Research on challenges and feasibility suggestions of inter-regional environmental coordination

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Abstract. Many countries along the Silk Road have their own characteristics in economic and political aspects. This study expounds the challenges faced by international environmental law construction. The difficulties in the formulation of international environmental legal documents, the differences between countries, and the lack of technical means of environmental protection make environmental development face difficulties. International and domestic lack of incentives for environmental protection has also become one of the problems. In the face of this dilemma, the governments of all countries should strengthen the international cooperation in environmental protection and promote the scientific means of environmental protection, cultivate the awareness of environmental protection among the people of all countries, and achieve the situation of harmonious development of environment and economy.

1. Introduction
The countries on the New Silk Road are developing countries, developed countries and European countries as well as Asian countries. Therefore, the differences are quite obvious. Both the social economic development level, legal construction and environmental protection measures and pollution present situation, there is a big difference. When China conducts international trade with some economically less developed countries, the imperfections of the legal system and the low level of social and economic development will all make China's external trade costs increase and its risks increase [1].

2. Challenges to the coordinated development of the environment
2.1. The predicament of the construction of international environmental law
Technically, there are various technical difficulties in the development and establishment of global environmental law, or of international environmental agreements. For example, those who negotiate various clauses are not necessarily technical experts on the environment, with the participation of many diplomats and lawyers, and their lack of technical knowledge will create an obstacle to negotiations and delay the precious time, is likely to lower the efficiency of establishing relevant environmental laws and the agreement and is more likely to end in failure as a result of non-agreement. In addition to technology, the different political environment and order existing in various countries are also one of the main obstacles [2]. A country's own environmental law always has its own characteristics to adapt to the basic situation of the country's economic environmental politics and therefore cannot be applied to other countries within the Silk Road region. Overall, from a global perspective, after the law is enacted, it has a difficulty in generating the less impact and binding than the internal state itself.
2.2. Lack of effective incentive mechanism in countries
Regional environmental protection issues cannot be solved by formulating the relevant regional environmental laws, neither one nor some countries can solve. The challenges each country faces and the degree of environmental pollution it faces is also different, it must gather people's common efforts. However, the current status is that all the countries along the Silk Road have not set some incentive factors to jointly promote environmental protection. Therefore, through sovereignty, the state can refuse or pay no attention to the coordinated development of the regional environment and safeguard its own economic interests [3].

2.3. Limited functions of international environmental protection organizations
The main problems of international environmental governance are: inadequate international institutional arrangements, widening gaps between various international policy forums, direct lack of coherence in the decision-making structure, great limitations on stakeholder participation shortage of the support of existing system and supervision mechanism, lack of meaningful coordination, the attitude toward the three pillars of sustainable development is not balanced and the authority of the United Nations Environment Program is not enough [4]. So, as a result, if the functions of intergovernmental organizations are limited, they will not be able to exert their due power well and the possibility of achieving their goals will be greatly reduced. On the contrary, the public in fact played a considerable role in promoting the environmental protection legislation and law enforcement in the United States. The number of non-governmental environmental protection organizations in the United States has reached hundreds of thousands, while for China: The number of non-governmental organizations is now about 3,000. After a serious pollution accident in the country, a large number of non-governmental organizations in the United States will actively mobilize the public. Law-abiding, law-enforcement and litigation of environmental rights are all important driving factors for creating a good environmental protection culture [5].

2.4. The protection of environmental technology is relatively backward
Promoting the progress and innovation of environmental protection technology is conducive to the production of environment-friendly products, improving the quality of environmental protection products, and playing a long-term role in protecting the environment, but there are also many limiting factors. First, most of the countries along the new Silk Road compare with the developed countries, their economic level needs to be improved [6]. Therefore, the technology of environmental protection is relatively dependent on developed countries, lacking innovation and lagging behind. Secondly, all countries have established their own environmental protection industry, but there are many defects and shortcomings. For example, the number of large enterprises of environmental protection is low proportion. It was only 2.8% in China. Most of which are small and medium-sized enterprises, then small and medium enterprises often have difficulty in financing, which makes enterprises unable to obtain more advanced technology and difficult to achieve economies of scale. SO innovation project is lack of operating funds, which makes China's environmental protection technology backwardness relative to the developed countries in the world.

3. Suggestions for promoting the coordinated development of the environment

3.1. Promote environmental legislation and legal system construction
The non-governmental organizations of international environmental protection can bring a new opportunity for the establishment and negotiation of regional international environmental treaties and provisions. Because these international organizations can act as lobbyists to regulate the possible problems and conflicts between negotiators from all countries, and also play a role of supervision and supervision, which ensures the high efficiency of enactment and implementation of international environmental treaties between regions. Nowadays, there are many coordinating and protecting mechanisms for environment and resources. For example: the inter-Ministerial Committee on
environmental issues in Italy, the federal cabinet Environment Committee of Germany and the Environmental Council of Australia [7]. At the same time, some non-governmental environmental organizations can bring in some of their customary laws, which will be more favorable to institutional security because these organizations will reach an agreement on environmental indicators and standards. They have a common goal that will not change with the changes in the activities of each country. At the same time, they can bring advanced environmental technology to the relatively backward countries, making the relatively serious environmental damage countries make great progress in terms of environmental protection.

We can see from the typical foreign environment friendly society, training citizen's environmental protection consciousness is very important, and the state will use all possible resources, publicity and dissemination of environmental information, the medium participating in the training of environmental culture is various, such as natural protection mechanism, communication tools and libraries, and tourism organization for the dissemination of ecological knowledge. In addition, there is the importance of environment in the education system. From preschool education to higher education, environmental knowledge training and refresher is highly valued, and training for enterprises and institutions is also in place. Therefore, all countries in the economic belt of the Silk Road should be encouraged to publicize the knowledge of environmental protection, do related training well, make consistent efforts to protect the environment, and work hard for the common economic development among regions.

3.2. Establish an incentive mechanism for environmental protection

We can also see that carbon dioxide emissions have a certain role in promoting economic growth. Therefore, countries need to get some favorable factors to give up part of the economic growth, such as financial subsidies and tax incentives. There are many examples that can be used for reference in the world: In particular, the tropical forest action plan, the Brazil tropical rainforest trust fund, the Montreal protocol's variable funds, and the related financial assistance projects in the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change, and merged with the global environment facility in 1991. Therefore, the new Silk Road should also set up encouraging measures for environmental friendly economic behavior to achieve the purpose of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and protecting the environment.

3.3. Inviting transnational non-governmental organizations to participate

The construction of the legal system of environmental protection between regions must also be driven by the non-governmental organization of the environmental protection of the folk transnational environmental protection. Therefore, the theme of community environmental protection regional composition should be based on the private sector, with some international organizations to participate in and promote the composition, therefore, the main body should be the international environmental non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, individuals and international intergovernmental organizations of environmental protection [8]. The activities of international NGOs generally have a regional value, even a global value. Therefore, multinational corporations and NGOs can become communicators in terms of politics and environment [9]. They seek to encourage more secure and effective technology, stronger knowledge structure, better organization operation and friendly and fair competition to make progress in the world [10].

Referring to the huge number of environmental non-governmental organizations play an important role in the United States, they promoted environmental legislation and government law enforcement functions, and put pressure on the responsible industry, "interest groups". Gradually, the public's appeal to the environmental rights has directly led to the introduction of various environmental laws, making the so-called "interest groups" finally compromise. So far, the quality standard of oil products in California is always the most stringent, and the standard of pollutants generated by various particles is also very strict. Therefore, inviting non-governmental organizations to participate in the environmental legislation, law enforcement and other processes, can play a great role in promoting. All countries should encourage non-governmental environmental protection organizations to participate in the process of legal system construction and supervision, so that air pollution can be effectively controlled,
and environmental pollution can be effectively suppressed [11].

3.4. Establish the environmental protection system

Many countries with serious pollution along the new Silk Road can learn from the advanced technology of the United States to solve their environmental problems such as air pollution. For example, the problem of air pollution in China has not been effectively solved. Because the control of air pollution is a very complex problem and it must be built on the systematic scientific research and advanced technology. At present, China also involves a number of domestic engineering projects focusing on air pollution control, which can also give priority to get government funding, but the actual effect is not satisfactory. Even more, if the method of research is not appropriate, it may also be counterproductive and produce particles that pollute the environment. For example, ozone produced by engineering process will have a highly nonlinear relationship with nitrogen oxides. This may lead to increase particulate matter, in this way, it does not serve the purpose of managing the atmosphere. It has also become another producer of particulate matter in the atmosphere instead. Therefore, technology plays a vital role in the process of environmental governance and environmental protection. Every country must according to their own economic and technological level and actively learn from other countries' advanced environmental technology and measures to implement the national environmental protection projects and projects, and to truly achieve the protection of the environment, the important purpose and function of the environment.

4. Conclusion

Due to the necessity of coordinated development of the environment and the economy of the Silk Road and international power, the coordinated development of the economy and the environment of the Silk Road has become the most important part of the regional development. This study bases on the linear regression model of econometrics, analyzing the influence of various environmental indicators on the GDP of four countries along the Silk Road, and drawing the relationship between various environmental indicators and GDP. Therefore, this study then discusses the predicament and feasibility suggestions of coordinated development of economy and environment, hoping that all countries can cooperate with each other friendly to promote the sustainable coordinated development of economy and environment jointly.

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