

International Ecological Justice from the Perspective of New Development Concept: Dilemma, Coupling and Realization

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Abstract: At present, the frequent occurrence of global ecological crises and the outbreak of multiple viruses have highlighted the issue of global ecological justice, threatened the lives of people around the world, and delayed the development and circulation of the global economy. Specifically, developed capitalist countries give priority to participate in the allocation of global ecological resources, the distribution of ecological benefits, enjoy the opportunities for ecological development, and evade ecological responsibilities by virtue of economic and political advantages. The new development concept is a scientific solution proposed by China in the face of increasing downward economic pressure and prominent ecological justice issues at home and abroad, which can also provide a reasonable reference for global ecological justice. Based on previous research results, this paper collects and reads a large number of literature, and concludes that the new development concept contains the concepts of innovation, coordination, green development and sharing, which can provide some theoretical and practical reference for alleviating the current global ecological justice problems.

1. Introduction

The problem of ecological justice has a long history. In the 1980s, foreign scholars made a lot of research on it, and there appeared the ecological Marxist scholars with Peter Unz, James O 'Connor, William Rice and other representative figures. They started from tracing the root cause of ecological crisis, analyzed the capitalist production relations and modes of production, finally analyzed and criticized the capitalist system from the perspectives of distributive justice, productive justice and ecological imperialism. They believed that the capitalist system was not the root cause of the ecological crisis and the cause and manifestation of ecological injustice, and even the use of technology cannot effectively solve the ecological crisis. They advocated to solve the dilemma of ecological justice from the system, but they were limited to the political and economic environment at that time, which had a certain Utopian color. Based on Marxist theory, the research on ecological justice thought in China carried out researches on the connotation of ecological justice, origin and solution path respectively by referring to a large number of foreign ecological Marxist scholars'

thoughts and combining with China's local problems, which provided a wealth of theoretical resources and research ideas. Today's global ecological justice is mainly manifested in such unjust problems as irrational allocation of global ecological resources, unequal opportunities for global ecological development, unbalanced distribution of global ecological benefits and mismatched global ecological responsibilities. For these long-standing problems, China's ecological civilization construction has made great achievements in economic development, ecological environmental protection and regional coordinated development after implementing the new development concept, and more and more scholars are focusing their attention on the construction of global ecological civilization in China. The five elements, innovation, coordination, green development, openness and sharing of the new development concept are interconnected and organically integrated, and contain rich thoughts of ecological justice. This paper uses the literature review method to dialectically absorb the previous ideological achievements, and explore the coupling basis of ecological justice and the new development concept from three aspects of theory, history and reality, so as to conclude that innovation is the first driving force for the development of ecological justice; coordination is the inherent condition for the development of ecological justice; green development is the cornerstone of ecological justice; openness is an effective way to realize ecological justice, and sharing is the ultimate goal for the development of ecological justice. It provides new ideas and methods for realizing global ecological justice, which is conducive to steady and lasting progress in global ecological governance and the building of a community with a shared future for mankind through extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits.

2. Realistic Dilemma: the Issue of Global Ecological Justice Has Become Prominent

More and more people are aware of the importance of protecting the environment and caring for nature due to the global ecological crisis. When dealing with the relationship between human and nature, it also makes people clearly realize that the basis of solving ecological crisis is to deal with the interest relationship between different nations and countries, which is the background of global ecological justice. As a responsible major country, China has put forward the new development concept in the context of solving the difficulties in its economic development and promoting the construction of ecological civilization, which is a useful exploration of optimizing the path of economic development and ecological civilization, narrowing the regional development gap and maintaining ecological justice. However, in view of the global reality, the allocation of global ecological resources, ecological development opportunities and ecological benefits are all concentrated in the development system dominated by capital logic. Developed capitalist countries control the dominant power of global ecological discourse and shirk the responsibility of managing global ecological crisis, so that there are great difficulties and challenges in the construction of a green, fair and coordinated global ecological justice pattern.

2.1. Irrational Allocation of Global Ecological Resources

Ecological resources provide endless material energy for human survival and development, but human beings should make reasonable use of them due to the limitation of ecological resources. However, the development of industrial production has constantly over-exploited resources, and the expansion of globalization of capitalism has caused the unfair use of global ecological resources, so that the distribution of global ecological resources is unbalanced and disharmonious. The main manifestation is the uneven distribution of ecological resources in different countries. Scarcity of ecological resources is not caused by absolute supply but by distribution. ^[1] There is an imbalance in the endowment of ecological resources due to different climatic and geological conditions. However, capital becomes the dominant factor for redistribution of global ecological resources,

which intensifies the inequity of ecological resource utilization. In the process of redistribution of global ecological resources, developed capitalist countries often take advantage of the irrational global economic and political order to control and plunder resources of energy-rich countries, while most less developed countries have to sell their ecological energy resources to developed capitalist countries to gain short-term dividends of economic development and accept exploitation by developed capitalist countries due to the urgency of economic development and the disadvantage of capital and technology. Secondly, science and technology play an important role in the production and utilization of ecological resources as an important engine of productivity development. On the understanding of the function of technology, James O 'Connor holds that "the second economic function of technological transformation" is to reduce the cost of extracting raw materials and fuels and / or to improve their service efficiency".^[2]

In the current ecological crisis of the shortage of global ecological resources, developed capitalist countries have embarked on the path of producing new energy and developing ecological technology innovation with strong economic strength, thus improving their green production capacity. However, it is difficult for less developed countries to introduce advanced production equipment and technology due to their weak economic strength, so they have no choice but to continue the extensive development model of high energy consumption and high pollution, and take the route of mid - and low-end manufacturing and agricultural production. It not only causes the low utilization rate of local ecological resources, but also destroys the regeneration ability of ecological resources, resulting in serious ecological pollution. As far as reality is concerned, the ability of the country to own ecological resources has been transformed from the innate geographical advantage to the advantage of capital control, and the redistribution of ecological resources has begun to close to the developed capitalist countries.

2.2. Unequal Opportunities for Global Ecological Development

Opening-up in the new development concept calls for win-win, all-round, fair and secure opening-up. Applying the new development concept to the practice of global governance is conducive to creating a space and environment for global development featuring fair competition and mutual benefit. However, under the influence of ideology as well as global economy and politics, the field of ecological civilization also reflects the global rules that take the interests of developed capitalist countries as the main principle. The primitive accumulation of capitalism is the original sin that causes the vast number of developing countries to lose at the starting line compared with the developed capitalist countries. Marx once pointed out that capital drips blood and dirt from head to toe from every pore. From the 1970s and 1980s to now, in order to expand capital accumulation and harmonize the internal contradictions of capitalist countries, developed capitalist countries in the West used their economic and political advantages and military means to seize other countries' ecological resources and markets, and carried out ecological colonialism to many economically backward but resource-rich countries and regions. In contrast to the vast number of developing countries, although they have actively joined the world system of economic globalization after gaining political and economic independence, they are still oppressed by developed capitalist countries in all aspects of the global industrial chain and ecological value chain and is at the bottom of the global market chain due to long-term poverty and weakness. The sustained economic and political weakness makes the less developed countries differ greatly from the developed capitalist countries in the initial stage for the construction of economic development and ecological civilization. In addition, developed capitalist countries also dominate the formulation of global ecological development rules. In formulating import and export standards for green products, developed capitalist countries not only impose trade barriers and green barriers on less

developed countries under the guise of “green development”, but also import a large amount of ecological resources at low prices from less developed countries and put forward additional green export standards and requirements. Moreover, under the global initiative of energy conservation and emission reduction, developed countries’ lifestyles cause more air pollution and waste of resources than those of less developed countries, but they require less developed countries to share the same carbon tax policy with them, which destroy the global market environment of fair competition, fairness and equality. In addition, transnational corporations in developing or backward countries are entitled to more favorable policies and relaxed development environment than local enterprises, which not only squeezes the development space of local enterprises, but also damages the rights and interests of enterprises and citizens in these countries, and exacerbates the inequality between developed and developing countries.

2.3. Unbalanced Distribution of Global Ecological Benefits

Sharing in the new development concept is judged by whether the people can truly share the fruits of development. As a good public product, ecological environment is conducive to satisfying people's yearning and pursuit of a better life. However, the realization of global ecological justice will involve the interests of different stakeholders as well as many complicated political and economic factors, so it is a tortuous and long process to coordinate the economic and ecological interests among countries and form a global consensus on ecological development for mutual benefit. We still face great challenges in realizing the global ecological benefits shared by all people. Ecological health rights and interests are the rights of all members of society to maintain their basic survival and healthy development in the ecological environment, which are public welfare and shared. At present, the global outbreak of viruses and the globalization of natural disasters have seriously threatened the ecological health rights and interests of people all over the world. As Peter S. Unz has pointed out: “the more the interests of one group are realized, the less the interests of the other group will be achieved”.^[3] Developed capitalist countries in the West have achieved a qualitative and quantitative leap in productivity and accelerated their consumption of energy and resources in quantity and speed after completing industrialization transformation and industrial structure adjustment, which has far exceeded the supply of local ecological resources. Due to the low level of productivity and low level of national income, many less developed countries have smaller material supply and consumption demand, resulting in a relatively small proportion of resources and energy consumption index. In the report of the Statistical Review of World Energy in 2021, the average annual growth rate of the United States was 15.8%, and the total amount of African countries accounted for 3.3% in the global primary energy consumption in 2020. In terms of per capita energy consumption, the United States accounted for -8.6%, while the per capita consumption of African countries was only -9.0%. In joules of oil consumption, the United States accounted for 18.7%, while all African countries accounted only for 4.1%^[4], less than a quarter of the oil consumption in the United States. The food consumed or wasted on the table in developed countries is enough to feed hundreds of millions of poor families. When less developed countries are chasing the basics of food and clothing, people in developed countries have a higher level of demand and consumption for clean water and clean air.

2.4. Mismatched Global Ecological Responsibilities

The keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Third China Global Import Expo mentioned that the world should “be committed to promoting common opening-up through cooperation and common commitment” and “to promoting common opening-up through cooperation and common governance”. Ecological crisis and environmental governance are survival issues facing the global

society. However, in the current crisis of human survival, the global ecological governance is still based on nation-state, and there are unfair ecological responsibilities, and the absence of ecological governance responsibilities in developed capitalist countries. It goes against the principle of justice and equality within generations to generalize the definition of responsibility for global ecological damage and compensation between developed and less developed countries. A basic principle of equality within generations is that people's ecological responsibilities should be equal to the ecological rights and interests they enjoy.^[5] The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change formulated in 1992 clearly stipulated that “all countries in the world should shoulder their due ecological responsibilities for the benefit of present and future generations of mankind on an equitable basis and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities”. It is not only emphasized that all countries should shoulder the corresponding responsibility for ecological and environmental protection while developing the economy, but also expressed that developed capitalist countries should take the lead in shouldering the responsibility and bear the main responsibility for the existing environmental pollution and destruction. However, in today's urgent situation of global ecological governance, the United States and other developed capitalist countries keep silent about the ecological pollution caused by long-term capitalist industrialization and the global ecological poverty caused by the profit-driven expansion of capital, and require less developed countries to pay for the global ecological debt incurred by developed capitalist countries during their previous industrialization and development. Moreover, developed capitalist countries ignore the phased process of resource and energy transformation in less developed countries, and require them undertake more global ecological governance and protection work. “Common but differentiated responsibilities”, the quality distribution of global ecological responsibilities, has become a difficult problem. However, all ecological stakeholders have equal rights to exploit and utilize natural resources, and they should equally shoulder the responsibilities and obligations of environmental protection and governance. Nowadays, with the outbreak of global ecological crisis, all countries in the world should work together to deal with this problem, especially developed capitalist countries should play the leading and exemplary role, and actively participate in, contribute to and lead global ecological governance. However, in the actual work of global ecological governance, developed capitalist countries not only evade their due responsibility for ecological and environmental protection, but also become environmental destroyers and transfer ecological pollution to other countries. Japan's discharge of nuclear wastewater into the sea has caused serious pollution to global water resources and marine biological resources, which has not only become a stumbling block to the progress of ecological governance in the global community, but also a manifestation of the absence of developed capitalist countries in the global ecological and environmental governance.

3. Coupling Foundation: the Internal Logic of New Development Concept Promoting Global Ecological Justice

The new development concept is a scientific decision made in the light of the global development fatigue and the plight of our social development, which clarified the development model and development path of our country, and provided the action guide to promote the high quality development in our country. The significant achievements of China on economic development and environmental protection in the actual work of implementing the new development concept not only prove that the new development concept is scientific and practical, but also provide China's solution for protecting the common home of mankind and realizing the sustainable development of mankind. It has distinct cosmopolitanism and humanistic concern, and has scientific theoretical and practical significance for realizing global ecological justice.

3.1. The New Development Concept Can Advance the Theoretical Logic of Global Ecological Justice

The new development concept and global ecological justice theoretically achieve the unity of problem orientation and goal orientation. The background of the two theories is common. The new development concept is initially a scientific concept put forward on the basis of addressing the outstanding contradiction and problem of unbalanced and inadequate development faced by our social development and drawing the development experience and lessons at home and abroad, with a clear plan and goal of “what kind of development to achieve” and “how to develop”. The theory of global ecological justice is in line with this. It is a proposition of “green, harmonious, fair, open and sharing” that aims to solve the imbalance between human and nature and the intensification of contradiction between human and society in the global society, which is a theoretical criticism of the exclusive development of developed capitalist countries. Secondly, the new development concept and global ecological justice are consistent in value goal. The new development concept puts forward the elements of “innovation, coordination, green development, opening up and sharing” at the height of world integrity, which perfectly embody the value pursuit of global ecological justice. Among them, green development and coordinated development dialectically criticize the capitalist development mode of conquering and plundering nature; innovative development and open development provide new ideas and new methods for realizing global ecological justice. The “sharing” in the new development concept adheres to the value orientation of fairness and justice, and advocates extensive consultation, joint contribution, joint governance and shared benefits, which has a clear people’s position and coincides with the goal and value pursuit of global ecological justice. Marxism has always emphasized that “the correct theory must be expounded and brought into play according to the specific situation and the existing conditions”.^[6]As an important development strategy, the new development concept is a new thought on the road to Chinese modernization. It faces the problem of human development, puts forward a new model of social development, and sets up a scientific banner for the realization of global ecological justice.

3.2. The New Development Concept Can Advance the Historical Logic of Global Ecological Justice

The combination of new development concept and global ecological justice is the unity of historical law and purpose. The new development concept and global ecological justice have the same theoretical and practical approach, and there is a certain historical peace. The problem of global ecological justice has a long history. The main reason is that the emergence of capital and the expansion of globalization have broken the harmony between man and nature and between man and man. In the 1960s and 1970s, the continuous outbreak of environmental pollution pushed the world environmental protection movement to a climax, prompting people to have higher requirements for their living environment. Experts and scholars in different fields have also realized the importance and necessity of green development and sustainable development of human beings, and put forward their own views and propositions on environmental pollution. Subsequently, the global community successively formulated the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement adopted by 195 countries at the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2016 with the concept of sustainable development as the core in view of the reality of the deformed and solidified development pattern among the global regions, aiming to strengthen the ability to manage and protect the global ecological environment, coordinate the interests of ecological entities, and build a green world that is shared and shared by all. At the same time, our country is faced with the problem of economic development, urban-rural development gap and stratification, which is a typical manifestation of the regionalization of global ecological justice. In

order to break through the development dilemma and make our country to take the path of economic healthy development and ecological sound sustainable development, our country put forward the new development concept of innovation, green, coordination, openness and sharing in 2015, and made a comprehensive and specific interpretation to realize the sustainable development of society. At present, the global production and circulation cycle is in a jail under the impact of COVID-19. Developed countries and developing countries are polarized in the distribution of ecological interests, and building a community with a shared future for mankind has become a common aspiration of people all over the world. The new development concept and new development pattern have taken into account the overall situation and coordinated all parties, and effectively solved the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development in the process of social development, which are in line with the concept of sustainable development pursued by the global ecological justice, and give the historical necessity to combine the new development concept with global ecological justice.

3.3. The New Development Concept Can Advance the Realistic Logic of Global Ecological Justice

The realization of global ecological justice by the new development concept shows the unity of history and reality. Ecological imperialism driven by the spatialization of capital “has meant the worst form of ecological degradation - robbing the earth of its resources and interrupting its sustainable coexistence - to the 'periphery' rather than the 'center.’”^[7] In order to maintain the long-term use of ecological resources, developed capitalist countries use colonialism and hegemonism to plunder global ecological resources, shirk their responsibility for global ecological governance, deprive other less developed countries and regions of their ecological rights and interests, deepen the difficulty of ecological governance for developing countries, and polarize the global ecological development pattern. Under the weak world economy and the global outbreak of COVID-19, developed capitalist countries led by the United States have withdrawn from the global environmental protection and governance agreement in order to solve the domestic development crisis, monopolized ecological health products (COVID-19 vaccines) and green technologies, and carried out biological experiments in less developed areas. As a result, these citizens are not treated fairly in terms of their living environment, ecological resources, health infrastructure and ecological public goods, which violates the concept of joint governance, joint contribution and shared benefits advocated by the construction of global ecological civilization, and hinders the development of human social civilization. There are many similarities between the problem of global ecological justice and the problem of development faced by our country. The new development concept is not only a prescription for China to achieve overall coordinated and sustainable development, but also provides new thinking and direction for resolving the prominent problems of global ecological justice.

4. Practical Orientation: the New Development Concept is the Action Guide for Promoting Global Ecological Justice

To establish a kind of "global ecological justice" together is the basis to ensure the real sustainable development of mankind.^[8] The new development concept is an advanced worldview and methodology for achieving high-quality economic growth and sustainable development of mankind, and is an overall development system featuring comprehensive innovation, coordination, green development, openness and sharing, which is of strong strategic, programmatic and guiding nature. With green as its main theme, it plays an important role in coordinating people's interests in ecological resources, regional development differences, innovating the path of global governance,

sharing the fruits of ecological civilization and promoting global ecological justice, which will help meet the aspirations of people around the world for an open, inclusive, clean, beautiful and just environment.

4.1. Innovative Development is the Driving Force for Promoting Global Ecological Justice

The new development concept has added more layers to the connotation of innovation, including theoretical, institutional, technological and cultural innovation. Ideas can take root and have vitality only when they are implemented by rules and supported by institutions. ^[9] Therefore, in solving the difficult problem of global ecological justice, theoretical innovation and cultural innovation should be taken as the ideological guidance of scientific and technological innovation and institutional innovation, and the four “innovations” should be organically combined to provide the “main thrust” for realizing global ecological justice. Firstly, it is necessary to break the narrow value of conquering nature with science and technology from the perspective of traditional anthropocentrism, and turn to the ecological civilization concept of harmonious coexistence of science and technology with human and nature. Secondly, it is important to break the power system of developed capitalist countries on global ecological resources and ecological governance, attach importance to other countries' ecological interests and rights in ecological development, and promote the use of scientific and technological achievements on a global scale. Thirdly, it is necessary to build a new global order and new rules based on the principles of fairness and justice, establish a system and mechanism for fair consultation, formulated a strict accountability system for ecological protection and a compensation system for ecological damage, and achieve equality among countries in the responsibilities, rights and obligations of ecological and environmental governance. Fourthly, we should abandon the development concept of “subject-object dichotomy”, and foster the concept of common development featuring a shared destiny. Developed countries should uphold the values of freedom, equality and justice in the true sense of the word, respect developing countries' right to ecological development and health, and reasonably assume their responsibilities for global ecological governance.

4.2. Coordinated Development is an Inherent Requirement for Promoting Global Ecological Justice

With the deepening of exchanges between countries, the degree and way of global cooperation becoming increasingly complex, coordinating the interests of different countries in the distribution of ecological interests, resources and responsibilities has become an internal demand for global ecological justice and sustainable development of mankind. Firstly, it is necessary to balance the limits for different national entities to obtain ecological benefits. The global ecological tax, property right of natural resources, and global ecological compensation system should be implemented to narrow the global wealth gap and provide a fair and strict law enforcement environment for all countries in the use and distribution of ecological benefits. Secondly, it is necessary to optimize the proportion of various elements within the global ecological justice system. The carrying capacity of the ecological environment in the utilization and development of global ecological resources should be fully considered after comprehensively considering economic development, scientific progress, population growth and other elements to promote a virtuous cycle within the global ecosystem. Thirdly, it is necessary to consider the ability of different regions and countries to share ecological responsibilities. Developed countries should actively fulfill their obligations of ecological protection and governance, and provide assistance to developing countries in terms of production factors, human resources, institutions and environmental infrastructure. Developing countries should also actively participate in global ecological governance, so as to optimize the spatial

distribution of global ecological justice.

4.3. Green Development is a Solid Foundation for Promoting Global Ecological Justice

As a sustainable condition to achieve sustainable development, green development is the main keynote to ensure the sound and sustainable development of ecological productivity. It not only faces the current global ecological environment problems, but also becomes the development direction of realizing global ecological justice. Green development runs through the whole field of production, distribution, exchange and consumption, forming a core element for the global community to promote the realization of global ecological justice. Firstly, we should strive to build green recycling industries. Enterprises at home and abroad should implement cleaner production and strictly abide by environmental management standards. In the process of processing, refining, using and scrapping raw materials, we should adopt means such as green design, ecological process and technology assessment, and strictly comply with the regulations on environmental governance. Secondly, it is necessary to pay attention to fairness, efficiency, and scientific distribution. Global organizations and countries should do a good job in the primary distribution of ecological resources and the redistribution of ecological resources and products. Each country should reasonably allocate global ecological resources, strictly implement ecological compensation and protection projects, promote green ecological products to benefit the world, and promote the redistribution of global ecological benefits according to their actual needs. Thirdly, a green, low-carbon and environmentally friendly economy should be built. In the exchange and circulation of global products, pollution and damage to the environment caused by different transportation departments and storage modes should be controlled, and the consumption of ecological energy should be reduced. Fourthly, all subjects in the global society should adopt a green concept of consumption and a green lifestyle. We will strengthen global citizens' awareness of green protection and realize mutual benefit and harmony between man and nature and between man and society by building a global green communication platform and carrying out green consumption education.

4.4. Open Development is an Effective Way to Promote Global Ecological Justice

Under the counterbalance of gravitational and repulsive forces of globalization, cracks have emerged in the global industrial, value and financial chains, and it is imperative to strengthen exchanges and cooperation between countries and regions. Isolation is tantamount to self-isolation, and open development is the right path for the world. Participating in the realization of global ecological justice with an open and inclusive mind and actions, and realizing the circular and sustainable development at home and abroad is the only way to build a community of ecological interests. Firstly, on an open basis, the global community should build a new mechanism of global relations featuring fairness, justice, equality and win-win results, constantly improve the conventions on global ecological justice, and provide institutional guarantees for safeguarding global ecological justice. Secondly, each county should strengthen global exchanges and dialogues, set up cooperation topics on ecological progress and ecological justice at global conferences and forums, and equally consult on issues such as the distribution of ecological benefits, the use of ecological resources and ecological development opportunities, so that the concept of openness, universal benefits and win-win results will be ingrained in the development of the global community and people around the world. Thirdly, economic, political and ecological integration among regions should be strengthened to build a community of ecological interests. For example, we will promote the formation of an inter-regional cooperation community based on “the Belt and Road”, so as to optimize the distribution of ecological resources and expand opening-up in the ecological field.

4.5. Shared Development is the Ultimate Goal of Promoting Global Ecological Justice

Guided by safeguarding people's interests, the concept of shared development aims to promoting social equity and justice, which is in line with the ultimate goal of global ecological justice and has injected new soul and impetus into the realization of global ecological justice. Build a world free from poverty and prosperous for all...We should work together to promote development and prosperity of all countries in the world, eliminate the poverty and backwardness still faced by people in many countries, and build a life of food and clothing for children around the world, so that the fruits of development will benefit all countries and ensure that everyone enjoys prosperity and well-being. ^[10] This is the vision of the people of the world, which embodies the concept of people-centered shared development, profound humanistic care and people's well-being. It is the goal of realizing global ecological justice. Firstly, we should strive to realize the full sharing of free and all-round development for all mankind. We should take efforts to unify the rights, conditions and protection of ecological rights and interests of all countries, and enrich the shared content, so that people of all countries can gain satisfaction and happiness through full sharing. Secondly, we should take the idea that “no one is left behind” as the goal of our unremitting efforts. It is important to focus on the interests of all people in the world and enhance the sense of identity and responsibility of all people to uphold global ecological justice by expanding the achievements of ecological justice development and formulating a fair global distribution system. Thirdly, we need to advocate a community with a shared future for mankind and build a pattern of shared development featuring joint participation and contribution. It is the common responsibility of all countries to realize global ecological justice. Each country should work together and help each other to form a new mechanism for ecological justice featuring win-win cooperation and the coordinated participation of multiple entities. Fourthly, we should correctly grasp the gradual sharing with the characteristics of stage and transition. The realization of global ecological justice will involve the different interests of various countries in economic, political, cultural and other aspects. At the same time, the world discourse system dominated by developed countries has been active on the global stage for a long time. Therefore, we need to keep in perspective the difficulties and twists on the road to global ecological justice, build up firm confidence, strengthen global cooperation, and act as promoters, practitioners and beneficiaries of the realization of global ecological justice.

5. Conclusion

The new development concept takes sharing as its ultimate goal and destination, which contains the concept of scientific development featuring openness, innovation, green and coordinated development. In the face of global ecological justice, such as unequal allocation of global ecological resources, different opportunities for global ecological development, unbalanced distribution of global ecological benefits and mismatch of global ecological responsibilities, the new development concept is coupled with and similar to global ecological justice in terms of historical, theoretical and practical logic. Therefore, promoting a new development concept to address global ecological justice is a revolution involving ways of thinking, acting and working. The two have great similarities in development motivation, requirements, material basis, practice path and ultimate goal. In the course of practice, implementing the concept of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, and taking the new development concept as a scientific guide for solving global ecological justice problems not only reflect China's responsibility as a major country and its wisdom in tackling global ecological governance, but also provide value guidance and goal orientation for the realization of global ecological justice. It will contribute to beneficial exploration of global ecological and environmental governance, and contribute China's wisdom and solutions to

achieving green and sustainable development of the world and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

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