

## DESCRIPTION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

A process of the implementation of Chinese policy, created at the central level, faces serious obstacles at the local level. Although there is a national consensus in China when it comes to the question of Tibet or Falungong, in many others, such as the economic and social issues, fundamental discrepancies can be frequently observed in terms of scope and way of applying decided policy. It is especially well visible in case of the protection of natural environment, due to the numerous relations between the members of the Communist Party of China, who serve the role of local officials and local businessmen, which allow for avoidance or even flout of the environmental standards in their business activity. At the same time, it is worth to mention that the indicators of pollution are the highest since '60s in all Chinese administrative divisions at the province level. The same problem occurs in case of the high level of water and soil contamination. In the case of the former, it is 75% of rivers and lakes, as well as 90% of groundwater in Chinese cities that don't meet even the national quality standards. Additionally, this problem is highlighted by a quickly increasing issue of water shortage, mostly in the north, which is especially severe considering the concentration of the coal sector in this area (which is dominant in Chinese energy structure).

Considering the extent of the air, soil and water pollution in this country, it seems obvious that used to date model of economic development in China, which gives primacy to economic development over the protection of natural environment, cannot be justified today. When making internal reforms, the Communist Party of China (CPC) analyses various solutions and shows major openness and flexibility in terms of application of expert knowledge concerning transformations of the system. Through these actions the Communist Party, which is trying to create a new way of legitimization of its power, searches for a social acceptance for proposed changes. Hence in the issue of determining environmental and climate policies China tries to find solutions, which would combine the expansion of the economic policy, matching a current potential of the country but at the same time would consider a need of protection of the environment with simultaneous maintenance of its economy competitiveness. Whereas, given the dynamic character of the political and economic transformations even over the previous twenty years, China's "civilization leap" cannot be denied but has also faced new dangers and challenges for which Chinese authorities – as it seems according to a preliminary analysis conducted by the project providers- currently do not have a good response.

When taking into consideration that China is a desirable sales market for products of the European Union (as a whole), whereas for China the Union (as a whole) is a source of the modern technology, the mutual will of better recognition becomes understandable. In this context it is also important that the European Union, adequately to its aims contained in its founding and reforming treaties is not only greatly interested in the export of its products and services, but also in the promotion of the represented by itself ecological standards. In right belief that climatic changes, as a result of certain anti-ecological policy, don't know any politically set borders. The awareness of the fact of being inhabitants of the same planet is a factor determining the European Union's the global aspect/dimension, just like a conviction that junctim between a balanced economic development and a necessity of observing ecological standards must be indicated.

Although it is common to perceive politics in terms of not in my backyard thinking, the European Union's experience in solving similar problems may be useful from perspective of China's interests, especially when it comes to forms of communication between the authorities and society. A lack of sufficient knowledge about undertaken investments may be seen in China, as well as a lack of clear message for society, concerning a need of its implementation. While the ecological protests don't draw attention of the majority due to their local character, it is worth to mention that the work of ecological organizations in China serves a complementary role in the policy of central authorities (the Communist Party). The activity of several thousand ecological organizations in China don't have a confrontational character towards the government despite – which is a paradox – that the protests of ecological background constitute the most frequent reason of the outbursts of social discontent. This potential (or if someone will: starter) creates a natural source of social and political pressure for adopting and observing of the ecological standards, even the ones considered to be the solutions used by the European Union. Taking all these things into account, it may be assumed in a form of the main thesis statement that referring to the European Union's experience in the field of the natural environment protection and implementation of its standards in material scope may not only be used in the process of the creation of new Chinese environmental policy, but also significantly accelerate a creation of this policy as a systematic answer of this country to present and future dangers, as well as challenges in the field of protection of the natural environment.