

对策论坛

波兹南会议之后的气候变化政治格局

于宏源, 汤伟

上海国际问题研究院

收稿日期 2009-4-7 修回日期 2009-8-10 网络版发布日期 2009-11-30 接受日期 2009-12-23

摘要 2008年12月的波兹南会议作为巴厘岛和哥本哈根一次中间会议,既要全面回顾巴厘路线图的执行情况又要为即将到来的哥本哈根谈判作好准备,因此极为重要。发达国家、发展中国家两大谈判阵营,欧盟、美国 and "77国集团+中国"三股主要力量围绕长期愿景、减排目标、适应、资金和技术转让等问题谈判激烈。2009年奥巴马执政以来美国与欧盟气候立场逐渐靠拢,新兴发展中大国地位愈发凸显,其他谈判力量也根据自身情况不断作出立场调整。中国在国际气候机制形成和发展中已处于关键位置,如何根据政治格局变化维护发展中国家利益和立场,实现负责任大国形象和国内低碳发展将伴随着整个后京都过程。

Abstract As an intermediate conference between the Bali and Copenhagen conference, the Poznan conference of December 2008 not only comprehensively reviewed the implementation of Bali roadmap, but also prepared for the future Copenhagen negotiations; therefore it is an extremely important conference. Two negotiation camps, three major forces engaged in a struggle over the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" and relevant issues, such as emission reduction target, adaptation, transfer of technologies, and finance support, etc. In 2009, the Obama administration fundamentally changed the position of the United States on climate change, thus moving close to the European Union. At the same time, the emerging powers become more prominent in the political situation, and some other nations also adjust according to their own interests. Obviously, China has been in a very critical position in the formation and development of international climate change regime. How to defend the interest of the whole developing countries, develop the image of responsible stakeholder and realize domestic low-carbon development still need to be seriously addressed.

关键词 [波兹南会议](#) [气候变化](#) [谈判联盟](#) [政治格局](#)

分类号

DOI:

通讯作者:

于宏源 yuhongyuan@hotmail.com; hongyuanyu@126.com

作者个人主页: 于宏源, 汤伟

扩展功能

本文信息

▶ [Supporting info](#)

▶ [PDF](#) (5147KB)

▶ [\[HTML全文\]](#) (0KB)

▶ [参考文献\[PDF\]](#)

▶ [参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)

▶ [加入我的书架](#)

▶ [加入引用管理器](#)

▶ [引用本文](#)

▶ [Email Alert](#)

相关信息

▶ [本刊中包含“波兹南会议”的相关文章](#)

▶ 本文作者相关文章

· [于宏源](#)

· [汤伟](#)