

ОПЫТ КИТАЯ В РАЗВИТИИ ЦИРКУЛЯРНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

CHINA'S EXPERIENCE IN CIRCULAR ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

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The significance of the development of the circular economy model is determined. The analysis of China's actions in this direction is carried out. The degree of development of Chinese legislation in the field of circular economy is considered. Directions for China's further transition to a circular economy model outlined (abstract).

Определена значимость развития модели циркулярной экономики. Проведен анализ действий Китая в данном направлении. Рассмотрена степень развития китайского законодательства в области экономики замкнутого цикла. Намечены направления дальнейшего перехода Китая к модели циркулярной экономики.

In the context of environmental sustainability, the Circular economy (CE) model consists of a strategy that reduces the negative impact on the environment, offering an alternative to the traditional linear business model, where the final product is the source of value creation, reaching its highest point with its consumption. In the CE, one of the objectives is to increase the product life span, produce goods with a long-life cycle and focusing on services rather than products.

Facing huge environmental, resource, and ecological pressures, human society has begun to reflect on this growth model. Especially since the 1990s, with the increasingly serious problems of resources and the environment, the international community has increasingly reached a consensus: to achieve the sustainable development strategic goal of a win-win economy and the environment. It is to promote economic growth while the resources and environment are not degraded or improved. This must change the traditional economic development model and establish a new economic development model. The development of

the circular economy is to promote the transformation of economic growth mode, fundamentally alleviate environmental and resource constraints, and realize the realistic choice and approach of sustainable development.

The circular economy is an alternative to the usual linear economy based on the creation of products, their use and disposal of waste. The main principle of the circular economy is the use of renewable resources, products and services that minimize waste and other types of pollution [1].

In the last decade, the legislative base of the circular economy has been actively developing. The course for the development of this economic model is taken in China, European Union countries and Finland. Among the countries implementing large projects (including investment ones) in the development circular economy principle are China, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the USA, France, Singapore, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Turkey, India, Canada and other [2].

Among the countries noted above, special attention should be paid to China, as a country with scarce natural resources, but at the same time being one of the key players in the world market.

China is one of the first countries to actively embark on legislative initiatives in the field of creating a circular economy. In 2009, the Law on the Promotion of the Circular Economy was adopted, and in 2013 - the Action Plan for the Strategy for the Circular Economy Development.

In 1992, the China Council for International Cooperation in Environment and Development (CCICED) was established in China as a high-level international advisory body in the field of environmental protection.

The concept of "green gold" can be considered as the basis for the circular economy in China.

Business Principles for a Successful Circular Economy in China:

- resource conservation and environmental protection;
- low carbon content;
- use of reform and innovation as the main;
- driving force for fostering environmental culture [3].

To implement the "green gold" project, the following was developed an action plan that includes three areas: stimulating the development of a circular economy, improving legislation in the field of protection environment and control of pollution. These areas are described in more detail in Table 1.

Table 1

Three areas of implementation the "green gold" project

Area	Its description
Stimulating the development of a circular economy	The construction of an eco-friendly civilization, promoting an industry based on new technologies, urbanization, and modernization of agriculture, as well as development of a circular economy. China notes that the circular the economy is a completely new element that should integrate resource intensive.
Improving legislation in the field of protection environment	<p>Several significant changes were made to the Law on Environmental Protection, adopted in April 2014, which represent an important stage in the development of China's environmental policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a legal basis for compulsory environmental protection without giving up on economic development. By raising the principle of sustainable development into the legal realm, the government shows its determination to make environmental protection a fundamental strategic national policy. - Established monitoring responsibility and evaluation system for civil servants. Thus, local governments motivate to better carry out work to protect the environment. - A system of penalties has been established for companies for exceeding the pollution standard. Previously, it could issue one-time fines, now the fine is increased daily without restrictions. - Provisions for the disclosure of information related to the green economy. That is, the public has the right to know and control government agencies and polluting enterprises. Companies must also publish information on emissions (name of pollutants, emitting methods, density and total pollutants, excessive emissions, and existing pollution control measures).
Control of pollution	The government has taken a number of measures to address the most serious environmental problems. This is primarily due to greening energy supply. Increase in the share of renewable energy sources, in particular wind and solar energy, contributed a significant contribution to reducing emissions, and it also plays vital role in greening China's energy supply.

Note. Table 1 compiled by the authors based on [2; 3; 4].

Thus, China has done a lot towards the practical implementation of the circular economy model, its experience should be considered by other countries. However, despite this, China must continue to work towards the development of a circular economy. Including in the direction of improving the existing legislation, introducing business models of the circular economy into practical use, involving science and business in the development of the circular economy.

Literature

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