

## ***In Focus:* Legal guarantee for ecological environment protection**

At present, the global ecological environment is facing increasingly severe challenges, including climate change, increased pollution, biodiversity loss, and overexploitation of natural resources. For example, the increase in greenhouse gas emissions has led to rising global temperatures, extreme weather, melting glaciers, and rising sea levels, threatening human survival and the stability of the ecosystem; air, water, and soil pollution have seriously affected human health and the survival of plants and animals. In addition, deforestation, wetland reduction, marine ecological degradation, and other issues have led to an accelerated rate of species extinction. The self-regulation capacity of the ecosystem has been continuously weakened. While the economy is developing rapidly, global ecological and environmental problems are becoming more complex and urgent.

Ecological environmental protection not only relies on scientific and technological progress and the improvement of public awareness, but also requires a sound legal system as a solid guarantee. The rule of law is the core guarantee for ecological environmental protection. It provides scientific and institutional support for environmental governance by formulating and implementing laws and regulations, regulating human activities, and restraining behaviors that damage the environment.

In 1978, the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which for the first time included provisions on environmental protection in the Constitution. In 2018, the Third Plenary Session of the First Session of the 13th National People's Congress adopted the Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which included "ecological civilization" in the Constitution. At present, China has more than 30 laws on ecological and environmental protection, more than 100 administrative regulations, and more than 1,000 local regulations, laying a solid foundation for the formation and improvement of the ecological civilization system. China has formulated a series of laws and regulations such as the Environmental Protection Law, Law on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, and the Law on Preventing and Controlling Soil Contamination, which have clarified the standards and requirements for various types of pollution control and provided a specific legal basis for environmental governance. Legal provisions not only regulate the behavior of governments and enterprises, but also guide



the environmental protection practices of all sectors of society, so that ecological protection has rules to follow and laws to abide by.

In order to use the power of the rule of law to brighten the ecological background and build a solid judicial guarantee for “Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains”, this month’s journal focuses on the series of topics of “legal guarantee for ecological environmental protection” and discusses with readers the relevant laws and regulations and standards system for ecological protection, biosafety and biodiversity conservation legislation, and typical cases of ecological environmental protection.

