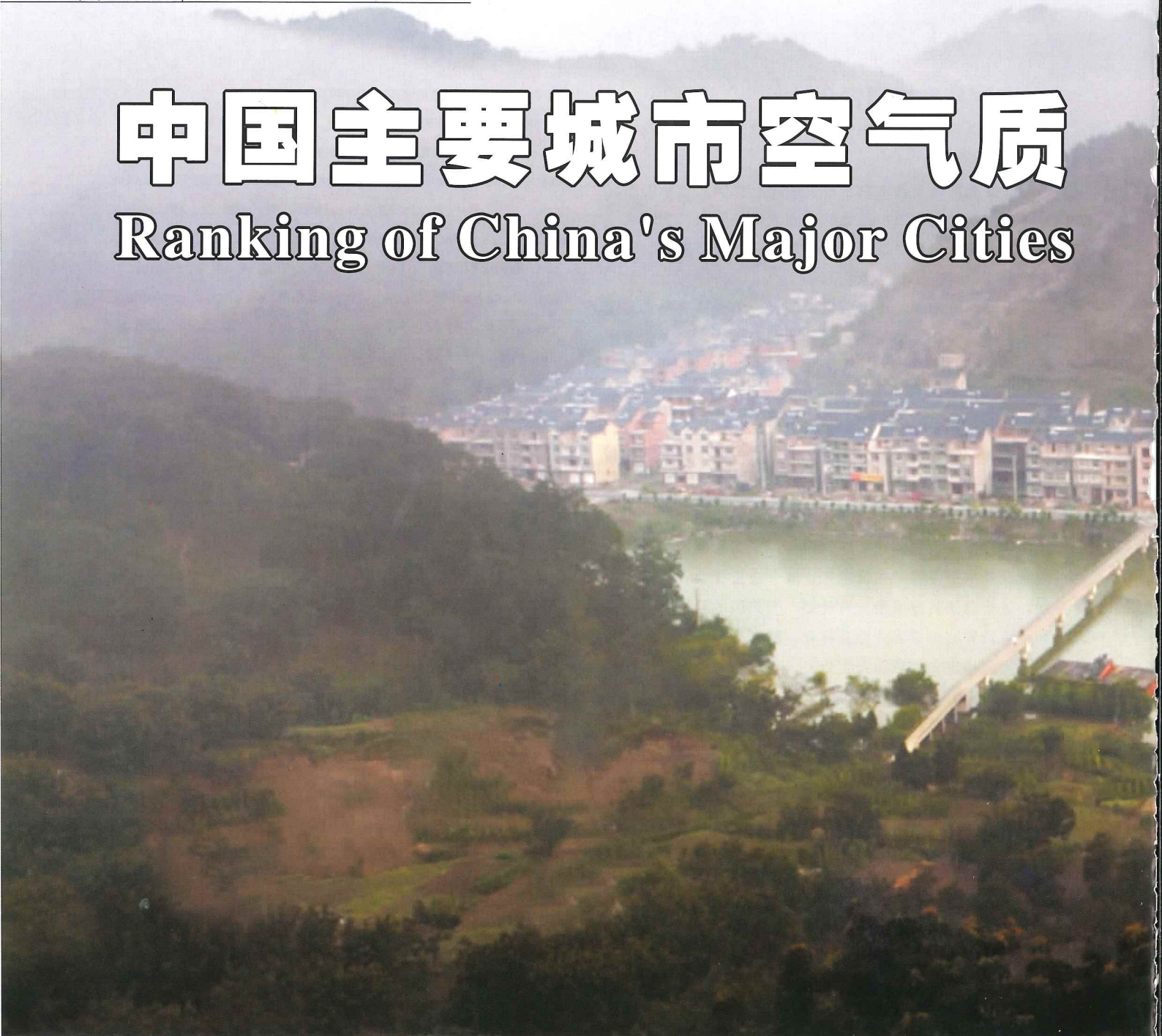


中国主要城市空气质 Ranking of China's Major Cities



中国正站在一个十字路口：过度的经济发展，严重的环境污染，以环境换发展的道路已经走到了尽头。习近平主席提出“新常态经济”，便是要求按照自然规律，寻求经济与社会，经济与环境均衡发展。中国将于2016年推行更为严格的环境标准。

中国详细公开了中国空气质量城市排行榜，提醒人们大气污染已经威胁到中国居民的日常生活。你知道家乡在排行榜的位置吗？真值得关注啊！

China is standing at a crossroad. The road of excessive economic development and serious environmental pollution has come to an end. Xi Jinping Chairman proposed the new normality economy which means that we should be in accordance with the laws of nature to achieve the harmonious development in economic, social and environmental fields. In 2016, China will introduce more stringent environmental standards.

China releases its ranking of cities concerning air quality, reminding us that the atmospheric pollution has threatened to our daily life. Do you know the position of your hometown in this ranking. It's really worth watching!

量排行榜

Concerning Air Quality



文/ 蒋静久 Text/Jiang Jingjiu

中国政府认真治理大气污染

中国环境保护部直属机构中国环境监测总站以74座主要城市为对象，从2013年1月开始，对空气污染的严重程度进行数字化管理，制定了“空气质量综合指数”标准。

空气质量综合指数的计算方式有别于AQI。计算的六种污染物分别是二氧化硫、二氧化氮、可吸入颗粒物（PM10）、细颗粒物PM2.5，一氧化碳（CO）、臭氧。计算方法是计算出这六种污染物每月的平均浓度，然后除以

The Chinese government to control atmospheric pollution

In China, the environmental monitoring station of the ministry of environmental protection began to carry out the digital management for the air pollution from January 2013 and developed the criteria for the comprehensive air quality index. □□□□

Air quality index calculation is different from that of the AQI. In the calculation, the six types of pollutants are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM10) and fine particulate matter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), and ozone. Calculation method is to calculate the monthly average concentration of the six kinds of pollutants that is divided by the daily (24 hours) permissible mean



日(24小时)均容许值(一氧化碳和臭氧的计算方法略有不同,内容太专业,此处从略。

因是用月均浓度除以日均容许值,所以计算结果代表每一种污染物偏离维持健康容许值安全水平的程度。6个结果相加即为空气质量综合指数。

中国政府相关部门开始认真治理空气污染,按照空气质量综合指数从大到小,也就是空气污染的严重程度,对74个城市进行了排名。城市之间设立竞争机制、促使其改善空气污染问题。这是管理中国这样的大国极其有效的一种方法。

中国管理考核提拔干部,过去是以其在任期内当地经济GDP的增长为重要指标,如今中央政府明确表示,要重视环境保护等民生(提高人民生活水平)的改善。今后,空气质量综合指数应该会逐步成为考核地方官员的重要指标。

中国从这个角度重新审视空气质量综合指数,其构思相当巧妙。比如,急于升迁的官员想要减少自己辖区的PM2.5,在原理上,就要强制关停并转当地的火电站、禁车禁火、禁烟等,这就能显出绩效。

PM2.5是漂浮在空气中的直径小于2.5微米的微颗粒物,虽然一部分来自于森林火灾和黄沙等自然界,但大多数来源于人为燃烧。只有禁止燃烧,才能减少PM2.5。与夏季相比,秋冬季节PM2.5的浓度上升,主要原因是大量燃烧煤炭取暖。然而,单纯降低PM2.5的浓度并不能明显改善空气质量综合指数,需要针对六种污染物进行综合的改善,包括治理汽车尾气。

公布数据的74个城市,除了各省、自治区的主要城市外,还涵盖了空气污染严重的河北、江苏、浙江、广东四省的工业城市。这些城市的经济都比较发达,检测体制也比较完善。空气污染排名在可行的范围内,之后逐渐扩大范围,排名的城市已增加到190个,2015年内将增加到



value (the calculation method of carbon monoxide and ozone is slightly different, which is omitted here due to being much professional).

Because the average average concentration is divided by daily permissible value, the calculation result will stand for the degree deviating from the value of maintaining healthy for a pollutant. The addition of six results means the air quality index.

The Chinese government began to control air pollution seriously. According to the air quality index from big to small, namely the severity of the air pollution, it ranked 74 cities. It set up the competition mechanism between cities to improve the problem of air pollution. This is an extremely effective way for China in the regard.

In the assessment on the officials of China, in the past, it attached importance to the local GDP. Now the central government makes it clear that it will attach importance to environmental protection and the improvement of the livelihood of the people (i.e., improving the people's living standards). In the future, the air quality index should be gradually become an important index in the assessment of local officials.

China is from this angle to re-examine the air quality index, which is ingeniously conceived. Rushing to get the promotion, for example, officials want to reduce their PM2.5, in principle, by requiring the closure and local plants, reducing the use of fuel cars and etc.

PM2.5 is a micro particle floating in the air whose diameter is less than 2.5 microns. A part of it comes from the forest fire and sand so forth, but most of it comes from burning. Only prohibiting burning can we reduce PM2.5. Compared with summer, autumn and winter seasons can let the PM2.5 concentration increase. The main reason is that a large number of burning of coal for heating exists. However, simply reducing the concentration of PM2.5 cannot obviously improve the air quality index. We need the comprehensive improvement for six kinds of pollutants including governance in automobile exhaust.

Data of 74 cities released, in addition to major cities in the provinces and autonomous regions, cover industrial cities in four provinces with the serious air pollution: Hebei, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong. These cities are developed with their detection system being more perfect. Air pollution ranking, when practicable, will gradually expand the scope. The number of cities ranked has increased to 190 now and

300个以上。

数据一经公布，就无法人为修改，想人为改变数据是不可能的。主要污染物的数据是实时公开的，在网上还可以查阅历史数据。而且，即使某个城市故意低报，其公布的数据也不能一直远低于周边城市。这样，没有给官员留下耍小聪明的可乘之机。

中国主要城市空气质量排行榜

中国环境监测总站每月公布的空气质量综合指数是可以信赖的指标。对其指数进行统计，选取可以进行相互对比的2013年2月到12月的数据，计算出了每个城市空气质量的平均值。数字越大代表污染程度越高，按照平均值从高到低的顺序，就可以制作出“中国74城市空气质量排行榜”。列表如下：

中国74城市空气质量排行榜

表1

污染排名	城市名	所属省(自治区、直辖市)	空气质量综合指数
1	石家庄	河北省	7.11
2	邢台	河北省	7.01
3	唐山	河北省	6.28
4	邯郸	河北省	6.12
5	保定	河北省	6.01
6	济南	山东省	5.54
7	衡水	河北省	5.38
8	西安	陕西省	5.16
9	郑州	河南省	4.95
10	天津	天津市	4.83
11	太原	山西省	4.75
12	廊坊	河北省	4.69
13	成都	四川省	4.46
14	沧州	河北省	4.28
15	武汉	湖北省	4.28
16	北京	北京市	4.20
17	秦皇岛	河北省	4.17
18	乌鲁木齐	新疆维吾尔自治区	4.16
19	徐州	江苏省	4.15
20	南京	江苏省	4.12
21	沈阳	辽宁省	4.10
22	西宁	青海省	4.07
23	无锡	江苏省	3.92
24	呼和浩特	内蒙古自治区	3.86
25	湖州	浙江省	3.78
26	杭州	浙江省	3.78
27	宿迁	江苏省	3.77
28	常州	江苏省	3.76
29	扬州	江苏省	3.76
30	长沙	湖南省	3.75
31	淮安	江苏省	3.75
32	青岛	山东省	3.71
33	合肥	安徽省	3.70
34	苏州	江苏省	3.70
35	绍兴	浙江省	3.66

在排行榜上，河北省的工业城市包揽了前三名。排名第一的是河北省省会石家庄，邢台排名第二，钢城唐山位列第三。河北省的空气污染如此严重，被河北省环绕的北京空气质量差的原因就显而易见。

will increase to more than 300 in 2015.

Data, once released, cannot be artificially modified. The real time data of main pollutants are released. The historical data can be viewed on the Internet. And even if a city is deliberately understating them, these data cannot always be far lower than that of the surrounding city. In this way, officials are impossible to do a modification.

China's major cities air quality ranking

China's environmental monitoring station releases the monthly air quality comprehensive index which is a reliable indicator. Data of February to December of 2013 can be selected which are comparable, in order to calculate the mean value of air quality in each city. Higher numbers represent high degrees of the pollution. The ranking shows the average values according to the order from high to low. The ranking for China's 74 cities concerning air quality is below:

Ranking of China's 74 cities about air quality

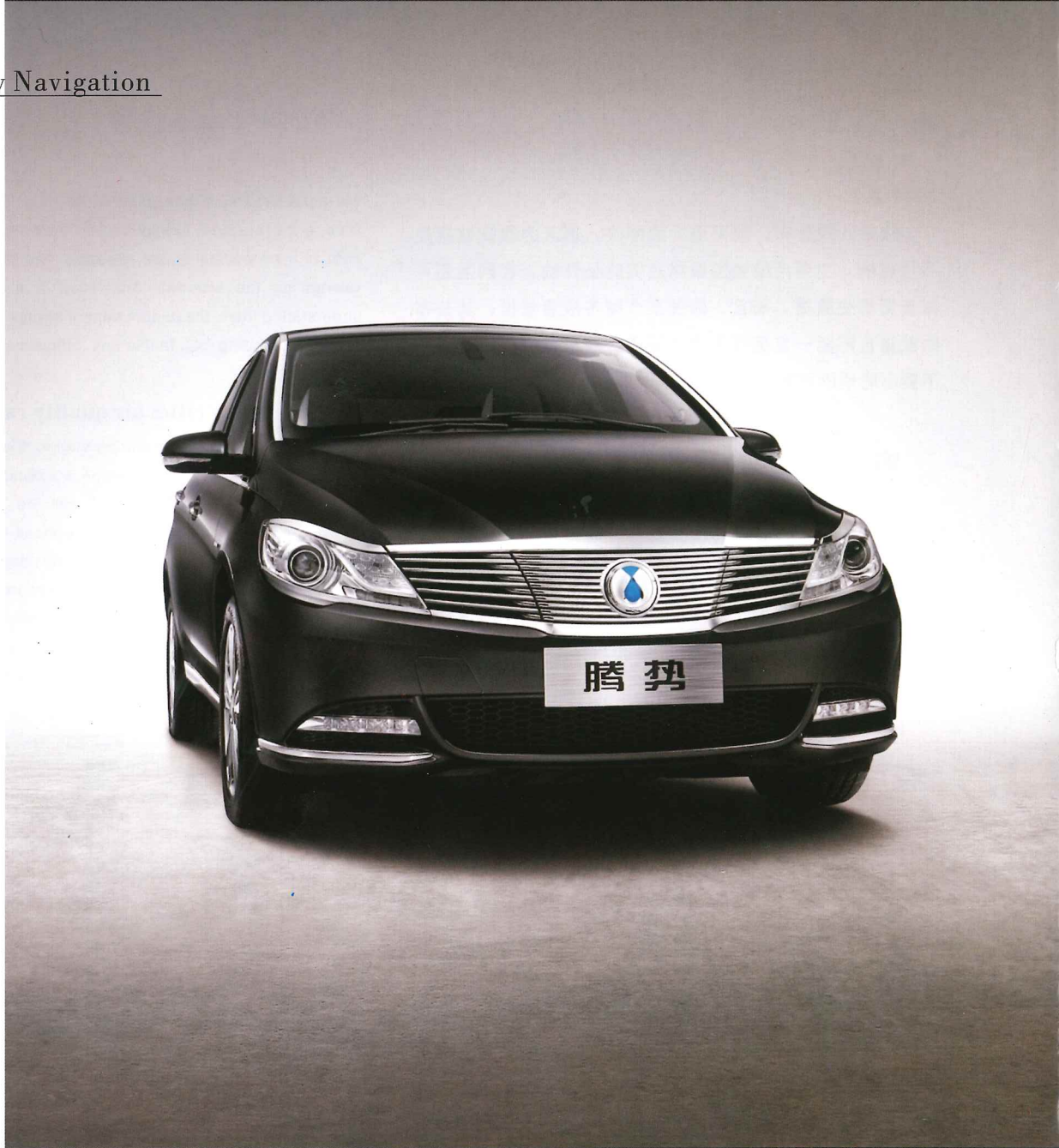
表2

36	哈尔滨	黑龙江省	3.66
37	泰州	江苏省	3.64
38	连云港	江苏省	3.63
39	重庆	重庆市	3.63
40	嘉兴	浙江省	3.62
41	长春	吉林省	3.61
42	镇江	江苏省	3.58
43	佛山	广东省	3.56
44	南通	江苏省	3.54
45	金华	浙江省	3.54
46	兰州	甘肃省	3.53
47	南昌	江西省	3.51
48	广州	广东省	3.42
49	上海	上海市	3.41
50	肇庆	广东省	3.39
51	温州	浙江省	3.38
52	银川	宁夏回族自治区	3.37
53	盐城	江苏省	3.32
54	衢州	浙江省	3.32
55	承德	河北省	3.24
56	南宁	广西壮族自治区	3.22
57	东莞	广东省	3.18
58	宁波	浙江省	3.17
59	江门	广东省	3.07
60	张家口	河北省	3.01
61	台州	浙江省	2.98
62	大连	辽宁省	2.95
63	昆明	云南省	2.92
64	中山	广东省	2.91
65	贵阳	贵州省	2.79
66	深圳	广东省	2.78
67	丽水	浙江省	2.72
68	厦门	福建省	2.71
69	惠州	广东省	2.61
70	珠海	广东省	2.59
71	拉萨	西藏自治区	2.43
72	福州	福建省	2.27
73	舟山	浙江省	2.23
74	海口	海南省	1.73

On the list, top three industrial cities are in Hebei. Number one is Hebei provincial capital Shijiazhuang; number 2 Xingtai; and number 3 steel city Tangshan. Such a serious air pollution in Hebei Province can let us imagine the poor air quality of Beijing that is surrounded by Hebei Province.

工信部 新能源汽车推广 应用示范城市 (群)推广情况

Promotion of New Energy Cars in Demonstration Cities



11月21日，工信部在官方网站公布了新能源汽车示范城市本轮推广截至2014年9月的成绩，与计划2015年要完成的总量对比，总完成量仅为11.48%。

2013年9月，《财政部、科技部、工业和信息化部、发展改革委关于继续开展新能源汽车推广应用工作的通知》印发。根据各地新能源汽车推广应用方案申报情况，财政部、科技部、工业和信息化部、发展改革委分别于2013年11月、2014年1月发布了两批新能源汽车推广应用城市(群)名单，共39个城市(群)88个城市列入新能源汽车推广应用城市(群)。按照新能源汽车推广应用城市(群)申报计划，2013年至

On November 21, ministry of industry and information published the result in the promotion of new energy cars in demonstration cities as of September 2014. Compared with the plan of 2015, the task was only 11.48% completed. In September 2013, the ministry of finance, ministry of science and technology, ministry of industry and information technology, national development and reform commission and so forth jointly issued a notice about continuing to carry out the work of new energy automobile promotion. These authorities considered the reports from the local governments and then issued the list of promotional cities in November 2013 and January 2014, respectively. There are a total of 39 city groups and 88 cities for the car promotion. According to the plan of promotional application, from 2013 to 2015, 39 city groups

2015年39个推广应用城市(群)将累计推广新能源汽车33.6万辆。

据统计,从2013年1月至2014年9月底,39个推广应用城市(群)累计推广新能源汽车3.86万辆,其中2014年1-9月推广2.05万辆。各相关城市推广情况见附件。

【附件】

示范城市(群)新能源汽车推广情况表

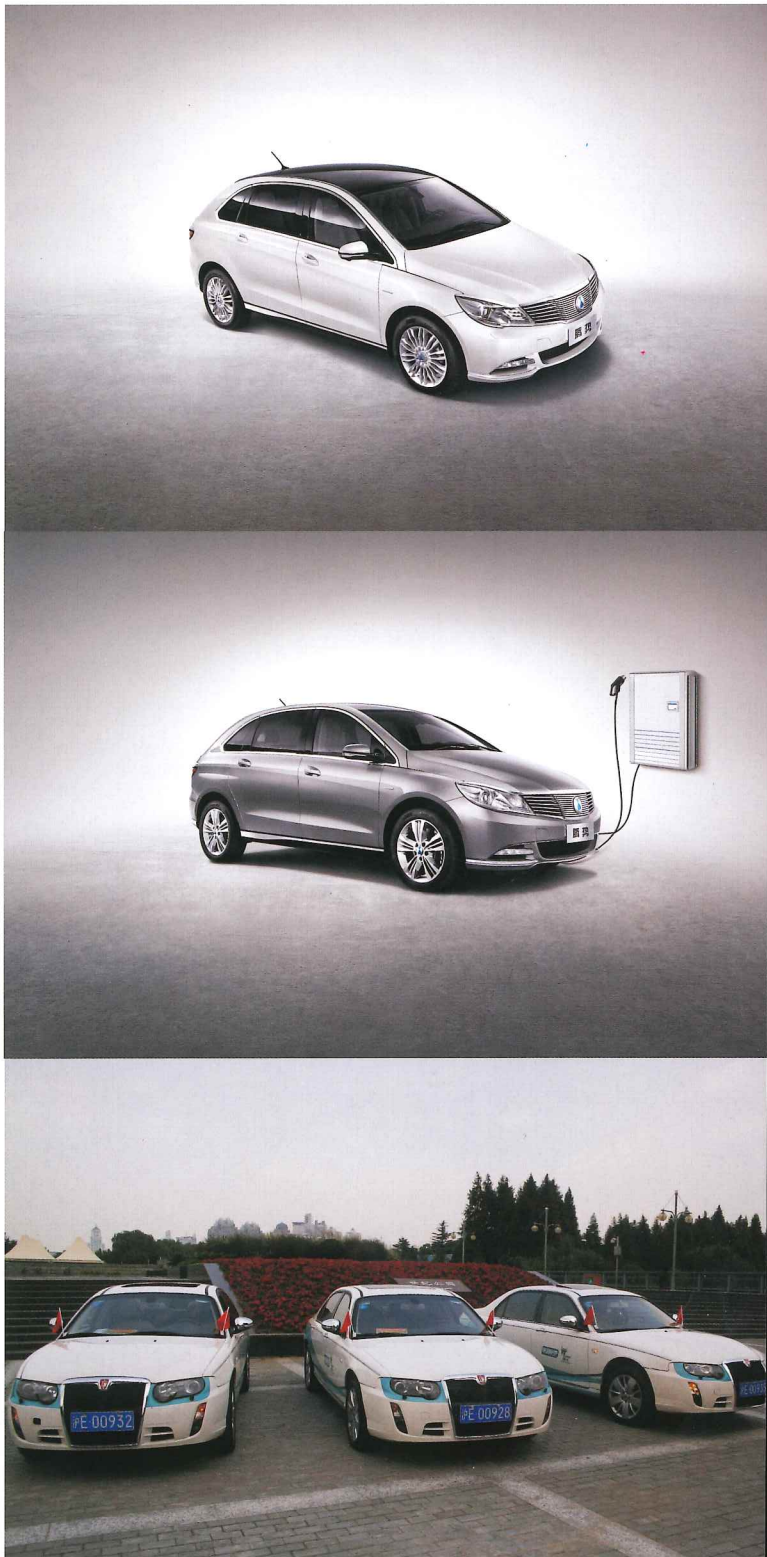
2013年-2015年2013年-2014年9月

序号	城市(群)	推广计划生(辆)	累计推广量(辆)	完成进度
1	浙江省	10100	5203	52%
2	北京	35020	4762	14%
3	深圳	35000	4189	12%
4	合肥	5720	4145	72%
5	上海	1000	4022	40%
6	江苏省	18085	3118	17%
7	天津	12000	1726	14%
8	郑州	5500	1423	26%
9	广东省	10000	1369	14%
10	广州	10000	1241	12%
11	重庆	10000	995	10%
12	河北省	13141	803	6%
13	西安	11000	710	6%
14	襄阳	5000	561	11%
15	青岛	5200	510	10%
16	长株潭	6100	492	8%
17	太原	500	489	10%
18	武汉	10500	389	4%
19	成都	5000	298	6%
20	芜湖	5110	252	5%
21	沈阳	5000	232	5%
22	大连	5000	225	5%
23	云南省	5000	223	4%
24	潍坊	5500	174	3%
25	临沂	5690	173	3%

will promote the use of 336000 new energy cars.

According to statistics, from January 2013 to the end of September 2014, 39 city groups had a cumulative promotion of 38600 new energy cars, of which, Jan to Sept 2014, 20500. See the appendix for the details about the promotion in each city.

Promotion of new energy cars in demonstration city groups
2013-2015 2013 - Sept 2014



国务院推进新

The State Council to Promote New



[摘要] 国务院总理李克强10月29日主持召开国务院常务会议，会议要求重点推进6大领域消费。其中包含对新能源汽车充电设施较多的给予奖励。

国务院总理李克强10月29日主持召开国务院常务会议，会议要求重点推进6大领域消费。其中包含促进绿色消费，推广节能产品，对建设城市停车、新能源汽车充电设施较多的给予奖励。

会议指出，消费是经济增长重要“引擎”，是我国发展巨大潜力所在。在稳增长的动力中，消费需求规模最大、和民生关系最直接。要瞄准群众多样化需求，改革创新，调动市场力量增加有效供给，促进消费扩大和升级，带动新产业、新业态发展，推动发展向中高端水平迈进，打造中国经济升级版。一要增加收入，让群众“能”消费。分批出台深化收入分配制度改革配套措施和实施细则，多渠道促进农民增收，努力实现居民收入增长和经济发展同步。提高国有资本收益上缴比例，更多用于民生保障。二要健全社保体系，让群众“敢”消费。提高医疗保险保障水平，全面推开大病保险。统筹推进社会救助体系建设。三要改善消费环境，让群众“愿”消费。加强农产品流通等骨干网建设。推进消费品安全立法，严惩“黑心”食品、旅游“宰客”等不法行为。

会议要求重点推进6大领域消费：

一是扩大移动互联网、物联网等信息消费，提升宽带速

[Abstract] October 29, state council premier Li Keqiang chaired a state council executive-meeting. This meeting advocated to promote the consumption in 6 major areas, including the new energy automobile charging infrastructure.

Premier Li Keqiang in this meeting required to promote the consumption in six major areas, and adopt relevant measures, including promoting green consumption, promoting the energy saving products, and giving more rewards in construction of the city park and new energy automobile charging infrastructure.

The meeting pointed out that the consumption is important "engine" of economic growth and is the great potential for the development in our country. In steady growth, the consumer demand is the largest and is very closely related with the people's livelihood. It is necessary to aim at the diverse demand, reform, innovate and mobilize the market forces to increase effective supply and promote consumption; drive, expand and upgrade the development of new industries and new forms; and achieve the high-end development in the china's economy. The residents will increase their income to have more consumption. China will deepen the reform of the income distribution system and implement relevant supporting measures. Through various channels, farmers' income will be increased. China will increase the proportion of state-owned capital gains used for the security for the people's livelihood. China will improve the social security system to let the masses have more consumption. China will improve the level of medical treatment insurance and fully implement serious illness insurance policy. China will promote the construction of social assistance system as a whole. China will improve the consumption environment and strengthen the construction of circulation of agricultural products and other backbone network. China will promote consumer product safety legislation, severely punish criminals in "dirty" food and illegal behavior in tourism etc.

The meeting urged to promote the consumption in 6 key areas:

The first is to expand the consumption in the mobile Internet and Internet

能源汽车消费

Energy Automobile Consumption



度，支持网购发展和农村电商配送。加快健康医疗、企业监管等大数据应用。

二是促进绿色消费，推广节能产品，对建设城市停车、新能源汽车充电设施较多的给予奖励。

三是稳定住房消费，加强保障房建设，放宽提取公积金支付房租条件。

四是升级旅游休闲消费，落实职工带薪休假制度，实施乡村旅游富民等工程，建设自驾车、房车营地。

五是提升教育文体消费，完善民办学校收费政策，扩大中外合作办学。

六是鼓励养老健康家政消费，探索建立产业基金等发展养老服务，制定支持民间资本投资养老服务的税收政策，民办医疗机构用水用电用热与公办机构同价。用更好的产品与服务，让人们放心消费、享受生活。

为扩大金融开放，加快推动国内银行卡市场和支付市场创新发展，提升现代服务业，优化消费环境，会议决定，放开银行卡清算市场，符合条件的内外资企业，均可申请在我国境内设立银行卡清算机构。仅为跨境交易提供外币清算服务的境外机构原则上无需在境内设立清算机构。要完善管理，防范风险，维护持卡人合法权益，使开放的金融市场便利和惠及消费者。

(新华社电)

of things and the like, promote broadband speed, support the development of online shopping and rural e-business; speed up the application of big data in health care and corporate governance and so on. The second is to promote green consumption and energy-saving products; give a reward in the construction of the parking lot and charging infrastructure for the new energy car.

The third is to stabilize the housing consumption, strengthen the construction of affordable housing, and broaden the extraction conditions of accumulation fund and rent payment.

The fourth is to upgrade tourism and leisure consumption, implement workers paid vacation system, implement the projects for the rural tourism and so forth, and construct the camp for the self-drive and RV.

The fifth is to promote consumer education programs and private schools charge policies, and expand the China-foreign cooperation in running schools.

The sixth is to promote the endowment and health programs, explore the industrial fund development for pension services, develop the tax policy for the folk capital investment in pension services, implement price policies for the water and power supply for the private medical institutions; provide the better products and services and make people at ease in consumption and enjoy their life.

China will expand the financial opening, accelerate the domestic bank card and payment market innovation and development, promote modern service industry, optimize the environment of consumption. The meeting decided to let go of the bank card clearing market. For the domestic and foreign enterprises meeting relevant conditions, they can apply to set up the bank card clearing houses in the territory of China. The foreign institutions only providing foreign currency clearing services for cross-border transactions, in principle, do not need to set up a clearing house in China. It is necessary to perfect management, prevent the risk, protect the legitimate rights and interests of the cardholder, so that the open financial market provides convenience and benefit for consumers.

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