



中国环境保护

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN CHINA







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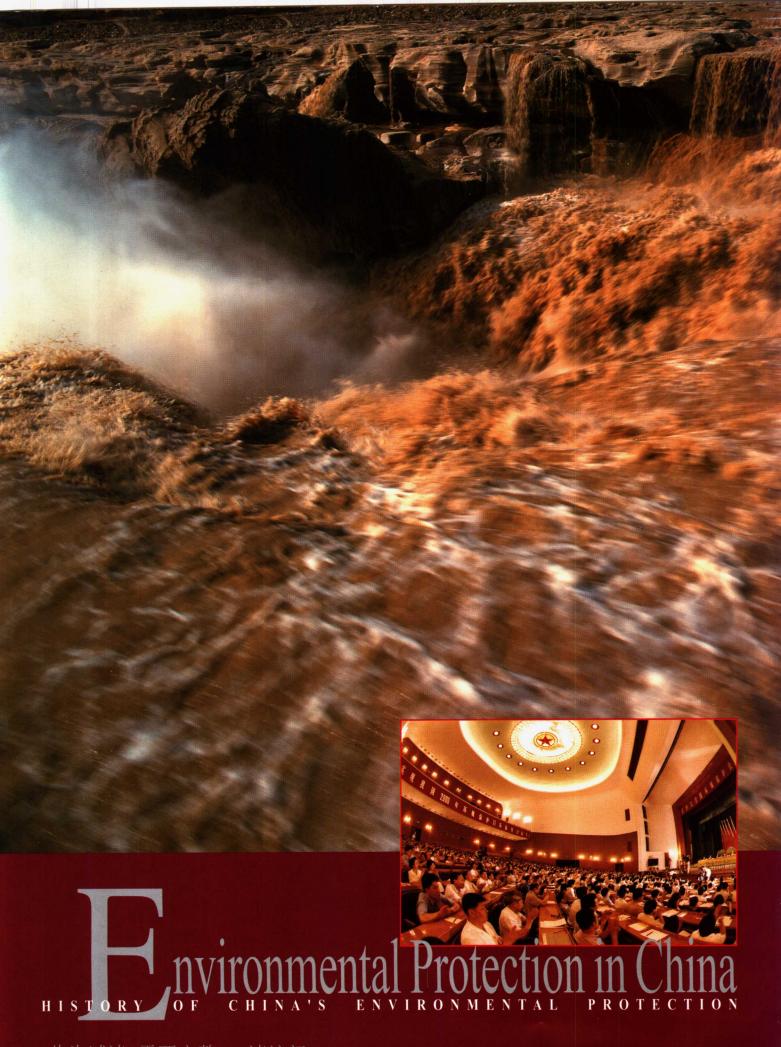
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hapter one

新中国开国大典时的礼炮声还在耳边回响,五星红旗冉冉升起的景象仍然历历在目。岁月如水。不知不觉间,新年的钟声敲响了50次,历史的画卷翻过了50页。

50年间,新中国发生了翻天覆地的变化;50年间,新中国走过了一条曲折坎坷的 求索之路。

在我们欢庆中华人民共和国成立50周年之际,在我们即将跨入新世纪之门的时刻,我们在喜悦之余,尚需总结与思考。

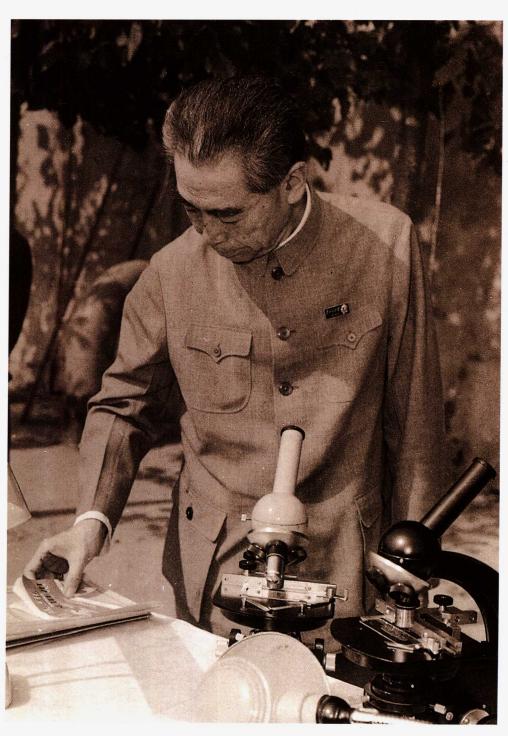
中国的环境保护事业伴随着新中国的成长而成长,伴随着新中国的成熟而成熟。总结与思考中国环境保护事业走过的道路,能够帮助我们找到开启未来之门的钥匙。

摆在我们面前的是一本记录着中国环境保护事业成长历程的画册。以前事为师, 温故而知新。

The environmental cause of China is enhanced as China grows. It is also becoming mature as our country is growing mature. Summarizing and reflecting upon what we have done in environmental protection may enable us to find keys to our future.

In front of us is a pictorial recording the growth of the environmental cause of China. With this, we take history as our teacher bearing in mind our old motto of reviewing the past may help you find something new.

第一章 中国环境保护的历史画卷 CHAPTER ONE HISTORY OF CHINA'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



全合综化依大保造划局用利众手境民

Comprehensive Planning, Comprehensive Layout, Comprehensive Reuse, Recycling Wastes, Protecting Environment through Public Participation and Action and Creating Well-being for People.

周恩来总理是中国现代环境保护工作的奠基人。在他的领导和主持下,70年代制定了环境保护的"32字方针"。

The late Premier Zhou Enlai was the founder of the modern cause of environmental protection in China. Under his leadership and chairmanship, we adopted a 32-character policy for environmental protection in the 1970's, which read as above.

中华人民共和国成立50年来,特别是改革开放以来,环境保护事业从无到有,从小到大。五六十年代,开始孕育;70年代初,被摆上国家的议事日程;80年代,有了较大发展;90年代,进入一个快速发展的新阶段。

在50年代末至60年代初"大跃进"和全民大炼钢铁时期,砍伐了一些森林,造成了部分地区生态破坏。由于工业的发展,一些城市和工业区开始有了污染问题。

1966年开始的"文化大革命"时期,国家政治、 经济和社会生活失控处于动乱之中,经济建设强调 数量、片面追求产值,忽视环境保护,导致资源浪费 和环境污染;一些新建项目布局明显不合理;毁林毁草、 围湖围海造田等问题相当突出,环境污染和生态破坏明 显加剧。在这期间,发生了大连湾、官厅水库、松花江 水系等污染事件。

For fifty years since the founding of PRC, in particular after the reform and opening policy was adopted, the environmental cause has been experiencing constant growth from scratch. The 1950's and the 1960's witnessed the initial planning for environmental protection. It was put on national agenda at the end of the 1970's. In the 1980's considerable growth was accomplished. The 1990's ushered in a new phase of rapid development of environmental protection.



万里委员长重视环保工作 Mr. Wan Li, former Chairman of National People's Congress, put a high value on environmental protection.

1972年6月,联合国召开人类环境会议,中国 政府派出代表团参加会议,并为这次会议的成功作 出了积极贡献。1973年8月5日至20日,国务院在 北京召开了第一次全国环境保护会议,由此拉开了 新中国环境保护事业的序幕。这次会议提出了"全面 规划、合理布局、综合利用、化害为利、依靠群众、 大家动手、保护环境、造福人民"的环境保护工作方 针。1974年10月25日,国务院环境保护领导小组正 式成立;各省、自治区、直辖市和国务院有关部门也 相继建立起相应环境保护机构和环保科研、监测单 位;制定了环境保护规划和计划。开始制定并实施建 设项目"三同时"等制度和措施;国家计划委员会和 国务院环境保护领导小组下达了第一批污染限期治 理项目。这些制度和措施为以后的工作奠定了基础, 也使我们对环保工作的复杂性、艰巨性和长期性,有 了初步的认识。

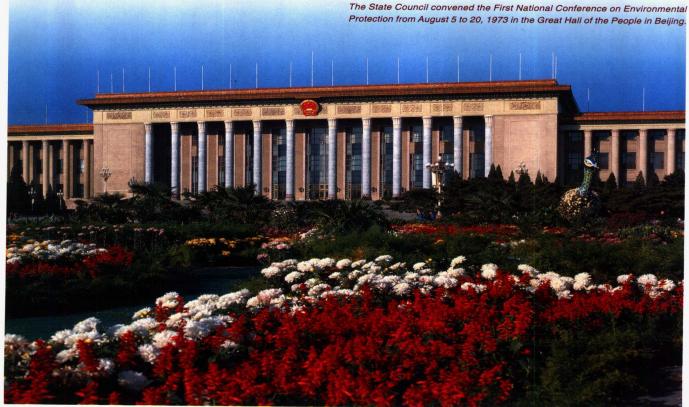
中国共产党第十一届三中全会以后,党和国家对环境保护给予了更多的关注。1978年12月31日,中共中央批转国务院环境保护领导小组的《环境保护工作汇报要点》中指出,"消除污染、保护环境,是实现社会主义现代化的主要组成部分"。1982年,城乡建设环境保护部设立环境保护局。1983年12月,国务院召开第二次全国环境保护会议,国家正式将环境保护确定为一项基本国策,提出了经济建设、城乡建设、环境建设同步规划、同步实施、同步发展,实现经济

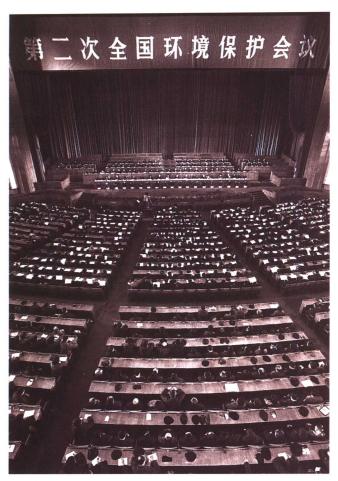
效益、社会效益和环境效益相统一的战略方针。

The United Nations convened the Conference on Human Environment in June 1972. The Chinese government sent a delegation to attend the conference and contributed actively to the success of this conference. The State Council convened the First National Conference on Environmental Protection from August 5 to 20, 1973 in Beijing. Since then the environmental cause of China was officially inaugurated. The leading group of environmental protection under the State Council was established formally on October 25, 1974.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out that pollution elimination and environmental protection was one of main part of socialist modernization process when commenting on a report on environmental protection submitted by the leading group of environmental protection under the State Council on December 31, 1978. The Department of Environmental Protection was established in the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection in 1982. The State Council convened the Second National Conference on Environmental Protection in December 1983. At this meeting environmental protection was adopted as one of basic national policies.

1973年8月5日至20日,国务院在北京人民大会堂召开了第一次全国环境保护会议,会议制定了"全面规划、合理布局、综合利用、化害为利、依靠群众、大家动手、保护环境、造福人民"的环境保护工作方针。





1984年国务院决定成立国务院环境保护委员会,李鹏副总理任主任,领导组织协调全国环境保护工作。1988年,国务委员宋健任主任。1987年10月,党的十三大第一次在党的全国代表大会上阐述了环境保护的重要意义,明确提出了环境保护任务。1988年,在国务院机构改革中设立国家环境保护局,并被确定为国务院直属机构。1989年4月,国务院召开第三次全国环境保护会议,完善和确立了具有中国特色的环境影响评价、"三同时"、排污收费、污染限期治理、污染集中控制等一系列环境管理制度和措施。

1990年12月通过的《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展十年规划和"八五"计划的建议》对环境保护提出了明确要求。1992年6月,中国政府派代表团参加联合国环境与发展大会,李鹏总理在这次大会的首脑会议上发表重要讲话,提出了加强环境与发展国际合作的五点主张。同年8月,党中央、国务院批准了中国环境与发展十大对策。

1983年12月,国务院在北京召开了第二次全国环境保护会议。在这次会议上,国家正式将环境保护确定为一项基本国策,并提出了"经济建设、城乡建设、环境建设同步规划、同步实施、同步发展、实现经济效益、社会效益和环境效益相统一"的战略方针。

The State Council convened the Second National Conference on Environmental Protection in December 1983 in Beijing. The government adopted environmental protection as one of basic national policies and put forward the strategic policy of simultaneous planning, operation and development of economy, urban and rural construction and environment to achieve unity of economic, social and environmental benefits.



1989年4月,国务院在北京召开第三次全国环境保护会议。在这次会议上,完善和确立了具有中国特色的环境影响评价、"三同时"、排污收费、污染限期治理、污染集中控制等一系列环境管理制度和措施。

The State Council convened the Third National Conference on Environmental Protection in April 1989 in Beijing. The government adopted and improved a series of environment management rules and measures, such as environmental impact assessment, 'three simultaneity', pollution levies, giving deadlines for pollution abatement and integrated pollution control.



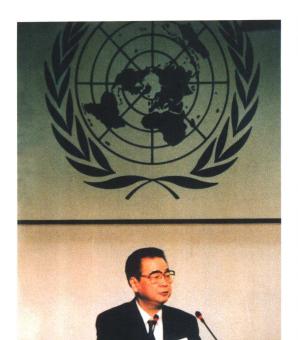
1996年7月,国务院在北京召开了第四次全国环境保护会议。在 这次会议上,确定了坚持污染防治和生态保护并重的方针,实施 《污染物排放总量控制计划》和《跨世纪绿色工程规划》两大举措。

The State Council convened the Fourth National Conference on Environmental Protection in July 1996. The conference adopted the policy of giving equal importance to pollution prevention and control and ecological conservation and decided to carry out two major actions, i.e. the implementation of the Total-amount Control of Pollutants and the Trans-century Green Projects Plan.

1992年10月,中国共产党十四大政治报告将环境保护列为90年代改革和建设的十大任务之一;十四届五中全会、十五大和十五届三中全会,提出实施可持续发展战略,并作为指导国民经济社会发展的总体战略。环境保护成为改革开放和现代化建设的重要组成部分,越来越受到党和国家的高度重视。

1994年5月,国务院召开了"淮河流域水污染防治执法检查现场会",发出了向环境污染宣战的号召,并以"三河三湖二区一市一海"为重点,开始了全面的污染综合防治工作。

1996年7月,国务院召开第四次全国环境保护会议,江泽民总书记发表重要讲话,指出"可持续发展的思想最早源于环境保护","保护环境的实质是保护生产力",强调"环境保护是一项崇高的事业,是积德的事业,功在当代,利在千秋"。这次会议确定了坚持污染防治和生态保护并重的方针,以及实施《污染物排放总量控制计划》和《跨世纪绿色工程规划》两大举措。1998年国务院在机构改革中,将原副部级的国家环境保护局提升为国家环境保护总局(正部级),强化了环境监督执法职能。撤消了国务院环境保护委员会,其职能由国家环境保护总局承担。



1992年,国务院总理李鹏在联合国环境与发展大会上发表讲话 Premier Li Peng delivered a speech in the Unite Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992.



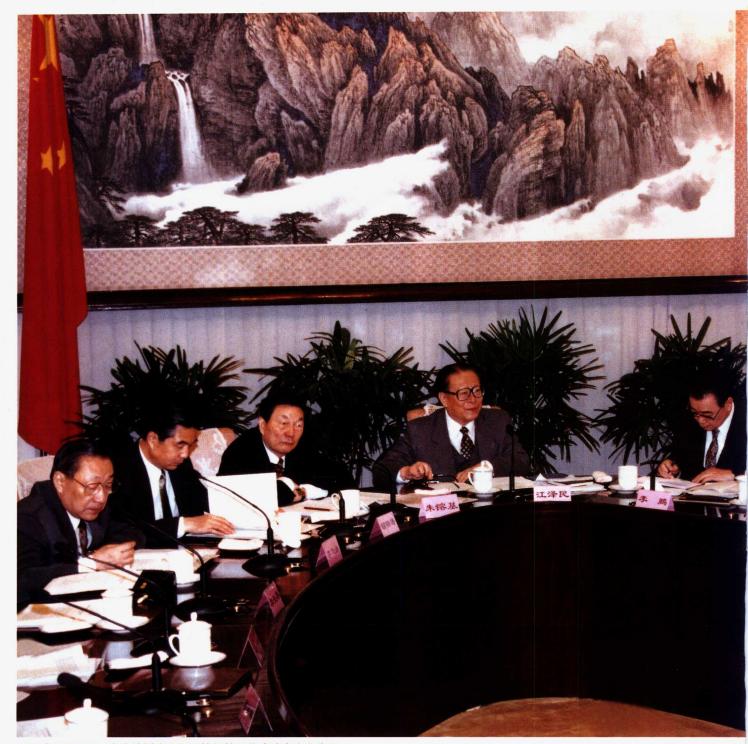
国务院环境保护委员会领导与治淮四省领导共商淮河污染治理大计 The leaders of the Environmental Protection Committee of the State Council discussed with the leaders of the four provinces of the river basin about the long-term plan for pollution prevention and control in the Huaihe River Basin.

首任(1988-1993年)国家环境保护局局长曲格平与联合 国环境规划署前执行主任托尔巴先生

Mr. Qu Geping, the first Administrator of the National Environmental Protection Agency (1988-1993) talked with Mr. Tolba, the former Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program.



1994年8月24日, 国家环境保护局局长解振华在淮河现场 Mr. Xie Zhenhua, the then Administrator of NEPA, was having on-site inspection in the Huaihe River Basin on August 24, 1994.

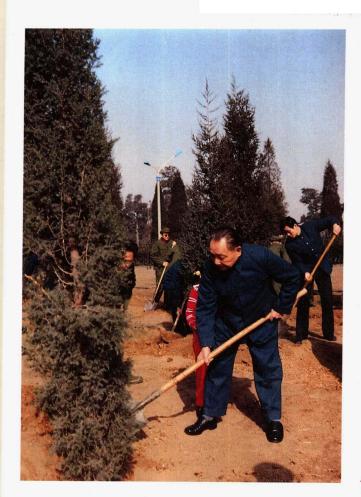


1998年3月15日,中央计划生育和环境保护工作座谈会在北京召开。中共中央总书记、国家主席江泽民主持会议并发表重要讲话。 The National Symposium on Family Planning and Environmental Protection was held in Beijing on March 15, 1998. President Jiang Zemin, also the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chaired the symposium and delivered an important speech.



1997年、1998年和1999年,中共中央连续三年在全国人大会议和政协会议期间,召开计划生育和环境保护两个基本国策座谈会(1999年改为人口资源环境座谈会),党和国家领导人直接听取环保工作汇报。江泽民总书记强调:环保工作必须党政一把手"亲自抓、负总责",做到责任到位,投入到位,措施到位;要求建立和完善环境与发展综合决策、统一监管和分工负责、环保投入、公众参与四项制度,把环保工作纳入制度化、法治化的轨道;要求各级领导干部要注意算大账,对环境保护工作,不仅本世纪这几年要抓紧抓好,下个世纪也要抓紧抓好,在整个社会主义初级阶段都要抓紧抓好;各级党委和政府一定要一年接一年,一届接一届地把环境保护工作抓紧抓好。

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has held the symposium on two basic national policies for three consecutive years during the annual sessions of the National People's Congress and the People's Political Consultative Congress of China respectively in 1997, 1998 and 1999. In 1999, the symposium was renamed as one on population, natural resources and environment. The leaders of both the state and the communist party had the chance to listen to the report of environmental protection directly. President Jiang Zemin pointed out that the chief leaders of both the communist party and the administration should take environmental protection as his/her own responsibility and shoulder the biggest responsibility for environmental quality. Mr. Jiang required that the responsibility, investment and measures be put in place for environmental protection. He also required that comprehensive decision-making relating to environment and development be established and improved and four rules established such as unified supervision and management by environmental authority, different responsibilities cared by different sectoral departments, ensuring environmental investment and public participation. He also required that the environmental protection should be legalized and follow rule of law. He called on all the leaders at all levels to take into consideration long-term interests and to make efforts to improve environment not only in the last few years of this century but also in the early next century, even in the whole stage of primary socialism. Party committees and governments at all levels must make continuous efforts in the environmental protection year after year regardless of who is in charge.



邓小平同志参加义务植树。并于1982年题词:植树造林、绿化祖国、造福后代。

Mr. Deng Xiaoping took part in the voluntary tree planting activity. He inscribed in 1982, which read as planting trees to green our mother country and benefit our offsprings.

北京的环保志愿者在陕北黄土高原植树造林以保护黄河两岸的生态环境 The environmental protection volunteers from Beijing planted trees on the North Shaanxi Loess Plateau to protect the ecological environment on the banks of the Yellow River.





国家环境保护总局对白洋淀污染治理 进行阶段性执法检查

SEPA carried out inspection on law enforcement relating to the pollution abatement in Baiyangdian.





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