



中国原油进口政策及改革情况

Chinese oil import policies and reforms

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随着经济的发展，目前中国石油消费总量已经跃居世界第二。作为一个负责任的大国，中国正在积极推进能源进口多元化，鼓励替代来源的发展，提倡使用清洁能源，加大国内石油勘探开发力度，保持原油进口的适度增长。

With the development of economy, China's total oil consumption has already become the second largest in the world. As a responsible big country, China has actively been promoting the diversification of energy imports, encouraging the development of alternative sources, advocating the use of clean energy, increasing domestic oil exploration and development efforts to maintain a moderate growth of crude oil imports.

2001年加入WTO以后，中国的原油进口施行配额制；未来原油进口政策的改革方向更加顺应“市场在资源配置中的决定性作用”的要求。

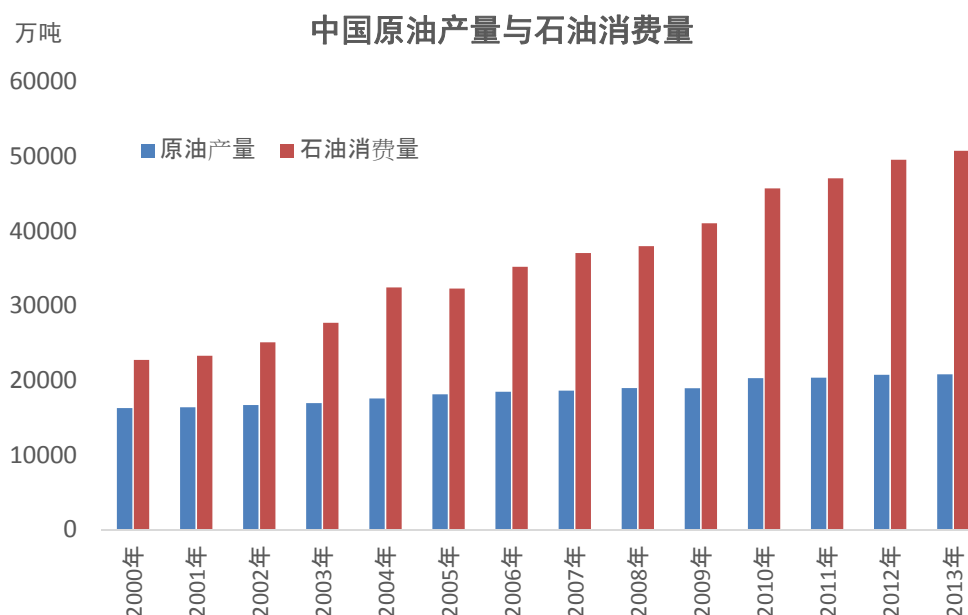
Since 2001 when China has joined WTO, quota system has been implemented in crude oil import system; the reform direction of crude oil import policy in the future is more conform to a request, which is market plays dominant role in resource allocation.

中国石油供需及贸易概况 Chinese oil demand and supply and trading profile



2000-2013年中国石油消费年均增长6%，2013年达到5.07亿吨，同期国内原油产量年均增长2%，2013年达到2.08亿吨，石油对外依存度达到59%。

From 2000 to 2013, the average annual growth of China's oil consumption grew by 6 percent, reached 510 million tons in 2013, domestic crude oil production over the same period the average annual growth of 2%, reached to 208million tons in 2013, while the foreign dependency reached 59 percent.

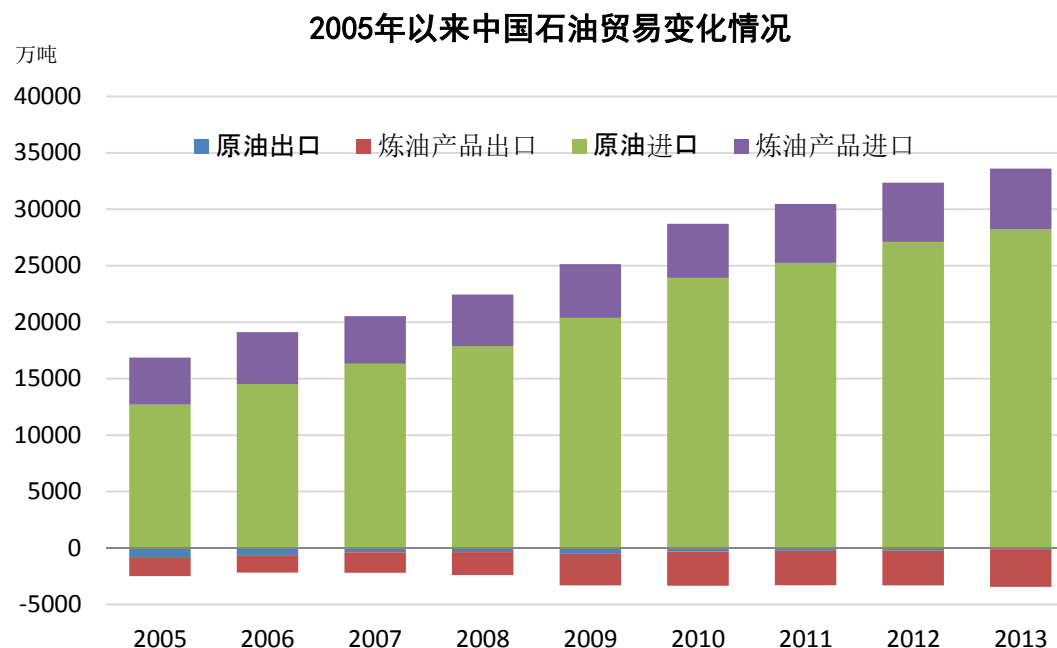


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1996年中国成为原油净进口国，目前进口原油约占石油总贸易量的80%，是石油贸易的主要方式。

In 1996 China became a net importer of crude oil. At present, imports of crude oil accounts for about 80% of the total trade volume, is the main way of oil trade.

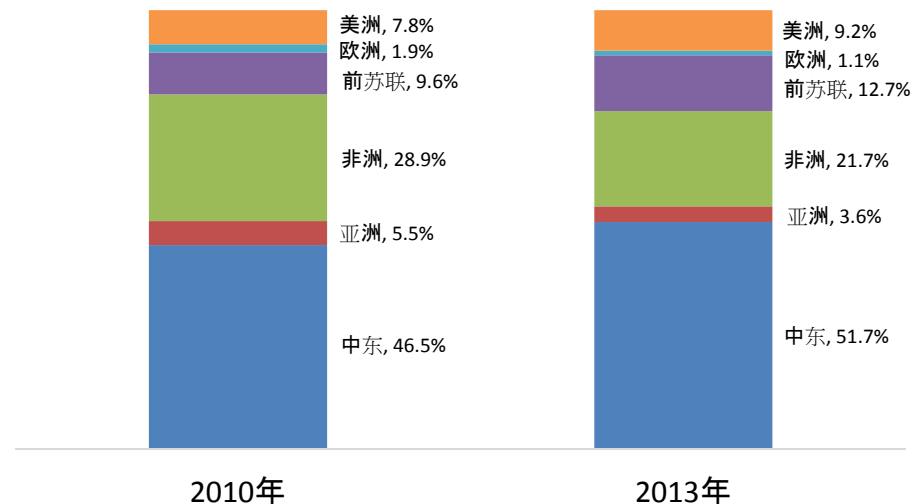


中国原油进口来源 Sources of China's crude oil import



- 为了降低石油供应风险，中国进口原油来源日趋多元化，但是中东地区仍然是主要进口来源地。
In order to reduce the risk of oil supply, Chinese crude oil import sources have become more diversified, but the Middle East is still the main source of imports.
- 尽管多数情况下，新的原油供应来自政治风险较高的地区，但中国仍希望原油供应形势的逐步改变能有利于降低对一些石油供应大国的依赖。
Although in most cases, the new supply of crude oil come from politically risky area, but China still hopes to gradually change the crude oil supply situation in order to reduce dependence on oil supplies of some big countries.

2013年中国进口原油来源与2010年的比较



中国原油进口实行配额制，分为国营贸易配额和非国营贸易配额。

China implements quota system of crude oil import, divided into state and non-state trading quotas.

目前，具有原油进口实行国营贸易经营资格的企业有5家。国营贸易进口实行进口自动许可管理，没有数量限制，由具有国营贸易进口经营权的企业申领自动进口许可证后组织进口。

Currently, there are 5 enterprises own the state-run trade qualification for crude oil import. The state-run trade import automatic import license administration, there is no limit on the number, by having the right to operate the state-owned import enterprises apply for automatic import license after import.

- 根据中国加入WTO的承诺，2002年开始非国营贸易配额每年均会下达，每年递增15%，2014年原油非国营贸易允许进口量为2910万吨。

According to the promise of the Chinese government joining the WTO (World Trade Organization) in 2001, the total amount of non-state trading import quota of 7.2 million tons of crude oil should increase by 15% year by year from 2002.

- 随着其他国营企业的进入，进口原油的使用已不再是必须交由两大集团炼制。近几年，中国化工、兵器集团等国营企业的原油进口量不断加大。

The use of imported crude oil is no longer must be refined by two major groups (CNPC and SINOPEC). In recent years, the crude oil imports of China's emerging state-owned enterprises such as China National Chemical Corporation and china north industries group increased continuously.

- 随着中国政府改革进程的推进，石油进口贸易也不断市场化。预计2015年开始部分地方炼油企业将获得一定配额的进口原油。

Petroleum import business has been constantly commercialized due to promotion of Chinese reform progress. It is expected to start in 2015, some local oil refining enterprises will receive a certain quota of imported crude oil.

- 作为迅速崛起的油气生产国家，美国十分重视亚洲（尤其是中国）巨大的石油消费市场，将其视为油气资源供给的潜在目的地。在可以预见的未来，中国希望在对外石油贸易领域同美国加强合作。

As the rapid rise of oil and gas producing countries, the United States attaches great importance to Asia (especially China) huge oil consumer market, treating them as the potential oil gas resources supply destination. In the foreseeable future, China hope to strengthen cooperation in the field of foreign oil trade with the United States.