



2018

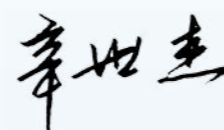
Chongqing Ecology and Environment Statement



Chongqing Ecology and Environment Bureau

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Chongqing Ecology and Environment Statement 2018* is hereby released.

Director General of Chongqing Ecology and Environment Bureau
May 28, 2019



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Overview

Under the strong leadership of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee and the Chongqing Municipal People's Government as well as the guidance and support of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of PRC, Chongqing has implemented the work of environmental protection according to the spirits proposed respectively at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and its two sessions, thoroughly applied the Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. Chongqing comprehensively implements General Secretary Xi Jinping's important requirements of "two points" orientation, "two places" and "two highs" goals, "three roles" and the important instructions for building a good political ecology; deeply learns and apply Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought, put the restoration of the ecological environment of the Yangtze River in an overwhelming position; and makes all-out efforts to protect the Yangtze River and forbids large-scale development of the river, and explores new ways of high-quality development oriented to ecological priority and green development so as to strengthen the "upstream consciousness", take up "upstream responsibility" and reflect the "upstream level". Chongqing attaches great importance to the principle of "construction, control, supervision and improvement", focuses on key points to fill shortcomings and strengthen weaknesses, spares no effort to win the tough battle of pollution control and build an important ecological barrier in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River to accelerate the construction of beautiful mountains and picturesque land. The 2018 Chongqing Municipal Government Work Report clarifies that the Municipal Ecological Environment Bureau has led 16 projects and cooperated with 34 annual target tasks; 28 projects and 119 tasks of Chongqing Action Plan for Implementing Ecological Priority and Green Development (2018-2020), and 34 major indicators and 206 key projects of The Implementation Scheme of Tough Fight of Pollution Prevention in Chongqing (2018-2020) have been completed in an all-round way. Ecological priority and green development have become the main theme of Chongqing's development.

Water Environment

【Current Status】

Trunk Stream of the Yangtze River

The overall water quality of trunk stream of the Yangtze River in Chongqing was excellent. The water quality of 15 monitored sections was Grade II.

Tributaries of the Yangtze River

The overall water quality of tributaries of the Yangtze River was good. The proportions of monitored sections with water quality up to Grade I - III Standard, Grade IV Standard, Grade V Standard and Inferior Grade V Standard were 81.1%, 12.7%, 3.1% and 3.1% (Figure 1) respectively in terms of 196 monitored sections in 114 tributaries. The proportion of monitored sections with water quality meeting the requirement of drainage function was 86.7%. The proportion of monitored sections with eutrophic water quality in terms of 72 monitored sections in 36 first-order tributaries was 25.0%.

As for 47 monitored sections in Jialing River Basin, the proportions of monitored sections with water quality up to Grade I - III Standard, Grade IV Standard, Grade V Standard and Inferior Grade V Standard were 61.7%, 23.4%, 6.4% and 8.5% respectively. The water quality of 21 monitored sections in Wujiang Basin has

reached or surpassed Grade in.

Source of Drinking Water

The water quality of Chongqing's centralized potable water source was good. The water qualification rate of 66 urban centralized potable water sources has reached 100%.

【Measures and Actions】

Chongqing has thoroughly implemented the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, promoted the in-depth development of "Clean Water Action" and enhanced various measures for preventing and controlling water pollution in Chongqing, ensuring the safety of water environment of Three Gorges Reservoir Region.

As for domestic sewage treatment, 8 urban sewage treatment plants have been rebuilt and expanded, and the daily treatment volume of urban domestic sewage has reached a total of 4.1675 million tons; 4 urban sewage treatment plants have been upgraded and 53 urban sewage treatment plants have reached the discharge standard of Grade A. 100 township domestic sewage treatment facilities have been upgraded and renovated, and 2,380 kilometers of township domestic sewage supporting pipe network have been built; a total of 1.348 billion cubic meters of sewage have been treated by urban sewage treatment plants throughout the year, and 1.22 billion cubic meters of urban domestic sewage have been centralized; the sewage treatment rate of urban domestic sewage has reached 93.5%, and that of rural domestic sewage 82%.

As for industrial pollution prevention and control, 14 new industrial agglomeration areas of sewage treatment facilities have been built, and a total of 90 industrial agglomeration areas have be built



Figure 1 Water Quality Classification of Tributaries of the Yangtze River in 2018

into centralized sewage treatment facilities with a treatment scale of about 1 million tons per day. A number of 603 gas stations have completed the anti-seepage reconstruction of their underground tanks, comprehensively finishing the annual reconstruction tasks.

As for water pollution control in key river basins, the comprehensive improvement of key rivers such as Qijiang River, Daxi River and Longxi River have been carried out in depth, and the river water quality have been significantly improved. The protection of the ecological environment of Changshou Lake and Yutan Lake has been deepened to guarantee the safety of production and living water for about 2 million people in the basin. The treatment of the black and odorous water bodies in 48 sections of the city has been completed in an all-round way, and the black and odorous water bodies have been basically eliminated. The management of 56 lakes and reservoirs in the main urban area has been strengthened, and the water quality of lakes and reservoirs was continuously improved.

As for comprehensive improvement of rural environment, with protection of rural drinking water sources, rural garbage sewage treatment, comprehensive utilization

of livestock and poultry manure and pollution control as the main contents of “one guarantee and three treatments”, the comprehensive improvement of rural environment in 3,500 administrative villages has been implemented. Chongqing has built a total of 2,417 centralized treatment facilities in towns and villages with daily processing capacity of 1.18 million tons; 7,916 administrative villages have been effectively treated with domestic waste, and the effective treatment ratio has reached more than 90%; 4.52 million households of rural sanitary toilets have been completed, with a penetration rate up to 73%, and 7,281 rural public toilets have been completed.

As for centralized drinking water source protection, the environmental status of 66 centralized drinking water sources in cities has been investigated and assessed. Chongqing has accelerated the standardization of centralized drinking water sources in towns and villages, to complete the standardization of 283 township centralized drinking water sources, and has completed the rectification of 153 problems of centralized drinking water sources in cities at or above the county level to effectively guarantee the safety of drinking water for citizens.

Atmospheric Environment

【Current Status】

Air Quality

The number of days with good or excellent air quality in Chongqing was 316, increasing 13 days compared with that in 2017. The number of days with excellent air quality was 96 and that with good air quality was 220. The number of days with excessive air pollution was 49. The variation trend of air quality in Chongqing from 2014 to 2018 is reflected in Figure 2.

The average annual densities of inhalable particles (PM10), fine particles (PM2.5), SO2 and NO2 were 64 μg/m³, 40 μg/m³, 9 μg/m³ and 44 μg/m³ respectively. The densities of CO (the 95th percentile of daily average density) and O3 (the 90th percentile of daily average density within maximum eight hours) were 1.3mg/m³ and 166 μg/m³ respectively. The densities of PM10, SO2 and CO have respectively reached the Grade II Standard of the national ambient air quality standard, while the densities of PM2.5, NO2 and O3 have been 0.14 time, 0.10 time, and 0.04 time as much as the standard density respectively.

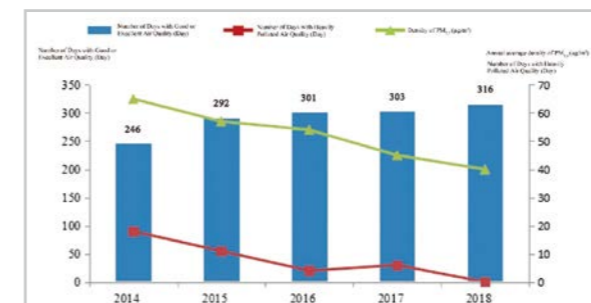


Figure 2 Variation Trend of Air Quality in Chongqing from 2014 to 2018

The ambient air quality of 38 districts and counties (autonomous counties), Liangjiang New Area and Wansheng Economic and Technological Development Zone is reflected in Table 1. The density of six atmospheric pollutants in 11 districts and counties

including Qianjiang District, Kaizhou District, Liangping District, Wulong District, Chengkou County, Yunyang County, Fengjie County, Wushan County, Shizhu County, youyang County and Pengshui County has reached the Grade II Standard of the national ambient air quality standard, achieving standard air quality in urban areas and accounting for 27.5% of the total number of districts and counties being assessed.

Dust-fall

The average annual dust-fall of Chongqing was 4.43 tons per square kilometer per month, 0.10 times higher than the reference standard (4.01 tons per square kilometer per month); the average monthly dust-fall was 4.10-4.81 tons per square kilometer per month.

Precipitation

2018, the acid rain frequency of Chongqing was 14.0% with pH values ranging from 3.12 to 8.20, resulting in annual average pH value of 5.49.

Table 1 Ambient Air Quality of Districts and Counties in Chongqing (μg/m³)

Name of Districts or Counties	Days with Good or Excellent	Comprehensive Air Quality Index	PM10	SO2	NO2	PM2.5	O3	CO (mg/m ³)
Wanzhou District	336	4.02	55	14	31	38	131	1.3
Qianjiang District	357	3.20	40	15	19	29	124	1.2
Fuling District	333	4.33	59	18	36	37	144	1.3
Yuzhong District	306	4.80	63	10	51	39	155	1.5
Dadukou District	307	4.77	68	9	47	39	158	1.5
Jiangbei District	317	4.23	54	10	39	34	163	1.3
Shapingba District	296	4.71	65	11	40	41	181	1.2
Jiulongpo District	310	4.37	60	8	38	39	159	1.3
Nan'an District	310	4.46	63	9	39	39	159	1.3
Beibei District	310	4.34	60	9	35	38	164	1.4
Yubei District	309	4.46	57	8	44	38	160	1.3
Banan District	309	4.44	65	10	38	35	167	1.4

Changshou District	311	4.38	61	21	28	40	155	1.4
Jiangjin District	286	5.16	73	19	43	48	161	1.4
Hechuan District	282	4.68	66	18	30	45	173	1.3
Yongchuan District	313	4.26	57	20	26	41	154	1.3
Nanchuan District	333	3.99	52	19	30	36	120	1.6
Qijiang District	319	4.39	66	20	26	45	140	1.2
Dazu District	315	4.02	64	15	18	39	154	1.3
Bishan District	266	5.11	73	19	35	50	180	1.3
Tongliang District	299	4.44	64	16	26	45	155	1.4
Tongnan District	317	4.16	66	14	22	41	150	1.3
Rongchang District	270	4.68	64	18	24	51	165	1.5
Kaizhou District	347	3.86	57	13	28	35	129	1.3
Liangping District	341	3.87	61	14	21	35	138	1.5
Wulong District	343	3.54	48	15	27	30	120	1.3
Chengkou County	350	3.21	51	12	19	30	92	1.5
Fengdu County	338	4.20	55	19	36	38	122	1.4
Dianjiang County	326	4.03	56	11	24	46	129	1.3
Zhongxian County	333	3.77	49	9	26	36	147	1.3
Yunyang County	354	3.38	47	10	24	31	117	1.3
Fengjie County	342	4.02	58	10	34	35	132	1.4
Wushan County	346	3.82	55	12	30	34	126	1.3
Wuxi County	319	3.97	69	13	20	39	101	2.1
Shizhu County	350	3.31	45	13	20	31	122	1.2
Xiushan County	341	3.48	53	15	13	37	131	1.1
Youyang County	361	3.06	40	13	20	25	118	1.3
Pengshui County	349	3.13	40	19	20	28	103	1.2
Wansheng Economic and Technological Development Zone	316	4.34	63	18	29	46	124	1.3
Liangjiang New Area	306	4.67	62	7	45	38	169	1.6

Notes: Grade II Standard of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (GB3095-2012): Annual daily average density of $SO_2 \leq 60 \mu g/m^3$; Annual daily average density of $NO_2 \leq 40 \mu g/m^3$; Annual daily average density of $PM_{10} \leq 70 \mu g/m^3$; Annual daily average density of $PM_{2.5} \leq 35 \mu g/m^3$; Daily average density of O_3 within maximum eight hours $\leq 160 \mu g/m^3$; Daily average density of CO within 24 hours $\leq 4mg/m^3$.

【Measures and Actions】

Chongqing has thoroughly committed Implementation Plan of the Three-Year Action Plan for Chongqing to Implement the State Council's Winning the Blue Sky Battle, enhanced the "four controls and two increases" measures, and made the quality of the atmospheric environment continue to improve.

As for traffic pollution control, the vehicle amount in Chongqing was 6,302,000 (including 4,196,900 cars) in 2018, an increase of 11.5% (an increase of 13.11% in terms of cars) compared with that in 2016. The inspection on disclosure of environmental protection information of new vehicles has been carried out, and more than 25,000 new cars have been registered to check the environmental information on-board lists and key components. In 2018, Chongqing has implemented inspection on 1,599,000 vehicles, of which the initial acceptance rate was 88.4%; 7 illegal acts committed by motor vehicle emission inspection agencies were investigated and dealt with. A number of 182,000 inspections of motor vehicle emission roads (including 82,000 diesel vehicles) and 86,000 telemetry vehicles have been carried out, of which about 300,000 vehicles violated the restrictions, more than 26,000 were smoky and over-standard vehicles, and more than 17,000 were eliminated old diesel vehicles. The illegal activities of non-road mobile machinery manufacturers have been investigated and dealt with to strengthen the supervision and law enforcement of prohibiting the use of high-emission non-road mobile machinery. The daily supervision of the operation of oil and gas recovery equipment in oil storage and gas stations has been strengthened to guarantee the full supply of gasoline and diesel for Euro VI Standard. The transportation structure has been adjusted for the development of multimodal transport, the relocation of passenger and freight stations in the main urban areas has been initiated, and more than 13,000 new energy vehicles have been promoted with construction of more than 8,000 charging piles. Chongqing has carried out pollution control of ships and civil aircraft, in which 7 new terminals and shore power facilities have been built,

362 sets of special equipment for heavy oil and residue from Chongqing ships have been dismantled or sealed, 2 LNG power ships have been renovated, more than 40 electric passenger ferry ships have been promoted, and 115 sets of bridge-borne equipment have been built at Jiangbei Airport to achieve full coverage of boarding bridges.

As for dust pollution control, efforts have been made to implement the system of grading the "red, yellow and green" signs for dust control at construction sites to control the leaders, and to supervise and urge more than 8,000 construction units to implement the "Ten Mandatory Provisions for Dust Control at Construction Site", in which totally 1,740 demonstration construction sites for dust pollution control have been consolidated or established, more than 500 sets of flushing devices were installed, and more than 1,000 water mist guns were purchased. Totally 1,700 demonstration roads for dust pollution control have been consolidated or established, increased by 9.0% year-on-year of road sprinkler volume, with the main road machine sweep rate in the main urban area increased to 90%. The closed transportation of construction waste transporters have been strictly implemented, and vehicles with false leaks and mud and dust were strictly checked.

As for industrial pollution control, a number of 7 coal-fired power units totaling 2,520,000 kilowatt have been revamped for ultra-low emission, and 676 enterprises in whole vehicle manufacturing, spare parts production, automobile maintenance, printing and packaging industries and units using coal-fired and gas-fired boilers have been further treated. More than 300 air pollution enterprises have been closed and relocated. Totally 34 coal-fired boilers were renovated or eliminated, and 2 coal mines and 191 sintered brick and tile enterprises were removed. 33 cement and key regional sintered brick and tile enterprises were organized to produce by staggered peaks to reduce emission. Jiangjin, Hechuan, Bishan and Tongliang districts began to implement the national special emission limits for atmospheric pollutants.

As for domestic pollution control, the emission

standards for atmospheric pollutants in catering industry have been promulgated, and the limits for lampblack have been increased by 50%. More than 2,200 restaurants and public institutions have completed lampblack remediation. Illegal acts such as open-air burning of wastes and crop stalks, outdoor barbecue and smoked bacon are strictly forbidden. An area of 251 square kilometers was newly designated as non-combustion zone for highly polluting fuels, with a planned area of 3,098 square kilometers. 5 garbage landfills and sewage treatment plants have been completed to control the odor from disturbing citizens. A number of 400 firework sites were reduced during the Spring Festival, prohibiting the sale of smoke-type products, and the banned areas were extended to the surrounding expressways and areas, as well as urban built-up areas in Beipei and West Chongqing.

The regulatory capacity has been enhanced. Regulations on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution in Chongqing and Emergency Plan for Days with Heavily Polluted Air Quality in Chongqing have been revised. Totally 1,094 exhaust outlets of 505 enterprises were monitored by law enforcement, after which the list of emission reduction measures in heavy pollution weather emergency plans was drawn up, and joint prevention and control of air pollution with Guang'an, Dazhou and other surrounding areas of Sichuan was strengthened. As a result, 19 tasks for rainmaking have been operated by planes and 76 tasks for surface rainmaking have been operated.

The scientific research capability has been enhanced. Preliminary, data management platform for winning the Blue Sky Battle has been built, and more than 6 million pieces of information have been collected and processed, including air quality status, objectives, pollution source list, worktable account, etc. The second phase of the air quality forecast and early warning platform project has been completed to carry out 3-7 days forecast of regional air quality. A list of emission sources has been established to strengthen the cause analysis and source analysis of air pollution, and scientifically support the victory of Blue Sky Battle.

Acoustic Environment

【Current Status】

The average daytime equivalent sound level of environmental noise in Chongqing urban area was 54.4 decibels, increased by 0.9 decibels from the same period last year, and 45.1 decibels at night; the average daytime equivalent sound level of road traffic noise was 66.1 decibels, increased by 0.1 decibels from the same period last year, and 55.1 decibels at night (see Table 2 for details).

Table 2 Monitoring Results of Acoustic Environmental Quality in All Districts and Counties in 2018 (decibel)

Districts and Counties	Traffic Noise		Districts and Counties	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Wanzhou District	69.1	58.9	53.2	44.6
Qianjiang District	65.9	52.6	56.4	45.7
Fuling District	69.8	60.3	55.9	46.9
Yuzhong District	69.0	64.0	54.3	47.8
Dadukou District	66.9	60.0	53.9	47.2
Jiangbei District	66.4	65.3	53.4	49.8
Shapingba District	69.4	62.9	52.9	46.3
Jiulongpo District	66.4	54.3	53.8	43.7
Nan'an District	66.8	58.0	53.7	48.3
Beibei District	65.4	52.6	51.8	45.4
Yubei District	66.8	53.7	53.0	44.6
Banan District	65.8	52.3	54.0	43.1
Changshou District	68.0	53.2	52.3	47.0
Jiangjin District	64.8	53.5	53.6	45.3
Hechuan District	65.0	51.4	54.3	44.1
Yongchuan District	65.6	51.5	57.0	42.0
Nanchuan District	65.0	57.4	53.6	43.8
Qijiang District	68.0	54.8	60.0	50.2
Dazu District	65.4	54.1	53.8	45.4
Bishan District	66.5	52.1	53.6	45.1
Tongliang District	67.4	56.1	58.3	39.2
Tongnan District	61.1	52.2	51.2	43.0
Rongchang District	65.8	52.1	52.8	44.0
Kaizhou District	66.8	54.0	56.5	45.8
Liangping District	66.4	53.0	55.5	44.1
Wulong District	66.6	64.4	53.4	47.0
Chengkou County	68.6	59.3	53.9	44.8
Fengdu County	65.7	55.0	55.6	45.8
Dianjiang County	67.6	61.8	56.2	48.8
Zhongxian County	65.4	53.6	54.7	44.1
Yunyang County	65.5	55.1	52.4	42.5
Fengjie County	67.5	54.3	57.6	48.3
Wushan County	67.0	53.8	56.1	46.0
Wuxi County	63.4	46.7	53.7	43.9
Shizhu County	61.9	50.8	53.9	46.8
Xiushan County	61.0	46.6	52.2	36.9

Youyang County	65.2	49.9	57.0	47.2
Pengshui County	65.7	53.7	54.3	43.5
Wansheng Economic and Technological Development Zone	65.7	54.0	52.8	46.4
Liangjiang New Area	67.8	62.9	52.4	47.5

Notes: Noise level division (HJ640-2012). Road traffic noise level: Good (daytime ≤ 68.0 , night ≤ 58.0), preferable (68.1 - 70.0 in the daytime, 58.1 - 60.0 at night), general (70.1 - 72.0 in the daytime, 60.1 - 62.0 at night), inferior (72.1 - 74.0 in the daytime, 62.1 - 64.0 at night), poor (daytime > 74.0 , night > 64.0); Environmental noise in urban areas: Good (daytime ≤ 50.0 , night ≤ 40.0), preferable (50.1 - 55.0 in the daytime, 40.1 - 45.0 at night), general (55.1 - 60.0 in the daytime, 45.1 - 50.0 at night), inferior (60.1 - 65.0 in the daytime, 50.1 - 55.0 at night), poor (daytime > 65.0 , night > 55.0). (Unit: decibel)

【Measures and Actions】

Chongqing has continued to promote the “Quiet Action” and “One Manage and Four Controls”, strengthen urban sound environment management, and control social life, transportation, construction and industrial noise. It has completed the division and adjustment of the sound environment functional areas, created 33 and reviewed 115 residential districts, and created 24.1 square kilometers and reviewed 327.7 square kilometers noise compliance areas. The management of motor vehicle anti-ringing has been strengthened, with 33 sets of sonar recognition and snapping system in the main urban area installed and 295 new anti-ringing sections added. The road sound insulation screen of the road is 1,565 meters, the low noise road surface is 65,000 square meters, and the road noise reduction green belt is 230,000 square meters. The management of construction permits at night has been strengthened to restrict and approve the construction sites with mass complaints from the citizens. 7 construction noise sources, 4 industrial noise pollution sources and 44 noise sources of disturbing fixed equipment were treated within the time limit. Various departments have jointly carried out special rectification of environmental noise; thus in 2018, the total number of noise pollution complaints decreased by 9.5% year-on-year.

Solid and Hazardous Wastes

【Current Status】

The amount of industrial solid waste production in Chongqing was 19.432 million tons, with comprehensive utilization of 13.7192 million tons (including the comprehensive utilization of the previous year storage capacity of 46,000 tons), the treatment of 4,569,100 tons (including the treatment of storage for previous years of 55,900 tons), and the storage of 1,237,400 tons. The annual production of industrial hazardous waste is 604,900 tons, with comprehensive utilization of 300,800 tons (including comprehensive utilization of annual storage capacity of 1100 tons), the treatment of 236,900 tons (including the treatment of storage for previous years of 24,400 tons), and the storage of 92,700 tons. The utilization rate of industrial solid waste utilization was 93.6%. (Statistics for 2017)

A total of 59 garbage treatment plants (factories) have been built and put into operation in Chongqing, with a total processing capacity of 20,290 tons per day, among which 5 garbage treatment facilities have been built in the main urban area (1 sanitary landfill, 3 garbage incineration power plants and 1 kitchen waste treatment plant) with a total capacity of 10,100 tons per day. There are 54 domestic garbage treatment sites (factories) outside the main urban area (including 50 domestic waste landfills, 3 domestic waste incineration power plants and 1 cement kiln co-processing facility) with a designed processing capacity of 10,190 tons per day. In 2018, Chongqing has handled 7.17 million tons of domestic garbage in a harmless manner, as a result of which the harmless treatment rate of urban domestic garbage reaches 100%.

The harmless disposal capacity of sludge in Chongqing Municipal Domestic Sewage Treatment Plant reached 798,000 tons, and the comprehensive harmless treatment rate reached 87%, among which the sludge treatment in the main urban area was 423,000 tons, maintaining 100%

for consecutive 4 years. 29 districts and counties carried out sludge harmless treatment by self-construction or purchase of services, which effectively reduced the harm of municipal sludge to the ecological environment.

【Measures and Actions】

Chongqing deeply promoted the implementation of “Ten Measures on Soil Pollution Control” and its work plan. Three liability statements of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and municipal government, municipal government and district government, district government and soil environment key regulatory enterprises were completed and signed; the work plan of “Ten Measures on Soil Pollution Control” was printed and implemented in all districts and counties. It also completed the annual target of heavy metal pollution control and reduced the heavy metals discharge by 2% so that the supervision and examination of hazardous wastes reached the national requirement of Grade A and the soil environmental quality in the whole city remained stable.

It strengthened the soil pollution prevention. The detailed survey of soil pollution status was comprehensively implemented, with a total of 1,123 detailed survey unit, 9,296 layout points, 9,593 soil samples and 1,826 agricultural product samples, and more than 200,000 data were obtained.

It enhanced the environmental supervision of solid wastes. A hazardous waste landfill site and a medical waste centralized treatment facility have been built and put into operation, with new centralized disposal capacity of 67,500 tons per year and 1,800 tons per year respectively. It advanced 9 pilots for centralized collection of hazardous wastes. Chongqing has issued Layout Plan for Construction of Centralized Disposal Facilities of Hazardous Wastes in Chongqing (2018-2022) to strengthen the whole process supervision of hazardous wastes; thus 164 enterprises and hazardous wastes

(excluding medical wastes) operating units that produce more than 100 tons of hazardous wastes have developed the application of the fine management information system for hazardous wastes. For strengthening the supervision and examination for standardized management of hazardous wastes, Chongqing established a three-level joint inspection mechanism of “random inspection at city level, examination at district and county level and self-inspection by enterprises”. It carried out investigation and treatment of solid waste in the Yangtze River Economic Zone to investigate and punish illegal dumping and stockpiling according to law, and made every effort to carry out the “Waste Clearance Action 2018” and complete the rectification of the 33 issues handed over.

It improved the risk prevention and control of hazardous chemicals. Chongqing has assessed the environmental risks of environmental hormones and antibiotics in the trunk stream of the Yangtze River, and strictly implemented international conventions to control the release of dioxins and new chemicals. The supervision and audit in electronic dismantling enterprises of waste electric appliance was also strengthened. A waste

electrical and electronic products processing enterprise has been built and put into operation. In 2018, a number of 1,456,000 waste electrical and electronic products have been dismantled in total

It strengthen the treatment of domestic waste. Each year, the operation quality of the rubbish disposal site is monitored and evaluated twice, and problems of “running, spilling, dropping and leaking” are strictly checked. In order to promote the construction of garbage collection and treatment facilities, 2 waste incineration power plants and 1 kitchen garbage treatment plant have been built and put into operation, and the disposal capacity of domestic garbage has been further improved. The classification of domestic garbage in the main urban area has been promoted, and pilot projects for the classification of household waste in 23 towns has been carried out. The municipal party and government organs have basically realized the full coverage of the classification, with the recycling rate of garbage in the main urban area reached 20%, the amount of kitchen garbage disposal in the main urban area reached 418,000 tons, and the amount of fruit and vegetable garbage disposal reached 101,000 tons.

Radiation Environment

【Current Status】

Chongqing had a great quality in radiation environment. The average value of environmental terrestrial gamma-radiation dose rate converted by accumulated dose monitoring was 68.5nGy/h (the response value of cosmic rays was deducted) within the range of natural background fluctuations in Chongqing; there was no abnormal radioactive levels of aerosols and fallout in 4 automatic monitoring stations of radiation environment; the horizontal mean value of electromagnetic environment of points measured in main city was lower than the controlling limits for electromagnetic environment of state regulations; the radiological parameters in the soil of Chongqing, the “Chongqing section” of Yangtze River, Jialing River, and Wujiang River, ground water and drinking water were all in normal levels.

There were 1,796 nuclear technology utilization units in Chongqing with 2,367 radiation sources and 3,809 ray apparatuses in use; it also had 340 electromagnetic radiation source units, with 135,193 sets of active electromagnetic equipment (facilities), and 1,607 active electricity transmission lines above 110kV, as well as 551 transformer stations.

【Measures and Actions】

Chongqing reinforced the quality monitoring of radiation environment. The quality monitoring of radiation environment in 135 national and city control points was completed, with a monitoring area and county coverage rate of 71%, and a monitoring data and quality assurance data task completion rate of 100%. It finished the investigation work of 23 points monitoring in 12 districts and counties in northeastern Chongqing, 10 points supplementary surveys in 9 districts and counties in the main city and 2 centralized drinking water source radioactive

level surveys in large barreled water. It also completed 17 surveys of water environment radioactivity levels at the monitoring points in Three Gorges Reservoir. The second national survey on pollution sources conducted a survey on 523 associated radioactive mines in Chongqing, and an preliminary survey on 360 enterprises that met the preliminary conditions, involving six types of minerals, namely titanium, iron and steel, coal, aluminium, lead and zinc, in which process 13 enterprises were included in the detailed survey, accounting for 3.6% of the total, and the results were submitted on time, quality and quantity.

Chongqing strengthened the daily supervision of radiation safety. There were 613 radiation safety permits approved during the whole year, with a certificate holding rate of 100%, including 92 environmental assessment and approval items for radiation construction projects, 105 for radiation source transfer and 131 for transfer and filing. It organized on-site supervision and inspection of construction projects for about 150 people and issued 10 deadline documents to supervise and inspect 218 municipal enterprises, among which 7 cases of environmental violations were investigated and dealt with according to law. It carried out in-depth “two sessions” special action on safety hidden danger investigation and rehabilitation and safety inspection of key radiation sources in flood season to investigate 99 radioactive sources in Chongqing, and 4 potential radiation safety hazards were eliminated. The operation and maintenance management of temporary waste storage has been strengthened, the frequency and intensity of inspection (no less than once a month) has been increased, and 490,000 yuan was invested to complete the upgrading and reconstruction of the security system of temporary waste storage with an acceptance check.

Landscape greening

【Current Status】

The built-up area of whole city has 59,430 hectares of garden green space, 27,852 hectares of park green space, 63,601 hectares of garden green coverage and 528 urban parks. The built-up area's green coverage rate is 40.43%, the green coverage rate is 37.78%, and the per capita park area is 16.34 square meters. The garden green space of main urban built-up area is 28,430 hectares, the area of park green space is 14,116 hectares, the garden green space covers 30,111 hectares, and there are 212 urban parks. The green coverage rate of the built-up area in the main urban area is 39.57%, the green coverage rate is 37.36%, and the per capita park area is 17.80 square meters.

【Measures and Actions】

Focus on the improvement of the quality of urban garden landscape greening, the goal is to "achieve

result in half a year, make the people feel perceived in one year, and make great changes in three years", to prompt the steady process of urban green landscape work. The major urban areas focus on five major projects: bridgehead greening, rail transit greening, urban road and inner-ring highway greening, urban interchange node greening, urban vacant area, etc., which enhance the city's outlook. At the same time, grasping the facts of the people's livelihood of "Add green and Park", a number of urban parks, community parks and tourist parks have been constructed and put into use successfully. Outside the main city, the countries and districts should pay more attention on the establishment of gardens, strengthen the construction of urban landscape greening, improve the level of fine management and protection, and enhance the ecologic effect of landscape greening.

Forests and Grasslands

【Current Status】

The forestland area reached 67.91 million mu in the whole city, with a forest area of 59.64 million mu, a forest coverage rate of 48.3% and standing timber stock volume of 221 million cubic meters. (The data is as the end of 2017)

The survey of grassland resources by the municipal agricultural department in 2018 shows that the grassland resources area is 5.03 million mu. The degraded area of grassland in Chongqing is 1.3927 million mu, accounting for 27.7% of the total grassland area in Chongqing. The grassland is mainly of medium quality and high yield, covering and area of 3.116 million mu, accounting for 61.9% of the total area. The comprehensive vegetation coverage of grassland resources in the city is 85.4%.

The total area of water loss and soil erosion was 28,707.71 square kilometers in Chongqing City, accounting for 34.84% of the city's total area. Specifically, the main loss type is water erosion, including a light erosion area of 10,101.74 square kilometers, accounting for 35.19%; a moderate erosion area of 9,242.02 square kilometers, accounting for 32.19%; a strong erosion area of 4,881.34 square kilometers, accounting for 17.00%; an extremely strong erosion area of 3,340.18 square kilometers, accounting for 11.64%; and a severe erosion area of 1,142.43 square kilometers, accounting for 3.98%. Besides, the annual total soil loss was 90.9717 million tons, with an average soil erosion modulus of 3,169 t/km² • year. (Data as the end of 2016)

【Measures and Actions】

Strengthen the protection and management of forest land. Strengthen planning and management, strictly control the use of forest land, strictly audit and approve the management of forest land use, strictly control the key areas such as natural reserves and forest parks. To organize and carry out forest surveillance, and construct a "sky and ground" surveillance and full coverage system by means of satellite remote sensing full coverage+ on-site verification. Strengthen forest harvesting management. Strict cutting quota management, strengthen the management of forest cutting license, standardize the operation of forest cutting online certificate. Strengthen to monitor the forest resource. Strict management of one map of forest land, complete the annual change survey of forest land, and update the data of forest resource in time. Strict protection and management of natural forests. To organize and carry out the work of delimitation of public welfare forests to implement public welfare forests to hilltop plots. The natural forest was strictly managed while fully stopping the commercial clear cutting of natural forest, prohibiting transplanting the natural trees into the city, and serious transformation of low yield and low efficiency natural forest.

Continuous grassland resources inventory work was carried out, the field survey work was completely in an all-round way, the internal data audit. The pattern pot drawing, database establishment and other work were basically completed. The tentative data

results were formed. We vigorously carried out the construction of forage base with high quality and stable yield and the improvement of natural grassland. We have implemented the "advance action of animal husbandry in the south of modern grassland" in 10 districts and counties such as Qianjiang District and Wuxi County, and continued to carry out grassland monitoring in 5 districts and counties such as Wanzhou District and Fengjie County.

We will comprehensively deepen the reform of the administrative examination and approval system for soil and water conservation schemes, introduce a regional soil and water conservation evaluation system, and carry out the strictest social supervision over soil and water conservation. The task of water loss and soil erosion control should be included in the special assessment of the strategy of Rural Revitalization and the key battle of pollution prevention and control, and the monitoring of water loss and soil erosion should be carried out to accurately grasp the dynamic growth and decline of water loss and soil erosion in various districts and counties. We totally control 1,867 square kilometers of water loss and soil erosion in the city and has continuously enhanced the function of regional soil and water conservation.

Besides, 100 million yuan of investment within the budget of the central government was implemented with 9.72 million yuan of municipal funds being arranged to carry out the karst treatment task of 438 square kilometers in 10 key districts and counties with karst rocky desertification in Chongqing.

Cultivated Land and Agricultural Ecology

【Current Status】

The total cultivated area was 2.3698 million hectares in Chongqing, including 958,300 hectares of paddy

field 1.4107 million hectares of dry farm, and 800 hectares of irrigable land. (The data is as the end of 2017).

There are 1,619 newly-approved certificates for

“Three Products and One Geographical Indication” , including 391 green food, 34 organic agricultural products and 1,194 pollution-free agriculture products, which total number of valid time has amounted to 4,705. There are 257 products identified as “Chongqing Famous Brand Agricultural Products” and the number of this brand reached 437 within the validity period of the whole city. According to statistics, the amount of agriculture fertilizer applied in Chongqing was 931,700 tons (including 458,500 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, 165,500 tons of phosphate fertilizer, 53,400 tons of potash fertilizer and 254,300 tons of compound fertilizer); 44,600 tons of agricultural film and 17,200 tons of pesticides were used.

Chongqing produced 17.582 million pigs, 545,000 cattle, 4.47 million sheep and 213 million poultry. The rate of multipurpose utilization for livestock and poultry waste is 73 % , and the rate of facilities and equipment used in large-scale livestock and poultry waste treatment accounts for 81 % .

【Measures and Actions】

We will promote green development of agriculture. It issued the Opinions on Innovating Systems and Mechanisms to promote Green Development of Agriculture. Convening training sessions on resource utilization of livestock and poultry wastes and training sessions on tracking and monitoring of the utilization of livestock and poultry waste, issuing a notification on the progress of pollution of control and resource utilization of livestock and poultry wastes in 2018, encouraging the development of breeding and breeding cycle models, carrying out standardized demonstration of livestock and poultry breeding, to promote the utilization of livestock and poultry manure resources throughout the country and standardize the use of information system for national scale farms. We completed the management tasks for pollution control facilities supporting projects treatment of 430 thousand pig farm, exceeding the annual task volume of 107.5%. We carried out the

pilot project of organic fertilizer substitution for chemical fertilizer for fruit and vegetable tea in 6 districts and counties. The demonstration area of organic fertilizer substitution for chemical fertilizer for citrus and tea was 105,000 mu.

It carried out the prevention and control of non-point source pollution. It has made the Guidelines on Strengthening the Scientific Use of Agricultural Film to accelerate the application of thickened film, strengthen guidance on scientific use of film, and conduct experiments on degradable agricultural film. Issuing the Notice on Further Work Related to the Recycling and Utilization of Agricultural Film. It has launched the routine monitoring of soil environmental quality national control points, established 878 monitoring points controlled by the government in 35 districts and counties. We will carry out the detailed inspections of soil pollution in cultivated land and coordinate monitoring of agricultural products and soil in producing areas. In 2017, it ranked the first one in the performance management of tacking key problems in prevention and control of agricultural source pollution.

We will implement the protection of agricultural biological resource. Strengthen the supervision of agriculture plant quarantine pests and issue the Announcement on the Distribution of Agriculture Plant Quarantine Pests in Chongqing in 2018. We intensified efforts to prevent invasive alien organisms, carried out surveys of invasive alien organisms such as water peanuts, water hyacinths, snails and others, and we carried out control and eradication in more serious areas. The special investigations on agricultural wild plant resources were carried out in 6 districts and counties such as Jinfo Mountain in Nanchuan District, Baima Mountain in Wulong District, Mowei Mountain in Pengshui County, Bamian Mountain in Qianjiang District, Dabanying Primitive Forest in Youyang County, Taiyang Mountain in Xiushan County, etc. we totally surveyed and collected 337 agricultural wild plant resources and prepared 124 specimens.

Nature Reserve and Biological Diversity

【Current Status】

There were 58 nature reserves in Chongqing, with a total area of 804,800 hectares, accounting for 9.77% of the total land area. Among them, there were 7 natural, 18 municipal and 33 district and county-level nature reserves. It also has 85 forest parks above municipal levels (including 2 eco-park), with a total area of 2.80 million mu.

Chongqing had 36 scenic areas in total that were distributed in 31 districts and counties (including 6 scenic areas in main urban area), with a total area of 4,558.42 square kilometers, accounting for 5.53% of the city area. Among them, there were 7 national scenic areas with a total area of 2,147.30 square kilometers, accounting for 2.60% of the city area; 29 municipal scenic areas with a total area of 2,411.12 square kilometers, accounting for 2.93% of the city area. In addition, the world natural heritage Wulong karst covered a core area of 60 square kilometers and a buffer area of 320 square kilometers; the other world natural heritage, Jinfo Mountain karst covered a core area of 67.44 square kilometers and a buffer area of 106.75 square kilometers.

There are 9 species of wild plant under the first level protection in Chongqing, including *Davidia involucre*, *Cathaya argyrophylla*, *Taxus chinensis*, *Taxus vhinensis*, *Bole tree* and *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* and so on. There are 40 species of wild plant under the second level protection in Chongqing, such as *Nanmu*, *Camphor*, *Liriodendron*, *Liriodendron chinensis* and golden retriever. We focus on protecting 46 species wild plant in Chongqing, including *Clematis lotus*, *Abies bashanensis*, *Cliff cypress* and *Giner*, *Scutellaria baicalensis*, golden Foshan orchid and so on.

【Measures and Actions】

We will continue to carry out the special supervision and inspection activities of “Green Shield” nature Reserve and seriously check and deal with the illegal and violation problems involving the nature reserve. By the end of 2018, we completed to rectify and reform 732 illegal and violation problems at all levels of nature reserves in the city.

Establish the demonstration of ecological civilization. Wulong District has been named the second batch of

“Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains are Invaluable Assets” practice and innovation base in China. We totally created a municipal ecological civilization construction demonstration area, 21 municipal ecological civilization construction demonstration town street and 73 municipal ecological civilization construction demonstration villages (community). By the end of 2018, we totally created a national ecological civilization construction demonstration zone (Bishan District); 5 national level ecological town (street) (Wuling Town in Wanzhou district, Damu Town in Fuling District, Changshou Lake Town in Changshou District, Qinggang Street in Bishan County, Jinfeng Town in Jiulongpo District), 5 municipal ecological districts and counties (Nanchuan District, Youyang County, Beibei District, Bishan District, Chengkou County), 131 municipal ecological villages and towns, 830 municipal ecological villages (community), 5 demonstration areas and counties of ecological civilization construction at the municipal level (Beibei District, Bishan District, Yunyang County, Wuxi County, Fuling District), 86 municipal ecological villages and towns and 210 municipal ecological civilization construction demonstration villages (community). In terms of spatial characteristics, realize the link of the construction of beautiful countryside, green town and eco-city to make the effect of cluster demonstration becoming more and more obvious.

We will comprehensively promote the planning and formulation of the tourist and interest area and complete the annual report on resource conservation of Wulong Jinfo Mountain world natural heritage site. We will carry out the publicity activities such as “China Cultural and Natural Heritage Day” , to improve the monitoring system for heritage site protection, and continue to carry out cave scientific research and the construction of rare plant research base.

Strengthen the development of forest tourist and forest parks, strictly examine and approve the overall plan of forest parks to promote the in-depth integration of forest and tourism and healthy development. Organize and carry out the theme activities of “International Forest Day” to promote volunteer services in forest tourist sites. We will intensify foreign exchanges, cooperation and publicity in forest tourism, and conduct deeply the exchange and cooperation in forest tourism and eco-culture.

Climate and Natural Disaster

【Current Status】

In 2018, the average temperature, precipitation and sunshine hours in Chongqing are all close to those of the perennial years. In general, the drought is heavier than waterlogging; Meteorological drought and high temperature are slightly heavier than that in 2017; Rainstorm and flood are lighter than that in 2017; meteorological disasters are lighter than that in 2017.

In 2018, the average annual temperature in Chongqing was 17.6° C, which was close to the annual temperature in 2017. Monthly fluctuations are large in 2018. In 2018, the annual precipitation is 1,134.9 mm, which is close to the perennial level, 10% less than that in 2017. The spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation is uneven. Among them, the precipitation in spring is the third most in the same period since 1951; and the annual average sunshine time is 1,180.7 hours, which is close to the perennial period and 5% more than that in 2017. In addition, autumn sunshine hours are the least in the same period in history; the seasons of spring, summer and autumn come earlier in most areas, while the winter comes in the normal time.

In 2018, the high temperature began earlier and lasted for more days. The number of high temperature days above 35° C is 43.1 days, which is 1.8 times that of the perennial period (24.5 days), and there are six-stage regional high temperature processes. Among them, the period of July 10-29 is the strongest high temperature process in the year. The annual high temperature strength is generally serious. Rainstorm started earlier in most areas, with fewer stations and 10 regional rainstorm weather processes. Meteorological drought accompanied by high temperature concentrated in midsummer. The number of drought stations is more than 60%. The number of successive rains and clouds is more, accounting for about 30%. The autumn rain

in West China began to be normal with late end and normal intensity. During the year, there were many strong cooling and low temperature processes, and the intensity of strong cooling was heavy. The low temperature process at the beginning and end of the year was accompanied by frost process.

In 2018, floods, hailstorms, droughts, landslides and other natural disasters occurred successively in Chongqing. They resulted in the disaster of 1,482,000 people in 35 districts and counties (autonomous counties) such as Wanzhou District, Hechuan District and Pengshui County, and in Wansheng Economic and Technological Development Zone District. In addition, 27 people died (disappeared) due to the disaster, and 78,400 people were urgently relocated and resettled. At the same time, the affected area of crops in 2018 is 70.86 thousand hectares, including 12.18 thousand hectares of absolute harvest area; 2,328 houses collapsed; 7,898 houses were seriously damaged; and 54,903 houses were generally damaged. The direct economic loss is 1.855 billion yuan in Chongqing in 2018.

【Measures and Actions】

Carrying out disaster relief work. A total of 4 municipal-level emergency response IV disaster relief operations were initiated. Emergency relief funds of 21.36 million yuan were allocated. 2,160 quilts and 2,400 cotton overcoats were allocated to support disaster relief work in disaster-stricken areas. The reconstruction of houses damaged by disasters is promoted actively, which completes the task of rebuilding 1,228 families and 3,635 houses damaged by disasters in an all-round way. 81.09 million yuan of relief funds were allocated for winter and spring timely and 32,600 beds for winter cotton quilts and

12,900 cotton overcoats were allocated, which are to ensure the basic livelihood of the affected people during winter and spring.

Improving the reserve of disaster relief materials. By the end of 2018, the construction of the central relief fund project in Chongqing has been completed, and the main body of the municipal disaster relief material reserve has been completed. The city, district and county have reserved 17 kinds of disaster relief materials such as tents, winter quilts, summer cool quilts, folding beds, color strips, emergency lights, towels, sleeping bags, etc., to ensure emergency response needs. The mechanism of emergency procurement, agreement reserve and emergency allocation of relief materials has been improved. It ensured that the first batch of relief materials arrived in the city within 10 hours after the disaster.

Promoting disaster reduction capacity building.

The government comprehensively promotes the establishment of demonstration communities for comprehensive disaster reduction throughout the country. 27 "National Demonstration Communities for Comprehensive Disaster Reduction" have been successfully established according to the "Nine Basic Conditions" and "Ten Basic Elements" criteria.

Implementing disaster prevention and mitigation and relief activities.

There are some methods to popularize the knowledge of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief.

- Hanging propaganda slogans,
- Distributing propaganda materials,
- Making propaganda exhibition boards,
- Holding disaster relief drills,
- Broadcasting public service advertisements on TV stations, buses and rail transit

Columns

Eco-Priority & Green Development

The organization implement the main functional zone strategy, actively promote “combining multiple regulations into one” and rationally define production, living and ecological space. Chongqing Red Line of Ecological Protection is issued. In the document, there are 20,400 square kilometers of land designated as the area under control, accounting for 24.82% of the total land area of the city. The planning and adjustment system of nature reserves should be implemented strictly. The special activities of supervision and inspection of the "Green Shield 2018" nature reserve and the large-scale inspection and renovation of nature reserves should be carried out. The ecological restoration is promoted actively. "Two Rivers and Four Mountains" is the main city of Chongqing is chosen as the pilot area, which support to win the national pilot project of ecological protection and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes and grasses. The large-scale land greening and upgrading actions on both sides of the Yangtze River is implemented to make further improvement of forest coverage. The organization promotes the development of intelligence and accelerates the further integration of Internet, big data, IoT, and AI with the real economy. Integrating the concept of Eco-Priority & Green Development into the construction of corridors, the organization signs the "South-to-South Corridor" project of interconnection and cooperation between China-New Zealand and China-Vietnam enterprises, which cover many fields, such as information and communication, medical care, pension, financial services, tourism and so on. The organization continues to build demonstration zones for ecological civilization and ecotourism. In the process, Simian Mountain in Jiangjin District, Jinfo Mountain in Nanchuan District, Small Three Gorges - Mini Three Gorges (Changtan Gorges, Qinwang Gorges and Sancheng Gorges) in Wushan County have successfully established national ecotourism demonstration zones. The establishment of ecosystem civilization system for “Strict prevention at the source, strict management at the process and severe punishment at the consequences” has been accelerated. 34 annual reform tasks have been successfully completed. Within the administrative area of the city, the horizontal ecological protection compensation mechanism for the basin has been established for 19 secondary rivers basins which cover an area of more than 500 square kilometers, and flow through two districts, counties and above. The organization should pay attention to raising awareness of ecological civilization, continue to carry out propaganda and education of ecological civilization, regularly organize public open activities, and enhance people's sense of participation, identity and acquisition.

Tough Fight for Pollution Prevention and Control

In 2018, the municipal party committee and the municipal government held the city's in-depth promotion of the Yangtze River Economic Belt Development Mobilization Conference and Ecological Environmental Protection Conference. It marks that the construction of ecological civilization in our city has entered a new stage and started a new journey. The "1+3" series of documents such as The Implementation Scheme of Tough Fight of Pollution Prevention in Chongqing are published and issued. The system of commander-in-chief and project responsibility for pollution prevention and control are established. The Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee is the general commander; the mayor of the municipal government is the deputy

general commander; the deputy mayor in charge of key projects is the commander; and the principal person in charge of the leading department is the deputy general commander. The Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment has drawn up battle charts and clear timetables. There are six sub-headquarters and 12 support systems established to carry out 6 landmark actions in an all-round way. The Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment and the districts and counties have signed the responsibility documents for tackling the key problems of pollution prevention and control. The effective tracking mechanism of monthly dispatch, quarterly analysis and semi-annual evaluation is implemented. The leading organizations have been established in all relevant departments at the district, county and municipal levels. They formulate detailed plans for key projects in accordance with the relevant requirements and work together to promote the effectiveness of key projects. The five major environmental protection actions of "green water, blue sky, green space, pastoral land and tranquility" have been carried out continuously. The annual task of Struggling for Pollution Prevention and Control has been accomplished in an all-round way. The environmental quality of Chongqing has been improved markedly. The ecological protection and restoration have been strengthened in an all-round way. Then, a number of outstanding environmental problems have been solved which indicates the solid step has been taken in the construction of a beautiful land with beautiful mountains and rivers.

Ecological Environmental Protection Supervision

The central supervision and rectification of ecological environment protection shall be advanced in a normalized and long-effect form. The municipal environmental protection supervision and rectification office strengthens rectification of management of work accounts, periodical scheduling, follow-up supervision and handling. While the relevant municipal government departments and all the districts and counties coordinate each other, continuously conduct deep rectification, and powerfully advance rectification in key and difficult points, align with "look back" of central supervision of ecological environment protection, carry out troubleshooting and checking of supervision and rectification of the central ecological environment protection in a net-dragging and full-coverage form, and promote improvement of quality and rectification of problem feedback of the central ecological environment protection. For 37 measures and 115 concrete problems clearly defined by The Plan of Chongqing Municipality on Rectifying Problems Found by the Central Environmental Protection Inspection Group, 35 measures and 104 concrete problems have been respectively completed. Basically, the annual rectification task is completed.

The ecological environment protection supervision of Chongqing is carried out in an institutionalized and standardized form. Intensive supervision is strengthened. On the basis of the Central Environmental Protection Inspection Group's visit to 8 districts and counties and carrying out municipal intensive supervision of environmental protection in 4 districts and counties in 2017, Chongqing has completed intensive supervision of environmental protection in other 28 districts and made intensive supervision cover all districts and counties. Also, in total, it has supervised and urged to solve more than 7,400 environmental problems around people, gave feedback on more than 1,400 key environmental issues to districts and counties and 94 problems that responsibility is investigated. Special supervision is strengthened. Collaborating with the relevant municipal departments, it has carried out special supervision in the major field of natural ecological protection, treatment of prominent environmental problems, and environmental infrastructure, etc. for more than 10 times and solved a batch of hard-task and long-standing environmental problems. In addition, it lays emphasis on routine supervision, and powerfully utilizes the environmental supervision and management measures including appointed talk and highlighting & handling, etc. to have made an appointed talk with 7 districts and counties and 2 municipal state-owned enterprises; 17 prominent environmental problems have been highlighted and handled.

Ecological Environmental Legal Construction

Vigorously promoting local legislation work of ecological environmental protection, solidly advancing revision of the Regulations of Chongqing on Water Pollution Control of the Three Gorges Reservoir Region and drafting work of government rules and regulations of the Preventive Measures of Chongqing on Pollution of Soil of Construction Land and the Administrative Measures of Chongqing on Prevention of Radiation Environment Pollution, etc., handling administrative review cases in accordance with the law, successfully accepting and hearing 19 cases including 1 case that is withdrawn, 3 cases that are confirmed illegal, 4 cases whose application is rejected, 6 cases that are maintained, and 5 cases that are terminated, fully playing an important role of administrative review in solving administrative dispute, resolving social contradictions, and promoting law-based administration of government, perfecting and implementing linking between administrative enforcement of law and criminal justice mechanism, formulating the Implementation Scheme of Specific Project of 'Linkage Justice' of Environment Supervision of Chongqing in 2018, issuing The Notice About Doing Well Work of Supporting the Procuratorial Organ to Initiate Legal Proceedings of Environmental Public Interest, The Opinion About Strengthening Collaboration in Public Interest Litigation, The Implementing Rules About Instructions of Measurement of Penalty of Environmental Pollution Crime, and The Opinion about Strengthening Juridical Protection of Ecological Environment of the People's Court, etc., in order to provide higher-quality judicial service and guarantee for accelerating construction of beautiful mountains and clear waters, and advancing trial implementation of reform of damage compensation system of ecological environment, printing and distributing The Implementation Scheme of Reform of Damage Compensation System of Ecological Environment in Chongqing, List of Assessment Experts of Registered in Accrediting Body of Environmental Damage of Chongqing, The Consultative Methods of Compensation for Damages of Ecological Environment in Chongqing, and The Administrative Measures of Funds of Compensation for Damages of Ecological Environment in Chongqing, etc., establishing and perfecting the supporting system of damage compensation system of ecological environment.

Institutional Capacity Building of Ecological Environmental Protection

Sparing no pains to do the work of institutional reform well. Integrating relevant departmental responsibilities, and setting up Chongqing Ecology And Environment Bureau. Taking the lead in printing and distributing The Regulations for Function Allocation, Internal Bodies and Manning Quotas of Chongqing Ecology And Environment Bureau and The Detailed Programs of Function Allocation of Offices of Chongqing Ecology And Environment Bureau, and realizing that Chongqing Ecology And Environment Bureau is firstly listed, firstly prints the relevant regulations, and firstly completes basic reform task in the component of municipal government newly set up.

Continuously deepening the reform of environmental protection system. All districts and counties issue all the regulations of responsibilities of environmental protection. The environmental protection responsibility

system is basically perfected. The environmental supervision system is further perfected. The "1+4" ecological environmental protection supervision system is established. Also, the special supervisor is staffed. The law enforcement system of ecological environment is further completed, and the reform of the synthetic administrative law enforcement is advanced orderly. The right of environmental quality monitoring was successfully reversed.

Practically enhancing talent team construction. Talent exchanges in the Chongqing and Tibet environmental protection system are strengthened, and 16 environmental protection cadres in 3 batches are exchanged to put on field practice. Also, 17 staff members with outstanding performance in special "Sharp Sword" campaign and the National Radiation Environment Monitoring Skill Competition are rewarded.

Reform of Investment and Financing in Ecological Environmental Protection

In 2018, Chongqing steadily carried out transaction of emission rights. In the year, 3,456 enterprises in total participated in paid use and transaction of emission rights for 7,987 times, with a transaction volume of 149,558,900 yuan. Therein, the transaction volume for emission rights of chemical oxygen demand (cod) reached up to 10,510.04 tons, while 53,081.64 tons for sulphurous oxide, 1,019.28 tons for ammonia nitrogen, 67,844.17 tons for nitric oxide, and 1,141.46 tons for the general industrial solid waste. Cumulatively, 8,774 enterprises opened an enterprise account in the management system of emission rights. The daily evaluation of paid use and transaction of emission right is gradually normalized. The supervision system of paid use and transaction of emission right from the city to districts and counties is further perfected. Meanwhile, the "limited, priced, paid" awareness of ecological environment resources is steadily enhanced.

Ecological Environmental Protection Investment

The total investment of environmental protection in Chongqing is 36.778 billion yuan, accounting for 1.81% of GDP in that very year, including 22.679 billion yuan of investment in infrastructure construction of city environment of municipal sewage plant, refuse processing plant, landscape greening, and gas engineering, etc., 2.073 billion yuan of investment in industrial pollution control, 0.73 billion yuan of investment in environment management and technology, and 11.296 billion yuan of investment in "Three Simultaneities" newly-built environmental protection project.

Technology and Standards of Ecological Environmental Protection

"The management method of scientific research project of Chongqing Environmental Protection Bureau" is revised, the Committee of Experts of Consultant of Ecological Environment is established, and also the first plenary meeting is held. The implementation of the national key research and development plan "joint prevention and control technology of atmospheric pollution and integration and demonstration in Chengdu-Chongqing Region" is pushed forward, which provides the decision-making support for continuous improvement of atmospheric environmental quality in Chengdu-Chongqing Region. 5 municipal platforms of sci-tech innovation of ecological environment including the key laboratory of development pollution control and recycling of unconventional gas, the key laboratory of cause analysis and decision-making support of atmospheric pollution, the key laboratory of management and control of contamination risk of soil of agricultural land, the key laboratory of information management and decision-making support of planning space, and the center of ecological rehabilitation project of hydro-fluctuation belt in Three Gorges Reservoir Region are approved to build. 2 units including Chongqing Garden Expo Park and Chongqing Fengsheng Environmental Protection Power Generation Co., Ltd. are promoted to be awarded the national environmental-protection science base, fulfilling the zero breakthrough of the national environmental-protection science base in Chongqing.

In addition, Discharge standard of water pollutants for rural sewage treatment facilities Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Catering Industry (DB50/859-2018).

Heavy Metal Pollution Control

Printing and distributing The Implementation Scheme of Heavy metal Pollution Control in Chongqing (2018-2020) and The Scheme of Troubleshooting and Renovation of Key Industry of Heavy Metal Involving Cadmium, etc., and further strengthening relevant work of heavy metal pollution control and emission reduction of key heavy metal. Successfully completing 14 annual plan projects of emission reduction of heavy metal and the annual target of emission reduction (2%) of heavy metal. Launching and implementing troubleshooting and renovation of key industry enterprise of heavy metal, completing troubleshooting of 448 source of pollution and key area, and establishing the list of full-coverage key industry enterprise of heavy metal and confirming the list of renovation. Releasing the "Public Notice of Key Industry in Chongqing about Implementing the Special Emission Value of key heavy metal pollutant", advancing the key industry enterprise of heavy metal in the whole city to implement the relevant national standards of special emission value of heavy metal pollutant, and strictly controlling and permitting the total amount of emission of key industry enterprise.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Construction Project Management

Deepening reform of "streamline administration and institute decentralization, delegating powers and strengthening regulation, optimizing services" in the field of ecological environment, and formulating 10 Measures About Optimizing Business Environment and Promoting Development of Private Economy, The Notice About Further Improving the Efficiency of Environmental Impact Assessment Work and Promoting High-quality Development, and The Notice About Further Doing Well Environmental Law Enforcement and Serving Economic Development, etc., in order to build a good government environment for the enterprise's development. Issuing The Work Programme About Further Deepening Reform of "Streamline Administration and Institute Decentralization, Delegating Powers and Strengthening Regulation, Optimizing services" and Promoting High-quality Economic Development, raising 41 specific measures (10 categories), and improving the development level and efficiency of service enterprise. Advancing ecology industrialization and industrial ecologilization, implementing "three accountabilities" of examination and approval of environmental assessment documents of construction project and planning environmental impact assessment, environmental management of current project, and regional environmental quality, and promoting implementation of major base project of high-speed rail, orbit and water conservancy, etc. The whole city has conducted examination of planning environmental impact assessment of 77 industrial parks, and environmental assessment of 3,810 approval projects, involving about 623.5 billion yuan of total investment. Therein, there are 45 projects of environmental assessment being refused to approve and not meeting requirements of improvement of environmental quality, involving about 18.9 billion yuan of total investment, "increasing green" for economic growth.

Emission Reduction of Total Amount of Main Pollutants

Taking "improvement of environmental quality" as the core, regarding emission reduction of total amount of main pollutants as an important point to improve environmental quality, and powerfully advancing implementation of project of emission reduction of project, structure and management, etc. In 2017, Chongqing totally completed 910 various projects of emission reduction. According to verification of the state, the amount of emission of chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, sulphurous oxide and nitric oxide in the whole city in 2017 respectively decreased by 3.18%, 3.08%, 12.3%, 8.3% compared with it in 2015, thus the annual emission-reduction task released by the state was over fulfilled.

Ecological Environment Monitoring

Advancing construction of ecological environment monitoring network, completing monitoring network of environmental air quality and water environment quality, and establishing municipal soil environment monitoring network. Comprehensively carrying out environmental quality monitoring of atmosphere, water, soil, sound, radiation and ecology, etc., and providing technical support for making an effort to winning the tough fight of pollution control. Strengthening environmental monitoring quality control, printing and distributing The implementation Scheme of Chongqing About Deepening Reform of Environmental Monitoring and Improving Environmental Monitoring Data Quality, and subdividing it into 6 aspects, 22 tasks, and 44 measures. Three departments including the Municipal Ecological Environment Bureau, the Municipal Market Supervision Bureau and the Municipal Public Security Bureau jointly carry out "the special operation about striking falsification behavior of environmental monitoring data" to solidly build the firewall of environmental monitoring data quality.

Publicity and Education of Ecological Environment

Focusing on the central work of ecological environmental protection of striving to win the tough fight of pollution control, etc., sticking to regular news spokesman system, holding the press conference for 6 times, issuing 12 press releases, organizing on-the-spot interview for more than 80 times, receiving various media interviews for more than 20 times, publishing more than 1,000 original news reports about ecological environmental protection work in Chongqing on the main municipal-level and above media, including more than 100 on central main media. Focusing on the theme of "Beautiful China, I am an activist", successfully holding the theme publicity activities including "Click 6.5 • I am an activist of environmental protection—the evening party of network broadcast of environmental protection in Chongqing in 2018", the fifth Knowledge contest of environmental protection of ecological civilization, and appraisal and selection of the most beautiful environmental-protection volunteer, etc. Continuously deepening environmental education of middle and primary school and distributing the ecological-civilization textbook to rural schools. Positively advancing environmental education of cadre and conducting environmental-protection course in Party school for more than 120 times. Therein, 25000 people (person-times) including the party and government leading cadres at all levels have received ecological civilization and environmental protection education. Continuously strengthening environmental education of community residents, and carrying out the social appraisal activities including "environment-friendly community", "green and blessing-cherishing family" and "the most beautiful balcony", etc. Deepening public open activity of environmental protection, advancing the main environmental monitoring facilities, urban sewage treatment facilities and urban domestic waste treatment facilities, etc. to periodically face to the public, and accumulatively organizing open activity for more than 200 times, with the number of direct visitors reaching up to above 10,000.

International Communication and Cooperation

In 2018, 47 people in 17 batches were organized to go abroad such as in the USA and Japan, etc. for business visit and training and participate in training organized by other units. All visiting tasks were closely linked to the central work, contributing to the key and difficult tasks of ecological environmental protection in Chongqing. We received 15 foreign exchange groups including the Vice-Consul General of Consulate General of Italy in Chongqing, the commercial consul of Consulate General of America and Austria in Chengdu, etc. The international cooperation projects including "Construction Project of Strengthening Local Elimination and Contractual Capacity of Ozone Layer Depleting Substance" and "Demonstration Project of Destruction of Ozone Layer Depleting Substance pass the conclusion acceptance with good marks. A batch of international influential cooperation projects including "Management project of Chinese pollution site", etc. are advanced solidly. Also, we organize local enterprises to participate in Macao Environmental Protection Exhibition, hold "Seminar of renovation of environment of industrial polluted site", and carry out "Belgium-China clean technology Cooperation and Promotion Project", etc. to promote external exchange of environmental protection industry and technology.

Construction of Work Style of Ecological Environment Protection System

Deep learning and implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, solidly advancing normalization and institutionalization of learning education of "Two Studies, One Action", carrying out special-subject learning discussion of leading Party group and theoretical center group for more than 20 times, holding "Hongyan Institute in New Era", Environmental Protection Lessons and Special-subject Presentation for more than 20 times, carrying out "Great Training" and "Great Contest" of radiation of enforcement monitoring and actively establishing green organs to display the image of invincible army of ecological environmental protection. Persisting in placing the political development of the Party as number-one priority, seriously carrying out the meeting of democratic life of leading body, steadfastly eliminating baneful influence of Sun Zhengcai and pernicious influence of Bo Xilai and Wang Lijun, advancing standardization and normalization construction of party branch, founding the directly under the directly-subordinate party committee and discipline inspection commission (therein, the post of 65 party branch secretaries shall be held by the leader of office (department) and unit), strictly implementing a series of system including selection and appointment, list of entity responsibility, and reporting and appraising, etc., selecting and assigning two party members to act as "the first secretary" and work team member in Huangxian Village, Longju Town of Wanzhou District. Perseveringly making work style correct and discipline serious, strengthening the special warning education of "four 'discussion' of 'with case'", implementing the action of promoting investigation and survey, changing work style and advancing implementation, intensively governing and treating formalism and bureaucratism, carrying out thorough investigations on the key unit's implementing the spirit of central Eight Points and the status of work style of poverty alleviation, making a good use of "four forms" of supervision and disciplines execution to strengthen education management of party members, and building the clean and upright political ecology and officer environment.

Law Enforcement of Ecological Environment

The National Working Conference of Environmental Law Enforcement and the Summary and Deployment Conference of Great Training of Law Enforcement were successfully held in Chongqing. The Law Enforcement Team made a communication speech on the conference. The Municipal Ecological Environment Bureau was honored as the Outstanding Organization Unit of the National Great Training of Law Enforcement. 4 administrative law-enforcement branch teams of environment including it in Dazu District were awarded the Outstanding Collective, and 8 comrades were honored the Outstanding Individual.

Carrying out the special action of "Sharp Sword Law Enforcement", accumulatively inspecting 660 enterprises, and finding 848 illegal acts and filing case. Carrying out the special action of "strictly investigating noise pollution to ensure environment during entrance examination for college and secondary school", and making the interview with 615 infringing companies and exposing 335. The amount of complaints due to noise of building construction throughout the city has a year-on-year decrease of 27%. Carrying out the special action of law enforcement of automatic monitoring and supervising 389 key pollutant discharging units to complete installation of automatic monitoring equipment. Completing the remediation task of special action of environmental protection of the centralized water source region of drinking water in Yangtze River Economic Zone.

In the whole year, 5,519 penalty decisions are released, and the amount of penalty reaches up to 0.366 billion yuan. 640 cases are investigated and dealt with, with a year-on-year growth of 60%. Therein, there are 7 decisions of continuous punishment by the day, 195 decisions of attachment, 171 decisions of being ordered to limit and suspend production, 192 decisions of being transferred to the public security organs for administrative attachment, and 75 decisions of suspected crime of environmental pollution.

Ecological Environment Risk Prevention and Emergency Management

Taking serious measures to control ecological environment risk, and fully implementing establishment of emergency plan system on the basis of risk assessment. The whole city registers 2,921 risk information, accumulatively files 4,987 risk assessment reports of emergent environmental incident, and 5,920 emergency plans of various emergent environmental incidents. Deepening the full-process management mechanism of environmental safety work, holding environmental safety work meeting every quarter, effectively implementing the requirements of "equal responsibility for the party and government, two duties for one post, joint management, industry supervision, claim responsibility of dereliction of duty" of environmental safety work. Carrying out the special action of environment safety including "Two Sessions, One Festival", "Flood Season" and "Big troubleshooting, big treatment, big law enforcement of environmental safety" at the beginning, middle and end of the year to have successfully conducted troubleshooting on 3,393 key environment risk enterprises, supervised and urged rectification of 505 latent environment risks, effectively reducing the probability of occurrence of emergent environmental incident. The whole city has totally carried out 42 various environmental emergency exercises. Therein, the "emergent environmental incident in Jiangbei District for the municipal environmental emergency service team and the counter-terrorist emergency exercise" and "the emergency exercise for emergent environmental incident of illegally dumping hazardous wastes containing oil in 2018" are jointly carried out, which effectively inspects the environmental emergency linkage mechanism among the city, districts and counties and department. In 2018, the whole city totally disposed 34 emergency events that pollution was easily caused and 7 general emergent environmental incidents, which completely eradicated the bigger and above emergent environmental incident. All emergent environmental incidents caused no casualties.

Complaint Acceptance of Letters and Visits about Ecological Environmental Issues

Chongqing Ecological Environment Bureau handled 57,617 cases of environmental pollution complaints throughout the year, with a year-on-year decrease of 4.9%, among which, there were 51,823 complaints from "12369 Environmental Protection Tip-off Hotline" with a year-on-year decrease of 6.8%, and 5,794 complaints and visits from Letters and Visits Office with a year-on-year increase of 16.1%. The complaints and visits included 31,988 of noise pollution, 19,014 of air pollution, 2,524 of water pollution, 356 of radioactive radiation pollution, 114 of solid waste pollution, 363 construction project complaints, and 3,258 of other types of pollution. Complaints about noise pollution, air pollution, and radioactive radiation pollution decreased from 2017, while complaints about water pollution, solid waste pollution, construction projects and other types of pollution increased from 2017.

Information Construction of Ecological Environment

Accelerating construction of big data of ecological environment in Chongqing, incorporating "intelligent environmental protection" into The Operation Plan of Chongqing About Accelerating Implementation of innovation-driven development strategy led by big-data intellectualization (2018-2020), and incorporating "big-data construction of supervision of ecological environmental protection" into The Implementation Scheme of Tough Fight of Pollution Prevention in Chongqing (2018-2020); Highlighting typical big-data application, promoting big-data application system of prevention and treatment of pollution of atmosphere and water all over the city, assisting in tough fight of pollution control with big data, and implementing precision management and control. Continuously optimizing the all-around information disclosure platform centered on website, and orderly advancing operation of government affairs service and items on the Internet and "universal handling all over Chongqing" service to have formed the new model of government affairs service of online-offline complementation. Optimizing the integrated office platform of government affairs, popularizing mobile off icing, upgrading information system of environment supervision and dynamic management system of target tasks. Realizing listing of "Chongqing engineering and technological research and application center of big data of ecological environment in the upper reaches of Yangtze River", carrying out application of remote sensing technique of environmental satellite, and supporting study and judgement of environmental protection, atmospheric pollution control, and supervision of the source of drinking water, etc. In addition, the safety management of environmental protection information network in the whole city is intensified. Throughout the year, there is no accident of information network safety. Therefore, it is awarded as the Advanced Unit of Network Security Level Protection of Chongqing in 2018.

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Chongqing Planning and Natural Resources Bureau
Chongqing Municipal Commission of Urban-Rural Development
Chongqing City Administration Bureau
Chongqing Water Resources Bureau
Chongqing Municipal Agricultural and Rural Committee
Chongqing Emergency Management Bureau
Chongqing Statistics Bureau
Chongqing Forestry Bureau
Chongqing Meteorological Bureau
Chongqing Survey Corps of National Bureau of Statistics



2019 “June 5th” the World Environment Day

Theme——Beat Air Pollution

Theme——Act towards a Beautiful China



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