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CHINA'S NATIONAL PLAN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

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Abstract. In terms of the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the implementation of the agreements has gradually shifted from the institutional construction of the international level to the implementation of the national level. Since the Millennium Development Goals did not reach the goal of sustainable development in the year of 2015, 2030 Sustainable Development Goals had drew the lessons, put forward the goals of economic, social and environmental, and required all countries to provide their own country's plan. As the largest developing country, China plays a decisive role in the international environmental governance. At home, China has formulated the domestic environmental governance norms for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and established an inter ministerial coordination mechanism for implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda composed of 43 government departments. China is also actively participating in international environmental governance, participating and promoting the conclusion and effectiveness of treaties on environmental protection at the international and regional levels, earnestly implementing and helping other countries to implement treaties, and expanding the global partnership through various formal and informal meetings and other channels.

Keywords: 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, China's National Plan, National Performance, Global Environmental Governance, Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

1. INTRODUCTION

As the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) era comes to a conclusion with the end of the year of 2015, 2016 ushers in the official launch of the bold and transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) adopted by world leaders at the United Nations on September 25th 2015. The new Agenda calls on countries to begin efforts to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the next 15 years. "The seventeen Sustainable Development Goals are our shared vision of humanity and a social contract between the world's leaders and the people", said the Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. "They are a to-do list for people and planet, and a blueprint for success" [1]. These goals are different from the previous SDGs or other targets under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). They are unified goals of environmental protection at the highest

standard at the international, regional and national levels, which are conducive to promoting the coordination and unification of international environmental governance. However, the SDGs and the targets under existing MEAs are not completely coincident, and, to be exact, there are intersections between them. Then, as the main body of final performance, states need to consider the relationship between SDGs and various targets under MEAs in order to implement SDGs. As the largest developing country, China's country plan of implementation on SDGs is worth studying.

2. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

2.1. 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS. CONNOTATION AND EXTENSION

The concept of Sustainable Development was firstly put forward in "Our Common Future", a report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, in 1987. It was defined as: "the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Moreover in this report it associated the energy crisis, environmental crisis to development and put forward the suggestion of changing human's development model [2]. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 and its documents indicated that "sustainable development" had officially shifted from theory to practice. *Agenda of the 21st Century* has become the fundamental principle and guideline for the sustainable development strategy of all mankind. At the beginning of the new millennium, world leaders come up eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Due to various reasons, the completion of MDGs was not ideal [3]. And then the international community sought new, more concrete, and more comprehensive goals. Finally, SDGs had put forward including 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. "These goals and targets described the needs of people in developed and developing countries and emphasized that no one will be left behind. The new Agenda is broad and ambitious, including three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental" [1].

2.2. OTHER RELATED GOALS

2.2.1. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

At the beginning of the new millennium, world leaders gathered at the United Nations to shape a broad vision to fight poverty in many dimensions. They committed to "spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty" [3]. That vision, which was translated into eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), has remained the overarching development framework for the world for the past period from 2000 to 2015. "Former Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon believes that the global movement behind the MDGs is the most successful anti-poverty movement in history" [3]. Thanks to concerted global, regional, national and local efforts, the MDGs have saved the lives of millions and improved conditions for many more. But inequality still exists, and progress is uneven. Despite many successes, the poorest and most vulnerable people are being left behind: Gender inequality persists; Big gaps exist between the poorest and richest households, and between rural and urban areas; Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress achieved, and poor people suffer the most; Conflicts remain the biggest threat to human development; Millions of poor people still live in poverty and hunger, without access to basic services [3]. The experience of the Millennium Development Goals provides a useful reference for SDGs.

2.2.2. AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

In addition to the MDGs and SDGs, MEAs have also set their own performance targets. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for example, put forward: "the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will be stabilized at the level of preventing human

interference in the climate system from being dangerous. The global average temperature rise will be controlled within 2 or 1.5 degrees Celsius higher than that before industrialization". SDGs and the targets of the Paris Agreement are both pointing to 2030. In the next 15 years, these two objectives are bound to support each other and become an important part of the international and domestic level of coordinated response to climate change, which put forward new requirements for the synergy between the two levels at home and abroad.

Here we take Aichi biodiversity goals as an example to analyze in detail. In 2010, the Convention on Biological Diversity's tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) held in Aichi County in Japan, this COP adopted the *2011-2020 Biodiversity strategic plan*, which has given strategic goals and 20 related outline targets called "Aichi Biodiversity Targets" (ABTs). ABTs aims to inspire all states and stakeholders to take measures to promote CBD's three goals during the United Nations decade of biological diversity: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity components, fair and reasonable sharing the benefits produced by the use of genetic resources. The contents of the CBD have all been included in SDGs' goal 14 and goal 15. Comparing these two goals with the *2011-2020 Biodiversity strategic plan* and the ABTs, we can see that the latter two are more detailed. So, conscientiously implementing the *2011-2020 Biodiversity strategic plan* and the ABTs are to implement SDGs.

In the resolutions and the documents of the CBD's 13th session of the COP and the first meeting of subsidiary bodies, parties were encouraged to carry out the targets of biological diversity as soon as possible, including SDGs. In those papers the complementary relationship between *2011-2020 Biodiversity strategic plan*, the ABTs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs were mentioned many times. COP13 also recommended that the convention's executive secretariat should study the relationship between the goals of biodiversity and the sustainable development goals in the context of funding permits (see the decision of CBD/CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/1, and the documents of UNEP:UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/14, UNEP/CBD/COP/13/6).

2.2.3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SDGs, MEAs AND NATIONAL PERFORMANCE

2.2.3.1. 2030 SDGs: MASTER PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

In the virtue of the global governance, SDGs are different from the MDGs. The former has made significant improvements. "The MDGs have a series of inadequacies: first, the environmental problems covered are limited; Second, it ignores the relevance of other development goals; Third, environmental goals should not be palliative; Fourth, the goal is vague, which can make it difficult for governments to implement. The main problems are the lack of relevance in the area of problems and the lack of attention to sustainable development, particularly the lack of an adequate representation of the overall relationship between the environment and society and the economy" [4]. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, relationship between them has been given full attention and put the environment together with the economy and society as three pillars of the Agenda. Therefore, from the perspective of global environmental governance, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs are unified documents that coordinates the relationship among economy, society and environment.

For MEAs, SDGs have a paramount and top-down coordination role. One of the most important characteristics of international environmental law is fragmentation, which is divided into various self-contained fields and lacks coordination between different fields. MEAs overlap each other in the areas of global climate change, biodiversity, and hazardous chemicals control, etc. Therefore, MEAs have a certain synergy in terms of performance. According to the *2015 Global Outlook Report*, we can see that MEAs did not meet the Millennium Development Goals. SDG smake up for the shortcomings of the MDGs. They are the top-level design of the international rules for MEAs' coordination from top to bottom. In the complex jungle of MEAs, the direction of reunification in the future is established.

For states, 2030 Agenda requires every state to meet the goals and develop its own state's plan according to the "top-down" standards. However, in aspects of the formulation of specific standards

and the implementation of specific objectives, 2030 Agenda fully respects the sovereignty of the state and adopts a relatively free form of performance. Therefore, SDGs' national performance is "down to the top".

2.2.3.2. MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS: SPECIFIC NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

2030 Agenda itself is only a declaration of the broad political commitment of the international community, without concrete operable rules and legal binding force on states. Therefore, the implementation of SDGs depends on MEAs, such as *Kyoto Protocol*, *Paris Agreement*, *Convention on Biological Diversity*, *Biosafety Protocol*, *Stockholm Convention* and *Minamata Convention on Mercury*, etc. These MEAs have a set of relative detailed implementation systems, including implementation authority, implementation mechanisms and funding sources. At present, there are some deficiencies or even conflicts between these rules while the number of MEAs will be more and more as the further development of global environmental governance. It is foreseeable that states, as the main performing body of MEAs, will face more and more severe pressures of implementation: increasing state's reporting obligations, short of performance funding, lack of performance personnel, low performance ability and so on. However, the disunity between rules leads to rapid increasing performance costs and low efficient performance, which will eventually hinder SDGs' achieving. António GUTERRES, the Secretary-General of United Nations, pointed in the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017* that: "the rate of progress in many areas was far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030". While considerable progress has been made over the past decade across all areas of development, the pace of progress observed in previous years is insufficient to fully meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets by 2030. Time is therefore of the essence. Faster and more inclusive progress is needed to accomplish the bold vision articulated in the 2030 Agenda [5].

2.2.3.3. NATIONAL PERFORMANCE: THE KEY TO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

The implementation of MEAs and SDGs depends on the domestic performance of states. There are two ways to perform in domestic: transformation and adoption. According to the principle "*paeta sunt servanda*", states have an obligation to fulfill its obligations, but the specific rules of performance are determined by states. If the international obligations are not fulfilled, international responsibility of the state will arise. Traditional international dispute settlement mechanism is an afterthought that cannot be prevented. Now most of MEAs have established the mechanism for promoting compliance, which is based on the principle of precaution.

However, the international community does not have a set of machines that push the law from top to bottom, which is similar to the domestic society. In this equal community, we can only refine the specific international obligations through domestic law of states to implement the specific rules of MEAs. Thus, rules of MEAs were transformed into specific norms of domestic environmental governance and were carried out by the domestic legal system and the state's machines, realizing the international protection goals indirectly. At present, there is no unified approach, because the rules in the sovereign states not only should be guided by MEAs, but also should be combined with different national conditions and legal system of each state. In order to implement SDGs and related MEAs, China should take full account of international and domestic environments, not only to implement international obligations, but also to take into account the national conditions of developing countries, and to formulate moderate performance goals.

2.3. CHINA'S PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.3.1. DOMESTIC: POSITIVE PERFORMANCE

2.3.1.1. IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE RULES WITHIN THE COUNTRY

In order to transform SDGs and MEAs into domestic environmental governance rules, China has formulated medium-term and long-term plans, revised and improved domestic laws, enacted various operational standards. From the framework to the law, and then to the specific operating standards, a relatively perfect system of domestic environmental governance rules has been formed. The detailed contents are listed below table.

	Plan	Law	Norm
Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Formulated and implemented <i>“Plan for the Development of Energy-conserving and Environmentally Friendly Industries During the 13th Five-Year Plan Period”</i> and the <i>“Action Plan on Energy Conservation by All During the 13th Five-Year Plan Period”</i> ; implemented the strategy of <i>“Made in China 2025”</i> ; <i>Outline of the Development of Food Industry during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period</i> has been issued; promulgated and issued the <i>National Action Plan to Contain Antimicrobial Resistance (2016-2020)</i> and the <i>Catalog of “Encouraged Substitutes to Toxic and Hazardous Raw Materials (2016)”</i> ; released the <i>Outline for the Publicity and Education of Environmental Protection Nationwide (2016-2020)</i> .	Amended the <i>Land Management Law</i> ; revised the <i>Law of the People’s Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste</i> .	Introduced the <i>Plans for the Promotion of the Extended Producer Responsibility System</i> ; promulgated the <i>Guidance on Promoting Green Consumption</i> ; issued the <i>National Demonstration List of Advanced Pollution Prevention Technology (VOCs prevention)</i> and the <i>List of Recommended Proven Technologies for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction (Second Group)</i> .
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	The <i>Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period</i> and the <i>Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in Cities</i> have been formulated and implemented; released the <i>National Plan for Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction (2016-2020)</i> ; implemented important policy documents, including the <i>National Plan on Climate Change (2014-2020)</i> and the <i>National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation</i> .		Released the <i>Opinions on Promoting Reform of Institutions and Mechanisms for Disaster Prevention, Reduction and Relief</i> .
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Formulated the <i>13th Five-Year Plan for National Fishery Development</i> , the <i>13th Five-Year Plan for National Sea Water Utilization</i> , and the <i>13th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Marine Renewable Energy</i> ; promulgated the <i>Marine Accountability Inspection Plan</i> .	Revised the <i>Marine Environment Protection Law</i> .	Promulgated the <i>Administrative Measures on the Protection and Utilization of Coastlines</i> , the <i>Measures for the Management and Control of Land Reclamation</i> .

<p>Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>Released the <i>Implementation Plan for Wetlands Protection during the 13th Five Year Plan Period</i>, the <i>Implementation Plan for Conversion of Degraded Farmland into Wetland (2016-2020)</i> and the <i>Plan for Wetland Protection and Restoration System</i>; implemented the <i>National Plan for Desertification Prevention and Management (2011-2020)</i>; formulated the <i>Development Plan of Suburban Forest Parks (2016-2025)</i>.</p>	<p>Revised the <i>Wild Animal Conservation Law</i>.</p>	<p>Promulgated the <i>Measures for Management of National Forest Germplasm Resources</i>; formulated the <i>Regulations on Access and Benefits Sharing of Genetic Resources</i>; issued the <i>Directory of Key Invasive Species (the First Batch)</i> and the <i>List of Invasive Alien Species in China's Natural Ecosystem (the Fourth Batch)</i>.</p>
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Tab. 1. Implementation Progress on Environmental Governance Rules in China During the Period September 2015 - August 2017 [6]

2.3.1.2. Established the Domestic Performing Institution of Environmental Conventions

China has established an inter ministerial coordination mechanism for implementing the 2030 Agenda, composed of 43 government departments, which forms a joint force among various government departments [6]. This is different from the previous national implementation coordination mechanism in China. The former coordination mechanism is mainly aimed at individual MEAs' implementation. For example, "*Montreal Protocol, Stockholm Convention and Convention on Biological Diversity*, all set up national implementation coordination mechanism and performance management office, that led by the Environmental Protection Department and composed by multiple departments" [7].

The inter ministerial coordination implementation mechanism plays an important role in national coordinated performance. Although relevant conventions, treaties, agreements have their own emphasis, they all made about environmental protection, and have common problems of limited performance resources and performance capacity. Coordination implementation is key to MEAs' effective implementation, especially true at national level. It's a big challenge for national performance authorities to make a coordinately implementation plan and mechanism and relocate implementation resources.

It is necessary to further implement the national strategic action of cooperative performance on the basis of the inter ministerial coordination implementation mechanism, in order to coordinate the position of international negotiations and improve the effectiveness of implementation. At present, China has promulgated *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which is a unified national strategy for collaborative performance. However, the inter ministerial coordination mechanism should also take depth study on collaborative performance between SDGs and MEAs, establishing implementation information exchanging and reporting mechanism, joint participation team in international negotiations and synergistic action on national implementation.

Implementation information exchange and reporting mechanism. The national performance authorities should exchange information timely, including the progress of international MEAs and the experience gained in the negotiations, the domestic implementation actions, achievements and problems. On this basis, the inter ministerial coordination authorities should summarize the performance of the agreements at the end of the year, and publish them in the form of annual reports, so as to provide early warning for possible future problems.

Joint participation team in international negotiations. As the content of MEAs is cross related, it is necessary to invite other relevant persons, including officers, scholars, specialists and civil stakeholders, to participate in the negotiation of important issues in specific MEAs, so as to jointly cope with the problems arising from the negotiations.

Synergistic action on national implementation. In the implementation of MEAs, we should clarify the common performance tasks in accordance with SDGs. In the formulation of medium-term plan, long-term plan and annual plan, implementation authorities of MEAs should strengthen cooperation and joint planning and setting up appropriate projects and activities in order to avoid repetition. Substantive projects should be carried out in environmental protection, scientific research, publicity education and training, public participation, information management, international cooperation, local cooperation and so on, so as to achieve synergy.

2.3.1.3. Earnestly Fulfill International Obligations

In the field of biological diversity, the wetland protection system is preliminarily formed. In 2016, China conducted 31 projects to conserve and restore wetland, converted 200,000 *mu* of degraded farmland to wetland, restored 300,000 *mu* of degraded wetland and built 134 national wetland parks. [6] China has participated in the demonstration projects of zero growth in land deterioration under the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* and actively implemented the *National Plan for Desertification Prevention and Management (2011-2020)*. China has ratified the *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing*, formulated the *Regulations on Access and Benefits Sharing of Genetic Resources*, established the International Training Center for Forest Genetic Resources and promoted fair and equitable sharing of genetic resources. In 2016, China established 16 new national forestry protection areas, 22 national forest parks and designated 86 national forest germplasm preservation facilities. Currently, China has put in place a comprehensive and complete wildlife protection network, which effectively protects 90% of terrestrial ecosystem, 85% of wildlife species and 65% of higher plants communities. China has enhanced the capacity of preventing and control of bio-invasion. The *Directory of Key Invasive Species (the First Batch)* has been issued and the *List of Invasive Alien Species in China's Natural Ecosystem (the Fourth Batch)* has been released. A multi-agency risk-evaluation system has been introduced. The research and development for an online information system for domestic forestry plant quarantine has been completed. China has stepped up the construction and management of marine reserves, and the total area of reserves has been further expanded. Redoubled efforts have been made to build marine reserves, and 16 special marine reserves and national marine parks were established in 2016, expanding the total area under protection by 42.7% [6].

In the field of hazardous chemicals and wastes management, China has not only strengthened domestic laws and regulations, but also strengthened the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. In 2016, China ratified the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* and the *Amendment on the Addition of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) to the Stockholm Convention*, and actively implemented the *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*, the *Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal* and other related international instruments. A series of documents such as the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste* have been revised, and some new documents such as the *National Demonstration List of Advanced Pollution Prevention Technology (VOCs prevention)* and the *List of Recommended Proven Technologies for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction (Second Group)* have been issued, so as to reduce waste and promote prevention and control of air, water and soil pollution.

In the field of climate change, China has attached importance to both mitigation and adaptation, proactively controlled carbon emissions, honored its commitment to combating climate change, and enhanced adaptation capabilities. The *Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period* and the *Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in Cities* have been formulated and implemented. Pilot projects have been carried out in building low-carbon provinces, cities, towns, industrial parks and communities, and the development of a national market for the trading of carbon

emission rights has been moving ahead. In 2015, the Chinese government submitted to the UN the *Enhanced Actions on Climate Change: China's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions*, which put forth such goals as to achieve the peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around 2030 and making best efforts to peak early and to lower carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level, charting the course for China's effort to cope with climate change in the medium and long run.

2.4. International Actively Participating in Global Environmental Governance

2.4.1. International Environmental Governance

2.4.1.1. Actively Participating in MEAs' Formulation and Promoting MEAs' Enforcement

China has actively contributed Chinese wisdom and solutions for global climate governance and worked with other countries for the adoption of the *Paris Agreement*. China was among the first countries to sign and ratify the Agreement. The Presidents of China and the US both attended the ceremony for depositing their national instruments of ratification, making a historic contribution to the early entry into force of the *Paris Agreement*. China participated in the Marrakesh COP 22 in a constructive manner and pushed for its success. In hazardous waste related aspects, China participated in the intergovernmental negotiating committee of the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* and promoted the text of the Convention. In 2016, China ratified the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* and the *Amendment on the Addition of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) to the Stockholm Convention*. The *Minamata Convention on Mercury* came into force in August 16, 2017.

2.4.1.2. Publication of Relevant Documents on China's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development

In September 2015, China has announced the *China's Position Paper on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, including the General Principles, Key Areas and Priorities, Means of Implementation and China's Way Forward. China believes that the world should develop in peaceful way, the countries' development capacity should be enhanced, and the 2030 Agenda should be implemented coherence with country's national development strategy to promote each other and form a joint force.

China has announced *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* in September 2016 [6]. This plan introduced the achievements and experience in China's implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the opportunities and challenges in China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, formulated the guiding thoughts and general principles for China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, put forward the overall approaches for China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, finally publicized the implementation plan for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals through a detailed comparison in the form of a chart. We can see that some of China's targets, in fact, have already set ahead of the targets in 2030 Agenda, as China's targets are set in the deadline of 2020.

In August 2017, China has issued the *China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* [6]. With abundant examples and data, the report presents an overall review of the progress China has made in realizing the 17 SDGs since September 2015, the challenges it faces and its future plans. Going forward, China will continue to earnestly and fully implement the 2030 Agenda under the guidance of the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development. In the meantime, China will continue to provide assistance with the best of its ability to other developing countries within the framework of South-South Cooperation, and support them in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve a common development.

2.5. Regional Environmental Governance

China not only actively participates in international environmental governance, but also plays a positive role in the regional environmental governance by the platform of "*The Belt and Road Initiative*",

the *G20 Summit*, etc. Among them, two areas of achievements are most prominent: one is the marine field, and the other is the field of ecosystem security.

In the field of marine environment protection. China has actively carried out international maritime exchange and cooperation with other countries. For example, “The *China-US Framework Plan for Marine and Fishery Science and Technology Cooperation (2016-2020)* has been signed. China has pushed forward the development of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, signed a memorandum of understanding for marine cooperation with Cambodia, and conducted high-level dialogues and cooperation on maritime affairs with countries including India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malaysia” [6]. In addition, China has also actively helped other countries to carry out relevant capacity building. For example, “China has provided assistance to build aquaculture facilities and carried out demonstration on aquaculture technologies in countries along *the Belt and Road*. Under the framework of South-South cooperation, China has conducted capacity building cooperation with other developing countries including small island developing states and least developed countries, in maritime disaster prevention and reduction, fishery, aquaculture, tourism, seawater desalination, and other areas” [6].

In the field of ecosystem security. Through vigorous international cooperation, China has effectively promoted cross-border and global ecological security. China has actively carried out forestry cooperation with the countries along “*The Belt and Road*”. China has signed 35 forestry cooperation agreements with countries along the route of *the Belt and Road Initiative* and established forestry cooperation mechanisms with ASEAN and Central and Eastern European Countries. Through the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, China has conducted a series of pilot and demonstration programs including sustainable management of forests in northern Laos, planning and demonstration of integrated management of forest ecosystem in the Lancang River-Mekong River basin, pilot forest restoration project in greater Central Asia region, and capacity building of Pacific island states on sustainable forest management. The concept of green development has been promoted in the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. China has collaborated with Russia on protecting and utilizing forest resources, preventing forest fires along the borders, and protecting tigers and migrant birds. China has worked together with Mongolia on wildlife protection and desertification prevention and control. China has also conducted cooperation with Egypt, Israel, Iran, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar and other countries in fields including desertification prevention and control, sustainable use of forests, wildlife protection, ecosystem management, wetland protection and response to climate change in the field of forestry [6].

2.5.1. Global Partnership

While promoting the implementation of *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and SDGs, China has also actively advocated to promoting the building of a community of a shared future for mankind [8]. The expounding of a community of a shared future for mankind in *Report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China* has pointed out the direction and way for China to build a global partnership in the future. “The dream of the Chinese people is closely connected with the dream of the peoples of other countries; the Chinese Dream can be realized only in a peaceful international environment and under a stable international order. We must keep in mind both our internal and international imperatives, stay on the path of peaceful development, and continue to pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up. We will uphold justice while pursuing shared interests, and will foster new thinking on common, comprehensive, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. We will pursue open, innovative, and inclusive development that benefits everyone; boost cross-cultural exchanges characterized by harmony within diversity, inclusiveness, and mutual learning; and cultivate ecosystems based on respect for nature and green development. China will continue its efforts to safeguard world peace, contribute to global development, and uphold international order” [9]. At present, China has formed an international development cooperation pattern with “the United Nations as the core, the North South cooperation as the main channel, and the South South cooperation as an important supplement” [6].

Taking the United Nations as the core. Xi Jinping, Chinese leader, attended the 70th anniversary series of summits of the UN, and the 71th session of the UN General Assembly series of high-level conferences and other major conferences. The 70th anniversary summit of the United Nations was held in New York in September 26, 2015. Xi Jinping made a speech entitled *Seeking Common Sustainable Development and Win-win Cooperation*, in which calling on the international community to take the new development agenda (*2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*) as a new starting point after 2015, and jointly go out of a fair, open, comprehensive and innovative way of development, and achieve common development of all countries[10]. In the General Debate of the 70th UN General Assembly, Xi Jinping once again published the statement of *Building a New Partnership of Cooperation and Win-win Cooperation and Building a Community of a shared future* [11]. When attending the Summits marking the 70th anniversary of the UN in September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that China would establish a 20 billion-yuan South-South Cooperation Fund for Climate Change. In November 2015, President Xi announced at the Paris Conference on Climate Change that “China would launch cooperation projects in developing countries including building 10 low carbon demonstration zones, carrying out 100 mitigation and adaptation projects and providing 1,000 training opportunities on climate change” [12]. At the beginning of 2017, the China's top leader Xi again in the United Nations Geneva headquarters, together to explore the construction of a common destiny of mankind in this era. “We need to think of contemporary people, but also responsible for next generations. China's plan is to build a community of a shared future and achieve a win-win cooperation” [9].

North and South cooperation is the main channel. China successfully held the Symposium on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to deepen global partnership for implementing the Agenda and pushed for the endorsement of the *G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* at the G20 Hangzhou Summit [13]. This is the first time that the international community has made a pioneering initiative in implementing the plan of action for the 2030 sustainable development agenda of the United Nations. China has urged G20 members to make commitments and national declarations on climate funding, played an exemplary role in the climate change Paris agreement, and put forward the concept of green finance. The *G20 initiative to support industrialization in Africa and the least developed countries* was launched by China to contribute to reducing the imbalance and inadequate development of the whole world. In addition, China has attended the World Economic Forum, held consultations with the United States and other developed countries to develop cooperation consensus.

Take the South South cooperation as an important supplement. China has strengthened cooperation with other developing countries and emerging markets on the important platform of the *High-level Round table on South-South Cooperation* and BRICS to deepen global partnership for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In September 2015, President Xi Jinping announced a series of important measures at the summits marking the 70th anniversary of the UN, including establishing the *China-UN Peace and Development Fund*, the *South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund*, an *international development knowledge center*, an *institute of south-south cooperation and development* and exempting the debt of outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 owed by relevant least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries [10]. These measures have been well implemented. The *Peace and Development Fund* was put into operation in 2016. Among the first 13 projects, eight were aimed to support sustainable development of other developing countries in such areas as poverty reduction, infrastructure, scientific and technological innovation and social development. In the same year, the *South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund* was launched with priority given to helping other developing countries grow the economy, improve people's well-being, respond to such challenges as food security and refugees and promote implementation of the 2030 Agenda. President Xi Jinping announced in May 2017 a replenishment of USD 1 billion to the Fund, giving fresh impetus to developing countries' efforts to achieve sustainable development [8, p. 11–12]. In April 2016, the *Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development* was launched in Peking University, aiming to strengthen the capacity of developing countries for implementing the 2030 Agenda through providing educational opportunities to obtain academic degrees and diploma and sharing development experiences [13]. In August 2017, *Center for International*

Knowledge on Development was established for research on development practices and theories that suit different countries and exchanges of research findings in the area of development. Moreover, the exemption of the debt of outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans for countries with special difficulties is implemented effectively [6].

With the pattern of “the United Nations as the core, the North South cooperation as the main channel, and the South South cooperation as an important supplement”, China actively has promoted “*The Belt and Road*” international cooperation and the sustainable development in the countries along the “*The Belt and Road*”, and maintained peace and stability, sustainable development in the Asia Pacific Region through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, APEC, BRICs Leaders’ Summit, China-Africa Cooperation Forum Johannesburg Summit, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, etc. In May 2017, China successfully hosted the “*The Belt and Road*” International Cooperation Forum, in which announced a series of concrete measures supporting the sustainable development of the countries along the “*The Belt and Road*”, that is a strong impetus to the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. CONCLUSIONS

As the largest developing country and a responsible country, China adheres to the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”, and actively promotes global environmental governance and SDGs. The experiences of implementing SDGs in China include: First, the organization and coordination have been focused on. China has established a inter ministerial coordination mechanism in the central governmental level including 43 departments, committees or offices. Second, combining SDGs with the relevant implementation goals of MEAs, China has formulated the domestic environmental governance norms in line with China's national conditions. Third, China focus not only on China's development, but also on the global and human development, and actively promote global environmental governance. In summary, the greatest experience of China's implementation of SDGs is development: comprehensive, full and sustainable development. In order to realize the sustainable development of mankind, the plan given by China is to build a community of a shared future for mankind and achieve a win-win cooperation.

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Тіанбао Кін, Ху Фанг. Національний план Китаю по впровадженню пріоритетів сталого розвитку до 2030 року з перспективою національної реалізації багатосторонніх міжнародних угод. *Журнал Прикарпатського університету імені Василя Стефаника*, 5 (2) (2018), 55–66.

Реалізація багатосторонніх природоохоронних угод поступово перейшла від інституційного міжнародного до національного рівня. Оскільки цілі розвитку тисячоліття не досягли мети сталого розвитку в 2015 році. Цілі сталого розвитку до 2030 року наголошують на цілях економічного, соціального та екологічного характеру, та вимагають від усіх країн створення відповідних планів досягнення цих цілей. Як найбільша країна, що розвивається, Китай відіграє вирішальну роль у міжнародному екологічному управлінні. Китай сформулював вітчизняні норми екологічного управління для реалізації цілей сталого розвитку в 2030 році та створив міжвідомчий координаційний механізм для реалізації Цілей сталого розвитку, до роботи якого залучено 43 урядових департаменти. Китай також активно бере участь у міжнародному екологічному управлінні, беручи участь та сприяючи укладенню та ефективній реалізації договорів про охорону навколишнього середовища на міжнародному та регіональному рівнях, розширюючи глобальне партнерство через різні офіційні та неформальні зустрічі та інші канали комунікації.

Ключові слова: Цілі сталого розвитку до 2030 року, національний план Китаю, національна ефективність, глобальне екологічне управління, багатосторонні екологічні угоди.