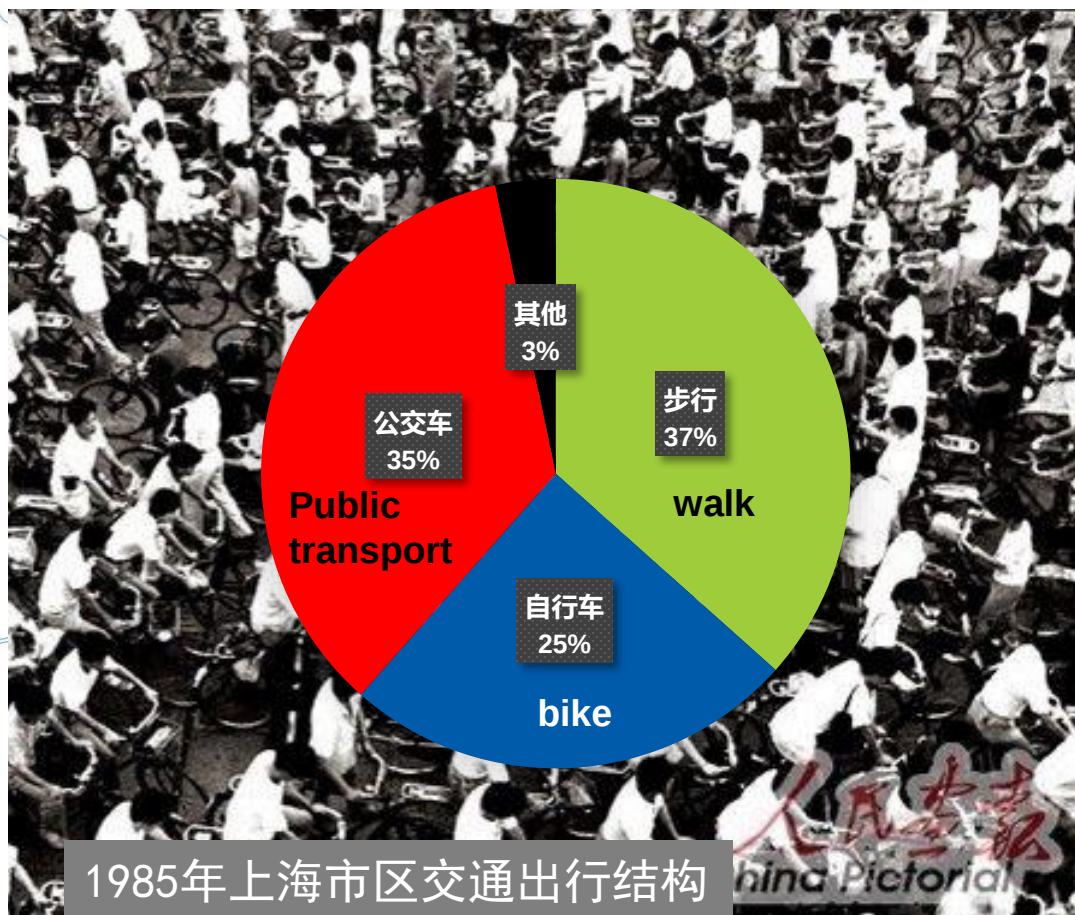
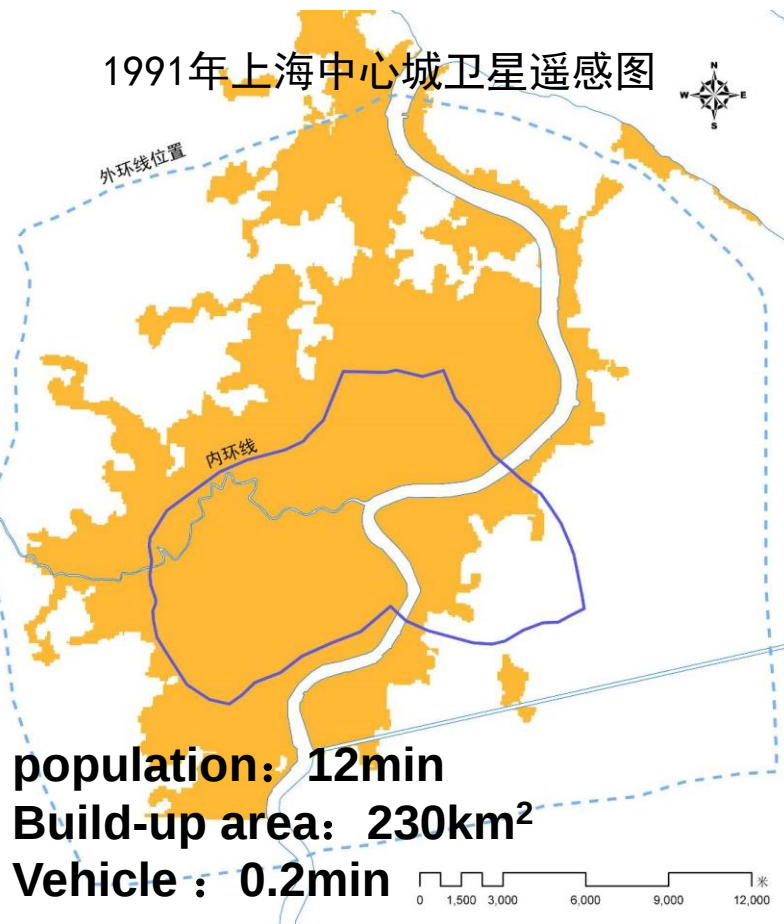
- 上海低碳交通发展的背景
The need for action
- 上海低碳交通政策体系和实践
Policy system and practice
- 发展与展望
Prospect of development

1 背景：从非机动化时代到机动化时代

From the era of non-motorization to the era of motorization

1990：集聚发展的非机动化时代

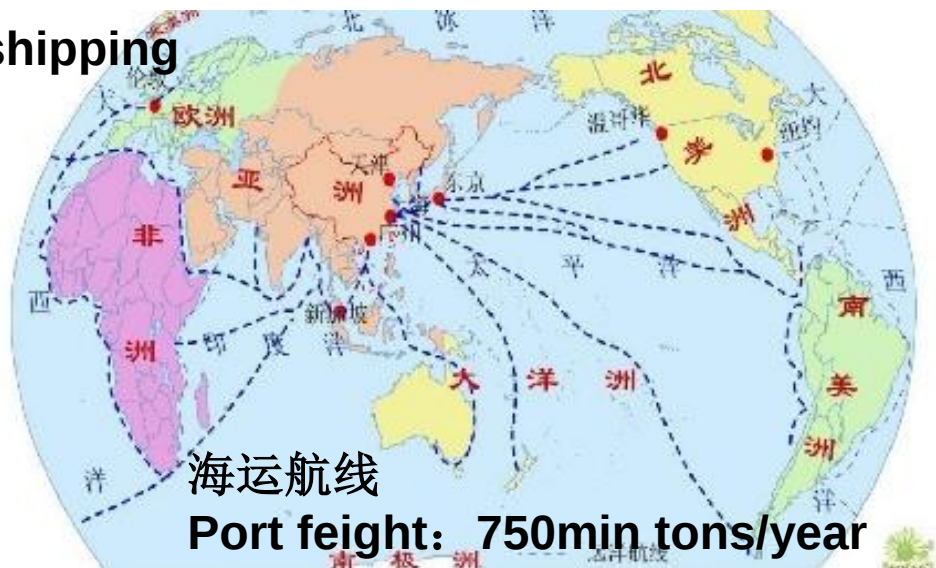
1991年上海中心城卫星遥感图



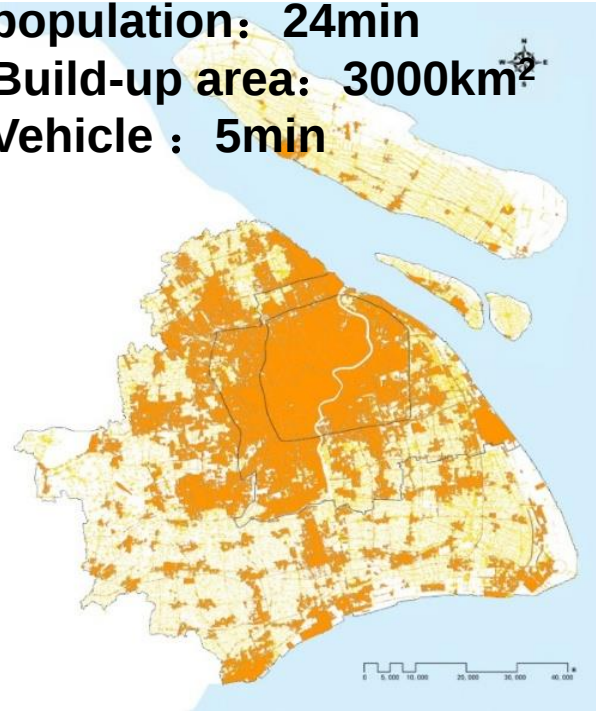
Mode share in 1985

2018: 全球城市的高度机动化时代
Global city- High mobility

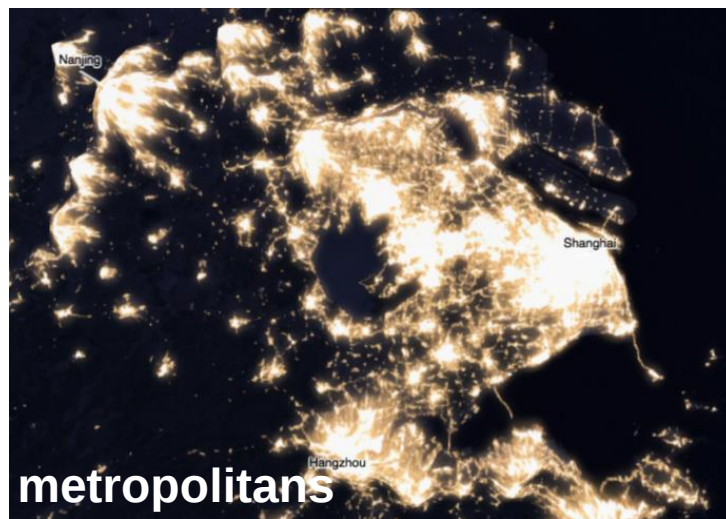
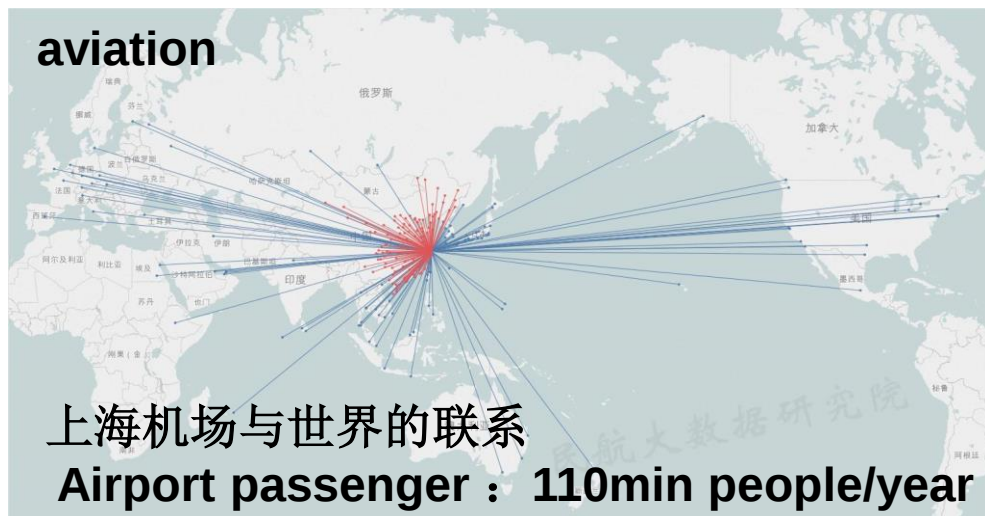
shipping



population: 24min
Build-up area: 3000km²
Vehicle : 5min

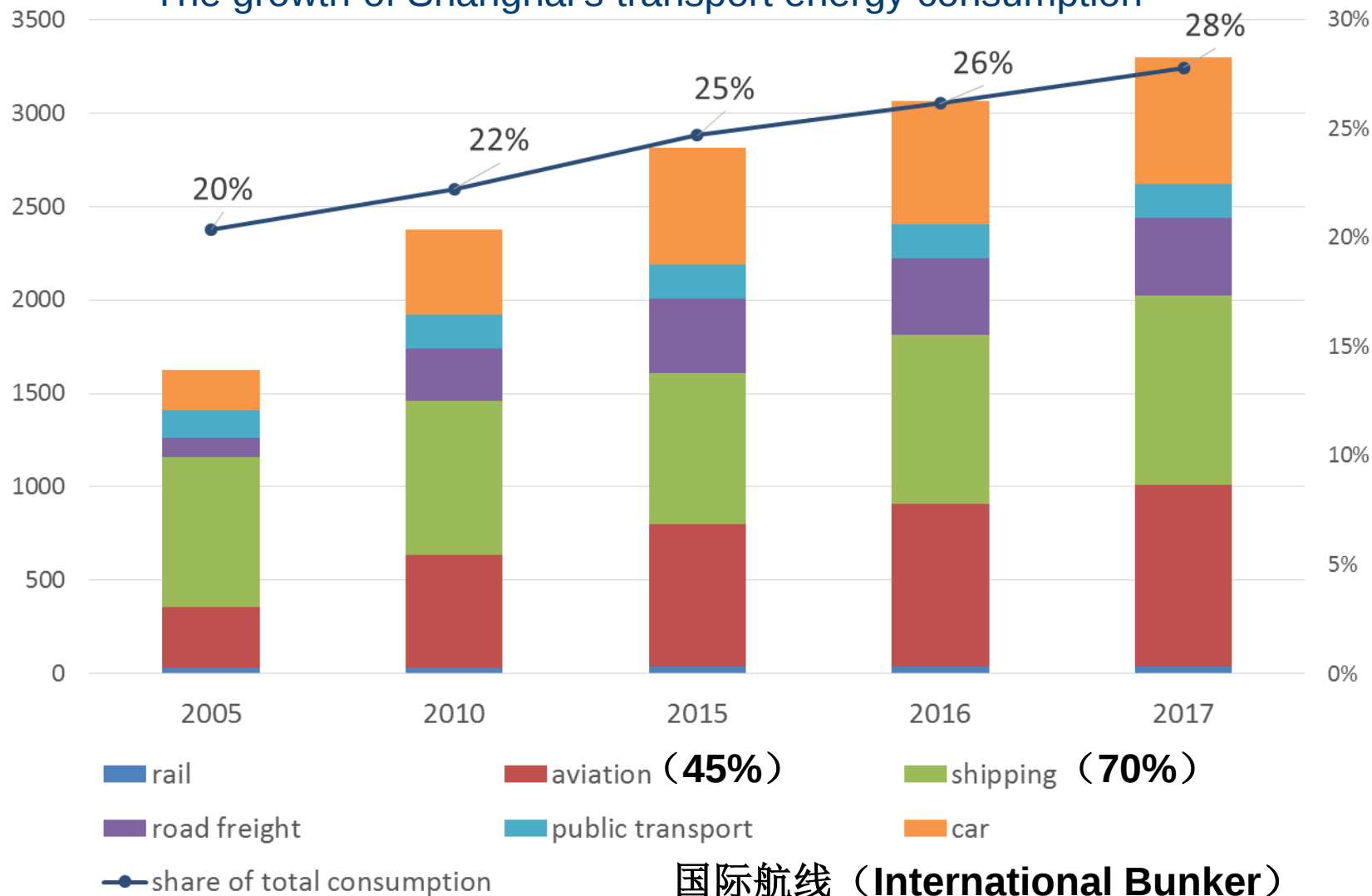


aviation



上海交通能耗增长情况

The growth of Shanghai's transport energy consumption



国际航线 (International Bunker)

2 上海交通低碳发展政策体系和实践

Policy system and practice of low-carbon transport

效率 (**improve efficiency**) : 到**2020**年单位GDP能耗比2005年下降40-45%



总量 (**amount control**) : 依据《巴黎协定》，中国到**2030**年左右CO₂排放达到峰值 (**peak**) 并争取尽早达峰的目标，并计划到2030年非化石能源占一次能源消费比重提高到20%左右。



策略 Strategy

- 分业态、分领域、分阶段 mode, field and phase
- 技术和综合管理并重 Integrated technology and management

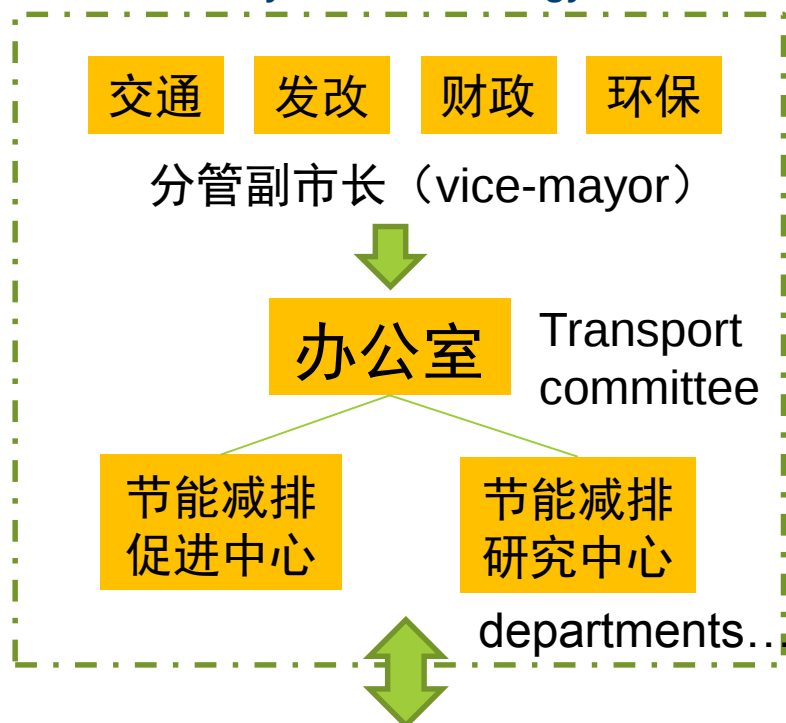
	经营性交通(commercial traffic)	生活交通(self-use traffic)
主要业态 (transport mode)	水运、航空、铁路、公路、公共交通 shipping/avation/rail/road/public transport	社会客车、慢行 (car、active mode)
份额 (share)	80%	20%
管理策略 (strategy)	能耗目标管理 energy consumption management (重点针对重点用能企业, 约覆盖85%的企业用能)	政策引导 policy guidance
政策措施 (policy)	体制机制保障, 财政支持、市场化手段应用 Regulation, financial support, market application	鼓励慢行, 对小客车拥有和使用进行政策调控, 综合交通体系优化 Encourage active mode and insist on bus priority

(1) 对重点用能企业的能耗综合管理

management of energy consumption for key energy-using enterprises

上海交通节能减排联席会议制度

Joint conference system for Energy conservation

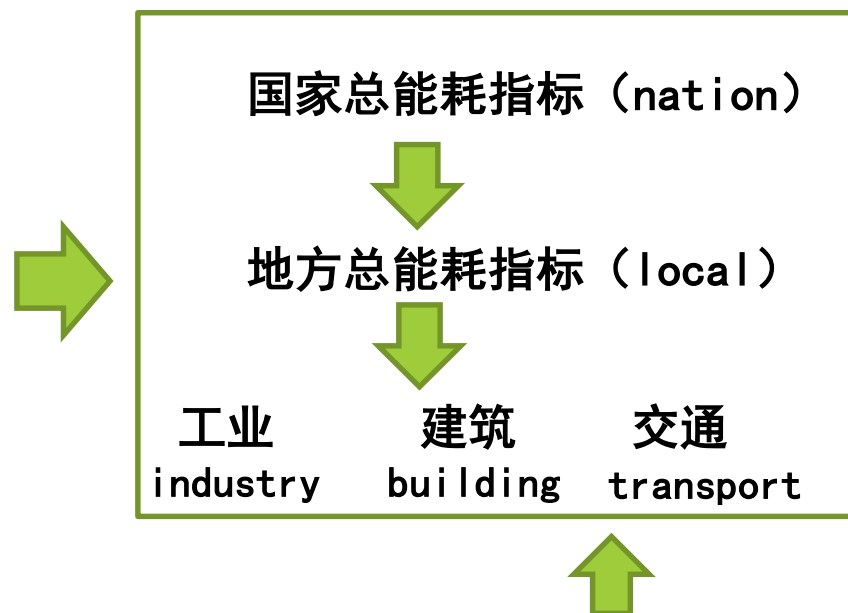


重点用能企业 Key energy consumption enterprises



分解能耗目标

Energy consumption index decomposition



考核监督 Assessment

推广节能技改技术 Promotion technology

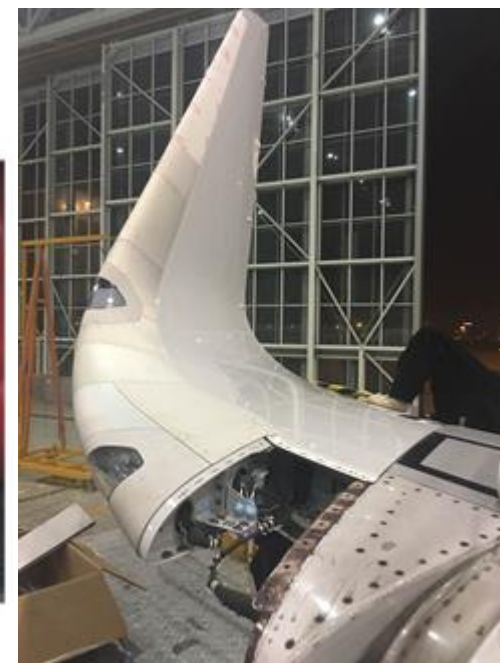
配套财政政策 financial support

● 加强交通运输节能技改

Strengthening transportation energy-saving technical reform

- 淘汰老旧交通工具
- 交通工具技术改造
- 运输过程能效管理
- 光伏发电利用
- 企业用能信息化管理

- Eliminate old vehicles
- Technical transformation of vehicles
- Energy efficiency management in transportation process
- Photovoltaic power generation
- information management in enterprises energy-using



PV	安装面积 Installation area	年发电量 generation capacity
虹桥机场(hq)	346,000m ²	2.77min kwh/y
浦东机场(pd)	150,000m ²	1.53min kwh/y

鼓励大型运输企业参加国家碳排放配额管理

participate National carbon credit quota management

□ 第一阶段：航空、港口、机场、铁路等18家企业参加，涉及排放量超过850万吨

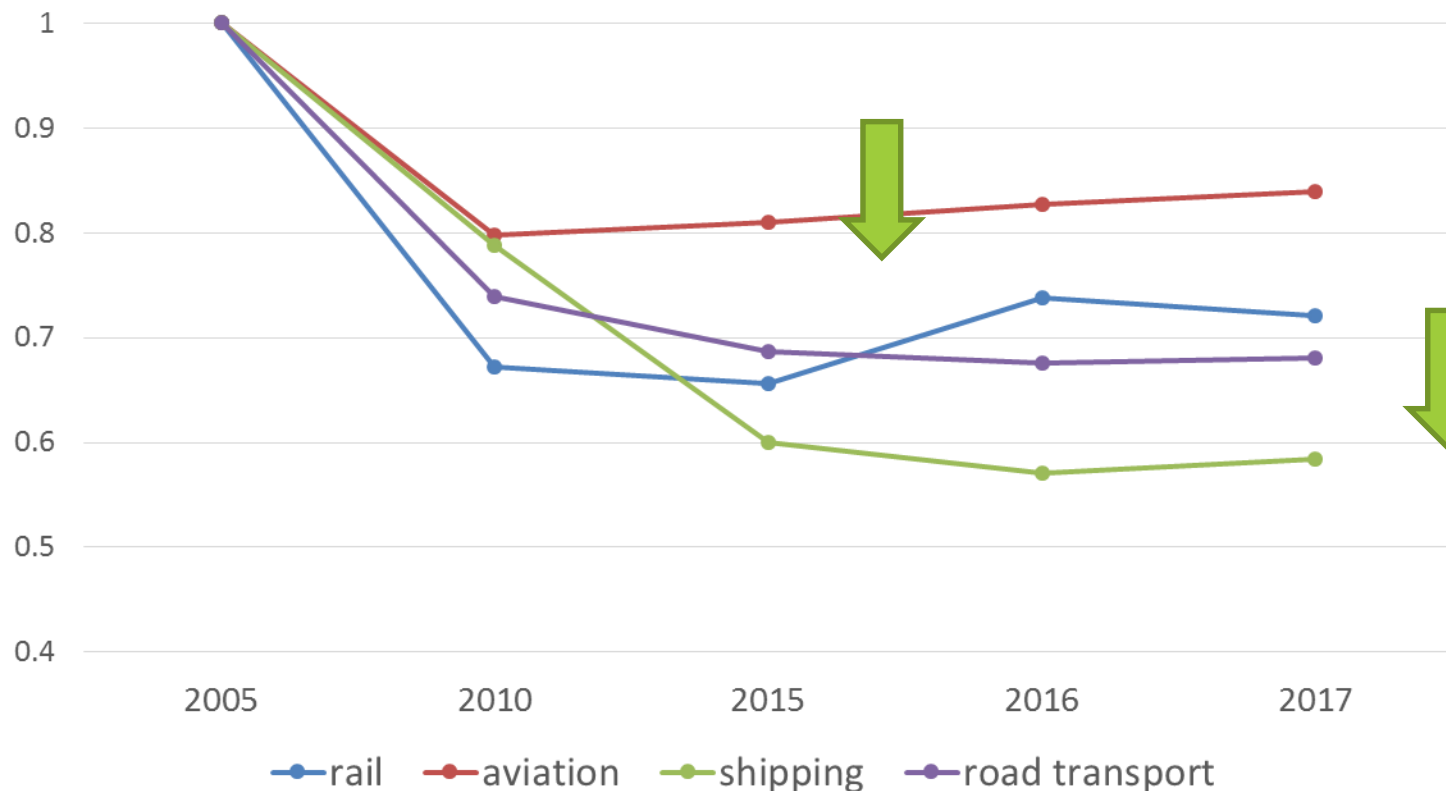
□ 第二阶段：新增15家水运企业，涉及排放量超过1000万吨。

33 companies including aviation, shipping, ports, airports and railways participated in the project, involving more than 8.5 million tons of emissions in the 1st stage, and more than 10 million tons in 2nd stage.



重点用能企业能源利用效率变化

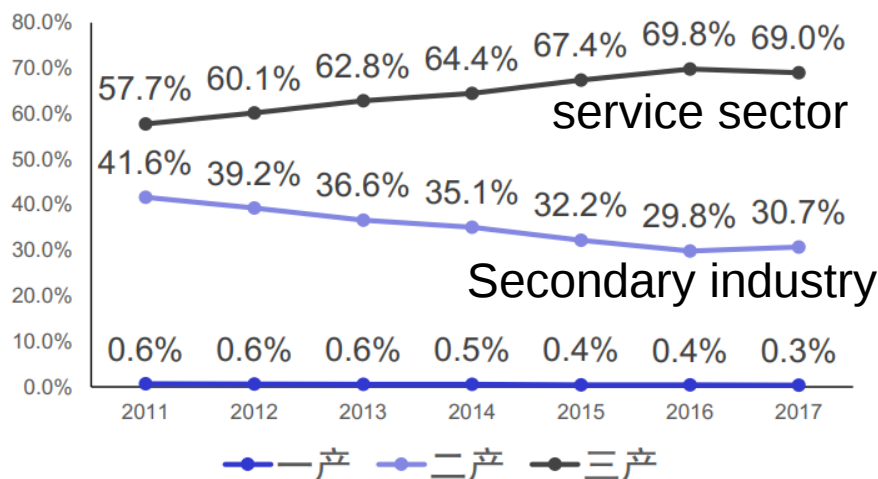
Energy efficiency index change of key enterprises



(2005 index=1)

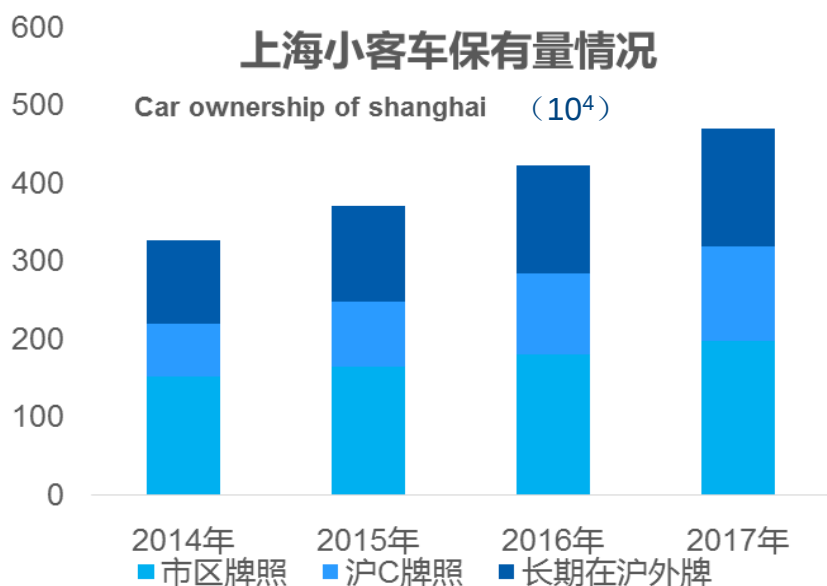
(2) 对生活交通出行能耗的政策引导

Policy guidance on energy consumption for living transport



□ 机动车进一步普及, 机动化出行需求持续增长 Motor vehicles are further popularized, and motorized travel demand continues to grow

□ 对生活品质的要求增加, 健身、运动等出行需求也同步增加 The demand for quality of life has increased, and the demand for travel such as fitness and sports has also increased.



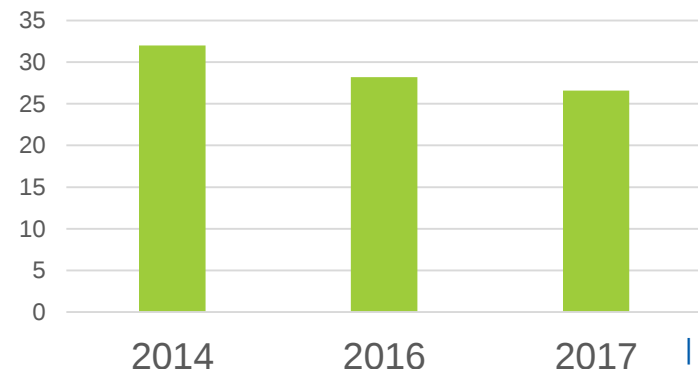
● 引导小客车合理使用，倡导公共交通优先 Guide the rational use of cars and advocate bus priority

- ❑ 小客车通行额度管理政策（类似新加坡）
❑ quota management policy (similar to Singapore)
- ❑ 停车管理政策（路边停车总量控制、公共停车场库市场化定价）
❑ parking lot control, Marketization of parking pricing in public parking garage
- ❑ 严格执法（修订《上海道路交通安全管理条例》，增加执法力量）
❑ revised the "Shanghai Road Traffic Management Regulations" and increase law enforcement power
- ❑ 大力发展公共交通（轨道交通，低票价，路权优先、线网优化调整）
❑ Vigorously develop public transport (railway traffic, low fares, road rights priority, network optimization)

Passenger car ownership
(vehicle/10³ person)

Tokyo (2014)	410
new York (2005)	530
London (2005)	464
Shanghai (2017)	225

Average daily mileage of car (km/d)



● 引导小客车合理使用，倡导公共交通优先 Guide the rational use of cars and advocate bus priority

- ❑ 新能源车推广，保有量突破20万辆（汽车产业升级，改善环境，优化车牌结构）
- ❑ New energy vehicle promotion policy, The total amount of promotion has exceeded 200,000 units. (automation of the automotive industry, improvement of the environment, optimization of the License plate policy)
- ❑ 提升车辆能源利用效率
- ❑ Improve vehicle energy efficiency

Passenger car fuel consumption
(unit: L/100km)

车辆		2012	2013	2014	2015
average		7.42	7.33	7.22	7.04
其中	domestic	7.32	7.23	7.12	6.98
	import	9.16	9.06	8.76	8.33
新 能 源 New energy vehicle		——	——	——	6.65



Tesla settled in Shanghai

25个城市电动乘用车累计销量（截止2017年）、电动乘用车年销量占本市乘用车年销量的比例（2017年）

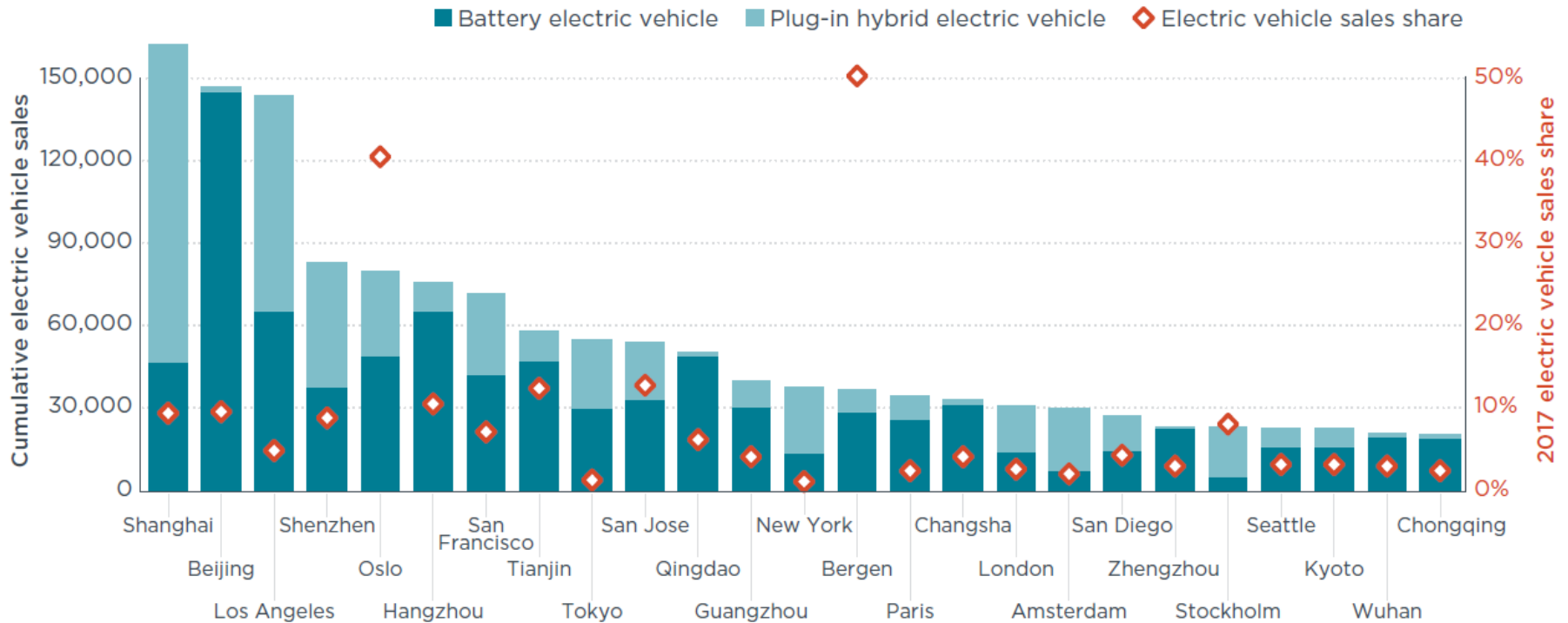


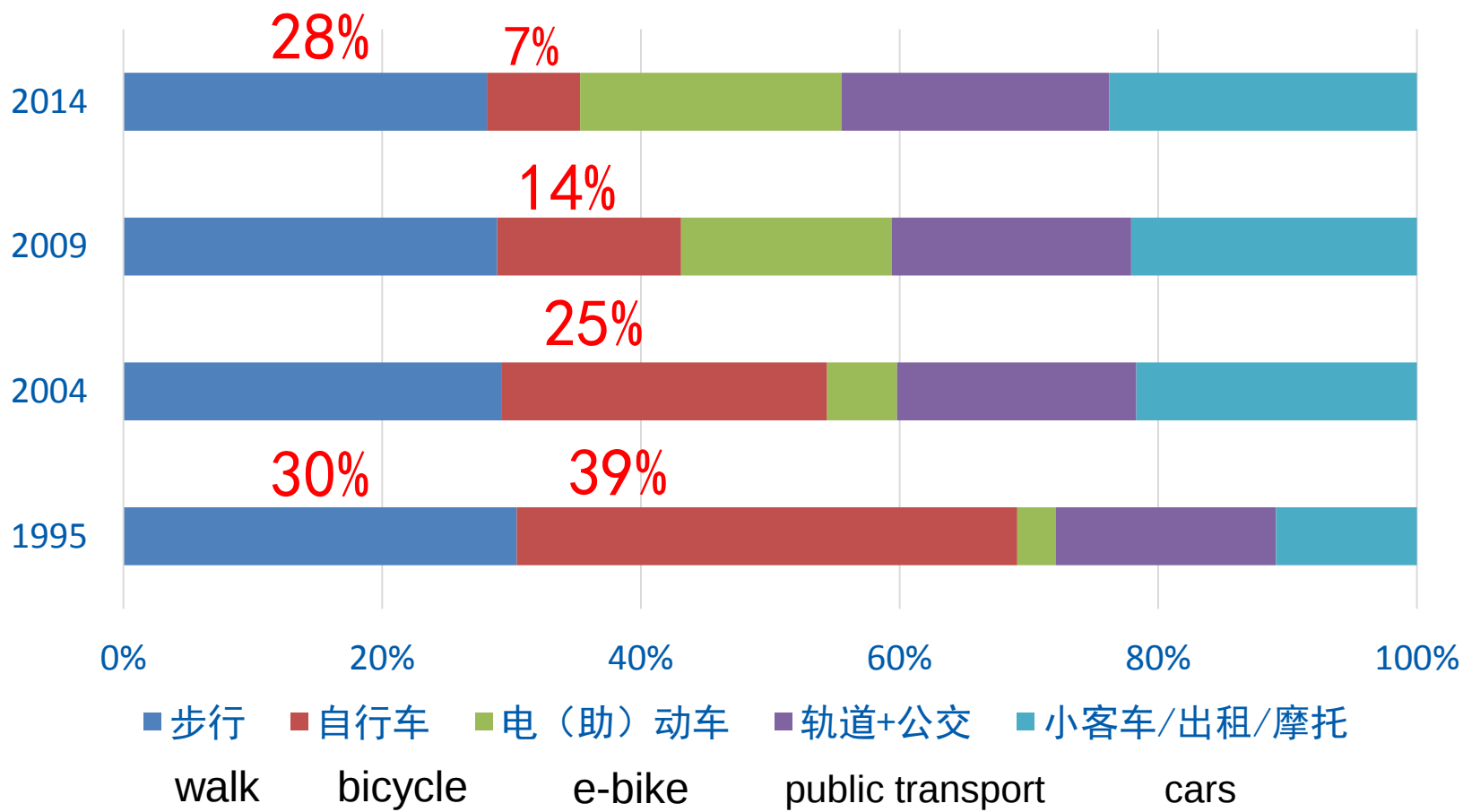
Figure 2. Cumulative electric vehicle sales and 2017 sales shares in electric vehicle capital cities.

ICCT: Electric vehicle capitals: Accelerating the global transition to electric drive



鼓励步行和自行车交通

Promoting active mode



交通方式结构变化 Development of Mode share

打造公共交通出行链 the grease in mobility chain

对BMW (bike-metro-walk) 健康出行链的宣传和引导



▣ 骑行距离 (riding distance) :
中心城 (central city) 1.6-1.8km
郊区 (suburbs) 2.1-2.3km

▣ 骑行目的 (purpose) :
约50%用于接驳轨道交通 (50% for connecting to the subway)



改善慢行交通出行安全 and 环境

Improve safety and air quality of active mode



南京西路-常德路交叉口行人过街 Pedestrian crossing



UK



shanghai

浦东南路道路断面 (road section)

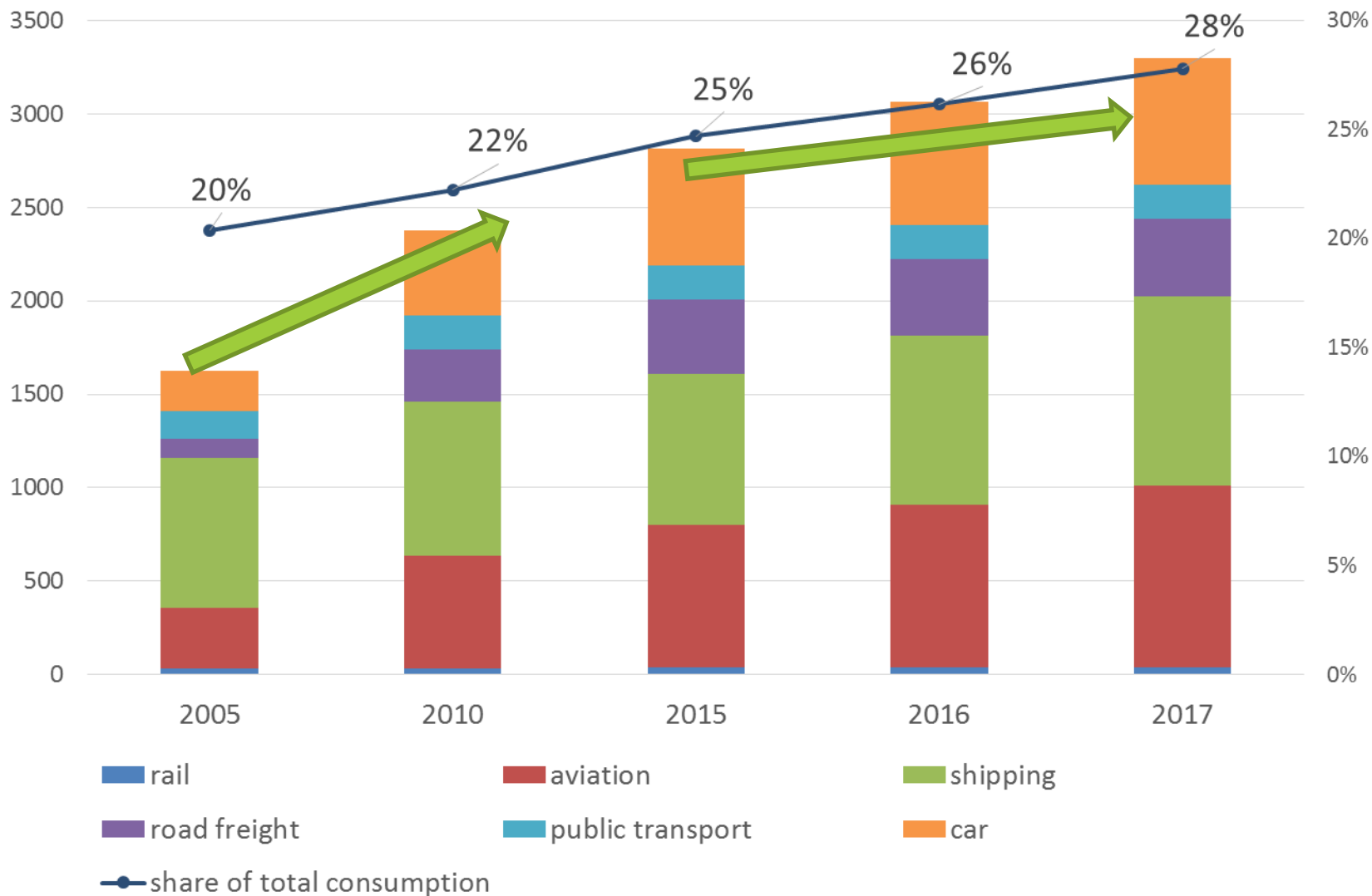
典型路段污染指标变化

Typical road segment pollutants index

(Unit: microgram/m³)

道路类型	一氧化氮 (NO)		二氧化氮 (NO ₂)		氮氧化物 (NO _x)		一氧化碳 (CO)	
	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017
延安西路华山路	65	17	80	54	180	79	1.16	0.66
共和新路广中西路	72	52	86	75	197	155	1.16	0.8
漕溪路	106	50	87	78	250	155	1.29	0.83
东方路	50	31	70	59	147	105	0.91	0.65

交通能耗持续增长，但增速放缓 Traffic energy consumption continues to grow, but growth rate slows



3 发展和展望

Prospect of development

Unit GDP energy consumption

2020 target 2017 2020

↓ 40-45% → 45% → >50%



发展阶段变化 Stage changes

效率 efficiency improvement

结构 structural optimization

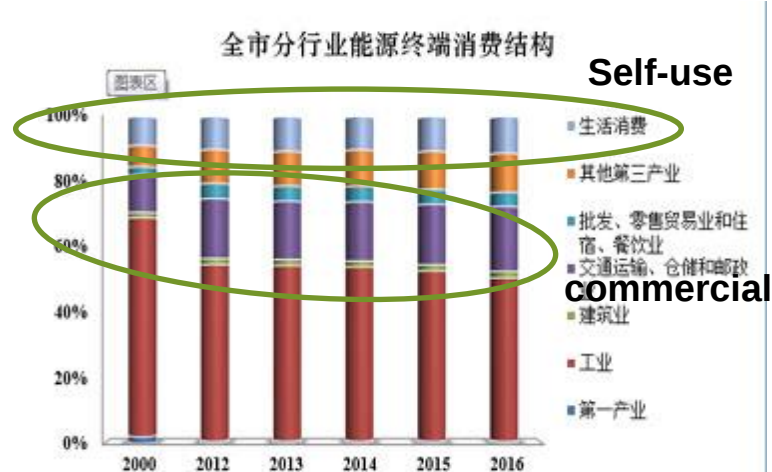
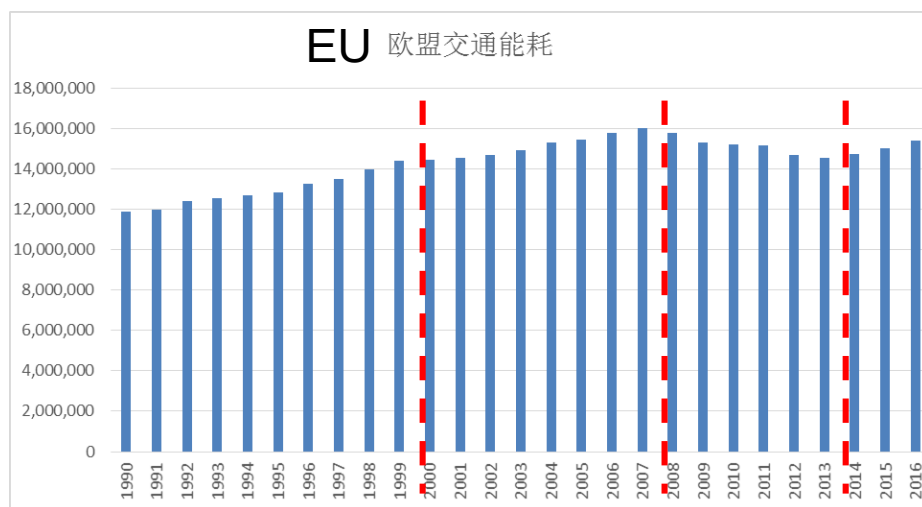
总量 amount control

交通用能占比仍将持续增加

The proportion of transport energy will still increasing

Transport energy consumption growth process in the US and EU

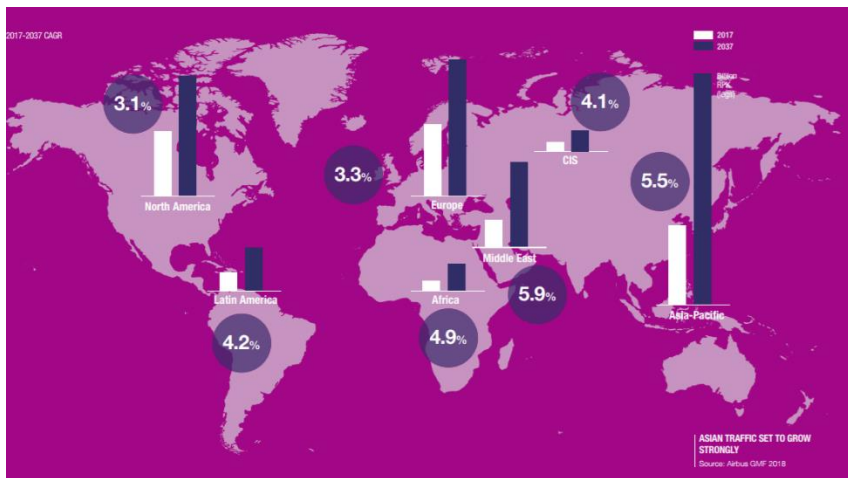
period	stage	Annual growth rate of energy consumption	
		EU	US
1990-1999	能耗较快增长阶段	+2.1%	+1.6%
2000-2007	能耗稳定增长阶段	+1.4%	+1.3%
2008-2012	能耗持续回落阶段	-1.6%	-1.9%
2012-	能耗逐步反弹阶段	1.9% (自13年起)	1.6%



航运、航空能耗达峰值的不确定性？

uncertainty in the peak energy consumption of shipping and aviation.

- 全球产业链分工合作及经贸联系仍是大的发展趋势，洲际的航运、航空需求仍会快速发展。Intercontinental demand will continue to grow
 - 航运、航空企业全球布局，相关业务随整体市场的增长而增长，不受地域时空资源限制。Chinese transport companies will still develop rapidly
 - 根据能耗统计原则，在沪注册的运输企业能耗均计入本市交通领域能耗统计口径
- Statistical principles face challenges



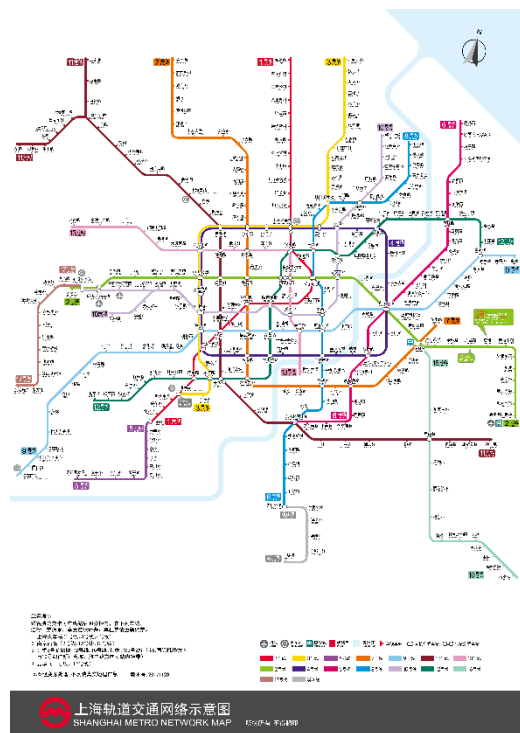
国际三大集装箱航运联盟格局

International 3 major container shipping alliances

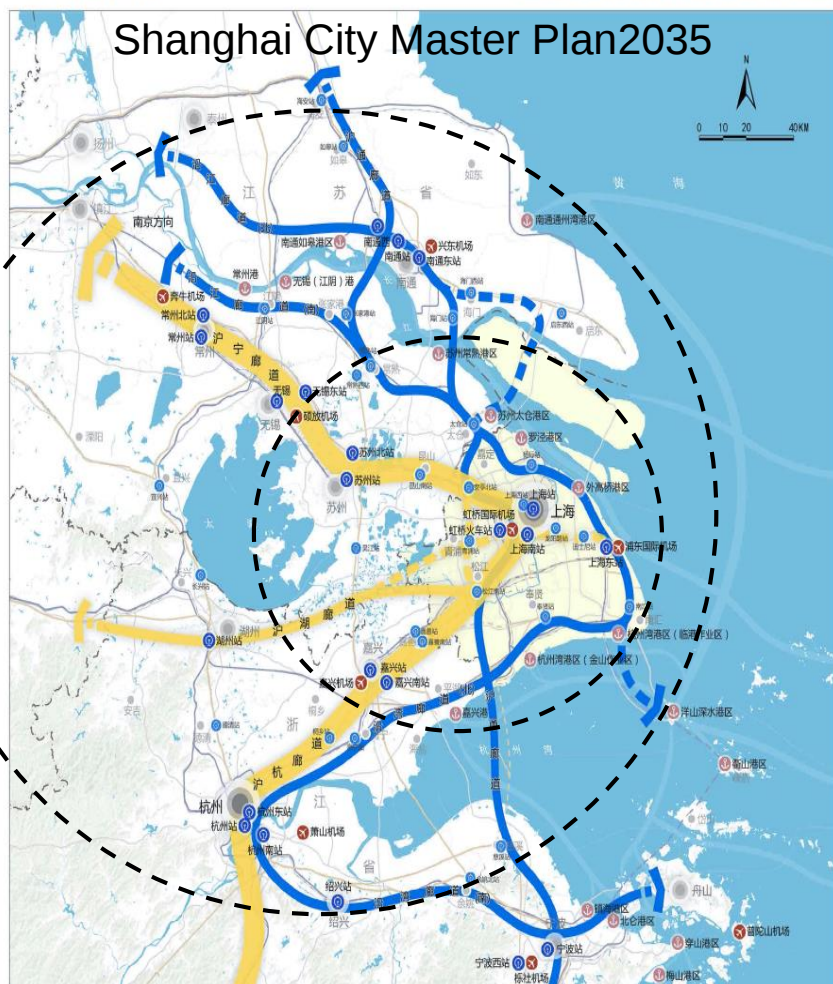
联盟 (alliance)	运力配置 (capacity)	市场份额 share
2M	1094艘船 / 575.75万TEU	27.9%
Ocean Alliance	1119艘船 / 543万TEU	26.4%
第三大联盟	736艘船 / 443.63万TEU	21%

面向都市圈完善轨道交通网络

Improve the rail transit network of the Shanghai metropolitan area



2035 SHANGHAI 上海市城市总体规划(2017-2035年)
上海和近沪地区综合交通协调图



- 城际高速铁路（接入国家网络）
High speed railway (National network)
- 都市圈通勤铁路（1000km by 2035）
Commuter railway
- 城市轨道交通（800km by 2020）
Urban rail transit

持续关注各类基于小客车的商业模式创新

pay attention to business model innovation based on passenger cars

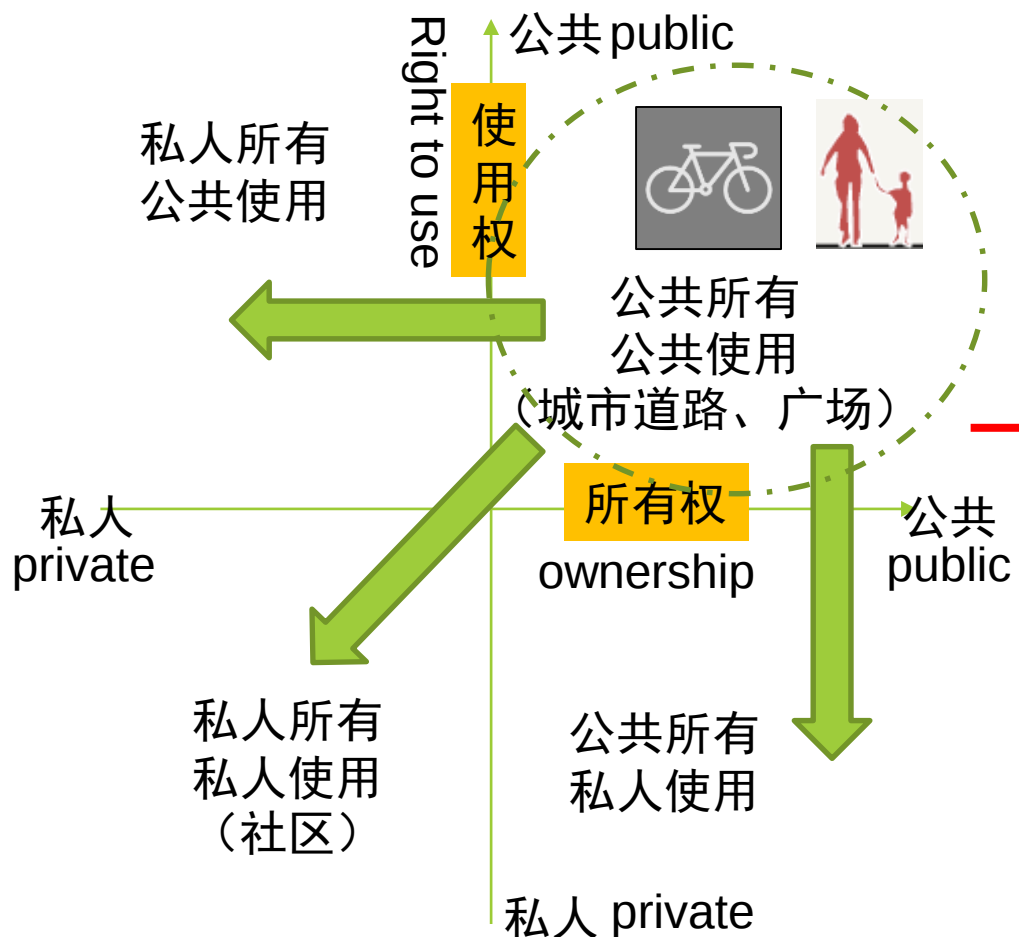
相关业态的出行特征比较

Comparison of travel characteristics of related transport services

业态	单次出行距离 trip Distance(km)	单车单日出行次数 Number of trips/day	使用费率 Fare (yuan/km)
Time-sharing	20	4	1.8-6
Taxi	7.6	44	2.4-3
For-hire vehicle	8	10	4
Private cars	14.5	2	1-2 (Does not include parking and maintenance)

慢行交通与各类城市空间融合

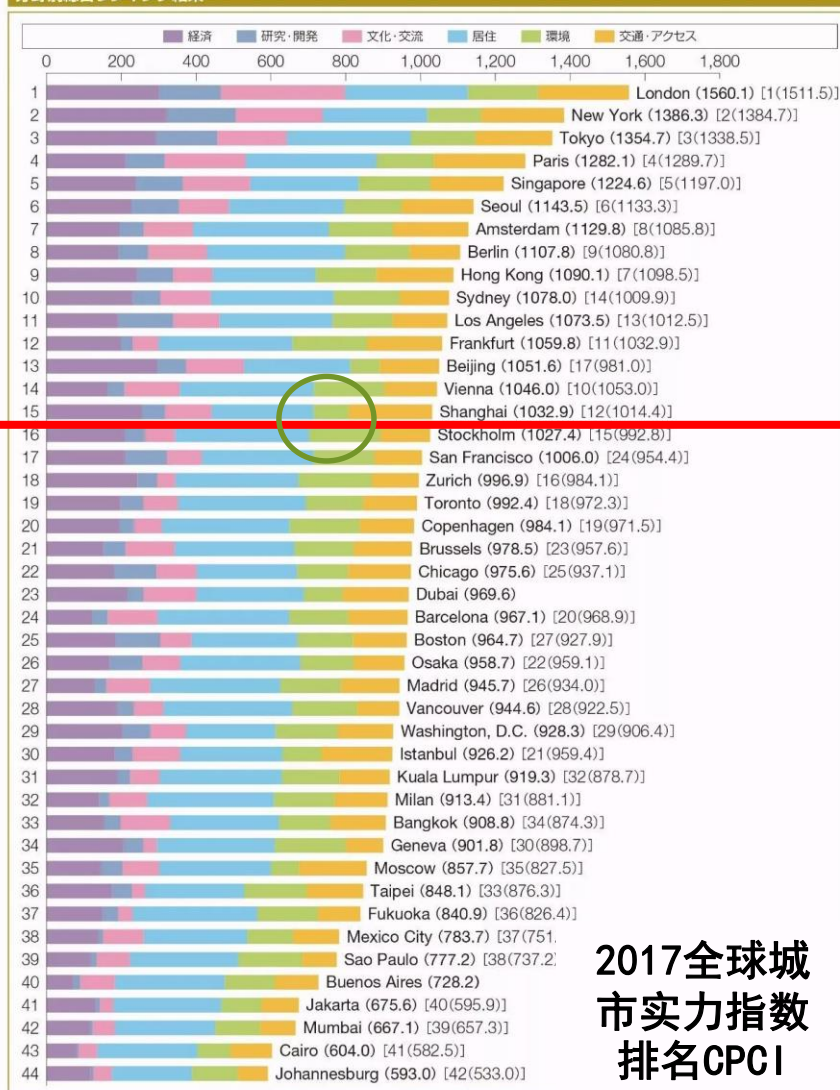
combine active mode and various urban spaces



城市空间所有权和使用权的组合形式

Combination of urban space ownership and use rights

分野別総合ランキング結果



2017全球城市实力指数排名CPCI



THANK YOU for your attention

Shao Dan

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