

Legal Considerations on China's Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law - A Case Study of Smoking Control Regulations in Public Places

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Objectives: The process of formulating the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is a purpose-driven legislative process in essence, which is a significant theoretical innovation and practical breakthrough. It is necessary to change the concept, establish a new model of legislation, and build a low-carbon social relationship. It is also necessary to reshape the management system through the confirmation of legal responsibility, establish new norms for the dual carbon target, and transform all policies and economic and technological measures for the dual carbon target into codes of conduct through legislation, which can be widely recognized and observed by the society. Therefore, it is necessary to further deepen the understanding of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law and interpret the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law from the perspective of jurisprudence: clarify the legal basis of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law, realize the transition from policy to jurisprudence, and make effective connection between international law and domestic law. In terms of specific content, the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law should clarify the competent authorities, clarify the government's management functions to deal with the dual carbon target, and establish a carbon peak and carbon neutrality system. The formation of regulations on the control of smoking in public places guides the control of smoking from the legal level. Effective smoking control will be implemented.

Key words: carbon peak; carbon neutral; legal principle; tobacco control
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To achieve carbon peak and carbon neutrality is closely related to the protection of ecological and environmental interests and the sustainable development of mankind. Ecological civilization needs green guarantee, and the realization of carbon peak and carbon neutral target (hereinafter referred to as "dual carbon target") is a profound social change.¹⁻³ China is advancing its efforts to address climate change with the same logic at

home and abroad. All provincial governments have included carbon peak and carbon neutral work as important topics in their 2021 government work report. All parts of the country responded positively and put forward specific carbon peak and carbon neutral action plans according to the actual situation and industrial structure characteristics of the region respectively. At this stage, it is more necessary for high-level laws to ensure that the work of the dual

carbon goal is fully incorporated into the legal track, in order to realize the standardization, systematization and institutionalization of legal entities and procedures. To respond to the realization of the dual carbon goal in the form of law is the proper meaning of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law. At the micro level, the impact of controlling smoking is huge. From legal guidance to the formation of human behavior, smoking control is very effective.

THE CARBON NEUTRALITY PROMOTION LAW IS THE FOUNDATION FOR CHINA'S HIGH-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

From a global perspective, legislation is showing a new trend, that is, countries have expressed their determination to achieve carbon neutrality through laws, and have successively issued special legislation to respond to the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 or so. The confirmation in the form of state coercive power carbon neutral, authoritative, stability, systematic and overall, on the one hand to ensure energy security, social stability, economic development, gives confidence to the domestic and foreign investors and trust interests, on the other hand show responsible attitude in international climate negotiations and firmer stance.⁴

First, the formulation of carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is to clarify the legal status, legal principles and legal system of carbon neutrality at the legislative level. At present, 19 provinces (municipalities), including Beijing and Jiangsu, have clearly proposed action plans to set dual carbon targets in their 2021 government work reports. Local ecological and environmental departments have also issued work plans to promote carbon peak and carbon neutrality, focusing on pollution reduction and carbon reduction, and establishing local action systems and action plans. Carbon neutral to synchronize to promote low-carbon development goals under climate change mitigation and adaptation work, promote the development of green low carbon, science set peak, give top priority to save energy

resources, insist on seeking truth from facts of key industries, key enterprises, the thorough analysis, accurate calculation, thorough demonstration quantitative indicators, scientific set of carbon emissions peak. At the same time, guide the whole society to form a low-carbon lifestyle. At present, the legal basis for carrying out the above work is insufficient, and it is urgent to formulate the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law to give full support.

Second, through legislation, give legal status to the dual carbon target in the form of law, clarify legal ownership, organically combine legal entities and procedures, standardize and promote the realization of the dual carbon target.⁵ The legislation defines the position of greenhouse gas emission rights and further explains the legal function of carbon emission rights in resource allocation and multiple value of resources, so as to ensure the orderly advancement of carbon emission rights trading market. The construction of the national carbon emission rights trading market was launched in 2017 and officially launched on July 16, 2021. However, the ownership and legal attributes of carbon emission rights are not clear, and the trading of carbon emission rights lacks clear legal basis. It is urgent to formulate the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law to clarify the relationship between rights and obligations from the legal level, and the legal responsibilities of the government in the process of carbon neutrality, so as to provide legal guarantee for the implementation of administrative supervision, the operation of rights and interests trading, and reform and innovation.

Third, legislation is passed to provide a legal basis for carrying out the assessment of target responsibility. Law, with the force of the state machinery, is the most important means to ensure that the country achieves carbon neutrality. It is urgent to formulate the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law, solidify the proven and effective evaluation and assessment mechanism of target regions in legal form, assign responsibility to key industries for target emission reduction, and reasonably link up with the overall assessment work in the ecological environment field.

Fourth, China needs to demonstrate its legal determination to achieve carbon neutrality and

consolidate its international position in global climate governance. The EU Climate Law and the European Green Agreement demonstrate the EU's comprehensive green development strategy, with the specific and explicit goal of decoupling economic growth from resource consumption and achieving near-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by around 2050. Its green agreements, ideas, measures and other aspects will have an impact on the world economy. This means that all policies at EU level and at member State level need to be adjusted accordingly to ensure that this goal is achieved. Since 2018, countries around the world have proposed green New Deals. For example, the New Zealand government has passed the Zero Carbon Bill, aiming to achieve net Zero emissions by 2050.⁶ Climate Works Australia released a report entitled decarbonization of the Future: Solutions, Actions and Benchmarks for Australia's Net-zero Emissions, and proposed to build a zero-carbon society and detailed net-zero emissions solutions to guide the government and enterprises to achieve orderly. The Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom have pledged to achieve the goal by 2050, while Austria's coalition government has pledged to achieve the goal by 2040, and has set carbon budgets every five years by law.^{7,8} Each country confirms the commitment in the form of law. Make "carbon neutral promotion law" as soon as possible in our country, both conducive to promote China's green, low carbon, circulation development of the rule of law, but also to improve the scientific and precise, and the ability to fulfill its carbon neutral in accordance with the international treaty and level, for the performance of the United Nations framework convention on climate change and the Paris agreement tools and techniques to provide legal, reveal the rule of law in achieving the goal of the double carbon in China are determined; It is more conducive to responding to carbon tariffs and other measures in a scientific way, safeguarding national interests in international trade and investment, creating a favorable external environment for national development, and consolidating China's position as an important participant, contributor and leader in global carbon neutral international cooperation.

Enacted the carbon neutral promotion act will double carbon targets into domestic legislation is the basis of high level performance in our country, on the one hand can actively promote national implementation ability, in the form of law enforcement of safeguard of the parties for the performance level of the international convention, on the other hand can improve the authority of carbon neutral promotion law, more conducive to bring the legal driving force in carbon.

THE CARBON NEUTRALITY PROMOTION LAW HAS SHIFTED FROM PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES TO LEGAL PRINCIPLES

As a word and concept, "jurisprudence" is the expression of law. All legal concepts are derived from the interpretation and balance of the following three elements: the first is just enactment, the second is social effect, and the third is substantive correctness. Modern technology produces actions of such novel dimensions, objects, and consequences that previous legal-rational systems can no longer accommodate them. In this sense, the double carbon target opens up a new dimension of jurisprudence: jurisprudence reflects people's systematic, normative and regular exploration and cognition of the nature of the double carbon target, reflects people's value judgment and consensus on the double carbon target, and reflects people's respect, recognition and compliance with the law.⁹

Jurisprudence is itself an activity. It is a real jurisprudence study to shift from national policy to jurisprudence based on domestic practice and respecting international conventions. Through analysis and analysis of the double carbon targets, refining the sublimation of legal principle, legal attribute, define the rights and obligations relations, of carbon was at peak, carbon neutral, the specific link, process in the process of abstraction and generalization, gain a broad consensus value experience, using legal means of much of the conceptual and theoretical, systematic, this is the process of legislation activities must be completed.

At present, although there is a high call for the formulation of a carbon Neutrality Promotion Law, for example, Wang Jinnan proposed the legislation of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law just at the

right time, which will fully start the new journey of the global response to climate change. Chang Jiwen argues that carbon neutrality requires everyone's participation; Du Xiangwan proposed that carbon neutralization requires a strong grip. The importance of the theoretical views on the dual carbon target is self-evident, and most of them exist in the form of leaders' speeches, documents of ministries and commissions, documents of key industries, etc., without necessary discourse transformation.¹⁰⁻¹³ The good law we seek is, above all, good law. The legislation of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law must be demonstrated in terms of legality, rationality and feasibility, so as to ensure the formulation of a "good law" that can be recognized and accepted by the public and is convenient for effective implementation. Jurisprudence is the core reason of whether a law has proper enactment, social effectiveness and substantive correctness. It is also the demonstration process of whether a law has proper enactment, social effect and substantive correctness. In the face of the complex international environment and the domestic pressure of dual carbon goals, the value orientation, interest relations, principles and basic systems involved in the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law should not only be based on legal principles, but also be able to withstand legal tests. In essence, legal theory, as a value-oriented thinking in the legislative process, needs to prove its necessity, legitimacy and reasonable boundary. The reasons for legislation are repeatedly demonstrated and the legislative purpose is detailed. The Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is a legislative model with a relatively weak legal research foundation and a huge complex system, and its legitimacy, rationality and feasibility demonstration is of more important significance. It is the premise of establishing a "good law" to clarify the legal basis.¹⁴

In principle to the law to have a few questions be solved : first, the party and state leaders on carbon was at peak, carbon neutral, instructions, speech, spirit after clarification and high-precision into theory of intrinsic logical relation, reveals the moral justice and distributive justice, legal justice

and climate justice, provides the legislative value guidance; Second, the Chinese practice and experience of carbon neutrality should be refined into legal elements to provide conceptual support for legislation. Thirdly, the various implementation plans, policies and measures related to carbon peak and carbon neutrality are refined and summarized into a complete theoretical system, whose dominant legal principles are part of the legal order and therefore the object that legislation should deal with, which is the foundation of legislation content and provides theoretical support and action guide for legislation. Fourthly, it is necessary to realize the localization and local transformation of international discourse and the effective transplantation of international law, international legal principles and international development concepts. In addition to pay attention to law says French and work with political discourse, discourse accommodation, carbon neutral promotion law legislation is an international, sinicization, times, practice and popularization of the conversion process, make the state strategic decision, legal policy and double carbon target action a consistent, system construction of the rule of law with Chinese characteristics and theoretical system.

It can be seen that the process of formulating the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is a purpose-driven legislative process in essence, which is a significant theoretical innovation and practical breakthrough. On the one hand, it is necessary to have a historical positioning and grasp of carbon peak and carbon neutrality, and establish a new concept, new level and new model of carbon neutrality legislation. On the other hand, both the government and the market should exert their efforts to change their ideas, modes of production and functions of the government. It is necessary to establish corresponding mechanisms, improve the construction of carbon emission right trading market, make the emission reduction and carbon reduction become the conscious behavior of market subjects, through the definition of legal rights and obligations, build low-carbon social relations; Through the confirmation of legal responsibility, the management system is reshaped, the new norms of the double carbon target are established, and the policies and

economic and technological measures of the double carbon target are transformed into norms of behavior through legislation, which have been widely recognized and observed by the society.¹⁵⁻

¹⁷ To achieve the legislative goal of carbon neutrality, it is necessary to quickly improve the research on the legal principles of carbon neutrality and carbon peak, such as the guidance of core values, the establishment of core legal concepts, and the confirmation of the legal ownership of carbon emission rights, so as to complete the transformation from "legal principles" to "legal principles" as soon as possible.

THE CARBON NEUTRALITY PROMOTION LAW NEEDS TO BE STRAIGHTENED OUT

Due to the special development dimension of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law, we can think that the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law needs to be connected in two dimensions, namely, the level of international carbon neutrality law and the level of relevant domestic legislation.

(1) Connecting International Conventions with Domestic Policies

The international law aspect of carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is the capacity building under the framework of implementing international climate conventions. Under the dimension of international climate law, carbon neutrality in international climate negotiations is developed and extended by the reporting obligations of parties. Due to the complexity and scientific and technological nature of the implementation of international climate agreements, states parties need to strengthen the transparency of the implementation of international climate business through the reporting system and enhance international mutual trust in the implementation and implementation of international climate obligations. We need a clear scientific definition of the content and requirements of reporting obligations under the framework of the international climate convention. The 2015 Paris Agreement (PA) aims to keep the global average temperature "below 2°C

above pre-industrial levels and endeavours to limit temperature increases to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels" (art. 2). This target is linked to the requirement that all countries work together to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the second half of the 21st century. There are two important conditions for achieving the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement. The first condition is essentially a bottom-up agreement with universal participation and voluntary domestic policies. The dynamic nature of the Paris Agreement (PA) is another novel and widely acclaimed feature compared to the more static Kyoto Protocol. The fact that the process of strengthening national commitments is legally binding is considered to enhance its importance. The second condition relates to the actions of greenhouse gas emitters. China plays a key role and plays an important role in this process, and its domestic laws and policies related to carbon neutrality will largely determine its fate.¹⁸ At the same time, China needs a large number of intensified policy combinations to form a transition to net zero emissions.

China, the EU and the US face different energy and socio-economic challenges. On the one hand, China's commitment to carbon neutrality in 2060 reflects its international responsibility, and on the other hand, it demonstrates China's firm determination to actively respond to climate change. It also demonstrates China's clear attitude to actively advocate for a "green recovery" of the economy after the epidemic, and plays an important role in promoting the global response to climate change.

The formulation of laws at the international level promotes norms and procedures of international political, economic and cultural exchanges, which, as tools of justice, strive to achieve effective responses to climate change across borders or around the world. As a special law dealing with carbon peak and carbon neutralization, the Carbon Neutralization Promotion Law seeks to ensure the realization of dual carbon goals in China. It should clarify China's international position and implementation measures on carbon peak and carbon neutrality. We should strengthen international exchanges and cooperation and encourage and support international cooperation in various forms and fields.¹⁹

(2) Convergence of Domestic Laws and Policies

Fuller, professor of jurisprudence at Harvard University, believes that "laws shall not contradict each other" is one of the important principles of law, namely, the internal coordination of legal system. If there is no conflict or contradiction between legal system norms, each legal norm must be essentially consistent and formally coordinated. The cohesion of law is not a closed legal system, but an open systematic legal system. On the premise of maintaining the coordination, consistency, efficiency and legitimacy of its operation, the treatment of certain behaviors can be selective. Therefore, the coordination and connection of laws related to carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is not only a matter of form, but also a matter of substance, which determines the realization degree of legal efficiency to a certain extent.

Achieving the dual carbon goal is a significant value orientation. From the present situation, this work has urgency, authority and universality. In terms of legislative technology, in order to achieve a specific goal, a separate law should be formulated, that is, the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law should be a separate law, and the Climate Change Law should be a basic law. On the one hand, climate change legislation, as a basic law, involves a wide range of complex contents and needs careful deliberation. Objectively, it has undergone more than a decade of full preparation. At present, the environmental situation is complex and changeable, so it is urgent for the legislature to formulate a single law to provide a basic behavioral guidance for China to achieve the double carbon goal. This arrangement can not only show the clear attitude of the national legislature to promote the realization of the dual carbon goal, but also make necessary legislative preparations for the enactment of a special "climate change response law" in the future.²⁰

On the other hand, the realization of the dual carbon goal does not take place in a vacuum, but is closely linked to other subject areas (such as the internal market, transport, energy, agriculture and fisheries, health protection, etc.). Policies issued by ministries and commissions of the Central

Government are often superimposed on key fields and industries, and carbon neutrality often overlaps with other policies, such as relevant laws and regulations on carbon reduction, carbon sink, carbon trading, and carbon emission rights (a series of legal measures and legal liability clauses related to curbing greenhouse gas emissions such as CARBON dioxide). however, must also recognize that China's carbon emission volume, emission reduction time is tight, a difficult task, low carbon transformation need to cover the department of energy, construction, industrial, transportation and other key long-term strategy under the guidance of, from policy support, pilot demonstration, scientific and technological innovation, financial support and multi-target cooperative exploration perspective, such as carbon neutral implementation path. A is to present the environmental protection law of the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as "" environmental protection law") and all kinds of laws and regulations have certain relevance with achieving double carbon energy law for effective cohesion, for example, the upcoming "the energy law of the People's Republic of China" should be further standardized scientific design legislation goal. It is suggested that the dual carbon target should be clearly integrated into the legislative target. In specific legal provisions, a special discussion was added, such as "realizing the dual carbon target mainly emphasizes the control of carbon dioxide". Second, we need to balance the relationship with ecological and environmental protection. Through the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law, in-depth research on laws, policies, technologies and standards will be carried out to coordinate the internal logical relationship between dual carbon targets, emission reduction in key areas and low-carbon transformation of enterprises, so as to realize the collaborative promotion mechanism of targets, mechanisms, laws and standards.

The Carbon Neutrality Promotion Act should be systematically and comprehensively designed under the guidance of security and climate justice values. In order to effectively implement climate change regulations, it is suggested to amend the Environmental Protection Law in a timely manner to stipulate the basic requirements for addressing

climate change, so as to ensure coordinated development of climate change response with ecological conservation, pollution prevention and control, and natural resource protection. At the same time, we will revise the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Energy Conservation, the Coal Law of the People's Republic of China and other special laws, so as to connect and support the implementation of the dual carbon target with related work, and make concerted efforts.²¹

With the further development of practice, it is necessary to strengthen the coordination of existing laws. We will implement the Measures for the Administration of Carbon Emission Rights Trading (For Trial implementation) and other normative documents. At the legal level, the legal ownership of carbon emission rights should be further clarified, and the boundary of property rights and administrative power should be defined, so as to provide a strong legal guarantee for carbon emission rights trading. At the local level, corresponding local documents have been issued successively. For example, Jiangsu Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment issued the Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutral Work Plan in 2021 in May 2021. The theoretical research and practical exploration launched by the theoretical circle and local government will effectively promote the rapid development of legislation.

SPECIFY THE SPECIFIC CONTENT OF THE CARBON NEUTRALITY PROMOTION LAW

First, the competent authorities should be clearly defined through legislation. The basic idea of the allocation of rights, obligations and responsibilities is the core performance of the legal relationship, and also the grasp of the internal

law of carbon peak and carbon neutral legal relationship. How to set up responsibilities and rights is the key of the key. Who will manage, how to manage and how to manage are the most important issues. Further clarify the legislative logic of carbon Neutrality Promotion Law from the perspective of legal relations, mark the subject and scope of action of double carbon goal from the complex and changeable social relations, and rationally allocate power relations. Propulsion energy, industry, transportation, construction, agriculture and rural areas, data center and 5G new infrastructure and other key areas and electric power, steel, petrochemical, chemical, cement, plate glass, textile printing and dyeing and other key industries establishment special peak action plan, to form local government change, ecological environment, agriculture, forestry, industry, etc. The competent department of the company accountable, the collaborative promotion mechanism of division of labor and cooperation. Through carbon neutrality legislation, a climate change management system will be established to coordinate the international and domestic, coordinate various departments and industries, and clarify the division of national and local responsibilities.

Second, through legislation to clarify the government to deal with the dual carbon target management function. The Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is a programmatic and comprehensive special law in the field of climate change and low-carbon development, which should be given higher effectiveness in the legal hierarchy. The Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law is the basic legal basis for China's measures to promote the realization of the dual carbon goal, and will play a leading role in the national and local level climate change legislation and relevant laws and regulations related to climate change. The specific management functions are shown in Table 1.

Management responsibilities	The specific content
Key normative aspects	The definition of dual carbon target is an important work in the field of ecological and environmental protection. Make clear the connotation boundary of the key areas of the dual carbon target, and stipulate the responsibilities and rights in the laws of carbon neutrality in all provinces of China.

Carbon emission mitigation	Priority should be given to establishing emission control and carbon sink construction targets consistent with global temperature control targets, conducting carbon emission right trading and international cooperation, and implementing target responsibility assessment.
Low carbon adaptation	We will focus on establishing a risk prediction and early warning mechanism, a carbon peak and an incentive and guarantee mechanism for carbon adaptation technology innovation.

Third, establish a carbon peak and carbon neutral system through legislation. Including legislative purpose, general chapter, key areas, carbon emission reduction monitoring and assessment system, security system, legal liability, etc. Firstly, the legal ownership of carbon emission right should be clearly defined. Carbon emission right is the core concept of the double carbon goal under the concept of green development, and it is also an important legal tool to realize the double carbon goal. Secondly, important economic policies such as carbon emission trading system and carbon tax should be established. Completing the allocation of carbon emission quota; At the same time, pollution reduction and emission reduction into the supervision system; Carry out innovation and application of carbon capture technology; Ensure measures for monitoring and supervision capacity building; Establishing a legal system and policy guidance for green production and living; Clarify the relevant legal responsibilities of the government, enterprises and the public.²²

CONCLUSION

China's goal of building ecological civilization is highly compatible with the global goal of tackling climate change and sustainable development. China has the ability and strength to achieve the dual carbon target. We have some basic laws on climate change, but the scientific research and legislative practice of the Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law are lagging behind. It is necessary for law to respond to society by exploring new legal relations in the process of carbon neutralization and answering the legal principle of carbon neutralization. The dual carbon target involves key sectors such as energy, transportation, construction and non-ferrous metals, carrying multiple functions such as energy security, social stability, economic development

and cultural prosperity. All kinds of interests interweave with each other, and the legal landscape presented is changeable, dynamic and complex. Traditional legal theories cannot support the needs of carbon neutrality legislation. The Carbon Neutrality Promotion Law must be problem-oriented, take a systematic and holistic approach as the basic method, deeply explore the legal nature of carbon neutrality, and demonstrate the coordination of coordinated action of ideas. Create a specific environmental law that meets the needs of the world to help transition to a low-carbon economy.²³ The control of smoking, on the one hand, is the development of technology, on the other hand, is the guidance of law. Through two aspects of strengthening, improve people's behavior, effectively achieve the control of smoking.²⁴

STUDY LIMITATIONS

Our study has some limitations about which readers should be cautioned. We discuss the legislative process of China through macroscopic legal research. In order to achieve the carbon emission peak target and carbon neutrality vision, clarify the legal status, work objectives and legal requirements for addressing climate change, stipulate the legal attributes and trading mechanisms of departmental responsibilities and greenhouse gas emission rights, and demonstrate China's determination to deal with climate by the rule of law, it is urgent to formulate a comprehensive basic law—the Act of Addressing Climate Change. The formulation of the law has sufficient research and drafting basis and subordinate law support, it is suggested that it should be included in the legislative plan of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress as soon as possible, and the amendment of the environmental protection law and other relevant laws should be initiated. Low-carbon development and emission peaks, carbon neutrality, etc. should be incorporated into the legislative purpose, and eight chapters including general

principles, planning and standards, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, management and supervision, international cooperation, legal responsibility and supplementary provisions should be established to set up rationally regulated priorities. The unified supervision and departmental division of labor system, and fund raising, market transactions, social governance and other mechanisms should be improved, a domestic climate change management system should be comprehensively built, the international consultation and cooperation measures should be deployed, the target responsibility of local government work should be set up to stipulate the penalty for illegal acts.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The foreign climate change legislation process presents positive correlation to the attention to climate change issues in foreign communities. In the past ten years, legislations related to climate change or low-carbon development have been enacted or drafted in the European Union, the German Confederation and its four states, France, Denmark, Finland, the Swiss Confederation, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Japan, Philippines, New Zealand, Mexico and South Africa. Through systematic research, it is found that foreign countries and regions, which have developed climate change legislations, have clarified the legal status and responsibilities of their climate change management agencies, included greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and supporting systems into legal framework and determined their purpose and principles in tackling climate change, which guarantee the high-level implementation of foreign climate treaties. It has been 10 years since China initiated its national legislative work on climate change. It is suggested to draw on foreign legislation experience of emission reduction targets, management systems, emission reduction measures and legal principles in tackling climate change, thus to carry forward the domestic legislative process

Conflicts of Interest Disclosure Statement

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