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**DIFFERENCES IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
IN CHINA AND BELARUS**

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The Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China is responsible for environmental protection and use of natural resources. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus is responsible for environmental protection. A comparison and analysis of the differences and common points between the environmental management departments of China and Belarus was carried out.

Key words: resource management system, structure of the natural resource management, natural resources, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection.

As a valuable gift of nature, natural resources are one of the basic factors of production and the key to the economic development of a country or region, and their status and role are becoming increasingly important. Natural resource management is a series of management measures to help achieve the optimal allocation of natural resources, it involves the ecological environment, human health, social civilization and other aspects, and scientific, rational and effective natural resource management has a bearing on the sustainable development of mankind in the future.

Natural resources can be categorized at multiple levels according to their natural attributes and uses, including the three primary types of land, marine and space (cosmic) natural resource series, as well as a number of secondary and tertiary types under them; they can also be categorized on the basis of their intrinsic characteristics, for example, according to whether or not they are depletable or not, or according to the socio-economic attributes of the natural resources, which are categorized into public welfare and operational, and so on.

The Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China [1] is responsible for environmental protection and use of natural resources. In accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the relevant laws, China's natural resources are owned by the State and the collective, with the State Council acting as the agent of State ownership, and Governments at all levels and the relevant resource management departments specifically exercising their responsibilities for the management of natural resource assets and administrative supervision.

Characteristics of China's natural resources:

- 1) more complete range of resources;
- 2) the absolute amount of resources is large;
- 3) the proportion of low-grade resources is large. A representative example is China's iron ore, which accounts for the world's third-largest reserves, but is of poor quality, with an average grade of only 34 per cent, making it more difficult to develop and utilize;
- 4) the spatial distribution of resources has both advantages and disadvantages. It is both extensive and concentrated; extensive because of the large area over which the resources are distributed, and concentrated mainly because natural resources are concentrated in the less populated and economically disadvantaged areas;
- 5) resources are highly exploited and there is a general shortage of back-up resources.

China's natural resources are mainly managed centrally by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Provinces and municipalities establish regional natural resource management sub-departments to manage and supervise local natural resources.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus [2] is responsible for environmental protection. Its main duties are: State ecological appraisal of project programs; State supervision of the protection of the atmosphere; State supervision of the utilization and protection of water, land, forests, etc.; State supervision of waste recycling; development of methods for evaluating ecological-economic indicators; and development and improvement of the State system of environmental monitoring.

The Government of Belarus has developed a comprehensive body of environmental protection legislation, which sets out specific measures for the protection of the environment, land, water, plants, the atmosphere, underground resources and other areas. The main environmental legislation includes the Environmental Protection Act (1995), the Atmospheric Air Protection Act (1997), the Underground Resources Act (1997), the Water Act (1998), the Land Act (1999), the Forestry Act (2000), the State Ecological and Technological Certification Act (2000), the Ozone Layer Protection Act (2001) and the Plant Protection Act (2006), among others.



Figure 1 – Structure of the natural resource management sector in Belarus

Belarus has adopted a series of laws and regulations on environmental protection, defining the purposes and principles of environmental protection, the scope of natural resources

to be protected, projects and complexes, the rights and obligations of citizens and public organizations with regard to environmental protection, the system of ecological education, upbringing and culture, the regulation and management of the State's activities in this area, the economic mechanisms for environmental protection, the national system for studying the current situation and registering natural resources, the definition of nature conservation activities, and technical standards and scientific guarantees.

Characteristics of natural resource management in Belarus:

- 1) state-led;
- 2) centralized management;
- 3) nationalization;
- 4) sustainable development.

The Belarusian natural resource management system is similar to that of China, but differs from China in that the Belarusian Ministry of Natural Resources Management is subordinate to oblast departments, totaling six oblast commissions on natural resources and environmental protection, whereas in China the lowest level of the natural resource protection department is the municipal resource protection unit. Diagram of the structure of the natural resource management sector in Belarus and China is shown in Figures 1–2.

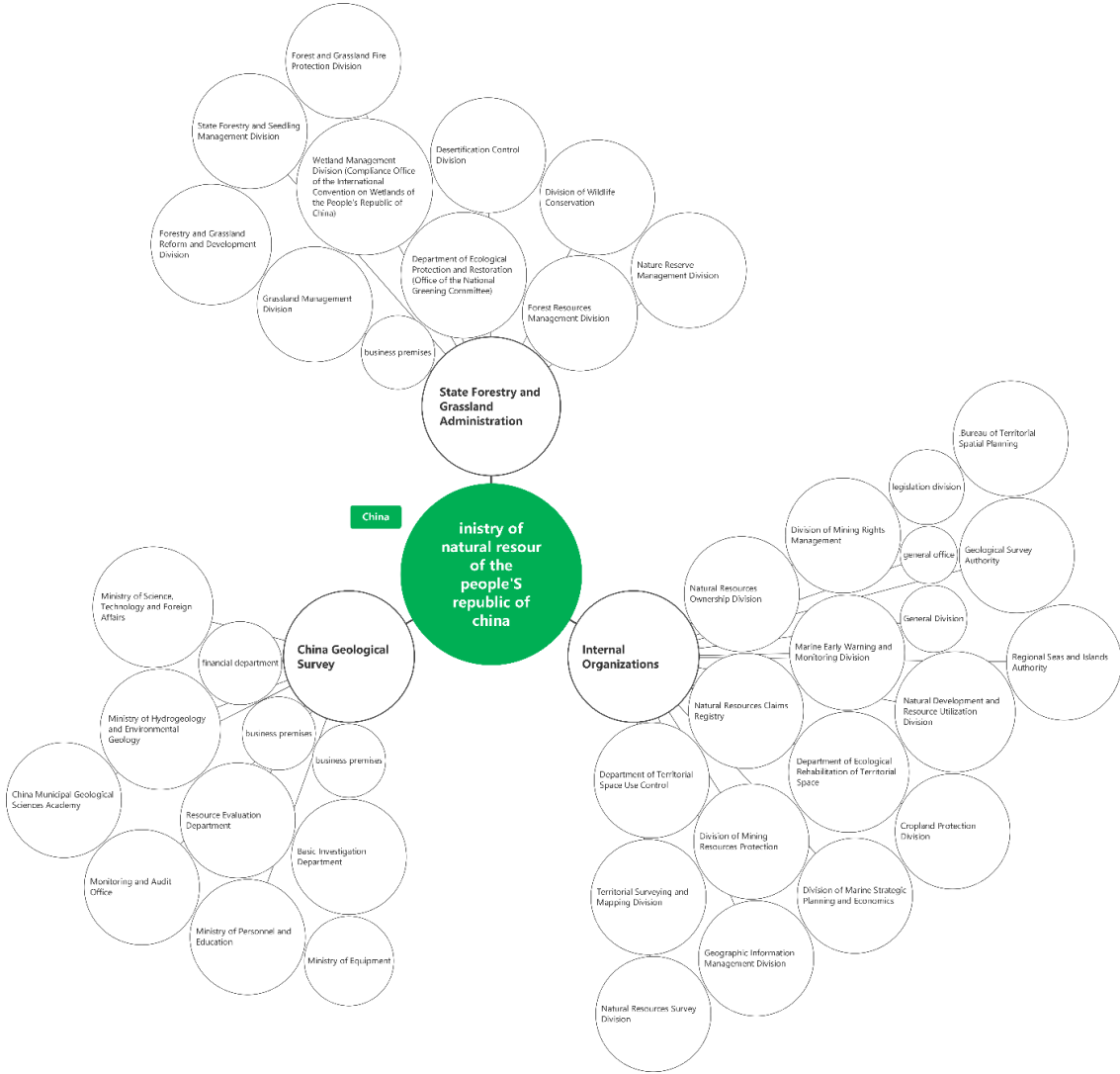


Figure 2 – Structure of the natural resource management sector in China's Natural Resources Conservation Sector

With the development of society and economic progress, the construction of environmental protection and management system takes up an increasing proportion in state administration. Each country has developed its own management system according to its own situation.

Policy guidance for law making. Through research and examination, the construction of environmental protection management system in China and Belarus started relatively late compared to other developed countries, with China creating an ecological environmental protection department in 1974 and Belarus creating an initial environmental protection department in 1960. However, at the beginning, both countries only supervised and managed their ecological environment and water resources, but did not form a perfect management system and formulate laws and regulations. With the development of the later stage, both countries formulated corresponding laws to manage their ecological environment. China adopted and enforced the law on environmental protection in 1989 and amended it in 2014, while Belarus started to formulate the corresponding law in 1992 and improved it year by year.

Both countries have set environmental protection goals and are committed to reducing pollution and promoting sustainable development.

Detection and management of ecological data. Both China and Belarus established national testing organizations at an early stage to monitor and supervise various ecological and environmental aspects of the country's water resources, mineral resources, plant and animal resources, and so on. The difference between the two countries is the direction of inspection and management, with China focusing on pollution emissions and Belarus on various aspects. The main reason for the difference between the two is the size of the country, as China has a large area and a large population and can only supervise in key areas, while Belarus inspects in all aspects.

Pollution control and abatement measures. China and Belarus focus on different aspects of pollution control, with Belarus paying more attention to nuclear and water pollution due to historical and geographical reasons, while China pays more attention to heavy metal pollution due to economic development, and has paid more attention to issues related to carbon emissions with the development of both countries in recent years. In the twenty-first century, economic development has led to a worldwide focus on carbon emissions, and both countries are equally focused on the related issues.

Environmental awareness and public participation. There is a difference between China and Belarus in the degree of importance they attach to environmental protection publicity. In China, because of the large population, it is impossible to stop all kinds of environmental protection problems in all aspects, so legislation and norms are mandatory for everyone to classify garbage, and enterprises set up relevant regulations on pollution, while in Belarus it is a popularization of publicity, and the whole nation consciously observes the relevant regulations. The situation is different in different countries, so the focus is different, but both have positive significance for environmental protection.

Through investigation and understanding, China and Belarus have their own measures for environmental protection management, not because of the differences to deny the efforts of the country, the government according to the situation of the people of the country to formulate reasonable measures everyone should comply with the relevant provisions, learn and summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the other countries, so that the environment of each country to the good direction.

The Chinese environmental protection department focuses on the development of the country and regulates and advises on all kinds of pollution and protection of the environment, while Belarus has a better foundation for environmental protection than China, and now specializes in the protection of various resources and the monitoring and testing of environmental pollution. The two countries have different focuses and therefore different systems. China is at the stage of development before governance, while Belarus is at the stage of protection before governance.

Bibliography

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ГУН ЦЗЯЛЯН

РАЗЛИЧИЯ В СИСТЕМАХ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРИРОДНЫМИ РЕСУРСАМИ В КИТАЕ И БЕЛАРУСИ

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Ключевые слова: система управления ресурсами, структура управления природными ресурсами, природные ресурсы, Министерство природных ресурсов, охрана окружающей среды.