

Секция «Внешняя политика современных государств в условиях формирования новых
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The Direction of China's Environmental Foreign Policy after the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China

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The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was held in Beijing on November 8, 2012, which elected a new leadership of the CPC Central Committee, including members of the Central Committee, alternate members of the Central Committee, and members of the Central Disciplinary Inspection Commission. At the subsequent CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping was elected as the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee [1]. Therefore, after 2012 Xi Jinping became the new generation leader of China. Since Xi became the leader of China, China has been actively participating in global environmental conferences and has been deeply involved in global environmental governance, providing "Chinese solutions" to global environmental governance. China has achieved fruitful results in the field of environmental diplomacy and has developed specific directions for China's environmental foreign policy.

First, China has proposed and advocated the concept of "community of life between human beings and nature". The "community of life between human beings and nature" is part of the "community of human destiny" in the diplomatic theory and practice of the People's Republic of China, and was proposed by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the 19th CPC National Congress in 2017. "Human beings and nature are a community of life; human beings must respect nature, respond to nature, and protect nature" [2]. At the Leaders' Climate Summit in April 2021, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech titled "Building a Community of Life between People and Nature", in which he explained for the first time the important concept of "community of life between people and nature" in a comprehensive and systematic manner, emphasizing the need to "insist on the harmonious coexistence of people and nature, adhere to green development He emphasized that we should "adhere to the principles of harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature, green development, systemic governance, human-centeredness, multilateralism, and common but differentiated responsibilities" [3]. The human-nature community of life is a new worldview and methodology for understanding and dealing with the relationship between human beings and nature, which transcends the dichotomous way of thinking that puts the relationship between human beings and nature in a dichotomy.

Second, China has strengthened its environmental cooperation with other countries. China has led and spearheaded a series of multilateral conferences, international convention negotiations and international environmental legislation. China has always acted as a responsible power in global environmental governance. In promoting solutions to the global environmental problems currently facing humanity, China has taken the initiative to cooperate with many countries around the world. By the end of 2020, China had carried out international cooperation and exchanges on ecological environment with more than 100 countries, and signed about 150 documents on cooperation on ecological environmental protection with more than 60 countries, international and regional organizations. China has signed or acceded to more than 50 international conventions and protocols related to ecology and environment [4].

Third, China actively helps other developing countries in environmental management. In today's world, although there is a difference between developed and developing countries in terms of economic level, the goal of improving the environment is the same for all countries in the world. As developing countries lack effective measures and technologies in environmental management, China actively promotes environmental management assistance to other developing countries, and makes cooperation in the field of ecological civilization a key element of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, providing other developing countries with the latest technologies related to environmental protection and experience in green economic development. Support developing countries to strengthen their capacity building to cope with climate change. China has been actively building new energy, environmental protection and climate change projects for other developing countries, and has carried out international cooperation with developing countries in wildlife protection, rare species breeding and desertification control to jointly build a beautiful earth. China has signed memorandums of understanding on South-South cooperation on climate change with many developing countries, and has held several training courses on South-South cooperation on climate change in China.

The current world situation is constantly changing, with the trend of "anti-globalization" in many countries, and global epidemics and regional conflicts hindering the interaction between countries around the world. However, regardless of the development of human society, environmental issues are always common to all countries, and only through the joint participation of all countries in global environmental governance can we effectively promote the improvement of the global environment. In its future foreign policy, China should continue to promote international cooperation in the environmental field, share China's methods and technologies for environmental governance with the world, take the initiative to assume international responsibility, and make more contributions to global environmental governance.

References

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