

Book presentation with Emerald

Going Green: China and Europe's Partnership for a more Sustainable World

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Chapter 9

CHINESE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: BETWEEN NATIONAL LAWS AND GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Purpose of the chapter

It investigates and explores the array of **POLITICAL** and **SOCIAL FACTORS** which influence the Chinese system of environmental protection, shedding light on the **CHINESE POLITICAL AND JURIDICAL PROCESS** in constructing a stricter and more incisive legal framework.

The ECONOMIC, POLITICAL and SOCIAL contexts as premises of the research

- Growing economy
- Passed from a Public Sector- based economy structure to a non-Public Sector economy structure



Mantra

GDP first and Welfare Second

CONSEQUENCES - SOCIAL -

- Massime urbanization of population (in terms of changing “residence” from rural side to urban side)
- Massive urbanization of enterprises (in terms of births of new enterprises)

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Critical issues linked to pollution and so environment protection need, with special reference to some key areas

CONSEQUENCES - JURIDICAL -

Starting from Eighties China has been made many progress during years.

SOME EXAMPLES

- The Marine Environmental Law (1982, then revised in 1999);
- The Law on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (1984, then revised twice, once in 1996 then in 2008);
- The Forestry Law (1984, then revised in 1998);
- The Grassland law (1995, then revised in 2002);
- The Mineral Resources Law (1986, revised in 1996);
- The Law on Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution (1987, revised twice, once in 1995 and 2000);
- The Water Law (1988, revised in 2002).

CONSEQUENCES - SOCIAL -

China adopted a decentralized structure of its political system, distinguishing its system as the one with the highest level of politicization and hierarchical division, rarely found in other countries.



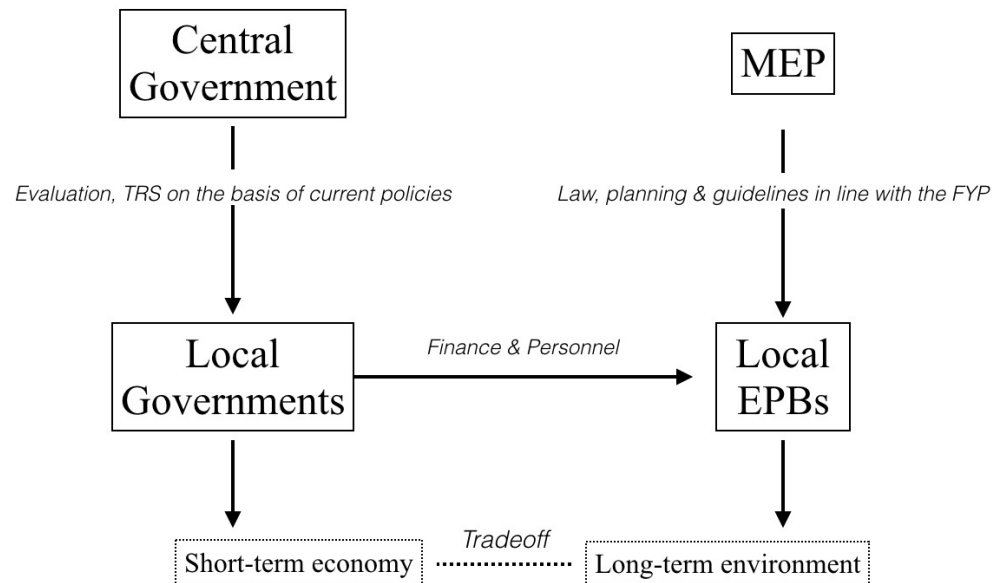
Today represents one of the biggest limits (Jahiel, 1998)



**WHERE IS THE
PROBLEM?**

WHAT HAPPENS?

FIGURE 1 - VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL RELATIONSHIP IN CHINA'S MULTI-LAYERED ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE



WHAT'S NEW?

The NEW Environmental Protection Law, 2015

Before 2015, performance evaluations based on economic targets and goals achieved were considered when advancing officials in the governmental hierarchy.

Under the new EPL, officials are evaluated also through environmental protection targets gained.

CONCLUSION

- The Chinese environmental issue is extremely complex
- The country's awareness of environmental matters is definitely greater than in the past
- Signs of optimism come not so much from the renewed content of legislation, but rather from the attempt through the environment issue to reform the entire apparatus of governance

Thank You very much for your attention!
谢谢你们们的注意!

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