

In that case, the majority of enterprises (including some well-known large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises and multinational corporations) choose to keep Silent or be an evasive attitude.

- The silent majority Pollutant information disclosure is a powerful tool to promote enterprises to implement cleaner production. «Disclosure of Environmental Information (Trial)» provides the environmental information that the enterprises open voluntarily and necessarily. Article 20 provides: «enterprises that shall open environmental information to the public in Article 20 should publish their environmental information on the local major media and record the information in the local environmental protection department within 30 days after the departments publish list». October 12, 2011, the Heilongjiang Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau announced «The list of key enterprises that will conduct cleaner production audits in Heilongjiang Province 2011» which listed 53 first-category key enterprises. And it provides that the local environmental departments publish their environmental information on the local major media and subject to public supervision within 1 month after the departments publish list. Moreover, the enterprises must begin to clean production audit within 2 months and finish within one year after the departments publish list. December 2011, Green Longjiang investigated these 53 enterprises and found that there was only one enterprise that published their environmental information on the local major media within 1 month. And there were two enterprises which information was published on the local department official website. According to the survey, most departments and related enterprises in Heilongjiang do not disclose environmental information in accordance with the provisions. Anyway, the right of know of enterprise pollution information in China can still not be guaranteed (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. The Splash figure for the PITI index score of 113 cities

Proposal on the disclosure of environmental information in China

1. Improve the legal system on the disclosure of environmental information and develop comprehensive high-order legislation. The legislation should definite the national security, public safety, economic security and social stability strictly so that real environmental information disclosure can be achieved.

2. Formulate accountability system of corporate environmental information disclosure. Put the environmental impact assessment of construction project together with disclosure of environmental information after the enterprise built.

3. Establish emissions inventories of the pollutant information and related system. Chinese government should public environmental information strictly such as the address of the polluting enterprises, types of pollutants, whether the discharge meets the standards and so on.

4. Public participation promotes the disclosure of environmental information. Enterprise pollution information is crucial to the public. On the one hand, it is closely related to the local people's quality. On the other hand, local residents can supervise the enterprises well by using the environmental information.

The actions of civil society organizations

- NGO collects the Information from to force the enterprises to fulfill their environmental responsibility. In recent years, the public information of government provides a possibility of promoting the public deeply involved in the environmental governance system. IPE collects environmental information from environmental protection departments' website and the media and builds database of polluting enterprises information. After nearly eight years' collection, the records has increased from the initial 2500 to 79,000 which are important tool for a supply chain management. Because its presence in China, it is no longer an oral empty promises for not use pollution as a supply chain for large multinational. They can simply enter a keyword in the database to check their supply chain whether have pollution problems. The enterprises in the database can feel the pressure and have communication with the NGO in order not to lose orders. They also need to explain for excessive violations records and the records can't be removed only if the enterprises accept thirdparty audit.

- «China's environmental information public test» tests and activates the existing regulations. July to October in 2010, Green Beijing, Friends of Nature and other NGO texted the environmental information of the local environmental protection departments and large enterprises and released the report in May 2011. The report showed that the public of government environmental information had a significant progress and most cities can open the information listed in the Article 11 in Disclosure of Environmental Information (Trial). However, the information publicly from the enterprises was very limited and is still in its infancy.

- NGOs jointly sent a letter to Shenzhen Stock Exchange to promote the environmental information disclosure of enterprise. April 1, 2011, Green Longjiang found that the media report «Beingmate will go public illegally without environmental verification». Green Longjiang collected relevant environmental information and communicated with Heilongjiang Provincial Environmental Protection Department, IPE and other NGOs. April 13 and 22, Green Longjiang united 14 other environmental organizations to send a letter to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange twice, urging the SZSE to investigate the matter. April 25, Zhejiang Provincial Department of Environmental Protection had interviews with person in charge and ordered deadline to complete the environmental verification and make a full review.

Ланг Дечжун

Қытайдың қоршаған ортасының жағдайы туралы ақпаратты ашып көрсету

Мақалада Қытай азаматтарына арналған қоршаған ортаның жағдайына байланысты мәліметтердің қолжетімділігі туралы айтылған. Қытай Халық Республикасында 2008 жылы экология жайында ақпаратты ресми түрде алу мүмкін болды және сол уақыттан бастап көптеген экологиялық ғылыми-өндірістік бірлестіктері бұл механизмнің жұмыс істеуіне бар күштерін салды. Көпшілік экологиялық саясат институты қоршаған ортаны ластайтын кәсіпорындар және ластанулар туралы ресми ақпараттар жинап, оларды «Ластанулар картасы» сайтында көрсетті. Қазіргі уақытта бұл сайтта 80000 астам жазба бар және мұнда түрлі аналитикалық жұмыстар нәтижелері жарияланды.

Ланг Дечжун

Раскрытие информации о состоянии окружающей среды Китая

В статье приведены данные о доступности информации по состоянию окружающей среды для граждан Китая. Доступ к экологической информации был официально гарантирован в КНР в 2008 году «Временным порядком раскрытия экологической информации», и с тех пор усилия многих экологических НПО направлены на то, чтобы заставить этот механизм работать. Так, Институт публичной экологической политики собирает официальную информацию о предприятиях-загрязнителях и загрязнениях и представляет ее на сайте «Карта загрязнений», где сейчас более 80000 записей, а также публикуются разнообразные аналитические работы.

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