

# Exploring Effective Environmental Governance in Asia: Case Studies of Exemplary Asian Countries in a Global Context

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**Abstract:** In the global context, as an important region in the world, Asia's environmental governance is undoubtedly of great significance to global environmental governance. Focusing on Asia, this study explores effective environmental governance through case studies of exemplary Asian countries. By using the methods of literature research, comparative research and field investigation, the paper finds some successful environmental governance methods and strategies adopted by individual countries from the comparison of environmental governance models in Asia. The research shows that improving environmental legal system, deepening environmental legislation, innovating environmental policies and strengthening environmental science and technology innovation capacity are the keys to the success of environmental governance in Asia. These successful strategies and measures not only have important reference significance for the environmental protection work of other Asian countries, but also have an important role in global environmental governance, and provide an important reference for the construction of a global green development model.

**Keywords:** Asian environmental governance; Environmental science and technology innovation; Green development mode

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## Introduction:

In the context of globalization, Asia has a great responsibility in environmental protection. We must find out effective measures to protect the environment. Each Asian country has its own unique approach to environmental protection, some successful and some failed, and these suggestions are very helpful for global environmental protection. The study hopes to provide an in-depth analysis of the causes of environmental success and failure in Asia, and find effective solutions to help the global environmental protection work further forward.

## 1. Global context of environmental governance in Asia

As the world's largest land area and population concentration, Asia faces extremely severe environmental problems, and its importance to global environmental governance has become increasingly prominent <sup>[1]</sup>. Global environmental problems not only affect Asia, but are also influenced by Asia. For example, environmental pollution in Asia not only affects the local environment and people's health, but also affects the process of global environmental governance, which may accelerate the trend of global climate change.

The selection of exemplary countries for case studies can provide a deeper understanding of the reality of environmental governance in Asia. The successful environmental governance strategies, research methodologies, and successful practices of these countries provide the value of exploration and reference. For example, China's environmental governance strategy takes the "polluter pays" principle and the "ecological compensation" policy as the core, and finds a road of governance with Chinese characteristics.

The institutional construction of environmental governance in Asia is also making steady progress. All countries have made positive progress in strengthening environmental legal systems and deepening environmental legislation, and have continuously explored and optimized in the practice of adoption and implementation, such as the revision of environmental laws and the implementation of environmental taxes, which all reflect the active exploration of the construction of environmental governance systems in Asia.

In addition, Asia also shows vitality in environmental policy innovation, and not only model countries, many Asian countries are gradually recognizing the necessity and urgency of environmental policy innovation. For example, some countries actively promote environmental protection and green economy policies, encouraging the research and development and application of green technologies, in order to promote the development of environmental governance.

The strengthening of Asia's ability to innovate in environmental science and technology has also become an important direction for environmental governance. The practice based on the case shows that scientific and technological innovation is an important means to achieve sustainable and effective environmental governance, and the scientific and technological innovation ability is the key that cannot be ignored in this process.

Considering all the above considerations, building and learning from Asia's green development model is also an important task for environmental governance in Asia. Theoretical analysis and empirical research on the green development model can not only depict the model of environmental governance in Asia, but also build a copy of the Asian green development model and provide useful references for countries around the world <sup>[2]</sup>.

## **2. Analysis of exemplary national cases of environmental governance in Asia**

### **2.1 Model national environmental governance strategy and research methodology**

This chapter focuses on a few countries that have played a central role in setting an example of environmental governance in Asia. These countries occupy the forefront position in global environmental governance by implementing targeted and feasible environmental governance strategies. The research methodology mainly involves two aspects: First, through collecting relevant data, understanding and analyzing the process of implementing environmental governance strategies in these countries, and reflecting the essential concept of environmental governance; Second, based on this, the paper makes a comparative analysis with the environmental governance of other Asian countries in order to find something for reference <sup>[3]</sup>.

### **2.2 Successful practice and in-depth analysis of exemplary national environmental governance**

In the successful practice of environmental governance, there are deep understanding of environmental problems, effective management of environmental problems and continuous attention to environmental governance. For these countries, environmental problems can not be solved overnight, but require the joint efforts of the whole country and the whole society. In this regard, the paper will list and analyze in detail the successful practices of these countries in environmental governance, including how to locate and solve specific environmental problems, how to promote environmental governance through laws and policies, and how to maximize the effect of environmental governance through the integration of social forces.

The in-depth analysis aims to show the key factors of successful environmental governance in these exemplary countries, such as the role of government, laws and regulations, corporate responsibility, public participation, etc., and reveal the environmental governance logic behind them through specific examples and in-depth analysis, so as to provide references for other Asian countries.

Summarizing these two parts, this chapter attempts to construct the environmental governance strategy of the typical country, and seek the reference of environmental governance in Asia. In order to strengthen the process of promoting environmental governance in the whole Asian region, and help the sustainable and stable development of the environment in the Asian region.

## **3. Institutional construction of environmental governance in Asia**

### **3.1 Improvement of environmental legal system Take model countries as an example**

Environmental problems undoubtedly pose a serious threat to ecological health and social development, and many countries in Asia have managed the environment according to law to create a good ecological environment. Taking Japan as an example, the country has implemented a forward-looking environmental protection law, which reflects the scientific and rigorous institutional arrangements. For example, the Japanese government put forward the concept of "circular society", through relevant laws and regulations to regulate the environmental behavior of households and enterprises, encourage waste recycling and the research and development of environmentally friendly products. Other countries in Asia are also learning from Japan's successful experience to enhance the effectiveness of environmental legislation.

### **3.2 Practical exploration of deepening adoption and implementation of environmental legislation**

Environmental protection legislation is the key to achieve green development. Asian model countries such as Singapore and South Korea have relatively perfect practices in environmental protection legislation. Singapore pays enough attention to environmental investment to promote urban greening through legislation. The country promotes the concept of environmental protection by engaging businesses and citizens in environmental activities and encouraging green consumption and sustainable development through legal

means. Similarly, South Korea has promoted the recycling of resources through environmental legislation and explored a new model of green economy, inspiring other Asian countries to make deep legal exploration for environmental protection.

The system construction of environmental governance is not only the formulation of environmental protection laws, but also a long-term and systematic work. It is necessary to study the legislation according to the actual situation, supervise the implementation and timely revise the law to improve the implementation effect of the law. In the process of environmental governance system construction in Asia, countries must choose the environmental regulation model suitable for their own development according to their own social and economic conditions, and constantly sum up experience in practice, deepen environmental legislation, and truly achieve effective governance of environmental issues.

## **4. Policy innovation in environmental governance in Asia**

### **4.1 Take model countries as examples to explore the innovation of environmental policies in Asia**

Asian environmental governance model countries, such as Japan, Singapore, etc., their environmental policy innovation is worthy of in-depth study. Japan's environmental policy aims at efficient resource use and zero emissions, and such policy innovations have had a broad impact on global environmental management. For example, Japan has put forward the "three R" policy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Singapore is one of the world's leading water management policies, providing for the maintenance of an adequate water supply even in extreme drought conditions, and innovations in such policies ensure the efficient use of water resources.

### **4.2 Analyze the necessity and urgency of environmental policy innovation in Asia**

Environmental governance in Asia faces many challenges, and these challenges will become more severe as global climate change accelerates. Overuse of resources, high levels of environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity, and the effects of climate change make it all the more urgent for policy innovation to find a path to environmental governance that fits Asia's realities.

Environmental policy innovation can effectively respond to these challenges, and achieve green economic development and sustainable environmental protection by guiding and regulating efficient use of resources and environmental protection behaviors. The innovation of the policy lies in breaking through the traditional thinking framework, combining the changes of internal and external environment, and formulating strategies conducive to long-term development.

For example, combined with the actual situation of Asian countries, further promoting the development of cleaner production, environmental protection enterprises, and public environmental behavior change, all require innovative environmental policies. Policy innovation should also pay attention to the fairness of environmental governance, and find unique and fair solutions to environmental problems of vulnerable groups, marginal areas and environmental industry clusters.

The challenges of environmental governance in Asia point to the need and urgency of policy innovation. Innovative environmental policies can help Asian countries better cope with complex environmental changes and achieve harmony between environmental and economic development.

## **5. Closing remarks:**

Through the study of environmental governance cases in Asia, this paper finds the key factors of success, including improving environmental legal system, deepening environmental legislation, innovating environmental policy and strengthening environmental science and technology innovation ability. These results are intended to provide strategic references for environmental breakthroughs in Asia and around the world. Although some achievements have been made, the environmental governance work in Asia and even the world is still in the stage of continuous development and improvement. In the future, efficient and environmentally friendly technology can be further developed and popularized, and legal and policy construction can be further promoted. Accordingly, we are committed to combining environmental governance with sustainable development, and continue to explore effective and practical solutions for global green development.

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