

The Evolution of Environmental Policies and EDF

环境政策的演变与 美国环保协会的发展

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Stages of Environmental Management

环境管理的不同阶段

Natural Resource Adequacy

自然资源充分时期

Controlling Effluents

污染物控制时期

Managing Assimilative Capacity

管理环境自净能力时期

1960s



1970s



1980s 利用市场机制解决环境问题

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

New Environmentalism Factors In Economic Needs

By Fred Krupp

Ten of the country's 15 largest national environmental groups have chosen new leaders in the past few months.

land and air had sown seeds of destruction for both wildlife and humans.

The strategy in this second phase has been to try to halt abuse and pollution, just as the first phase was to clean up the mess.

But even as the debate echoes, a third stage of environmental advocacy is emerging, one that is not satisfied with the present state of affairs.

“Increased use of market-oriented incentives holds promise for greater environmental and economic benefits at a lower social and economic cost.”

that they, too, were becoming victims of environmental abuse, that the environment at risk was not just the one in Yellowstone Park but also the one we all live in every day. This second stage, often assumed to have begun

Bill Devall and George Sessions), worries that today's environmentalists have been co-opted by the political system and have become too willing to compromise, too concerned with reform at the margin instead

dam, for example, they don't only document the damage it will cause. They also search for other ways to address the need for new water or power supplies that the dam is supposed to address. Growth, jobs, taxpayer and stockholder interests. agricultural

1990s



“The greatest green success story of the past decade is probably America's innovative scheme to cut emissions of sulfur dioxide.”

—*The Economist*, July 2002

“最成功的绿色故事” — 《经济学人》

1990s



In a global study of 850 business-nonprofit partnerships, the *Financial Times* named EDF the #1 environmental partner.

“环保伙伴第一名” - 《金融时报》



Sound Science 科学



Market-Based Solutions 经济



Non-partisan 党派中立



Law 法律

Around **500** dedicated staff carry out the work of **Environmental Defense Fund** across the world

500 名员工，13个办公室，100万名会员

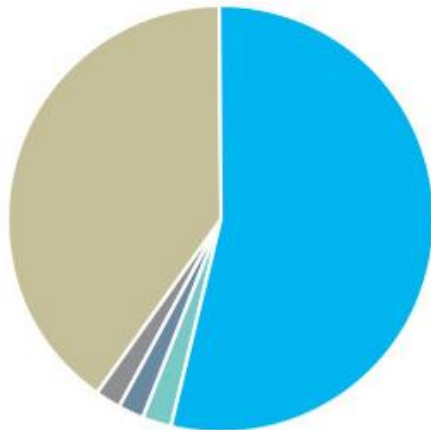


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- **Over 1 million members supporting our work**

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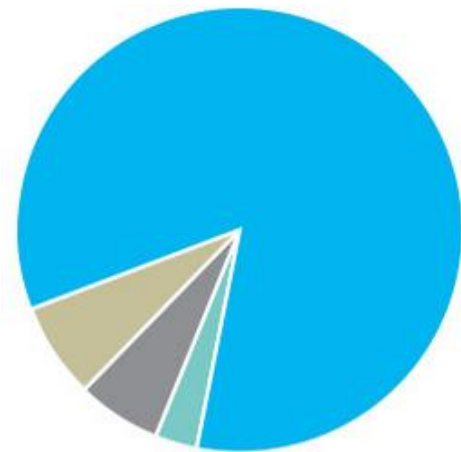
独立与客观的立场 - 金不换

Sources of support and revenue



- 54% Contributions and membership
- 40% Foundations and other institutional giving
- 2% Government and other grants
- 2% Bequests and other planned giving
- 2% Investment and other revenue

Expenses



- 84% Program services
- 7% Development
- 6% Management and administration
- 3% Membership and new member acquisition



Climate & Energy

气候与能源



Ocean

海洋



Ecosystem

生态系统



Health

健康



Regional Pollution Transport
跨界污染



Integrating mobile and stationary sources
移动源和固定源综合整治



Coordinating urban and rural areas
城乡区域协调



Co-control
协同控制



Incentives
激励机制



MRV
监测、报告、核查

First Generation 第一代政策

Governmental and societal capacity

政府和社会的能力

Env't'l quality and health standards

环境质量
和健康标准

Emissions standards

排放标准

Penalties for non-compliance

违规惩罚

Environmental monitoring systems

环境监测系统

Environmental reporting requirements

环境报告要求

Limitations of First Generation

第一代政策的局限性

Not always most cost effective

不总是最成本有效的

Not sufficiently flexible for different regional conditions

不够因地制宜

Not sufficiently flexible for different industries

不够因产业制宜

Engendered business resistance

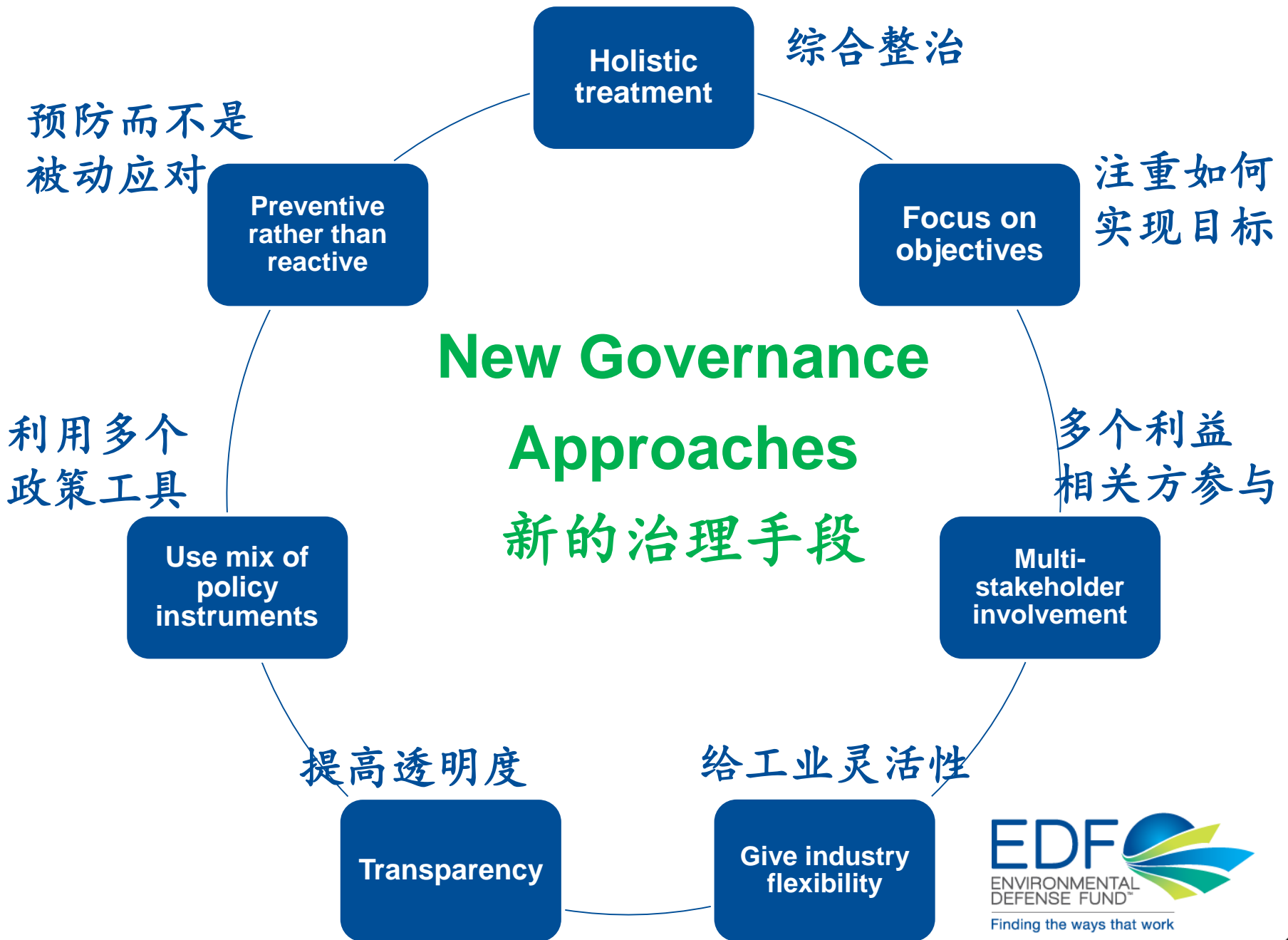
引起商业抵制

Punitive orientation

以惩罚为出发点

Single pollutant rather than multi-pollutants focus

着重单一减排，而不是多种污染物综合减排





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