



## The 4<sup>th</sup> Climate Change Workshop of C3R UTSC-NWU 2015

多伦多大学士嘉堡校区-西北大学应对气候变化与碳封存研究中心

### 2015 年第四期“气候变化”高级研讨会

#### (一号通知 First Circular)

#### 一、研讨会背景(Background)

人为原因造成的气候变化及其日益恶化的影响已形成强有力的科学共识，包括过去一百年全球平均温度显著上升、北冰洋海冰迅速消失、令人担忧的海洋酸化，以及近年来世界各地强烈的极端高温、极端干旱、极端降水等极端天气事件频发，随之带来重度热浪、干旱和洪涝、山洪、滑坡、泥石流等灾害，直接影响人类的生存环境。应对气候变化是保障可持续发展的一个重要组成部分，两者不可分割。

发达国家投入大量的人力和物力开展应对气候变化的研究。截至目前，政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）已相继完成了五次评估报告

（<http://www.ipcc.ch/>），这些报告已成为国际社会认识和了解气候变化问题的主要科学依据。中国对气候变化问题极为重视，1987年建立了国家气候委员会，编写了气候蓝皮书，根据国情制定了《中国国家气候纲要》。2006年至今先后发布了《气候变化国家评估报告》、《中国应对气候变化国家方案》、《中国应对气候变化科技专项行动》、《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动》、《节能减排“十二五”规划》、《国家“十二五”应对气候变化科技发展专项规划》、《国家应对气候变化规划（2014-2020年）》、每年发布《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动（2014）年度报告》等一系列政策法规。中国积极应对气候变化是建设美丽中国、生态中国，实现可持续发展的内在要求，也是对全世界的责任担当。应对气候变化也需要中国与世界各国的共同合作。

2014年11月12日，中美达成历史性减排协议。根据《中美气候变化联合声明》声明，美国计划于2025年实现在2005年基础上减排26%~28%的全经济范围减排目标，并将努力减排28%；中国计划2030年左右二氧化碳排放达到峰值且将努



力早日达峰，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。中美气候变化合作在合作思维与合作政策上都发生了重大变化，它将大力推动中美两国国内向绿色经济和低碳发展转型的进程，有助于将应对气候变化打造成中美新型大国关系的新亮点，有利于2015年巴黎气候谈判的成功举行和全球气候治理的良性发展，有利于展现中美两国的大国责任和担当以及全球领导力。

中美减排协议意义重大和影响深远，对于中国转变生产方式、调整经济结构和生活方式形成了强大的推动力。加快推进绿色低碳循环发展已是顺应国际发展潮流，提升中国在世界竞争力的必然选择。而如何抓住中美气候变化协议带来的发展机遇，开展科学研究和推动经济发展，包括推动陕西地方经济发展，是我们开展研讨会的主要内容。

为提升陕西省及西北大学气候变化研究的国际化水平，2012年10月16日西北大学联合多伦多大学士嘉堡校区成立“应对气候变化与碳封存研究中心”

（Northwest University (NWU)—University of Toronto at Scarborough (UTSC) Centre for Climate Change Research）。该中心致力于气候变化与碳封存的国际合作研究，先后在2013年9月、2014年4月、2014年10月举办了三期气候变化高级研修班和研讨会，第四期研讨会“气候变化的机遇：适应与减缓”定于2015年4月20日在西安举行。我们真诚的邀请气候变化及相关领域学者专家参加会议。

There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that significant global warming is occurring and human activities are a major contributor to climate change, including a significant rise in global average temperatures in the last one hundred years, Arctic sea ice fast disappearing, ocean acidification, as well as around the world frequently happened the extreme heat, intense precipitation and worst drought in recent years. The extreme weather results in severe heat waves, droughts, floods, landslides, mudslides and other disasters, which are bringing threats to the human living environment. Addressing climate change is an important part of ensuring sustainable development. The two are inseparable.

Developed countries invest a lot to carry out research to address climate change. Up to now, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has successively



completed the five assessment reports (<http://www.ipcc.ch/>), which have become the main scientific basis of the international community knowledge and understanding of climate change issues. The Chinese government attaches great importance to the issue of climate change, established the National Climate Committee in 1987, published the climate Blue Book and formulated the "China National Climate Program." Since 2006, Chinese government has issued a "*National Assessment Report on Climate Change*", "*China's National Climate Change Programme*", "*China's climate change science and technology special action*", "*China's climate change policies and actions*," "*The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for Energy Conservation and Resources Comprehensive Utilization*", "*National Scientific and Technological Actions on Climate Change During the 12th Five-Year Plan Period*," "*China's National Plan on Climate Change (2014-2020)*", "*China's climate change policies and actions annual Report (2014)*" and other series policies and regulations. China actively respond to climate change is not only the requirements of building a beautiful China, ecological China and of sustainable development, but also the responsibility for the whole world. Addressing climate change also needs to be collaboration between China and the world.

On November 12, 2014, China and the US reached a historic emissions reduction agreement. According to "China-U.S. Joint Announcement on Climate Change" statement, United States intends to achieve an economy-wide target of reducing its emissions by 26%-28% below its 2005 level in 2025 and to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 28%. China intends to achieve the peaking of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions around 2030 and to make best efforts to peak early and intends to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20% by 2030. China-U.S. cooperation on climate change cooperation thinking and cooperation policies have undergone major changes. It will vigorously promote the process of China-U.S. domestic economy to a green and low-carbon transformational development. Climate change cooperation may become the new highlight in China-U.S. relation. China-U.S. climate deal has laid a good foundation for the success of 2015 climate negotiations held in Paris, and is helpful to move global climate treaty forward. China and U.S. have grasped the opportunity, recognizing that they have a special responsibility to show leadership in addressing climate change.

"China-U.S. Joint Announcement on Climate Change," has a far-reaching



significance for China. It forces China to change its production methods, adjust the economic structure and lifestyle. To accelerate the development of green and low-carbon cycle is the international trend, and it is the inevitable choice for China to enhance its competitiveness in the world. And how to seize the opportunities brings by China-U.S. climate agreement, and how to start scientific research and promote economic development, including the promotion of local economic development in Shaanxi is the main content of our workshop.

To enhance the climate change study of internationalization of Shaanxi Province and Northwest University, on October 16, 2012, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada and Northwest University, China was founded "UTSC and NWU Centre for Climate Change Research (C3R)". The research center is committed to international cooperation on climate change and carbon sequestration, and has organized three seminar and workshops on climate change in September 2013, April 2014 and October 2014. The fourth workshop on "Climate Change Opportunities: Adaptation and Mitigation" will be held in Xi'an on April 20, 2015. We sincerely invite experts and scholars in the field of climate change and related fields to attend our workshop.

## 二、研讨会安排(**Organizational Framework**)

主题:气候变化的机遇:适应与减缓

Theme: Climate Change Opportunities: Adaptation and Mitigation

工作语言: 英语

Language: English

主办单位:加拿大多伦多大学士嘉堡校区、中国西北大学

Organizers: University of Toronto at Scarborough (UTSC) and Northwest University (NWU)

承办单位:西北大学-多伦多大学士嘉堡校区"应对气候变化与碳封存研究中心"

Sponsor: Northwest University (NWU)—University of Toronto at Scarborough (UTSC) Centre for Climate Change Research (C3R)

主讲嘉宾:Prof. William A. Gough (UTSC) 、 Dr. Ni Chen (UTSC) 等

Speakers: Prof. William A. Gough (UTSC), Dr. Ni Chen (UTSC) , etc

召集人:William A. Gough 教授(UTSC), 马劲风 教授(NWU)

Conveners: Prof. William A. Gough (UTSC), Prof. Jinfeng Ma (NWU)



联系人:李钢 副教授(NWU)



Contact Person: Dr. Gang Li (NWU)

时间:**2015年4月20日**

Date: April 20, 2015

地点:西北大学太白校区(西安市太白北路 229 号)

Place: Taibai Campus (229 Taibai Road) of NWU, Xi'an, China

### 三、主要研讨内容(**Agenda and Topics**)

Topic 1: Adaptation and Mitigation in the context of the US/China agreement

Topic 2: Exploit beneficial opportunities: agriculture, transportation and tourism

Topic 3: Mitigation

### 四、研讨会回执(**Application Form**)

接收邮箱: [lig@nwu.edu.cn](mailto:lig@nwu.edu.cn) (李钢); 回执截止日期: 2015年3月15日

多伦多大学士嘉堡校区-西北大学应对气候变化与碳封存研究中心  
UTSC and NWU Centre for Climate Change Research

西北大学国际文化交流学院  
College of International  
Cultural Exchange of  
Northwest University

西北大学国际交流与合作处  
Office of International  
Affairs of Northwest  
University

2015年1月15日

2015 年第四期中加“气候变化”高级研讨会回执

(第一号通知)

姓 名		单 位		
职称/职务			专业方向	
手机号码			E-mail	
通讯地址			英语水平	
是否报告	是 <input type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	报告题目	
中文摘要 (300 字)				
学习及研究经历(从大学起填写, 研究生阶段请说明指导教师及参与课题)				
学位论文选题及简单描述(硕、博研究生适用)				
发表论著及获奖情况				