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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Sustainable development and climate change is a hot issue in today's international society, and it is the biggest challenge that human society will face in the 21st century. When addressing the issue of sustainable development and climate change, by adhering to the principles of "common but differentiated responsibilities", only then can we effectively coordinate the relationship between sustainable development and climate change.

In June 1972, the United Nations held the first Human Environment Conference in Stockholm, marking that human understanding of environmental issues has entered a new stage. The Declaration on the Human Environment issued by the Stockholm Conference pointed out: "Protecting and improving the human environment is a major issue related to people's happiness and economic development all over the world, and it is also the urgent hope of people around the world and the responsibility of governments."

In 1980, the International Union for Conservation of Nature released the "Outline of the World's Natural Resources Conservation", Initiative "Sustainable Development by Conserving Biological Resources". In this document, for the first time, "sustainable development" has entered the stage of history with a complete concept.

The concept of sustainable development was defined in the report "Our Common Future" by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. This report establishes sustainable development as a development path that can maintain the long-term progress of human society. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without threatening the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the most authoritative, comprehensive and influential convention of the international community in the field of climate change, and it is a basic framework for the international community to cooperate on the issue of global climate change.

First, the concept of 'sustainability' in the modern sense makes possible for human beings see the possibility of balancing resource utilization and human social development. Secondly, the idea of resource protection prevailing in the United States establishes the keynote that the concept of sustainable development attaches importance to resource protection and sustainable utilization.

The Resource Protection Movement adheres to the basic guiding principles of resource development, waste prevention and public interest priority. The principles are as follows:

The development of resources must be the first priority under any circumstances, which is determined by the fundamental purpose of the American resource protection movement. The American Resource Conservation Movement uses resource conservation as a means to achieve "the best use of natural resources for the greatest number of people in the longest time".

Preventing the generation of waste is an effective way to improve the efficiency of resource utilization.

Meeting the needs of the public rather than minority interest groups.

But it is worth noting that the core of resource conservation thinking lies in rational planning to effectively develop all natural resources, rather than the natural beauty that nature reserves advocate. This has established the keynote that all conservation concepts, including the concept of sustainable development, attach importance to resource conservation. The government-led, professional and scholar-assisted form of the resource protection movement has gradually been recognized by governments and international organizations, and has become a mainstream form of movement.

In the process of sustainable development, two propositions have emerged:

First, scholars believe that the market economy should be used to regulate human resource development. This idea originated from the free market environmentalism that was very popular at the time, and advocated that when market signals changed, human resource utilization behaviors would also adjust accordingly. Such scholars believe that privately owned resources will be more effectively managed and protected, but the fact is that the profit-seeking behavior of private entrepreneurs will lead to more frantic resource development and waste.

Second, scientists (mostly biologists or environmentalists) recognize sustainable development from the standpoint of ecology and environment, and fully equate it with ecological sustainability. This understanding has two characteristics:

- (1) "Sustainability" means sustainability at the ecological level;
- (2) It is believed that sustainable development is a development process with ecological sustainability as one of its important goals.

These scientists argue that achieving ecological sustainability depends on respect for ecological "laws" that determine how ecosystems respond to human economic and social activity.

Compared with other environmental changes, climate change (climate warming) has a wider impact, more serious consequences and longer recovery times.

Regarding the relationship between development and climate change, its mutual influence and interaction are obvious. However, different countries have different

views on the issue of responsibility for climate change, and they are roughly divided into developed and developing countries.

The view of developed countries that climate change is caused by the recent overdevelopment of developing countries and that they are directly responsible for global climate change.

However, developing countries believe that climate change is the result of unreasonable production and consumption patterns adopted by developed countries for a long time and predatory development of developing countries and the large-scale transfer of heavy and chemical industries to developing countries, Developed countries should bear the main responsibility for global climate change.

In the early 21st century, the concept of sustainable development has developed dozens of meanings. Although the focus of research is different, most scholars agree that the concept of sustainable development should at least ensure sustainable development in the three fields - economy, social culture and ecology.

When facing the impact of climate change, sustainable development must have a 'big picture' consideration of current interests and long-term strategies.

Specific measures include:

- Adjust the economic structure.
- Improve energy efficiency.
- Develop low-carbon energy and renewable energy and improve energy structure.
- Carry out afforestation and strengthen ecological construction and protection.
- Establish and gradually improve the legal system for addressing climate change and its legal supervision mechanism.

In conclusion, the theory of the interplay of sustainable development and climate change establishes the main goal of protecting fundamental ecological processes and life-sustaining systems. The connotation of the concept of sustainable development is constantly enriched in practice, The concept of sustainable development, once thought to originate from the field of environmental protection, has long gone beyond the scope of environmental protection. It has covered sustainable production, development, utilization, survival, living and consumption, and involves the sustainable development of individuals, groups, communities, regions, nations, countries, the world and all human beings.

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CHINA IN THE PROCESS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MOBILITY

Globalization has driven the rapid growth of the world economy. Western countries, especially Western multinational capital, are the primary beneficiaries. China is also one of the main beneficiaries of globalization by virtue of its advantages in population and economic scale. Over the past 40 years, China has actively integrated into economic globalization, with an average annual GDP growth rate of about 9.5%.

With its labor advantage, China is deeply integrated into globalization and has become the core of the Asia-Pacific region. However, China's position in the global value chain does not match its total volume. For example, China's electrical machinery and optical equipment exports belong to terminal or medium technology industries, but in the entire international production chain, China's division of labor is assembly, with low added value. In the process of economic globalization, China has learned a lot of technical management experience, and also shared the international market, but the main benefit is to solve the employment problem of surplus labor.