

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL RISKS AND RESPONSES FOR CHINESE ENTERPRISES' INVESTMENT IN THE "B&R"

RISCOS E RESPOSTAS JURÍDICAS AMBIENTAIS PARA O INVESTIMENTO DE EMPRESAS CHINESAS NA "B&R"

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Abstract

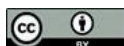
Chinese enterprises investing in the "Belt and Road Initiative" are confronted with environmental legal risks arising from energy and resource construction, green trade barriers, and corporate environmental responsibilities. They should fully utilize the dispute resolution mechanisms of international environmental treaties, actively and proactively carry out practical negotiations on environmental and trade agreements, make full use of the environmental review mechanism in the Convention on International Investment Guarantee Agency, completely familiarize themselves with and master the environmental legal information and typical judicial precedents of the host countries, strengthen environmental supervision of overseas investment enterprises, standardize corporate environmental social responsibilities, improve the environmental impact assessment system for overseas investments, and enhance cooperation among environmental non-government organizations in the countries along the line.

Keywords: B&R. Chinese Enterprises. Investment. Environment Legal Risk. Response.

Resumo

As empresas chinesas que investem na "Iniciativa Cinturão e Rota" enfrentam riscos jurídicos ambientais decorrentes da exploração de energia e recursos naturais, das barreiras ao comércio verde e das responsabilidades ambientais corporativas. Elas devem utilizar plenamente os mecanismos de resolução de disputas dos tratados ambientais internacionais, conduzir negociações práticas e proativas sobre acordos ambientais e comerciais, aproveitar ao máximo o mecanismo de revisão ambiental da Agência de Garantia de Investimentos Internacionais da Convenção sobre Investimentos, familiarizar-se completamente e dominar as informações jurídicas ambientais e os precedentes judiciais típicos dos países anfitriões, fortalecer a supervisão ambiental das empresas investidoras no exterior, padronizar as responsabilidades sociais ambientais corporativas, aprimorar o sistema de avaliação de impacto ambiental para investimentos no exterior e intensificar a cooperação entre organizações não governamentais ambientais nos países ao longo da rota.

Palavras-chave: Iniciativa Cinturão e Rota. Empresas Chinesas. Investimento. Risco Jurídico Ambiental. Resposta.



1 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL RISKS AND RESPONSES FOR CHINESE ENTERPRISES' INVESTMENT IN THE "B&R"

Among the countries along the B&R, each has different levels of economic and social development, different resource endowments, and varying levels of environmental protection. Under the premise of sustainable development, all countries attach great importance to the potential negative impacts that foreign investment may have on the environmental and resource security of their own countries. Therefore, Chinese enterprises investing and constructing projects in the B&R countries may encounter environmental legal risks.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CHINESE ENTERPRISES' INVESTMENT IN THE B&R

2.1 Environmental risks in overseas investment

Chinese enterprises face significant investment risks caused by environmental issues in the B&R. For instance, the countries along the B&R have complex terrains, large altitude differences, and severe water loss and soil erosion. Therefore, the environmental rationality of site selection and route planning, as well as measures for prevention, mitigation, compensation, and ecological restoration, are of great importance. Another example is that infrastructure interconnection is a priority area of the B&R, but linear projects such as roads, railways, and pipelines may cause ecological fragmentation and degradation. Additionally, China's overseas investment in mineral resource development not only affects the environment but also involves long development periods, and ecological restoration is required after the mine is closed. The long-term risks and potential hazards to the environment can easily be transformed into economic and social risks in project implementation and operation. Moreover, the water resource guarantee capabilities of the countries along the B&R are generally insufficient. The steel, non-ferrous metals, chemical and other projects invested by Chinese enterprises in the B&R are all water-consuming projects (Zhu & Shi, 2015).

2.2 Increasing risk of green barriers under WTO's free trade framework

In the B&R, China will increase its commodity exports to the countries along the route on a larger scale, with a deeper and broader scope, so that will encounter a wider range of green barriers. Developed countries not only have set stricter environmental standards than ours, but also constantly update their environmental management systems, posing new challenges to China's free trade. For instance, the European Union's "Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals" (REACH regulation) and the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM), etc. Taking the REACH regulation as an example, according to the requirements of this regulation, the export costs of China's petroleum and chemical products to the EU will generally increase by more than 5% (Reach, 2014).

2.3 High-standard corporate environmental social responsibility risks

In the B&R, the environmental and social risk management capabilities of Chinese enterprises urgently need to be enhanced. Although Chinese enterprises have begun to attach importance to and implement environmental and social management, their self-management capabilities are still insufficient. The contradictions regarding economic development and environmental protection in the countries along the B&R often involve issues among countries, between the central government and local governments, between political parties, between religious forces, and between local forces. If not handled properly, they can easily bring about investment risks. Secondly, enterprises lack operational guidance for their overseas investment. The "Environmental Protection Guideline for Overseas Investment and Cooperation Construction Projects" is relatively principle-based and lacks operational details. Moreover, many enterprises are unaware of the economic development, geopolitical, cultural customs, and environmental conditions of the host countries. During project investment, they often reduce or eliminate environmental and social investment to minimize costs and maximize profits. In the project's early stage, environmental and social impact evaluations are simplified or omitted, which frequently leads to redo environmental or social impact assessments, affecting the progress of the project. Meanwhile, developed countries have enacted specific laws that impose mandatory requirements on enterprises' environmental

responsibilities. For instance, the "EU Battery and Waste Battery Regulations" implement full lifecycle supervision for batteries sold in the EU market and require enterprises to provide carbon footprint statements and "digital battery passports". If these requirements are not met, they are not allowed to sell in the EU market.

3 ANALYSIS OF THE REASONS FOR CHINESE ENTERPRISES' ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL RISKS IN INVESTING IN THE B&R

3.1 Differences between environmental provisions in international investment agreements and environmental resource laws of the countries along the routes

Improper international investment can lead to severe environmental pollution and damage to natural resources, resulting in considerable cross-border investment losses. Therefore, environmental clauses have been added to international investment agreements. For instance, the WTO has stipulated environmental exception clauses in the "Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures" and the "General Agreement on Trade in Services", etc. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) also includes environmental clauses in its investment chapter. These regulations pose potential risks to China's overseas investment in the North American Free Trade Zone.

Secondly, many developing countries along the B&R have formulated national environmental protection and green development strategies. The environmental standards in some countries are even stricter than those in our country. For instance, the drinking water standards in Russia are higher than those in China, and the detection indicators are more comprehensive. Some countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion have even stricter standards for heavy metal content in water than those in our country (Zhou,2016). When Chinese enterprises invest in countries along the B&R, they are likely to encounter investment access issues from these countries in the name of protecting their own environment. Even if they have obtained investment approval and started construction, they may be forced to suspend project construction due to environmental pollution problems.

Thirdly, the natural resource endowments of the countries along the B&R vary, resulting in significant differences in legal regulations regarding biodiversity protection, the green development and utilization of natural resources. Taking mineral resource

development as an example, many countries along the route have adopted the concept of green mining, established and implemented green mining systems. For instance, Indonesia has formulated and implemented the "National Spatial Planning", stipulating that whether it complies with the "National Spatial Planning" is one of the preconditions for mineral resource development. Papua New Guinea implements a closure planning of mine, requiring mining rights holders to conduct social impact assessment and environmental impact assessment when applying for exploration or mining licenses (Liu,2015, pp. 3-7).

3.2 Differences in green technology standards and other environmental barriers affecting free trade

Among various green barriers, the influence of green technology standards on China is the greatest. During the process of innovating green technology standards in China, the emphasis is placed on administrative measures, while legal and economic measures are neglected; on pre-approval, while mid-process and post-process supervision is neglected; on supervision of certain processes and certain aspects, while supervision of the entire process and all aspects is neglected; on constraints, while incentives are neglected; on local assessment, while law enforcement and accountability is neglected; the regulatory capacity is insufficient, and effective measures are insufficient. Enterprises lack the motivation for green technological innovation, ignore the potential long-term benefits and huge development space of green technological innovation. The cultural concept of green technological innovation is backward, with the pursuit of fame and profit, seeking quick success and instant benefit, and craving for greatness and success. The social participation in green technological innovation is insufficient, and there are many overlooked blind spots. The legal guarantee system for green technological innovation is not perfect, with phenomena such as high costs of abiding by the laws and low costs of breaking the laws (Yang, 2014, pp. 98-102). This leads to differences in green technology standards between China and developed countries. For example, according to EU regulations 2025/1163 and 2025/1164, the maximum residue limit of the pesticide methoxyfenozide in eggplants is 0.3 mg/kg, the diflubenzuron in cherries is 0.4 mg/kg, the bromoxynil in tea is 50 mg/kg, and the Mefentrifluconazole in lettuce is 0.5 mg/kg. However, China lacks corresponding regulations. These problems pose potential green

technology barriers for Chinese enterprises in the trade liberalization of the B&R.

3.3 Coordination of corporate environmental social responsibility regulations

Corporate environmental social responsibility is that, while enterprises assume economic obligations towards shareholders, based on a set of institutional arrangements (including formal and informal systems), enterprises also have the duty (both legally and morally) to other stakeholders, such as creditors, the government, suppliers, customers, employees, and the community, as well as to the environment (Zhang, Liang, & Yin, 2012, p. 141). As sustainable development progresses, corporate environmental social responsibility has further evolved into the ESG evaluation criteria for enterprises. Although the China Enterprise Social Responsibility Development Index reached 58.3 points in 2025 (Southern Weekend China Corporate Social Responsibility Research Center, 2025), ESG governance of enterprises has expanded from the single pollution source control to a systematic action covering the entire chain, including energy structure transformation, product carbon footprint management, biodiversity protection, and green finance. However, currently, the enterprises with better ESG governance are mainly the leading enterprises and state-owned enterprises. A large number of small and medium-sized enterprises still have a passive compliance to understanding of ESG, and lack proactive value creation. The EU is using legislation to convert the ESG requirements for enterprises into new market access barriers, such as carbon tariffs. This may lead to Chinese enterprises facing market access, administrative penalties, or judicial lawsuits in the B&R investing and trading.

4 SUGGESTIONS FOR CHINESE ENTERPRISES ON RESPONDING TO ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL RISKS RELATED TO THE B&R

4.1 Make full use of the compliance mechanism of international environmental treaties to strengthen environmental legal cooperation

In the process of B&R, when encountering environmental legal disputes, one should first consider resolving them within the framework of the international environmental treaty dispute settlement mechanism participated by the parties concerned.

One should also fully utilize the compliance guarantee mechanisms stipulated in the international environmental treaties. The international compliance mechanism is a new type of dispute avoidance compliance guarantee procedure and mechanism for aiming at global environmental issues, within the framework of international environmental treaties, through cooperation among contracting parties and between contracting parties and the institutions established within the treaties, to enhance the compliance capabilities of contracting parties, promote compliance, and handle non-compliance cases. This mechanism emphasizes preventability, promoting compliance, and non-confrontational. It is a beneficial exploration of the dispute avoidance mechanism in response to global environmental issues and the characteristics of environmental conventions. The compliance mechanism emphasizes improving compliance capabilities by promoting measures, which is an enhancement and supplementation of the international environmental treaty assistance system, helping developing countries obtain compliance assistance, and strengthening the compliance mechanism, which can to some extent solve the non-compliance problems caused by insufficient compliance capabilities (Wang, 2007, p. 131). For example, many environmental treaties generally stipulate the "common but differentiated responsibilities" principle. In the B&R, China can fully utilize this principle to achieve favorable results for itself. Secondly, for developing countries with less sound environmental legal systems, submitting disputes to the dispute settlement institutions stipulated in the international environmental treaties can avoid the differences and deficiencies in judicial remedies between the parties concerned and obtain legal equality treatment.

4.2 Actively and proactively launch practical negotiation mechanism for environmental and trade agreements

Due to the weak ecological foundation of B&R, the economic development levels of various countries and regions along the route vary, there are differences in environmental system design, and diversification of interests and demands, etc., the implementation of this strategy inevitably faces contradictions between development tasks and environment, between environmental technology and environmental systems, between economic cooperation and environmental barriers, and between individual interests and overall interests (Ye, 2015, p. 30). The environmental legal issues arising

from the construction of B&R cannot be completely resolved by the existing international environmental system. New multilateral or regional environmental and trade agreements should be signed to address environmental legal issues arising from the protection of biodiversity, natural cultural heritage, air and water pollution prevention and control, and natural resource protection in the B&R construction. The agreement can fully absorb and draw on the regulatory methods on environment and trade of "North American Free Trade Agreement", and an agreement to address environmental issues serve as a subsidiary agreements aimed at achieving harmonious economic and environmental development. At the same time, the comprehensive decision-making mechanism for environment and development in the B&R construction should be accelerated, regional environmental risk prevention work should be promoted, and the collection of information related to the environment and resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services, etc. along the B&R should be strengthened. Taking the environmental information platform of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as a precursor, the B&R environmental information sharing platform should be constructed. Strengthen environmental protection information exchanges with various countries, conduct research and analysis on environmental basic data and information. Through information sharing and environmental assessment, major project site selection and layout should avoid sensitive areas for ecological protection. International cooperation and exchange and policy research by think tanks should also be strengthened to jointly build a "low-carbon green community" along the B&R (Zhou, 2016).

4.3 Make full use of the international investment guarantee convention to diversify risks

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Convention has specific social and environmental sustainability policies, and one of the procedures for providing guarantees to investors includes a social and environmental review. The "Social and Environmental Review Policy" provides guarantees for private investment projects that generate positive development outcomes. An important aspect of these positive development outcomes is the social and environmental sustainability of the projects. A series of social and environmental compliance standards have been adopted, including eight standards such as social and environmental assessment and management systems, pollution prevention

and control, public health safety and protection, biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management, as well as natural heritage. These standards can help investors assess the possibility and impact level of social and environmental risks or hazards based on the nature and scale of the project. The Environmental Office conducts social and environmental reviews, cleanups, and supervision of investment projects in accordance with the provisions of the "Social and Environmental Review Procedure". If these projects meet environmental standards, they will be approved for insurance (Li, 2013, pp. 48-49). Insured projects must comply with the stricter environmental standards in the host country and environmental guidelines. In absence of clear host country laws and regulations or World Bank environmental guidelines, other internationally recognized environmental standards or best management practices can be applied to investment projects. It is also recommended that investors should take measures to ensure compliance with environmental policies. Therefore, as the applicant for insurance, the investor must clearly and continuously state and guarantee that measures to comply with environmental requirements will be taken and maintained throughout the guarantee contract period. In the energy resources investment in B&R, China enterprises should fully utilize the investment guarantee mechanism established by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Convention, strengthen energy resource legal cooperation with the host country in accordance with the environmental review mechanism in the convention, and diversify the risks of China's overseas investment in energy resources.

4.4 Completely familiarize oneself with and master the environmental legal information and typical judicial cases of the host country

The country's determination of appropriate environmental standards and environmental protection policies, as well as the formulation, promulgation and amendment of environmental laws and regulations, is the legitimate exercise of national sovereignty. In overseas investments, in many cases, due to investors' lack of comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the environmental laws and environmental judicial cases of the host country, investment losses occur.

The B&R covers a wide range of countries and is currently the longest and most promising economic corridor in the world. It encompasses 64 countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East and Central and Eastern Europe

(excluding China). The routes involve members of multiple regional economic organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Association of South Asian Nations, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States Economic Union, the European Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council. The environmental legal systems of the countries along the routes vary greatly, making it even more necessary to comprehensively and deeply consider the environmental legal information of the host countries when conducting investment and trade activities, in order to avoid unnecessary investment and trade risks and losses.

The scope of environmental legal information should cover all laws, regulations and normative documents constituting a country's environmental legal system. This includes basic environmental laws, single laws for environmental pollution control, single laws for natural resource protection, laws for addressing climate change, energy laws, etc., as well as the country's environmental economic policies. Environmental economic policies mainly refer to mechanisms that adjust and influence the behavior of parties in generating and eliminating pollution and ecological damage through economic levers such as finance, taxation, prices, credit, investment, and markets, based on environmental economic theories and market economy principles, in order to achieve sustainable development of the economy and society. Among the countries along B&R, it is necessary to deeply understand the environmental economic policies of the host country, pay attention to their potential impact on the investment and trade of Chinese enterprises. Additionally, it is also necessary to understand the country's environmental judicial system and typical judicial precedents. This includes whether the country grants citizens or environmental NGOs the qualification for environmental public interest litigation, whether the country has established an environmental citizen litigation system, whether the country's environmental courts and environmental judicial system are sound, whether the environmental rights and interests of the domestic public and foreign investors can be fully guaranteed, whether environmental judicial cases in the country are strictly adjudicated in accordance with the law, whether the environmental damage appraisal system that is compatible with the environmental justice system, environmental litigation evidence system, and environmental judicial review system is established, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify whether foreign investors have the right to compensation if the stricter environmental regulations formulated and implemented by

the host country during the investment period conflict with the contract terms. Many of the countries along B&R belong to the Anglo-American legal system. The case law of Anglo-American countries actually provides explanations on how to apply the legal provisions in practice. Chinese investors should pay attention to these cases, familiarize themselves with the specific application and interpretation of the environmental laws of the host country in practice, which is very necessary for preventing environmental legal risks in the host country (Li, 2013, pp. 42-43).

4.5 Strengthen environmental supervision over overseas investment enterprises

In the face of large-scale overseas investment and trade under B&R, Chinese enterprises are confronted with unprecedented environmental legal risks. Therefore, a comprehensive and targeted environmental supervision system for overseas investment enterprises should be established. First, referring to the environmental and resource legal systems of the countries along B&R, strengthen the approval and licensing of overseas investment, establish an environmental access system for overseas investment enterprises, and formulate an environmental access negative list. Second, referring to the environmental legal regulatory requirements of the countries along B&R, establish regular and institutionalized environmental monitoring, on-site inspections, and pollutant discharge permits for overseas investment enterprises. For instance, establish an annual inspection system for overseas investment enterprises' environmental conditions. Focus on checking the impact of the investment enterprises on the host country's environment, as well as the implementation of the enterprises' environmental protection measures and technologies. Third, establish a system of shared responsibility of the Communist Party of China and government for environmental supervision of overseas investment enterprises. The Party committee leads and the government is responsible, that emphasizes the Party committee makes decisions and the government implements them. When the Party committee makes decisions, it should bear the responsibility for the decision-making aspect; if there are problems during the implementation, the government should bear corresponding responsibilities. Fourth, establish an environmental compliance inspection system for overseas investment enterprises. In response to reports or media coverage of violations of local environmental legal systems by Chinese overseas investment enterprises, regular and temporary inspections can be conducted. Focus on

checking whether the main leaders of the supervisory departments of overseas investment enterprises have fulfilled their regulatory main responsibilities; whether there are any illegal phenomena such as dereliction of duty or favoritism and abuse of power.

4.6 Gradually establish standardized environmental social responsibility system

The situation of environmental responsibility assumption directly affects whether overseas investment enterprises can obtain contract projects. For instance, the World Bank requires that each industry seeking financing should provide a potential environmental impact assessment report, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) lists environmental review as one of the coverage conditions. The "Equator Principles" adopted by thirty-one international financial institutions worldwide also regard environmental issues as one of the review conditions (Jin, 2011, pp. 101-107). Since Chinese-funded enterprises overseas mainly engage in large-scale infrastructure construction and mineral resource development activities, they need to apply for loans from international large banks, which requires Chinese enterprises to pay attention to environmental protection issues during the implementation of overseas projects and fulfill corresponding social responsibilities. Otherwise, they will not be able to obtain financing contracts (Wu, 2013, p. 134). The main manifestation of enterprises' assumption of environmental responsibility is that they are responsible for complying with environmental laws and regulations. Specifically, this includes complying with international environmental treaties, conventions and protocols; complying with the environmental laws and regulations and environmental policies of the host country; implementing international common standards; implementing environmental industry norms, environmental industry standards and environmental industry ethical guidelines that are coordinated with economic development; implementing enterprise self-developed environmental management regulations; enterprise environmental information disclosure; inviting the public to participate in decisions that have a significant impact on the development and utilization of environmental resources, etc.

4.7 Establish a sound overseas investment environment impact assessment system

In the B&R, overseas investment by Chinese enterprises will become a regular practice. To prevent unnecessary environmental legal obstacles in the host countries, a suitable overseas investment environmental impact assessment system suitable for China's national conditions should be established. First, Explore the implementation of B&R strategic environmental impact assessment based on the "early warning + guarantee" model, identifying potential environmental and social risks, carry out risk classification and categorization for key areas and key industries, in order to assist and guide the project investment management of government departments, financial institutions and enterprises. Second, organize the domestic and foreign experts, cooperate with the government departments and relevant institutions of the host countries to carry out pilot projects for strategic environmental impact assessment, issue warnings of environmental and social risks, propose countermeasures and suggestions for ensuring the sustainable development of the regions along B&R. Third, develop environmental and social management tools for overseas investment projects and explore the management model for all stages of overseas investment projects.

In terms of overseas investment environment impact assessment procedure, environmental impact assessment system of overseas investment in the United States can be adopted as a reference. The United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation has established the "Environmental and Social Impact Assessment" system, which mainly examines: site description, existing land use, description of the manufacturing process or business procedures, the use of materials and on-site storage, the impact of the project on the land, the impact on any aquatic or terrestrial biological resources and biodiversity, gas emissions (including greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, water usage, liquid emissions and solid waste, pollution control or other mitigation measures, protection of occupational and community health and safety, and the impact on the source of raw materials, etc.) (Li, 2013, p. 47). In addition to the environmental impact assessment for preventing environmental risks, attention should also be paid to post-evaluation of environmental impact, continuous monitoring of changes in the environmental laws and regulations and environmental management policies of the host country, and timely adjustment of the enterprise's environmental response policies. In addition to improving the environmental impact assessment procedures for overseas investment, when

determining the environmental impact assessment standards and bases, it is not sufficient to merely meet the environmental laws and standards of the host country. They should be higher than that level, with the fundamental aim of minimizing harm to environment and natural resources. In the implementation procedures of environmental impact assessment, it is necessary to ensure that stakeholders, especially local citizens, can effectively participate in the environmental impact assessment process.

4.8 Strengthen cooperation among environmental NGOs of various countries to reduce environmental legal risks

China's environmental non-governmental organizations should be fully utilized to help China investment and trade enterprises obtain information on the environmental laws and regulatory information of the host country. Environmental NGOs can leverage their NGO status to communicate and exchange with international environmental organizations and environmental organizations in the host country, familiarize themselves with the environmental laws and regulations, judicial case information, environmental law enforcement information, and understand international advanced environmental standards, etc., to provide environmental information consulting services for China overseas investment enterprises. At the same time, the grassroots nature of environmental NGOs should be fully utilized to communicate more conveniently with the public in the host country, enhancing understanding. Before implementation of major construction projects, sufficient communication with the public should be conducted through environmental NGOs, convey the opinions of ordinary people to the higher authorities, explain the policy design to the lower levels, and alleviate different social interests and demands, etc. (Hu & Wang, 2014). In addition, China environment NGOs can actively go to the host country to promote China's environmental legal system, hold seminars, exchanges, exhibitions and other forms to disseminate and popularize the culture of jointly building the green B&R.

5 CONCLUSION

In the B&R, promoting the concept of ecological civilization and accelerating the construction of ecological civilization is one of key factors ensuring smooth

implementation of the B&R project. It is also a crucial factor for Chinese enterprises' overseas investment to avoid environmental legal risks and achieve their investment goals. This requires Chinese overseas investment enterprises to continuously strive, continuously improve, and assume their due corporate environmental social responsibilities. This is a dynamic process of continuous renovation and improvement, which requires not only the vigorous promotion and advocacy by the Chinese government, but also the deep co-construction and cooperation among the countries along the route that seek common ground while reserving differences.

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Authors' Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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