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Notice of the State Council on Printing and Distributing the Action Plan for Air Pollution Prevention and Control,

Guo Fa [2013] No. 37

The people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, ministries and commissions under the State Council, and their respective agencies:

The Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan is hereby printed and distributed to you, please implement it carefully.

State Council

September 10, 2013

(this item is publicly released)

Air Pollution Prevention Action Plan

Atmospheric environmental protection concerns the fundamental interests of the people, and it is related to the sustained and healthy development of the economy. It is related to the comprehensive construction of a well-off society and the realization of the Chinese nation's great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream. At present, the air pollution situation in China is severe. The regional atmospheric environment problems characterized by inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) are increasingly prominent, which impairs the health of the people and affects social harmony and stability. With the deepening of industrialization and

urbanization in China, the consumption of energy resources continues to increase, and the pressure on prevention and control of atmospheric pollution continues to increase. Develop this action plan to improve air quality.

General requirements: guided by Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thinking of the "Three Represents", and the scientific outlook on development, with the precaution of safeguarding the health of the people, vigorously promote the construction of ecological civilization, adhere to the combination of government regulation and market regulation, comprehensive advancement and key breakthroughs. Coordination, regional cooperation and territorial management are coordinated, total emission reduction and quality improvement are synchronized, and a new mechanism for air pollution prevention and control, including government leadership, enterprise governance, market-driven, and public participation, is implemented to implement sub-regional and phased governance. The optimization of industrial structure, the enhancement of scientific and technological innovation capabilities, the improvement of the quality of economic growth, the achievement of environmental benefits, economic benefits and social benefits are all win-win, and strive to build a beautiful China.

Struggle goal: After five years of efforts, the overall air quality in the country has improved, and the heavy pollution weather has decreased significantly; the air quality in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions has improved significantly. Strive to use five years or more to gradually eliminate heavy polluted weather, and the national air quality has improved significantly.

Specific indicators: By 2017, the concentration of inhalable particulate matter in prefecture-level and above cities will be more than 10% lower than that in 2012, and the number of fine days will increase year by year; the concentration of fine particulate matter in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta will decrease by 25%, 20 respectively. %, 15%, of which the annual average concentration of fine particulate matter in Beijing is controlled at about 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

First, increase comprehensive management efforts to reduce emissions of multiple pollutants

(1) **Strengthen the comprehensive management of air pollution in industrial enterprises.** Completely rectify small coal-fired boilers. Accelerate the construction of central heating, "coal to gas" and "coal to electricity" projects. By 2017, in addition to the necessary reservations, coal-fired boilers with an annual output of 10 steam tons or less will be basically

eliminated in prefecture-level and above urban built-up areas. It is forbidden to build a new coal-fired boiler with less than 20 tons of steam per hour; in other regions, no new coal-fired boilers of less than 10 tons per hour will be built. In areas where the heating supply network cannot cover, switch to electricity, new energy or clean coal, and promote the application of high-efficiency, energy-saving and environmentally friendly boilers. In the chemical, paper, printing and dyeing, tanning, pharmaceutical and other industrial clusters, the centralized construction of cogeneration units will gradually phase out the scattered coal-fired boilers.

Accelerate the construction of desulfurization, denitrification and dust removal renovation projects in key industries. Desulfurization facilities shall be installed in all coal-fired power plants, sintering machines and pellet production equipment of steel enterprises, catalytic cracking units of petroleum refining enterprises, and non-ferrous metal smelting enterprises. Desulfurization shall be carried out for coal-fired boilers of 20 tons or more per hour. The coal-burning units other than the circulating fluidized bed boilers should be equipped with denitration facilities. The new dry-process cement kiln should be retrofitted with low-nitrogen combustion technology and installed with denitration facilities. The existing dust removal facilities of coal-fired boilers and industrial kiln should be upgraded.

Advance the management of volatile organic pollutants. In the petrochemical, organic chemical, surface coating, packaging and printing industries, the implementation of comprehensive treatment of volatile organic compounds, in the petrochemical industry to carry out "leak detection and repair" technical transformation. The oil and gas recovery control of gas stations, oil storage tanks and tank trucks will be completed within a limited time, and oil and gas recovery and management will be actively carried out in the crude oil product oil terminal. Improve the limits of volatile organic compounds in paints, adhesives and other products, promote the use of water-based paints, and encourage the production, sale and use of low-toxic, low-VOC solvents.

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta and other regions will basically complete the construction and renovation of pollution control facilities for coal-fired power plants, coal-fired boilers and industrial furnaces by the end of 2015, and complete the comprehensive treatment of organic waste gas in petrochemical enterprises.

(2) Deepening the management of non-point source pollution. Comprehensively rectify

urban dust. Strengthen the supervision of construction dust and actively promote green construction. The construction site should be completely closed to set the surrounding wall, and open operation is strictly prohibited. The road on the construction site should be hardened on the ground. The muck transport vehicles should adopt closed measures and gradually install satellite positioning systems. Promote low-dust operation methods such as road mechanized cleaning. Large coal piles and piles should be closed storage or built with wind and dust suppression facilities. Promote the construction of urban and surrounding greening and wind and sand prevention forests, and expand the scale of green areas in urban built-up areas.

Carry out pollution control of cooking fume. High-efficiency fume purification facilities should be installed in urban catering service business sites to promote the use of high-efficiency purifying household range hoods.

(3) Strengthening the prevention and control of mobile source pollution. Strengthen urban traffic management. Optimize urban function and layout planning, promote intelligent traffic management, and alleviate urban traffic congestion. Implement the bus priority strategy, increase the proportion of public transportation, and strengthen the construction of walking and bicycle transportation systems. According to the urban development plan, reasonable control of the number of motor vehicles, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other mega cities must strictly limit the number of motor vehicles. Reduce the use of motor vehicles by encouraging green travel and increasing the cost of use.

Improve fuel quality. Accelerate the upgrading of petroleum refining enterprises, and strive to supply motor gasoline that meets the national fourth-stage standard by the end of 2013. Before the end of 2014, the country will supply motor diesel that meets the national fourth-stage standard by the end of 2015. Key cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl River Delta regions will supply a full range of vehicle-use gasoline and diesel fuels in line with the national fifth-stage standard. By the end of 2017, the country will supply vehicle-use gasoline and diesel fuel in line with the national fifth-stage standard. Strengthen the supervision and inspection of oil quality and severely crack down on illegal production and sales of unqualified oil products.

Accelerate the elimination of yellow-label vehicles and old vehicles. Adopting methods such as demarcation of prohibited areas and economic compensation, and gradually eliminating yellow-label vehicles and old

vehicles. By 2015, the yellow label car registered and operated before the end of 2005 will be phased out, and 5 million yellow-label vehicles in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions will be basically eliminated. By 2017, the national standard yellow label car will be basically eliminated.

Strengthen the environmental management of motor vehicles. The departments of environmental protection, industry and informatization, quality inspection, industry and commerce jointly strengthen the environmental protection supervision of new production vehicles, severely crack down on illegal activities in the production and sale of environmentally unqualified vehicles; strengthen the annual inspection of in-service vehicles, and shall not issue environmentally-friendly qualified vehicles that do not meet the standards. Sign, you must not drive on the road. Accelerate the construction of urea supply system for diesel vehicles. Study to shorten the mandatory retirement period of buses and taxis. Encourage taxis to replace high-efficiency exhaust gas purification devices every year. Carry out pollution control of non-road mobile machinery and ships such as construction machinery.

Accelerate the upgrading of low-speed cars. Continuously improve the energy conservation and environmental protection requirements of low-speed vehicles (three-wheeled vehicles, low-speed trucks), reduce pollution emissions, and promote the upgrading of related industries and product technologies. Since 2017, the newly produced low-speed trucks have implemented the same energy-saving and emission standards as light-duty trucks.

Promote new energy vehicles. Public transport, sanitation and other industries and government agencies should take the lead in using new energy vehicles, and adopt measures such as direct licensing and financial subsidies to encourage individuals to purchase. In cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, the proportion of new energy and clean fuel vehicles in new or updated buses is more than 60%.

Second, adjust and optimize the industrial structure, promote industrial transformation and upgrading

(four) strictly control the new capacity of the "two high" industry. Revise the access conditions for high energy consumption, high pollution and resource industries, and clarify indicators such as resource energy conservation and pollutant emissions. Areas with conditions are required to develop an industry access list that is consistent with local functional positioning and

strict national requirements. Strictly control the new production capacity of the “two high” industries. New, modified and expanded projects should implement capacity reduction or reduction.

(5) Accelerate the elimination of backward production capacity. In combination with the actual development of the industry and the quality of the environment, we will further improve the standards of environmental protection, energy consumption, safety and quality, and clearly define the backward production capacity elimination tasks in sub-regions, forcing industrial transformation and upgrading.

Adopt economic, technical, legal and necessary administrative means in accordance with the requirements of the “Guidelines for the Elimination of Outdated Production Process Equipment and Products in Some Industrial Sectors (2010)” and the Catalogue of Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance (2011) (Amendment). Complete the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan” backward production capacity elimination task for 21 key industries such as steel, cement, electrolytic aluminum and flat glass one year ahead of schedule. In 2015, it will eliminate 15 million tons of ironmaking, 15 million tons of steelmaking, 100 million tons of cement (clinker and grinding capacity) and 20 million weight boxes of flat glass. For areas that have not completed the phase-out tasks on time, strictly control the investment projects arranged by the state, and suspend the approval, approval and filing procedures for key industry construction projects in the region. In 2016 and 2017, all regions should formulate a policy of eliminating backward production capacity with a wider scope and higher standards, and then eliminate a batch of backward production capacity.

Conduct comprehensive investigations on small industrial enterprises with scattered layout, low equipment level and poor environmental protection facilities, formulate comprehensive rectification plans, and implement classified management.

(6) Compressing excess capacity. We will increase environmental protection, energy consumption, and safety law enforcement penalties, and establish a mechanism to promote the exit of excess capacity in the “two high” industries with energy conservation and environmental protection standards. Formulate support policies for finance, land, finance, etc., and support the exit and transformation of “two high” industries with overcapacity. Give play to the leading role of superior and strong enterprises in the development of the industry, and promote the compression of excess capacity through the merger and reorganization of cross-regional and cross-ownership

enterprises. It is strictly forbidden to approve new capacity projects in industries with severe overcapacity.

(7) **Resolutely stop building projects with serious overcapacity in industries with excessive capacity.** Seriously clean up projects that are under construction in violation of regulations with serious overcapacity, and those projects that have not been approved for construction, approval, construction, and unauthorized approval have not yet started construction; construction is not allowed. Local people's governments should strengthen organizational leadership, supervision and inspection, and resolutely curb the blind expansion of industries with severe overcapacity.

Third, accelerate the technological transformation of enterprises and improve the ability of scientific and technological innovation

(8) **Strengthen scientific research and development and promotion.** Strengthen the research on the formation mechanism, source analysis, migration law and monitoring and early warning of ash and ozone, and provide scientific support for pollution control. Strengthen research on the relationship between air pollution and population health. Support the construction of enterprise technology centers, national key laboratories, and national engineering laboratories, and promote the construction of large-scale atmospheric photochemical simulation warehouses and large-scale aerosol simulation warehouses.

Strengthen desulfurization, denitrification, high-efficiency dust removal, control of volatile organic compounds, diesel engine (vehicle) emission purification, environmental monitoring, and research and development of new energy vehicles, smart grids, etc., and promote the transformation and application of technological achievements. Strengthen international exchanges and cooperation in advanced technologies and management experience in air pollution control.

(9) **Full implementation of cleaner production.** Clean production audits for key industries such as steel, cement, chemical, petrochemical, and non-ferrous metal smelting, and adopt advanced and applicable technologies, processes and equipment to implement clean production technology transformation in key areas and weak links of energy conservation and emission reduction; by 2017, The pollution intensity of key industries decreased by more than 30% compared with 2012. Promote product innovations such as non-organic solvent-based coatings and pesticides, and reduce volatile organic emissions during production and use. Actively develop new varieties of slow-release fertilizers and reduce ammonia emissions during chemical fertilizer

application.

(10) **Vigorously develop a circular economy.** Encourage industrial agglomeration and development, implement circular recycling of parks, promote energy cascade utilization, water resource recycling, waste exchange and utilization, land conservation and intensive use, promote enterprise recycling production, park cycle development, industrial cycle combination, and build recycling industry system. Promote the coordinated disposal of waste in industrial furnaces and blast furnaces such as cement and steel. Vigorously develop remanufacturing of electromechanical products and promote the development of resource recycling industry. By 2017, the energy consumption per unit of industrial added value will be reduced by about 20% compared with 2012, and more than 50% of various national-level parks and more than 30% of various provincial-level parks will be recycled, mainly non-ferrous metal varieties and steel. The proportion of recycling is about 40%.

(11) **Vigorously cultivate energy-saving and environmental protection industries.** Efforts will be made to effectively translate the policy requirements of air pollution control into market demand for the development of energy conservation and environmental protection industries, and promote the innovative development and industrial application of major environmental protection technology equipment and products. Expand the domestic consumer market, actively support new formats and new models, and cultivate a number of large-scale energy-saving and environmentally-friendly enterprises with international competitiveness, significantly increase the output value of air pollution control equipment, products and service industries, and effectively promote strategic emerging energy conservation, environmental protection, and new energy. Industrial Development. Encourage foreign investors to invest in energy conservation and environmental protection industries.

Fourth, accelerate the adjustment of energy structure and increase the supply of clean energy

(12) **Control the total amount of coal consumption.** Formulate medium and long-term control targets for national coal consumption and implement target responsibility management. By 2017, coal's share of total energy consumption has fallen below 65%. The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and other regions strive to achieve a negative growth in total coal consumption, replacing coal combustion by gradually increasing the proportion of receiving external transmission, increasing natural gas supply, and increasing the intensity of non-fossil energy use.

New projects in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl

River Delta regions are prohibited from supporting the construction of self-contained coal-fired power stations. Coal-consuming projects should be replaced by coal. Except for cogeneration, it is forbidden to approve new coal-fired power generation projects; if the existing coal-fired machine assembly machines have a total capacity of more than 300,000 kilowatts, they can be built as large-capacity coal-fired units according to the principle of coal replacement.

(13) Accelerate the alternative utilization of clean energy. Increase the supply of natural gas, coal-based natural gas and coalbed methane. By 2015, the newly added natural gas pipeline capacity will be more than 150 billion cubic meters, covering the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions. Optimize the use of natural gas, new natural gas should be given priority to protect residents' lives or replace coal combustion; encourage the development of natural gas distributed energy and other efficient use projects, restrict the development of natural gas chemical projects; orderly development of natural gas peaking power stations, in principle no longer new Natural gas power generation project.

Formulate the development plan for coal-based natural gas, accelerate the industrialization and scale of coal-based natural gas on the premise of meeting the most stringent environmental protection requirements and ensuring water supply.

Actively and orderly develop hydropower, develop and utilize geothermal energy, wind energy, solar energy, biomass energy, and develop nuclear power safely and efficiently. By 2017, the capacity of nuclear power plant assembly machines will reach 50 million kilowatts, and the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption will increase to 13%.

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei regional urban built-up area, the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration and the Pearl River Delta region should accelerate the replacement of natural gas in existing coal-fired facilities of industrial enterprises; by 2017, the natural gas of coal-fired boilers, industrial furnaces and self-contained coal-fired power stations will be basically completed. Replace the transformation task.

(14) Promote clean utilization of coal. To increase the proportion of coal washing and selection, new coal mines should build coal washing facilities at the same time. Existing coal mines should speed up construction and renovation; by 2017, the raw coal enrollment rate will reach over 70%. It is forbidden to import inferior coal with high ash and high sulfur, and research and develop measures for quality management of coal. Limit the import of high sulfur

petroleum coke.

Expand the scope of the city's highly polluting fuel-free zone, and gradually expand from the urban built-up area to the suburbs. Combined with the transformation of urban villages, urban and rural areas, and shantytowns, through policy compensation and implementation of peak and valley electricity prices, seasonal electricity prices, ladder electricity prices, peaking electricity prices and other measures, gradually promote the replacement of coal with natural gas or electricity. Encourage the construction of clean coal distribution centers in rural areas in the north to promote the use of clean coal and briquette.

(15) Improve energy efficiency. Strictly implement the energy conservation assessment review system. The energy consumption per unit product (output value) of new high-energy-consuming projects should reach the domestic advanced level, and energy-using equipment can reach the first-class energy efficiency standard. In the areas such as Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta, the energy consumption per unit product (output value) of new high-energy-consuming projects should reach the international advanced level.

Actively develop green buildings, government-invested public buildings, affordable housing, etc. should take the lead in implementing green building standards. New buildings must strictly implement mandatory energy-saving standards, and promote the use of solar water heating systems, ground source heat pumps, air source heat pumps, photovoltaic building integration, and "heat-electric-cold" triple supply technologies and equipment.

We will promote the reform of heat metering and accelerate the heating metering and energy-saving renovation of existing residential buildings in the northern heating area; the new buildings and the existing buildings that have completed the heating metering transformation will gradually implement the heating metering charges. Accelerate the construction and transformation of the heat pipe network.

V. Strict energy conservation and environmental protection access, optimize the industrial space layout

(16) Adjust the industrial layout. According to the planning requirements of the main functional area, the layout, structure and scale of key industries should be reasonably determined. The major projects are laid out in principle in the optimized development zones and key development zones. All new, modified and expanded projects must be evaluated for environmental impact; those that fail to pass the environmental impact assessment approval shall

not be allowed to start construction; those who violate the regulations shall be punished according to law. Strengthen the guidance and restraint role of industrial policies in the process of industrial transfer, and strictly limit the construction of “two high” industry projects in ecologically fragile or environmentally sensitive areas. Strengthen the environmental impact assessment of various industrial development plans.

Implement differentiated industrial policies in the eastern, central and western regions, and put forward higher energy conservation and environmental protection requirements for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions. Strengthen environmental supervision and prohibit the transfer of backward production capacity.

(17) Strengthen the constraints of energy conservation and environmental protection indicators. Improve the energy-saving and environmental protection entry threshold, improve the access conditions for key industries, announce the list of enterprises that meet the entry requirements and implement dynamic management. Strictly implement the total pollutant discharge control, and whether the emission of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke dust and volatile organic compounds meet the total control requirements as the precondition for the environmental impact assessment of construction projects.

Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta region, and central Liaoning, Shandong, Wuhan and its surrounding areas, Changsha, Zhuzhou, Chengyu, the west coast of the Straits, the north-central Shanxi, Shaanxi Guanzhong, Gansu, Urumqi urban agglomeration, etc. In 47 cities, new thermal power, steel, petrochemical, cement, nonferrous metals, chemical and other enterprises and coal-fired boiler projects are required to implement special emission limits for atmospheric pollutants. Each region can expand the scope of implementation of special emission limits based on the need for environmental quality improvement.

For projects that fail to pass the assessment and EIA review, the relevant departments may not approve, approve, or file the case, may not provide land, may not approve the construction, and may not issue production licenses, safety production licenses, and discharge permits. Financial institutions may not provide any form. New credit support, the relevant units are not allowed to supply electricity or water.

(18) Optimize the spatial pattern. Scientifically formulate and strictly implement urban planning, strengthen urban space control requirements and green space control requirements, standardize the establishment and layout of

various industrial parks and urban new towns and new districts, prohibit the arbitrary adjustment and revision of urban planning, and form cities that are conducive to the spread of atmospheric pollutants. Regional spatial pattern. Study and carry out pilot projects for urban environmental master planning.

Combined with the elimination of excess capacity, energy conservation and emission reduction, and mergers and acquisitions of enterprises, the environmentally-friendly relocation and transformation of heavy polluting enterprises such as steel, petrochemical, chemical, non-ferrous metal smelting, cement, and flat glass located in the main urban area of the city will be promoted in an orderly manner.

6. Give play to the role of market mechanism and improve environmental economic policies

(19) to play a regulatory role in market mechanisms. In line with the principle of “who pollutes, who is responsible, more emissions, more burdens, energy-saving and emission reductions, and compensation”, we actively promote a new energy-saving and emission-reduction mechanism with both incentives and constraints.

Define the consumption quota of enterprises for water, electricity and other resource products by industry and sub-region. Establish a “leaders” system for enterprises, and encourage advanced enterprises with higher energy efficiency and emission intensity to achieve higher standards.

We will fully implement the fiscal and tax incentives for “contract energy management”, improve support policies for promoting the development of environmental services, and implement integrated franchising for investment, construction and operation of pollution control facilities. Improve green credit and green securities policies, and incorporate corporate environmental information into the credit information system. Strictly limit environmental illegal corporate loans and listing financing. Promote the paid use and trading pilot of emission rights.

(20) Improve the price tax policy. According to the cost of denitrification, combined with the adjustment of sales price, improve the denitrification price policy. Existing thermal power units use new technologies to carry out renovation of dust removal facilities, and price policy support should be given. Implement a stepped price.

We will promote the reform of the natural gas price formation mechanism and rationalize the relationship between natural gas and alternative energy sources.

According to the principle of reasonable compensation cost, high quality

and good price and polluter pays, the refined oil price is reasonably determined, and the subsidy policy for refined oil price reform for some difficult groups and public welfare industries is improved.

Increase the collection of sewage charges, so that the collection should be completed. Increase the sewage charges in a timely manner, and include volatile organic compounds in the scope of sewage charges.

The study included some “two high” industry products into the scope of consumption tax collection. We will improve the export tax rebate policy for the “two high” industries and the comprehensive utilization tax policy for resources. Actively promote the reform of the resource taxation of coal and other resources. Companies that meet the requirements of tax laws and regulations, use special equipment or build environmental protection projects, as well as high-tech enterprises, can enjoy corporate income tax concessions.

(21) **Expanding investment and financing channels.** We will deepen the reform of the energy conservation and environmental protection investment and financing system, and encourage private capital and social capital to enter the field of air pollution prevention and control. Guide banking financial institutions to increase credit support for air pollution control projects. Explore the financing model for emission rights mortgages, and expand the financing and leasing business of energy conservation and environmental protection facilities.

The local people’s government should increase policy support for the “coal to gas” project involving the people’s livelihood, the elimination of yellow-label vehicles and old vehicles, and the replacement of low-speed trucks by light-duty trucks, and provide guiding financial support for key industry clean production demonstration projects. . It is necessary to incorporate the construction of air quality monitoring sites and their operation and supervision funds into the financial budgets at all levels.

On the basis of environmental law enforcement and rationalization of the price mechanism, the central government will comprehensively integrate special pollutants and other special pollutants, set up special funds for air pollution prevention and control, and implement “reward for awards” in key areas according to the effectiveness of governance; central capital construction investment It is also necessary to increase support for air pollution prevention and control in key areas.

Seventh, improve the legal and regulatory system, strictly supervise and manage according to law

(22) to improve laws and regulations. Accelerate the pace of revision of the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law, focus on improving the systems of total control, pollutant discharge permit, emergency warning, and legal liability, and study the content of criminal liability for enterprises and their responsible persons who increase malicious pollution and cause major pollution hazards. Increase the penalties for violations. Establish and improve the environmental public interest litigation system. Study and draft the draft environmental tax law, speed up the revision of the Environmental Protection Law, and issue regulations on the prevention and control of motor vehicle pollution and the regulations on the discharge permit. All regions can combine local regulations and regulations on local air pollution prevention and control.

Accelerate the system (fixing) to set key industry emission standards and vehicle fuel consumption standards, oil standards, heating standards, etc., and improve the industry pollution prevention technology policy and clean production evaluation index system.

(23) Improve environmental supervision capabilities. We will improve the environmental supervision system of state supervision, local supervision, and unit responsibility, and strengthen supervision over the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and policies by local people's governments. Strengthen the capacity building of environmental monitoring, information, emergency, and supervision to meet the requirements of standardization construction.

Construct a national air quality monitoring network with unified layout of city stations, background stations and regional stations, strengthen monitoring data quality management, and objectively reflect air quality conditions. Strengthen the construction of online monitoring systems for key pollution sources and promote the application of environmental satellites. Construction of national, provincial and municipal three-level motor vehicle emission control platform. By 2015, all the prefecture-level and above cities will be built with fine particle monitoring points and national direct monitoring points.

(24) Increase environmental protection law enforcement. We will promote innovation in law enforcement mechanisms such as joint law enforcement, regional law enforcement, and cross-enforcement, clarify priorities, increase efforts, and crack down on environmental violations. For illegal enterprises that smuggle and repeatedly investigate and punish repeatedly, they must stop production and shut down according to law. For suspected environmental

crimes, criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law. To implement the law enforcement responsibilities, the supervisory organ shall investigate the responsibilities of the relevant departments and personnel in accordance with the law for the lack of supervision, law enforcement, and law enforcement.

(25) **Implement environmental information disclosure.** The country publishes a monthly list of the 10 cities with the worst air quality and the best 10 cities. All provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall publish the air quality rankings of prefecture-level and above cities within their respective administrative regions. Cities at the prefecture level and above should release air quality monitoring information in time for major local media.

Environmental protection departments and enterprises at all levels should actively disclose environmental information such as environmental impact assessments of new projects, corporate pollutant discharges, and operation of pollution control facilities, and accept social supervision. Construction projects involving the interests of the people should fully listen to the public opinions. Establish a mandatory disclosure system for environmental information in enterprises with heavy pollution.

8. Establish regional cooperation mechanisms and coordinate regional environmental governance

(26) **to establish regional cooperation mechanisms.** Establish a coordination mechanism for air pollution prevention and control in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and the Yangtze River Delta region, participate in the provincial-level people's government and relevant departments of the State Council, coordinate and resolve regional outstanding environmental issues, and organize the implementation of environmental assessment, joint law enforcement, information sharing, early warning and emergency Pollution prevention and control measures, report on the progress of regional air pollution prevention and control work, study and determine the staged work requirements, work priorities and main tasks.

(27) **Decomposition of the target task.** The State Council and the people's governments of all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have signed a letter of responsibility for air pollution prevention and control targets, and decomposed the target tasks to local people's governments and enterprises. The fine particulate matter index in key areas and the respirable particulate matter index in non-key areas are used as binding indicators for economic and social development, and a target responsibility

assessment system with environmental quality improvement as the core is constructed.

The State Council formulates assessment methods, and assesses the completion of annual governance tasks in each province (autonomous region, municipality) at the beginning of each year; conducts mid-term assessments in 2015, and adjusts governance tasks based on assessments; and finalizes the implementation of the action plans in 2017. After the assessment and evaluation results are approved by the State Council, they shall be announced to the public and handed over to the competent department of cadres, in accordance with the Opinions on Establishing the Party and Government Leading Groups for Promoting Scientific Development and the Evaluation and Evaluation Mechanism of Leading Cadres, and the Leadership and Leadership of Local Party and Government. Provisions such as the Comprehensive Assessment and Evaluation Methods for Cadres (Trial) and the Opinions on Piloting the Performance Management of Governments are an important basis for the comprehensive assessment of leading bodies and leading cadres.

(28) Implement strict liability investigation. For those who fail to pass the annual assessment, the environmental protection department shall, in conjunction with the organization department and the supervisory authority, interview the relevant person in charge of the provincial people's government and its relevant departments, and put forward rectification opinions and urge them.

For those who fail to effectively deal with heavy polluted weather due to ineffective work, lack of performance, etc., as well as intervening, falsifying monitoring data and failing to complete the annual target tasks, the supervisory authority shall investigate the responsibility of the relevant units and personnel according to law, and the environmental protection department. It is necessary to implement the environmental protection evaluation of the construction projects for the relevant regions and enterprises, and cancel the honorary title of environmental protection granted by the state.

9. Establish a monitoring and early warning and emergency response system, and properly handle the heavy pollution weather

(29) to establish a monitoring and early warning system.The environmental protection department should strengthen cooperation with the meteorological department and establish a monitoring and early warning system for heavy pollution. By 2014, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl River Delta regions will complete the construction of heavy-duty weather monitoring and early warning systems at the regional, provincial, and municipal levels;

other provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities), sub-provincial cities, and provincial capital cities will be completed by the end of 2015. . It is necessary to do a good job of trend analysis of heavy pollution weather processes, improve the mechanism for consultation and judgment, improve the accuracy of monitoring and early warning, and release monitoring and early warning information in a timely manner.

(30) Formulate and improve the emergency plan. If the air quality does not meet the prescribed standards, the city should formulate and improve the emergency plan for heavy pollution weather and announce it to the public; implement the responsible body, clarify the emergency organization and its responsibilities, early warning and response procedures, emergency response and safeguard measures, etc. Different pollution levels determine the company's measures to limit production and stop production, motor vehicle and dust control, suspension of primary and secondary schools, and feasible meteorological interventions. Conduct heavy-duty weather emergency drills.

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and other regions should establish and improve the emergency response system for heavy polluted weather linked by the region, the province and the city. The emergency plans of the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in the region shall be reported to the Ministry of Environmental Protection for the record before the end of 2013.

(31) Take emergency measures in a timely manner. Incorporate the emergency response of heavy pollution weather into the emergency management system of the local people's government emergency, and implement the responsibility system of the main responsible person of the government. According to the warning level of heavy pollution weather, the emergency plan should be quickly launched to guide the public to do a good job of health protection.

X. Clarify the responsibilities of government enterprises and society, and mobilize all people to participate in environmental protection

(32) to clarify the responsibility of local governments. The local people's governments at various levels shall bear overall responsibility for the quality of the atmospheric environment within their respective administrative regions. They shall formulate implementation rules for the region according to the overall deployment and control objectives of the country, determine key tasks and annual control indicators, improve policy measures, and Open; continue to increase supervision, ensure clear tasks, clear projects, and financial security.

(Thirty-three) Strengthen departmental coordination and linkage. All relevant

departments must closely cooperate, coordinate forces, and act in unison to form a strong synergy in the prevention and control of air pollution. The Ministry of Environmental Protection shall strengthen guidance, coordination and supervision. Relevant departments shall formulate policies on investment, finance, taxation, finance, price, trade, science and technology that are conducive to the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution, and do relevant work in their respective fields in accordance with the law.

(34) **Strengthen corporate governance.** Enterprises are the main responsibility of air pollution control. They must comply with the requirements of environmental protection regulations, strengthen internal management, increase capital investment, adopt advanced production techniques and treatment technologies, ensure compliance with standards, and even achieve “zero emissions” ; Responsibility, accept social supervision.

(35) **Extensive mobilization of social participation.** Environmental governance is everyone’s responsibility. It is necessary to actively carry out various forms of publicity and education and popularize the scientific knowledge of air pollution prevention and control. Strengthen the training of professionals in atmospheric environmental management. Advocate civilized, economical, and green consumption methods and living habits, and guide the public to start from their own, start from scratch, start from the small things around them, and establish a code of conduct for “same breathing and common struggle” in the whole society to improve together. air quality.

China is still in the primary stage of socialism, and the task of prevention and control of air pollution is arduous and arduous. It is necessary to strengthen confidence and comprehensive management, highlight key points, and gradually advance, focusing on implementation and seeking practical results. All regions and relevant departments and enterprises shall, in accordance with the requirements of this Action Plan, closely integrate the actual situation and vigorously implement them to ensure that the air quality improvement targets are met as scheduled.

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