

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《中国环境与发展国际合作委员会2011年度政策报告：中国经济发展方式的绿色转型（英文版）》本年度政策报告综合了国合会2011年政策研究成果、国合会2011年年会给中国政府的政策建议、中国环境与发展重要政策进展（2010—2011年）和国合会政策建议影响，供国内各级决策者、专家、学者和公众参考。

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版权页：插图： This is particularly true if the targets are focused on intensity reduction rather than total reduction of emissions, and also when economic growth rates are high so that improvements are masked by new forms, or levels, of environmental degradation. Additionally, there are significant monitoring and reporting issues, scientific unknowns about the nature of some problems (examples include the still emerging situation of soil pollution and the problems of water quality in coastal ocean areas), and cumulative impact matters that are significant at regional levels. This challenge may be further compounded if environmental impacts are re-directed from one part of China, or to another, or exported abroad, for example by meeting targets through purchase of commodities or other materials for use in China from countries where environmental considerations are not given adequate attention. Another problem is substitution of new environmental problems for old ones, for example, by changing production processes to ones that introduce new types of wastes. And, there is the need to consider equity concerns, for example, by reducing risk of disasters and health hazards in the process of relocating industrial processes, mining, etc. These are classic planning problems that can really only be resolved by taking an integrated approach to environment and economy decision making. The use of functional zoning can help, although care is required to ensure that greening of the economy in selected areas does not create zones of low environmental quality or loss of ecological services elsewhere. Adaptive planning and improved central government-local government coordination are critically important requirements. Better environmental monitoring, improvement in the compatibility of data sets, and building high credibility with the public through regular release of reliable, high quality environmental information including toxic substance inventories, environmental assessments, etc., are important means to improve understanding of what is actually being accomplished in terms of improved environmental outcomes.

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