

Research on the Structure and Process of Global Environmental Governance from the Perspective of Community of Common Destiny

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Abstract: At present, the world's human rights cause is still facing structural challenges and crises caused by material resources shortage, global environmental crisis, global terrorism and other factors. However, the existing global governance model and governance pattern can not effectively deal with the above structural challenges and crises faced by the development of the world's human rights cause. Therefore, it is necessary to promote and realize the modernization of global governance. The concept of “community of human destiny” and the “the belt and road initiative” initiative can be used as the core concept and a possible action plan to lead the modernization of global governance, which can promote the modernization of global governance and promote the all-round development of all mankind. Environmental issues are not purely regional or national issues, but global issues related to the destiny and development of mankind.

1. Introduction

The prosperity of ecology leads to the prosperity of civilization, and the decline of ecology leads to the decline of civilization. The harmonious relationship between man and nature in ancient and modern times has proved that a good ecological environment has a vital impact on the survival and development of human society [1]. According to the research of scholars, environmental problems entered the “period of environmental globalization” after the 1970s. During this period, the scope, impact, consequences and solutions of environmental problems have developed to a global scale: they have a distinct publicity, transnational nature, and the solution of global environmental problems requires a global response [2]. With the deterioration of global environmental problems, various international relations actors have participated in global environmental governance. For half a century, various global environmental governance arrangements have been very dense. However, the deteriorating trend of global environmental problems has not been effectively controlled [3]. Global issues refer to a series of severe issues that transcend national and regional boundaries and are related to the survival and development of the entire human race faced by the contemporary international society. Its extension includes economic and financial crises, global environmental degradation, energy crises, population explosions, food crises and global poverty, ocean use and space development, terrorism, transnational crimes, epidemic diseases, mental confusion and moral

loss, etc. [4]. Among the many global issues, only nuclear war and environmental degradation can truly destroy mankind. The risk of nuclear war has been gradually controlled, but the deterioration of global environmental problems is still shocking [5].

2. The Necessity and Possibility of Mutual Construction between Global Environmental Governance and Community of Common Destiny

The global environmental problems go beyond the international system under the system of sovereign states. In fact, the widespread emergence of contemporary global public problems is also the first time in human history to face “common public problems at the global level”. However, the existing organizational form of human group life - the state and its international system - is established to deal with the existing public problems lower than the global level [6]. According to the basic theory of global governance, the existing international system, which is based on Westphalia system and takes sovereign state as the only important actor, is built around traditional political and security issues [7]. Traditional political and security issues mostly occur at the level of “inter-state politics”, while existing global issues mostly have the aforementioned “global scale, comprehensiveness, publicity and transnationality”-which goes beyond the existing international relations system. Effective governance of it will inevitably require major adjustments to the existing international system. Figure 1 shows the trend of global climate change in the past 100 years. Although the international community has conducted extremely difficult negotiations in the field of climate change, and has also reached many international treaties, protocols, and various other specific governance plans, the overall global warming is still in continuous development.

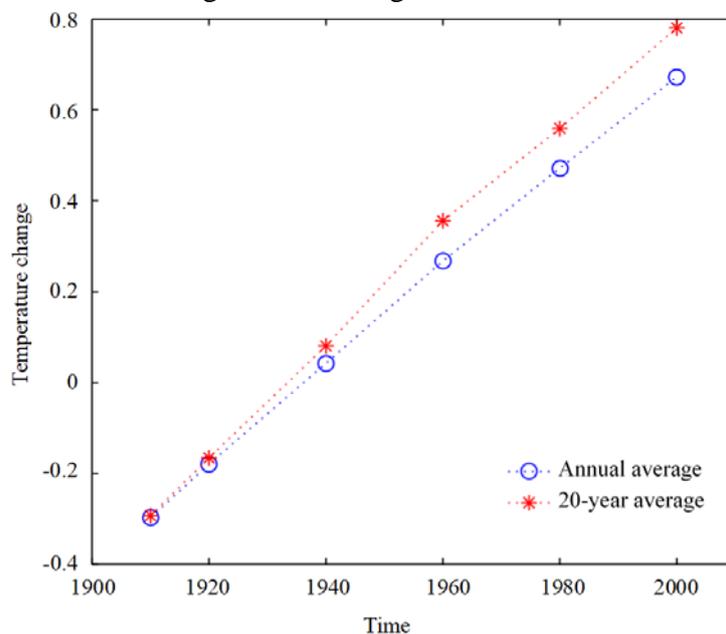


Fig.1 Changes in Global Surface Temperature from 1900 to 2000

In fact, global and regional environmental governance is carried out in three interactive fields: scientific research, politics policy and market. There are six main bodies of global environmental governance: state, sub national government, intergovernmental international organizations, transnational corporations, non-governmental organizations and their transnational networks, scientific institutions and their transnational networks, They play a role and exercise governance authority in the above three areas. This interaction is called “three ring process model of global environmental governance”. As shown in Figure 2.

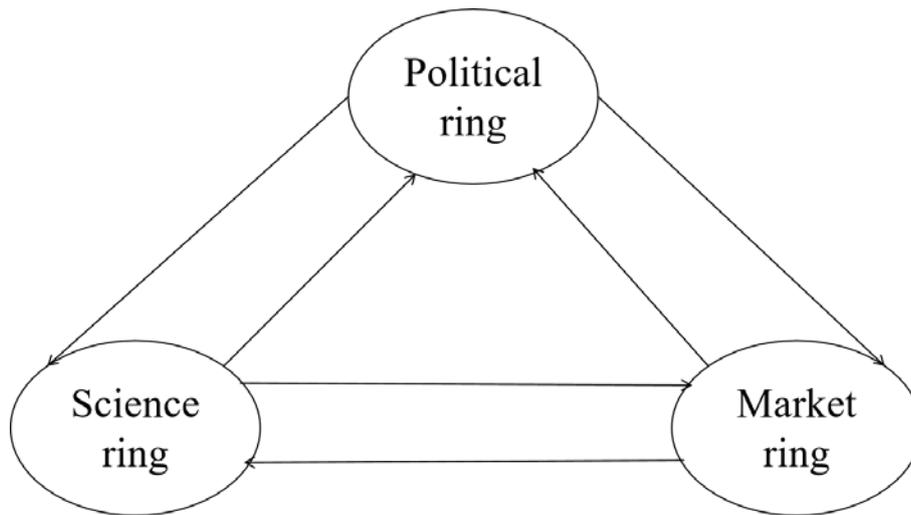


Fig.2 Three-ring Process Model of Global Environmental Governance

Global environmental governance is a kind of world governance without world government. The logic of the absence of world government does not necessarily lead to chaos and disorder in the world or jungle law. As the British scholar Greg stockell said: “The essence of governance does not depend on the authority of the government.” Because global environmental governance is no longer a continuation of the traditional power politics which can solve the present or future threats, for the whole world, governance essentially means all the contents. The state of the world depends on the cognition among countries. Globalization makes all countries closely related. If the cognition is narrow, they will pay the price and fall into militarism. It is even more difficult to build a community of destiny. All countries should have the vision of a community of human destiny and make joint contributions to the lasting stability of the world structure and the long-term interests of all countries. Secondly, the coexistence of common interests and conflicting interests, interdependence and mutual restriction are both normal and challenges and opportunities, which requires the construction of more diversified participants, more rapid cooperation patterns, more diverse institutional choices and a more complete global governance system and framework. Undoubtedly, global contradictions and governance problems are beyond the capacity of a single country. The effective government of a single country can use tax or force relevant enterprises and institutions to undertake the obligations of public goods, but common interests are not sufficient conditions for forming collective actions in international games. The differences among stakeholders of global public goods will lead to the choice of compatible and effective incentives for international players, and many different interests cannot be effectively reconciled, which will lead to “governance failure”.

3. Basic Links in the Process of Global Environmental Governance

Today's world is experiencing a new round of great development, great change and great adjustment in the face of unprecedented changes in the past century. Globalization is not only an objective fact, but also a development trend, and it has become one of the most important characteristics of this era. The economic and social development of all countries is closely related, and the reform of global governance system and international order is accelerating. Global hot issues keep on coming one after another. Non-traditional security threats continue to spread, mankind faces many common challenges, and the global governance system and multilateral mechanism are facing the general trend of profound reshaping. The world is an open world. Only by

opening up and cooperating can the road go wider and wider. Openness has become a distinctive symbol of contemporary China. The interaction between countries in global environmental governance is not only game competition and confrontation, but more importantly, coordination, cooperation and mutual benefit. Regarding the process of global environmental governance, there have been many discussions in academic circles at home and abroad. As for the elements in the governance process and the relationship between the various elements, some existing discussions can form the basis for continued research in this article. In domestic research, Yu Hai and other scholars believe that “international environmental organizations, environmental legal system and financial mechanism form a stable triangular structure of international environmental governance... The three elements in the structure echo, interact and transmit each other, forming a unified organic whole of international environmental governance”. Therefore, Yu Hai and other scholars put forward the “basic framework of international environmental governance” and believed that international environmental governance was realized in the interactive process. As shown in Figure 3.

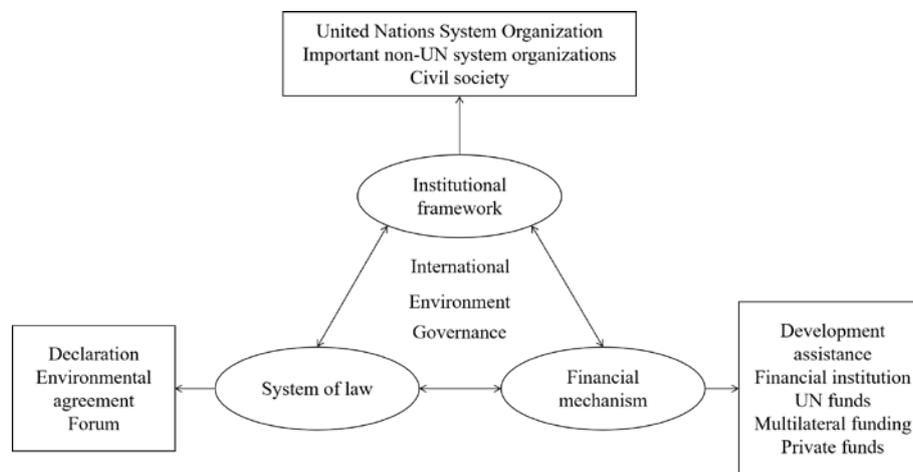


Fig.3 “International Environmental Governance Framework” Summarized by Scholars Such as Yu Hai

The common destiny of mankind and global environmental governance is that they are both value goals and practices at the same time, a process of continuous construction. Therefore, the interactive construction of global governance and a community with a shared future for mankind has become an unavoidable and independent research category that is different from previous research objects in the era of globalization. The basic elements of the mutual construction are mainly reflected in the legal value elements and the symbiosis subject. Elements, three levels of inclusive mechanism elements. Among them, the common values of fairness, justice, peace, development and so on are the essential existence of the main elements of symbiosis, the internal scale and structural regulations. The relationship between the common value as the mutually-constructed legal value element and the main element of the multi-network community is directly the same, which reflects the subjectivity of the common value and the value orientation of the subject. The important path of global environmental governance is to adapt to the complex characteristics of the relationship between the governments of developed countries, emerging countries, developing countries, cross-border civil society groups, green environmental protection organizations and other subjects triggered by big data technology, and use big data technology data analysis to promote the global environment Governance structure and process optimization, scientific decision-making. Promoting the reform of global environmental governance requires the establishment of a comprehensive, collaborative and shared global environmental information

exchange and data processing mechanism, and a sound proceduralization between the governments of developed countries, emerging countries, developing countries, cross-border civil society groups, green environmental protection organizations and other diverse subjects, Institutionalized and shared information exchange and scientific decision-making mechanism. Use big data technology to identify the key nodes of environmental pollution and governance in different regions and different industries, and conduct targeted supervision and control and early warning response to improve the modernization of global environmental governance. Therefore, it is necessary to actively carry out technological research and development and diffusion management model reforms around the application of big data technology to improve the efficiency of global environmental governance and reduce the conflicts and conflicts of interest in environmental governance in different countries.

4. Conclusions

Looking back over the past 100 years of history, the common aspiration of all mankind is peace and development. There is only one earth in the universe, and human beings share one home. It is the expectation of the people of all countries and the responsibility of our generation of politicians to let the fire of peace be passed on from generation to generation, to allow the momentum of development to flow continuously, and to let the brilliance of civilization shine. Build a “community with a shared future for mankind” and achieve win-win sharing. Build a “community with a shared future for mankind” and build a better world with five “persistence”. First, we must persist in dialogue and consultation to build a world of lasting peace. Second, we must adhere to joint construction and sharing, and build a universally safe world. Third, we must adhere to win-win cooperation and build a world of common prosperity. Fourth, we must adhere to exchanges and mutual learning, and build an open and inclusive world. Fifth, we must adhere to green and low-carbon, and build a clean and beautiful world. The idea of a community with a shared future for mankind is an important global governance view provided by the world, but its philosophical connotation and its application in the field of international relations need to be deepened.

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