China is in the primary stage of socialism and is undergoing a period of transformation transition and change towards a society featuring industrialization, urbanization and information-based development. Given the rapid development in the period problems begin to emerge. Moreover China is a count with frequent recurrence of natural disasters. To address the new challenges under the new situation Chinese government adheres to people-oriented concept to exercise power for the people and is dedicated to scientific and safe development. Since 2003 the number of accidents and the fatality of accidents have been in decline for nine years in a row. Work safety nationwide is in steady improvement in general. And significant achievements have been made in emergency management.

1 Practice and Achievements of Emergency Management
The starting point of emergency management in China can be traced back to the time when work safety was started in China. But it was until the 16th National Congress of CPC that emergency management for safety accidents was launched in a comprehensive systematic and proactive way. Since the anti-SARS campaign in China CPC central committee and the State Council summarized the lessons seriously and made an important decision to comprehensively enhance emergency management based on in-depth analysis of our national condition and public safety situation. There has been tremendous progress in building emergency management system in China. The core of the system features development and revision of emergency management plan, establishment and improvement of system, mechanism, legal framework for emergency management. Thanks to the progress, the system has with stood huge challenges and severe tests. Valuable experience has been accumulated as a result. In the last decade, Chinese government promulgated and implemented Emergency
Response Law. The State Council issued administrative laws such as Regulation on the Emergency Rescue Investigation and Handling of Railway Traffic Accidents and Regulation on the Emergency Response to and Investigation and Handling of Electric Power Safety Accidents. Also the State Council put forward nine special item emergency plans such as National Emergency Response Plan for Safety Accidents. State Administration of Work Safety and relevant authorities have enacted a series of departmental regulations. Regions and relevant departments have perfected over 130 regulations. The State Council government at different levels and relevant departments, particularly enterprises and non-profit institutions, have developed over 3 million emergency response plans. All these provided guarantee for effectively responding to emergencies in an orderly way and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Government at different levels branch of State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS) Public Security authorities and environmental protection agencies as well as transportation authorities have established emergency response institutions and professional rescue teams respectively (See appendix). Mechanism of joint meeting across ministries has been perfected. SAWS take the initiative to establish joint coordination mechanism with War Department of PLA meteorological bureau and earthquake management authority etc. Mechanism of liaison officer has been perfected. In addition, emergency coordination mechanism between and among departments, regions and industrial zones has been perfected as well. Information sharing, integrated response and coordinated command have been realized which have been playing an important role in prevention and emergency response. Meanwhile training and education programs have been provided to civil servants, managers and employees with vigor. As a result the society as a whole is more risk-conscious and emergency response management capabilities have been improved. 92.6% of employees in county-level-above emergency management agencies have received training. With the implementation of simulated drills, staff in emergency response agencies is more capable. And the overall capabilities for emergency management institution have been significantly improved.

According rough statistics from 2006 to 2012 emergency rescue teams of various
types in China participated in 4.121 million cases of rescue campaigns. Rescuers saved 1.3285 million persons which effectively protected the safety of life and property of people. To be more specific: mine rescue teams took part in 23077 cases of rescue campaigns and saved 41232 people. Rescue team for hazardous chemical accidents took part in 48270 cases of rescue campaigns and evacuated and saved 129878 people. Fire fighting team under the administration of Public Security Bureau launched 4.036 million times of emergency response campaigns and evacuated and saved 1016932 people. Water borne rescue teams (including sea-born, lake-born, and river-born teams) engaged in 13670 rescue campaigns and saved 140486 people.

By enhancing the building of emergency rescue system the groundwork for emergency management has been further improved. The system mechanism and legal framework for emergency management has been further perfected. The technology and equipment for emergency management has been effectively improved. The logistic support for emergency rescue has been enhanced. And emergency response capabilities have been significantly enhanced. The success of many rescue campaigns is a demonstration of people oriented concept. These successful cases showcased China's outstanding emergency rescue capabilities. In addition valuable experience has been accumulated by rescue campaigns itself and summarization.

(1) CPC central committee and the State Council attach great importance to emergency rescue campaign. Under the correct leadership of CPC central committee and the State Council as well as the responsible and front-positioned command of party committee and government at various levels Chinese government uphold the ideal of putting people as the first priority and life as the paramount

(2) We bring into the full play of professional rescue teams, employees, soldiers, armed police and public security officers. Attention has been given to all out and scientific rescue. A centralized and efficient coordination mechanism has been established

(3) Safety is paramount. And prevention is the priority. In addition it is essential to promote comprehensive treatment. Such policy should be adhered to. With prevention as the priority, prevention and emergency response should be
integrated. Preparation should be made in four areas: risk consciousness, emergency plan, mechanism and concrete work.

(4) It is necessary to rely on modern science and technology and make greater efforts to build capacity in terms of early warning and information support. Efforts should be made to enhance the progress in emergency rescue equipment and improve capacity for emergencies and logistic capabilities.

(5) Legal construction should be enhanced. It is essential to administer according to laws and regulations.

(6) Emergency rescue teams have been taking the initiative in challenging tasks. They proactively engaged in disaster relief efforts to fulfill their social responsibilities. Rescue teams can be found in many major disasters in recent years such as the Ice and Snow Disaster in 2008, Wenchuan Earthquake, Yushu Earthquake, Yiliang Earthquake in Yunnan Province and Lushan Earthquake in Sichuan. Moreover they can be found in a series of major activities in recent years such as Beijing Olympic Games, Shanghai World Expo, Guangzhou Asian Games and Shenzhen World University Games. They made major contribution for the protection of life and property of people and social stability. To sum up the last decade since the 16th National Congress of CPC is a period we endeavored to enhance emergency management with Chinese characteristics. The past ten years witnessed substantial progress in China’s emergency management.

11 Weak Chains and Challenges in Emergency Management

At present the number of accidents and fatality figures nationwide is still high. The total number is large. The recurrence of safety accidents posed a severe challenge for emergency management.

(1) Safety foundation in enterprises is still weak. In particular a large number of private firms are confronted with challenges in basic safety infrastructures, kills of employees and emergency management capabilities. Many companies only prefer such things as superficial aspect of work safety short-term gains, speed of development, economic benefits, output and emergency response. Little attention is given to safety foundation, long-term benefits, quality safety input in safety measures and prevention. According to statistics only 100,000 companies in industry & trade sector have reached the bar for work safety standardization in this sector. That is just 3% of the companies in the sector. Challenges are particularly
enormous in about 3 million scaled – below enterprises and about 50 million small and micro production and trade businesses. In these sectors employees lack the most basic knowledge and skills for work safety. (2) The enforcement and implementation of safety measures is not strict enough. Secondary accidents caused by incorrect rescue methods or wrong command orders happen from time to time. According to statistics from 2006 to 2012 257 cases of accidents are caused by inappropriate rescue methods. In each of these 257 accidents more than three lives were claimed. In these accidents combined the death toll for the first round accident is 426. But the figure soared to 1013 because of secondary disaster caused by inappropriate rescue measures. Apart from mining companies 859 of relatively large accidents (with three or more people died) due to secondary disasters caused by inappropriate rescue methods takes place in confined space operation. Particularly two particularly serious gas explosions successively happened in Babao Coal Mining Company under Jilin Provincial Coal Industry Group in 2013. Because rescue command violated safety regulations and attempt to rescue recklessly 53 people were killed and missing. 26 people out of the 53 victims were mine rescuers. The lessons we learnt is extremely painful. (3) Early warning and equipment for emergency rescue need be improved. There are for rapid response to emergencies such as challenges in establishment skills technical means basic facility and science and technology. In particular we need to improve emergency response capabilities in area such as mines hazardous chemicals nuclear matters and radiation. (4) Employees and the general public have not been accustomed following ety regulations. And their self rescue and mutual rescue capabilities are weak. The technology and skills of emergency rescue team need to be rather improved. Each year production command which goes against safety regulations unlawful operation and failure to follow labor discipline have caused huge number of accidents. The ignorance of some rescuers has led to huge number of casualties in disasters or accidents which should have been avoided. There is a lack of backbone talents who have mastered rescue methods and capable of commanding rescue campaigns. In particular rescuers and commanders at
grass-root rescue teams need further improvement in terms technology and skills.

(5) Legal framework for emergency management needs rather improvement. Emergency Response Law, Work Safety Law, and Mine Safety Law as well as other relevant laws are yet to be revised and perfected. Emergency Management Regulations for Work Safety is yet to be enacted. Many emergency response plans is not ve pertinent practical and scientific. Reflection on Enhancing Emergency Management

(1) Concepts of emergency management need be transformed. The frequent recurrence of accidents is the undergoing actual situation in China. To reduce casualty is to improve the livelihood of the people. To reduce accidents and its subsequent loss is equal to promote development and growth. China should transform itself from a count which frequently suffers from accidents to a safe and harmonious count and make due contribution for mankind which fits for China's position in the world. As a result we should transform from post-accident rescue towards prevention. In the past we would launch emergency rescue campaigns regardless of the cost. Now we should make eve effort to enhance emergency preparedness and scientific emergency response. In the past, government would be in charge of eve aspect of emergency management. Now we should transform ourselves to a new pattern with centralized leadership of the government, supervision of departments according to laws and regulations, comprehensive responsibility taken by enterprises, extensive cooperation in the society, and active participation of citizens.

(2) By botton line inking we should be prepared for particularly serious accidents to counter for secondary accidents and associative accidents caused by major disasters. We need to set up a scenario for addressing major emergencies (major disasters). Emergency preparedness should be enhanced with "Visio situation–task–capabilities" at the core. Emergency management planning should be further improved to promote the revision of emergency plans exercise for emergencies and emergency preparedness.

(3) Efforts should be made to further enhance the building of emergency rescue system. Emergency rescue teams should be rationally planned and should consist of professional and part time rescuers. These
teams should be well equipped well-trained and is capable for rapid and effective response. In line with the aforementioned principles emergency rescue teams should be enhanced at national regional local level and in industries (areas). Professional and part time emergency rescue team in enterprises should be improved and optimized. Attention should be given to the make-up of voluntary rescue teams with members from the society. An emergency rescue system should be established with a rational structure mutually complementary mechanism coordinated and sufficient strength.

(4) R & D of public safety science should be enhanced. It is necessary to vigorously develop emergency management industry and promote progress in information technology for emergency management. Advanced technologies and equipment should be adopted such as advanced monitoring prediction early warning prevention and emergency management equipment. We should bring into full play the role of experts. Efforts should be made to improve science and technology as well as command capabilities for addressing emergencies. Theoretical and practical research of emergency management should be enhanced. It is important to encourage universities R & D institutions and relevant enterprises to conduct R & D of equipment for emergency management. Accelerated efforts should be made to set up basic standards industrial standards and technological standards for equipment of emergency management. It is important to enhance the disciplinary progress in public safety and emergency management. Efforts should be made to enhance education to cultivate inter-disciplinary and multi-oriented talents.

(5) Legal framework for emergency management should be further improved. It is necessary to enact Emergency Response Regulation as soon as possible. It is important to perfect items related to emergency management when revising Work Safety Laws and Mine Safety Law. Such laws and regulations as Emergency Management Regulation should be enacted as soon as possible. The legislative framework of work safety should be perfected. And publicity program should be enhanced to inform people of emergency management laws and regulations.
A nationwide safe culture program will be launched to improve the risk—consciousness of the general public and workers as well as the self rescue and mutual rescue capacities. The program will enable leaders to make correct and resolute decisions to better control emergencies and coordinate matters as well as better steer the media. The program will enable knowledge of work safety to be truly mastered by people in enterprises rural areas schools communities government agencies and families. The concept of self rescue mutual rescue and rescue by the general public will be upheld. Leaders at different levels will be encouraged to make scientific and bold decisions and shoulder their responsibilities.

China is the largest developing country in the world and is still in the primary stage of socialism. We are still confronted with severe challenges in work safety. There are various risks and challenges for China's emergency management. The way ahead is long and arduous. But we firmly believe that under the central leadership with Comrade Xi Jinping as the General Secretary emergency management with Chinese characteristics will definitely make greater contribution for ensuring the safety of life and property of people and completing the building of a moderately prosperous society.