

《关于禁止发展、生产和储存细菌(生物)
及毒素武器和销毁此种武器的公约》
缔约国会议

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Chinese only

工作文件一

中国在处理突发公共卫生事件方面的措施

一. 法律法规体系

为有效应对突发公共卫生事件，近年来，中国颁布实施了《中华人民共和国刑法修正案(三)》、《中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法》、《中华人民共和国突发事件应对法》、《中华人民共和国传染病防治法》、《中华人民共和国国境卫生检疫法》、《突发公共卫生事件应急条例》、《病原微生物实验室生物安全管理条例》、《国家突发公共卫生事件应急预案》等一系列涉及生物反恐及突发公共卫生事件的法律法规及应急预案。

根据《刑法修正案(三)》的有关规定，将制造、买卖、运输、储存、投放、盗窃、抢夺、抢劫传染病病原体等物质的行为定为犯罪，将组织、领导、参加、资助或实施恐怖活动的行为定为犯罪，并视情节轻重给予不同程度的刑事处罚。

二. 防范预警措施

国家建立统一的突发公共卫生事件预防控制体系。地方政府健全监测与预警系统，各地卫生行政部门指定机构负责开展突发公共卫生事件的日常监测，确保监测与预警系统的正常运行。

国家建立突发公共卫生事件报告制度、举报制度和信息发布制度。省级及以上卫生行政部门负责向社会发布突发公共卫生事件信息。

建立国家突发公共卫生事件应急物资储备系统，研发各类卫生应急队伍装备。地方政府及相关部门加强流行病学调查、医疗救护、现场处置、监测检验等资源储备建设。

加强重要目标安全防范。加强对具有生物危害等危险物品的管控和检验检疫，如实验室生物安全管理，菌(毒)种的采集、供应、储存、使用、包装、运输、废弃处置等。

提高全社会防范意识，加强应对能力。编写《公民安全防范手册》等相关教材、手册，把防范生物恐怖袭击纳入学校教育和社会宣传教育计划，有效提高民众的安全防范意识。开展专业人员反核生化恐怖培训，及应对生物恐怖袭击和突发公共卫生事件的应急演练，提高专业人员的防范意识和能力。

三. 应急处置措施

健全各级预案体系，制定突发公共卫生事件应急预案。卫生部负责制定全国性应急预案，指导并协调全国突发公共卫生事件应急处理工作。地方卫生行政部门结合实际情况制定本地区应急预案。

国家及地方政府对突发公共卫生事件处置工作做了明确规定。突发公共卫生事件发生后，国务院、地方政府视情设立全国、地方突发公共卫生事件应急处理指挥部。医疗机构、疾病预防控制机构、卫生监督机构、出入境检验检疫机构是突发公共卫生事件应急处理的专业技术机构，负责突发公共卫生事件的调查与处置、实验室检测、诊断治疗、应急控制、卫生监督和事件评估等工作。建立交通、公安、民政等多部门、跨区域联防联控机制。

卫生部建立国家突发公共卫生事件专家咨询委员会，公安部也建立了专家咨询制度，为防范和处置突发公共卫生事件、生物恐怖袭击工作提供专业咨询。中国疾病预防控制中心为国家反恐生物检测鉴定指定机构。

四. 承办重大国际活动时期采取的强化措施

为确保 2008 年奥运会和残奥会、2010 年世博会期间的国际卫生安全和安保，进一步加强了应对生物恐怖及突发公共卫生事件的防范和应急措施。

(一) 在防范措施方面

加强传染病疫情监测，做好突发公共卫生事件医疗卫生救援准备工作；

加强对专供食品、化妆品、饮用水和公共场所卫生监测与管理；

加强重要场所和重要时段的防范和安检措施；

强化对生物实验室的安全管理；

加强对入境人员、物品、邮件的检验检疫；

开展卫生保障工作信息发布和新闻宣传工作，编写《公民防范恐怖袭击手册》等。

(二) 在应急处置方面

加强应急处置机制建设，建议以政府为主导、各部门参与、专家提供咨询、专业机构实施的综合保障体系；

建立防范和处置核生化恐怖袭击医学救援专家咨询信息系统，为决策部门提供技术咨询等。

五. 国际合作

中国政府在突发公共卫生事件的预防与准备、监测与预警、应急处置与救援、事后恢复与重建等方面，积极与其他国家和有关国际组织开展合作与交流，切实落实《国际卫生条例》在中国的实施，多次参加世界卫生组织、国际原子能机构、国际刑警组织等国际组织举办的培训，与美国、澳大利亚等国建立合作关系。

中国多次应邀参加国际刑警组织举行的相关国际会议与演练：2005 年，参加了在法国召开的“第一届防范生物恐怖活动全球会议”；2006 年，参加了在新加坡召开的亚洲地区反生物恐怖会议；2007 年，参加了在法国举行的年度国际生物反恐联合演习(桌面推演)等。

注：中国一贯高度重视疫情监测与应对工作，采取了大量有效措施。相关努力及援助与合作情况详见中国在 2004 年、2009 年公约专家会上提交的工作文件。

(Unofficial Translation)
Working Paper Submitted by the Chinese Delegation

China's Preparedness for and Response to Public Health Emergencies

I. Legal Framework

In order to effectively respond to public health emergencies and prevent bioterrorism, China has promulgated a series of laws, regulations and measures in recent years, including: Amendment III to the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on Penalties for Administration of Public Security, Emergency Response Law of the People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Disease, Border Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations on Preparedness for and Response to Emergent Public Health Hazards, Regulations on Biosafety Management in Laboratories Handling Pathogenic Microorganisms, The National Contingency Plan for Public Health Emergencies.

According to Amendment III to the Criminal Law of the P. R. China, any illegal manufacturing, trading in, transporting, storing, spreading, stealing, forcibly seizing or robbing of any infectious pathogens constitutes a crime, and organizing, leading, participating in, funding or engaging in terrorist activities also constitutes a crime, and shall receive criminal punishment according to the seriousness of the harm inflicted.

II. Measures on Prevention and Early Warning

China has established a unified system for the prevention and control of any public health emergency. Local governments have established and improved surveillance and early warning systems. The competent health administrative departments in all localities have designated an appropriate agency to conduct routine surveillance over any emergent hazard, and ensure the normal operation of surveillance and early warning systems.

Reporting, intelligence and information release systems for public health emergencies are in place. The competent health administrative departments at or above provincial level are responsible for releasing information on public health emergencies to the public.

China has established national emergency response material reserve system for public health emergencies. Efforts have been made to develop various equipments for emergency response teams. Local government and relevant authorities have built

resource reserve capacity for epidemiological investigation, medical care and rescue, field management, surveillance and analysis.

Security protection of key facilities has been strengthened. Measures have been taken to reinforce the inspection, quarantine and control of dangerous and harmful biological agents, and the collecting, supplying, storing, using, packing, transporting and disposing of bacteria and toxins. Laboratory biosafety management has also been strengthened.

Efforts have been made in raising awareness of prevention of public health emergencies and in building community response capacity. Related handbooks and teaching materials, such as *The Handbook for Citizen Safety*, have been issued, and the knowledge on the protection against bioterrorist attacks has been included in school education and publicity plans. Training programmes on preventing nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism and contingency drills in response to bioterrorist attacks and public health emergencies for professionals have been organized to enhance their awareness and capability.

III. Measures on Emergency Response

China has kept improving contingency plan systems for public health emergencies and formulated emergency contingency plans at all levels. Ministry of Health is responsible for formulating national contingency plan, providing guidance and coordinating emergency response to national public health emergencies. Local health administrative departments work out local contingency plans according to their own circumstances.

How to carry out public health emergency response has been clearly regulated by the central and local governments. Upon the outbreak of public health emergencies, the State Council or local governments will set up emergency response command center(s) at national or local levels. Those technical agencies such as medical care agencies, disease prevention and control agencies, health supervision departments, and border inspection and quarantine departments are responsible for investigation, analysis, diagnosis and treatment, emergency response and control, health supervision and accident assessment. An inter-agency and cross-region mechanism for joint prevention and control has been put in place, including departments from Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc.

National public health emergency advisory committee has been set up by Ministry of Health. Also established is expert advisory system by Ministry of Public Security. Such systems are to provide technical advices for prevention of and response to public health emergencies and bioterrorist attacks. Chinese Center For Disease Prevention and

Control is national designated agency of biological test and identification for anti-terrorism.

IV. Strengthened Measures on Big International Events

To ensure the health safety and security of the participants of the Beijing 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and the Shanghai 2010 World Expo, China further strengthened measures on prevention of and emergency response to bio-terrorism and public health emergencies.

(A) Prevention and Control Measures

Reinforced infectious diseases surveillance and preparedness for medical care and rescue;

Strengthened health surveillance in public areas, and monitoring and supervision of food, cosmetics and water supplies for special events;

Intensified prevention efforts and security inspections at key facilities in the specific time period;

Improved biosafety and biosecurity of laboratories handling pathogenic microorganisms;

Enhanced inspection and quarantine of inbound personnel, materials and mails;

Information release and publicity of health security;

Issued *The Handbook for Citizens on Protection against terrorist attacks*.

(B) Emergency Response

Improved emergency response system and established a comprehensive supporting system led by governments, involved by relevant departments, supported by expert advisory and implemented by technical agencies.

Established medical rescue advisory information system for prevention of and response to nuclear, biological and chemical terrorist attacks so as to provide technical advices for decision-making departments.

V. International Cooperation

China has actively conducted cooperation and exchange with other countries and relevant international organizations in the field of prevention of public health emergencies, control and preparedness, monitoring and early warning, emergency response and rescue, and rehabilitation and reconstruction. China has fully

implemented International Health Regulation(2005). China participated in training programmes organized by international organizations such as WHO, IAEA and Intropol, and established cooperative relations with countries such as the United States and Australia ect.

China attended relevant international conferences and joined in drills hosted by Interpol upon invitation, such as the first Global Conference on Preventing Bioterrorism in France 2005, Asian Regional Workshop on Preventing Bioterrorism in Singapore 2006, and Annual International Bioterrorist Attack Joint Exercise (tabletop exercise) in France 2007 etc.

Note: China consistently attaches great importance to infectious disease surveillance and response, and has adopted a series of measures that have proved to be effective. The details on related efforts, assistance and cooperation conducted by China could be found in working paper submitted by the Chinese delegation to the 2004 and 2009 BWC Meetings of Experts.
