

Study on the Coordinated Development of Ecological Environment Construction and High-Quality Economy in Beijing

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Abstract: At the meeting just held, the Commission embarked on a new path to build a modern socialist country in a comprehensive manner. Achieving quality economic development has been the theme of the past period. Quality development is reflected not only in economic development but also in social, cultural and ecological civilisation. Under the theme of ecology, we need to be adjusted to the new requirements of the new economic cycle for quality economic transformation and promote quality economic transformation and a higher level of ecological construction in an integrated manner. We need to achieve green transformation of development methods through institutional leadership, incentives and pushback, create a fair market environment for quality development, and protect people's environmental rights and interests as well as social and potential stability. At the same time, the green transformation of production and lifestyles should be used to promote the formation of endogenous motivation to protect the ecological environment and achieve a high level of ecological protection. Taking Beijing's 14th Five-Year Plan as a starting point, this paper makes a small contribution by using literature review and inductive reasoning to highlight the links between ecological and green building and high-quality development in Beijing, and how to promote the synergistic development of both.

1. Environmental Requirement for High-Quality Economic Development

The Congress pointed out that high-quality development is the theme of China's economic and social development in the new period, and it is necessary to implement the theme of the new development period, and China will set an appropriate example" [1]. The so-called high-quality development is the development that reflects the new development concept, the development that can meet people's growing needs for a better life, the development in which innovation is the first driving force, coordination becomes an endogenous feature, green becomes the universal form, openness becomes the inevitable path, and sharing is the fundamental goal [2]. It can be seen that green development is an important dimension of high-quality development. Among them, the concept of green development is both the ideological and theoretical basis for achieving high-quality

development and the core value that aspires to high-quality development and complements high-quality development [3].

(1) Green development is an essential path to meet people's better needs for future life

China is a socialist country where the people are the masters of the country. The ruling party has always adhered to the concept of putting people first. The goal of comprehensively building a modern state is ultimately also to better meet people's diverse needs for a better life [4]. In the new phase of development, the concept of the good life has become even more complex. A good ecological environment, as a prerequisite for survival and development, is an important component of people's good life, and its share in people's happiness index will continue to increase. While the economic growth model of the past has promoted rapid economic development, it has also brought serious ecological and environmental problems, especially water, air and soil pollution, which directly affect people's production, lives and health [5]. Although the country has vigorously pursued the construction of an ecological civilisation and strengthened the treatment of pollution, especially pollution prevention and control, the ecological environment has changed fundamentally in just a few years. However, we should also soberly realise that there is still a big gap between the degree of improvement of the ecological environment in China and the requirements of high-quality development, people's expectations of high-quality ecological products and the goal of building a beautiful China. However, we should also soberly realise that there is still a big gap between our ecological environment and the requirements of high-quality development, people's expectations of high-quality ecological products and the goal of building a beautiful China [6]. The reason is that in this new stage of development, the structural, fundamental and trend pressures on ecological environmental protection in China are still very high, especially the "three fundamental changes", i.e. "The industrial structure, energy structure and transport structure have not changed fundamentally, the situation where the carrying capacity of resources and environment has reached or is approaching the upper limit has not changed fundamentally, and the high-risk situation where ecological and environmental incidents occur frequently has not changed fundamentally. The high number of ecological and environmental incidents has not fundamentally changed. At the same time, the necessities of life such as clean water, fresh air, safe food and a beautiful environment are becoming less available and have even become luxuries, seriously affecting people's lives. Environmental issues are increasingly becoming important livelihood issues. Ultimately, economic development is about constantly improving people's sense of access and happiness, and green water and green mountains are the most important environmental foundation for people to live happily and one of the core criteria for achieving high quality [7]. In order to satisfy people's need for a better life, we must make the ecological environment an important foundation for life, maintain ecological benefits for people, ecological benefits for people, ecology for people, continue to reduce the total amount of pollutant emissions, continue to vigorously combat air, water and soil pollution, effectively improve the quality of the ecological environment, return blue skies and white clouds, green water and green mountains to people, and constantly improve people's sense of access, happiness and security.

(2) Green development is an essential factor for quality development

Quality development is the theme of economic and social development in the new era, and quality development and green development are inseparable, symbiotic, and coexistent. Development is the basis of green, green is the goal of development and is the result of quality development [8]. Without development and wealth accumulation, we will be begging for food with a "green golden rice bowl". Conversely, a development that sacrifices the ecological environment to achieve momentary development is not sustainable, let alone high-quality development. Therefore, high-quality economic development must be green, and economic development that loses green mountains and water necessarily has nothing to do with high quality [9]. This symbiotic relationship between green economic development and high quality shows that green development is an important dimension

and the fundamental connotation of high-quality development. The essence of green development is to achieve economic greening and ecological economization, to transform the product development model of traditional economic growth at the expense of the ecological environment, and to make both an important element and force in promoting the development of productive forces and the transformation of production methods. It is necessary to firmly establish the concept of protecting the ecological environment to protect the productive forces and improving the ecological environment to develop the productive forces, and to emphasize the dialectical relationship between ecological environmental protection and economic development: Protecting green water and green mountains is protecting the natural capital of economic and social development and protecting the potential and backbone of economic and social development [10].

(3) Green development is a key link in the overall structure of the new development concept

The five major concepts of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing are ideological leadership and theoretical guidelines for achieving high-quality development. These five aspects are an interconnected whole, and none of them can exist independently from the others. Only when these five concepts are coherent and integrated can high-quality development be achieved as a whole [11]. Among them, green development occupies a certain key nexus position among the five development concepts." In the last economy development period, we are focusing more on innovative, coordinated, shared and open development, all of which inevitably include the need for green development. For example, since the 18th National Congress, the theme of ecological civilization construction has been added to China's road, which is to take a green development path, build a modernization in harmony with man and nature, and achieve a transcendence of the traditional modernization path [12]. This is a major innovation in China's modernization path, which in turn has led to innovations in other areas. For example, ecological protection is holistic and comprehensive, involving not only domestic regions but also closely related to neighboring countries and the world at large [13]. Green development means proper coordination and systematic grasp, reducing the development gap between different regions and countries and promoting coordinated development. Green development, for example, focuses on being more environmentally friendly and harmonious, which will profoundly affect a region's development pattern and happiness index, significantly improve people's quality of life, and make shared development a quality development. Even in terms of openness, just as Chinese tourists are happy to travel around the world to see the green hills and waters, most international friends are also willing to come to the fertile land of China to enjoy its famous mountains and rivers, and green development undoubtedly contributes to open development [14].

2. Promoting High Quality Economic Development with a High Level of Environmental Protection

The General Assembly pointed out that China's economic and social development in the new period should be based on the theme of promoting quality development. In order to achieve quality development, the new development law must serve as a guideline and reflect the requirements of quality development in the economic, social, cultural and ecological fields [15]. Quality development is therefore not only quality development of the economy, but also quality development in which all sectors are coordinated and develop together. Ecological environmental protection embodies the requirements of high-quality development, ecological environmental protection is an important force and factor in promoting high-quality development of China's economy, giving full play to the leading and driving role of ecological environmental protection, and promoting high-quality economic development with a high level of environmental protection.

(1) Promoting green and low-carbon development through institutional guidance and pushback

It's said that green and low-carbon development is an essential symbol of high-quality

development, but green and low-carbon development is not achieved naturally, and a sound institutional system can play an important role in guiding, stimulating, and regulating it. Therefore, promoting economic and social development and achieving green transformation through the establishment of a sound ecological environmental protection system is an important way to promote high-quality development with a high level of ecological environmental protection. At present, China's ecological civilization system has been continuously improved, gradually forming a chain of institutional advantages of strict prevention at the source, strict control of the process, strict punishment of the consequences, and strict investigation of responsibility, and the modernization of the environmental governance system and governance capacity has been continuously improved, and this institutional advantage should be given full play. As some scholars pointed out, "During the '14th Five-Year Plan' period, the key objectives of China's ecological civilization construction are the continuous reduction of total emissions of major pollutants (green transformation of production and lifestyle) and the continuous improvement of ecological and environmental quality, and the systematic promotion of the modernization of environmental governance system and governance capacity is the appropriate entry point or strategic grasp to achieve the continuous improvement of these objectives. Therefore, we should play the role of environmental law. In the process of promoting the major tasks of ecological civilization construction such as "reducing carbon emission intensity", "adhering to the systematic governance of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes and grass" and "deeply fighting the battle of pollution prevention and control" during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, we should organically combine with the promotion of green and low-carbon development, and enhance the multiple effects of environmental and low-carbon policies through integration and optimization and synergistic promotion.

Firstly, from the perspective of source prevention and control, China has policy instruments such as "three lines and one list", policy planning and environmental assessment, project environmental assessment, etc. These instruments focus on the effective protection of China's ecological resources and form a combination of spatial planning and control, industrial structure optimization, project access, and other green and low-carbon development measures from the source, to allocate resources to the areas that can best achieve green development. Secondly, from the perspective of strict process prevention, China has established regulatory and economic instruments such as total volume control, emission permits, environmental taxes and fees, emission rights and carbon trading, green finance, and ecological compensation mechanisms, as well as policy tools such as eco-industrial design of products, environmental labeling product certification, low-production product certification, and mandatory audits of clean production. These instruments and tools can guide the ecological transformation of key industries and infrastructures, stimulate the development potential of eco-industrialization such as eco-product development and environmental industries, and promote the formation of green production and consumption patterns. Third, from the perspective of severe punishment of consequences, the reversal effect of environmental enforcement and regulatory measures is emerging in recent years, guiding enterprises to adopt green and low-carbon production methods on the basis of ever-stricter ecological and environmental governance regulation.

(2) Strict environmental regulation and enforcement to create a fair market environment for business development

Creating a level playing field for businesses is an important step in optimizing the business environment and promoting quality economic development. One of the most important goals of environmental regulation and enforcement is to create a fair market environment for enterprise development. Since the General Assembly and the reform of China's environmental regulatory system, environmental authorities have boldly enforced the law and cracked down on pollution with an iron fist and iron rules. However, it should also be noted that the number of environmental violations in China remains high and frequent, and environmental problems such as illegal emissions and

difficulties in monitoring by some enterprises continue to play a major role. Some enterprises reduce costs, with little or no investment in environmental protection, and law-abiding enterprises increase the environmental investment will certainly increase production costs, but in the market competition to a disadvantage. In the long run, this will lead to good money crowding out bad money, seriously disturbing the order of market competition and hindering the optimization and improvement of the industrial structure. Strengthen environmental protection supervision and enforcement to enhance environmental protection efforts, clean up the market environment, promote economic restructuring, improve the quality of economic development and protect the rights and interests of the general public. First, monitor environmental protection through a comprehensive approach to increase penalties. Taking administrative measures such as limiting production and emissions, shutting down and rectifying production, closure, administrative detention, confiscation, and seizure, maintaining high pressure to combat environmental crimes, punishing illegal enterprises, and preventing bad money from driving out good money. Second, it reduces the impact of enforcement on the normal production and operation of law-abiding businesses. This "restraint and pressure" approach is intended to create a green development orientation in which law-abiding enterprises benefit and law-breaking enterprises suffer. The enterprises concerned should be guided to improve, modernize and integrate their processes, relocate to parks, create modern green enterprises, and promote synergy between economic and social development and environmental and ecological protection. Third, we will take on the role of environmental supervision to check and deal with "loose and dirty" enterprises and backward production capacities. Enterprises with serious illegal emissions and inadequate pollution control facilities will be categorized and dealt with gradually. Provided that emission standards are met, the focus will be on dealing with and upgrading industries with high capacity utilization and closing down and relocating industries with low capacity utilization to maintain a fair and competitive market environment and promote quality and efficiency in the industry.

(3) Preventing and resolving major environmental risks, protecting the rights of citizens to enjoy a good environment and the stable development of society

Effective prevention and management of major risks is an important practical problem that needs to be addressed and solved to achieve higher quality, more efficient, more equitable, more sustainable and safer development in the new difficult era. At present, the high-risk situation of frequent ecological and environmental incidents in China has not fundamentally changed, and major ecological and environmental security risks remain an important factor threatening stable economic development, people's ecological and environmental rights, and social harmony and stability. While new challenges exist, there are still a large number of high-risk industrial enterprises along rivers and in coastal areas, and there are still major environmental risks in certain pharmaceutical, chemical and paper industries. Especially in the Yangtze, Yellow River and Pearl River basins, there are a large number of industrial enterprises along the rivers. When an environmental emergency occurs, it has a serious impact on the water environment in the basin and threatens economic and social development, public health and property safety, and may even lead to significant public safety problems. Therefore, managing ecological and environmental risks is key to ensuring quality development. First, addressing environmental risks helps strengthen the cornerstone of quality development. Once environmental risks occur, they often cause severe ecological damage, such as heavy pollution of soils and water bodies, which can lead to degradation of the ecological environment. This will undoubtedly put more strain on economic development, increase the likelihood of major economic ups and downs, which in turn reduces the space for economic growth and ultimately reduces the quality of economic development. The purpose of managing environmental risks is to protect the fruits of economic development and provide the necessary infrastructure for quality development. Secondly, preventing and managing environmental and ecological risks helps to create a harmonious and stable social environment for quality development. A harmonious and stable social environment

is an important prerequisite for quality development and an important value for the pursuit of quality development. Once ecological and environmental risks arise, they are bound to cause serious damage to the interests of some groups. In the absence of normal channels to defend their interests, those who have aggrieved interests, especially the lower strata of society, will often trigger serious incidents with environmental groups. Some environmental mass incidents are on a large scale and even involve confrontations between the police and the public, bullying and storming of government organs, which seriously threatens social harmony and stability as well as public safety. Thirdly, environmental and ecological risks should be avoided and effective incentives for quality development should be created. An effective incentive mechanism is the lifeline of quality development. Quality development requires effective allocation of resources, which of course includes the optimal allocation of environmental resources, which must first address ecological and environmental risks. For a long time, China was not scientific and rational enough in allocating environmental resources, and the crucial role of the market mechanism was not really brought into play. Externalities and other market failures have not only brought risks to the environmental sector, but their disadvantages have also been transferred to the economic sector through various channels, which has greatly hindered the promotion of high-quality development. Avoiding and remedying environmental risks therefore lies in creating effective incentives for quality development.

3. High Quality Economic and Social Development to Support a High Level of Environmental Protection

Green development is an important dimension of quality development and a fundamental way to solve ecological and environmental problems. The ecological and environmental problems are ultimately a question of economic development methods". Green development is development that conserves resources and is environmentally friendly, which translates primarily into environmentally friendly production and lifestyles. The General Assembly has clearly articulated the goal of green and low-carbon development. By 2025, the green transformation of production and lifestyle will be effective; by 2035, green production and lifestyle will be widespread, and carbon emissions will be steadily reduced after reaching their peak. Green and low-carbon development is a fundamental way to improve the quality of the ecological environment and counteract climate change. Only through green development can the conditions be created for a fundamental improvement of the ecological environment and the realisation of the goal of creating a beautiful China when a modern socialist country will be realised in 2035.

(1) Promote industrial restructuring, implement green industrial transformation and upgrading actions, and promote resource conservation and ecological environmental protection

Industrial restructuring is not only an inherent requirement for high-quality development but also a fundamental measure to conserve resources and protect the ecological environment. At present, China's industrial structure is still not reasonable enough and its reliance on resources and the environment is still high. In 2018, the proportion of the value added of the three industries in the national GDP was 7.2:40.7:52.2, with the proportion of the secondary industry still on the high side, and the output of major industrial industries such as steel, building materials, petrochemicals, and thermal power in the secondary industry is still at a high plateau, and economic development and resource and energy consumption have not yet been Substantial decoupling of economic development and resource and energy consumption have not been achieved. 2019 national production of crude steel, cement, thermal power, and other products and crude oil processing amounted to 1 billion tons, 2.35 billion tons, 5.2 trillion kilowatt hours, and 650 million tons respectively, accounting for 53.3%, 56.0%, 49.4%, and 16.2% of the global total. The root causes of ecological and environmental problems have not yet been eliminated. To achieve a fundamental improvement in the ecological

environment, we must adhere to the goal-oriented approach of green development, grasp the root of the greening of production methods, achieve green development, low-carbon development and circular development of production processes, save resources, reduce pollution and protect the environment from the root.

First, we should transform and upgrade traditional industries and cultivate and grow new industries. In the context of some traditional industries that consume more resources and pollute more, especially the secondary industry, which is still the pillar of economic development in the new development stage, the green transformation of them becomes an inevitable move to improve the ecological and environmental problems. For example, from the perspective of increasing the structural reform on the supply side, we should eliminate the "small and disorganized" enterprises that are polluting, tighten the environmental standards of the highly polluting and energy-consuming industries, improve the level of green processes, and realize the harmless and green production process, etc. At the same time, the tertiary industries, especially strategic emerging industries and modern service industries, are being vigorously developed. These industries are generally dominated by technological and intellectual inputs and have less resource and energy consumption and environmental pollution. Therefore, we should vigorously develop new-generation information technology, biotechnology, new materials, intelligent manufacturing, unmanned distribution, medical and health care, and other emerging industries, gradually realize the greening of the industrial structure, and truly embark on a new path of high-quality development oriented towards ecological priority and green development.

Second, we should strengthen the scientific layout planning of industries and enterprises. In this new stage of development, it is an important task to solve the problem of inadequate development in China, especially in the central and western regions and rural areas, which will see more rapid development. In this context, it is important to strictly implement the system of spatial development and use of national land and to prevent polluting industries from moving to the west and rural areas. We must strengthen the comprehensive rectification of scattered and disorganized enterprises and clusters, and do a good job of moving enterprises into parks.

Thirdly, we must pay great attention to the problems of resource consumption and environmental pollution brought about by the service industry. The 14th Five-Year Plan period is a period of further development and upgrading of China's consumption. It is necessary to improve environmental standards for the service industry and strengthen the control of environmental pollution in the service industry. We should improve the level of ecological agriculture and large-scale agricultural development, promote clean agricultural production techniques, strictly control agricultural surface pollution, reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and strengthen the recycling and comprehensive use of agricultural waste.

(2) Promoting a revolution in clean energy production and consumption, to build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system and fundamental improvements in environmental quality.

The revolution in energy production and consumption is a core element in promoting environmentally friendly development and building a beautiful China, and is particularly important for improving environmental quality and reducing pollution. At present, China's fossil fuel energy mix is still dominated by coal, and the burning of coal causes a large amount of emissions, which is the most direct cause of environmental pollution. In terms of energy structure, China is the world's largest consumer of energy, coal and metal minerals, accounting for about 24% of global energy consumption and 50% of global coal consumption. The report shows that China's coal consumption accounted for 57.7% of the country's total energy consumption in 2019, accounting for more than half of its total energy consumption; consumption of clean energy such as natural gas, hydropower, nuclear power and wind power accounted for only 23.4% of its total energy consumption. Coal consumption per unit area in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is more than 40 times that of the United States. In the new development stage, China is still in the stage of industrialisation and urbanisation,

to improve the quality, still need to support a lot of energy consumption, promote energy consumption revolution for energy conservation and environmental protection is of great significance.

(3) We need to actively promote a green lifestyle, cultivate the concept of green consumption and strengthen the endogenous impulse for ecological and environmental improvements. Lifestyle is not only directly related to green development, but can also force production methods to go green. In the new plan and the Commissioner's Annual Plan for Shaping National Economic and Social Development, it was proposed for the first time to implement "green living activities". In 2017, the contribution of Chinese consumption to economic growth was 58.8%, and the shift to green consumption will be a strong driving force for green development." During the new challenges, the middle class will continue to expand and consumption capacity will continue to increase. Therefore, the timely launch of the National Green Consumption Action Plan, the conversion of lifestyles to green consumption, the conversion of production methods to green consumption, and the vigorous promotion of green development and lifestyles at the source will greatly enhance the endogenous impetus to improve the quality of the ecological environment.

4. A Realistic Path to Achieve Synergy between Environmental Construction and High-Quality Economic Development in Beijing

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the construction of ecological civilization in China has entered a critical period with carbon emission reduction as an important strategic direction, promoting the synergistic development of pollution reduction, promoting the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, and realizing the improvement of ecological and environmental quality from quantitative to qualitative changes. Planning adhere to the system concept to promote the comprehensive protection and restoration of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes and grass; adhere to the improvement of ecological and environmental quality as the core of the goal-oriented, comprehensive undertaking of national and municipal planning proposals and outlines, based on the current, long-term, in key areas, important areas, key indicators to achieve breakthroughs; adhere to meet the people's growing need for a beautiful ecological environment as the fundamental purpose of the problem-oriented. Around the green development, low-carbon development, new-stage and new economy cycle development gaps faced and the focus on improving the quality of the ecological environment, to promote the solution of the ecological and environmental problems reflected by the masses.

(1) Driving a green and low-carbon transition in the structure

Optimize and adjust the energy supply structure and continuously improve the efficiency of energy use. By 2025, the total consumption of fossil energy steadily declining, the city's new energy consumption priority to ensure the use of new and renewable energy. Strengthen the supply guarantee of renewable energy. Establish a stable renewable energy guarantee system; strengthen the development and utilization of local renewable energy consumption and promote local; the large-scale application of renewable energy technologies such as photovoltaic, wind power and heat pumps to achieve multi-energy complementarity; control the total fossil energy consumption. Around the key areas of urban energy consumption, promote the large-scale application of local; photovoltaic, wind power, heat pumps and other renewable energy technologies to achieve multi-energy complementarity; control the total amount of fossil energy consumption, and strictly control coal consumption. Focusing on the key areas of urban energy consumption, promote the large-scale application of renewable energy technologies such as photovoltaic, wind power and heat pumps to achieve multi-energy complementarity; control the total amount of fossil energy consumption, strictly control coal consumption, promote air transportation enterprises to strengthen energy conservation and carbon reduction management, and improve the level of energy resource utilization in the industry.

(2) Promoting green and low-carbon innovation in industries

Vigorously promote the development of industrial green innovation, accelerate industrial low-carbon transformation and upgrading, promote the deep optimization of industrial structure, and strictly control the growth of carbon emissions in the manufacturing sector. Vigorously promote the green and low-carbon development of industries, accelerate the green upgrading of industries, focus on the deep optimization of industrial structures, continue to promote the construction of green manufacturing systems and green supply chain systems, reduce the carbon emissions of enterprise products and services in production, distribution and other areas, and enhance the competitiveness of the international market.

(3) Strengthened carbon emission control management system

With the implementation of the responsibility for emission control at all levels as the core and the improvement of market mechanisms as the focus, we will accelerate the construction of a low-carbon governance system that is rule of law, market-oriented, and fine-tuned. Establish a carbon emission target responsibility management system, strengthen the fine management of key carbon emission units, deepen the construction of the carbon emission trading market, and carry out carbon neutral science and technology research and demonstration.

5. Conclusions

We must dynamically promote the consolidation of environmental conservation and high-quality economic development in the whole course and all aspects. Both environmental conservation and economic growth of high quality are equally important, promoting each other in the integration and the promotion of each other, and we should work on three aspects: the basis of integration, the depth of integration, and the performance of integration. On the one hand, in the context of the new round of pollution intervention and control and the 'double carbon' target, local development plans, implementation programs, and other policy documents can incorporate the concept of dynamic integrated development into all aspects of industrial and agricultural production, energy use, industrial structure, and dynamic energy conversion. On the other hand, the complete and sustainable promotion of the standard of the ecological environment and the achievement of the goal of "Beautiful China" cannot be achieved without the support of technological innovation and economic foundations, and when the existing endogenous technology and growth momentum are insufficient, external integration development momentum can be absorbed through policy initiatives such as innovative technology alliances and talent programs.

Beijing has certain special characteristics in terms of environmental conservation and economic development of high quality, on account of its characteristic geographical position and economic and political status. According to Beijing's 14th Five-Year Plan, by 2035, the ecological environment will be basically improved, the store of high-quality ecological production will be more abundant, the green products and lifestyle will become a broad social awareness, carbon emissions will continue to decline after reaching their peak, significant progress will be made in carbon neutrality, and an ecological city with skies filled with clean, clear water and dense forests will be built. The ecological city with pure sky, clear water and dense forest has been built.

In terms of achieving the "double carbon" target, this plan focuses on national strategies, comprehensively promotes low-carbon transformation in energy, industry, transportation, and construction, strengthens green and low-carbon technological innovation, improves the carbon emission control management system, deepens the construction of the carbon emission trading market, accelerates the construction of a low-carbon governance system that is rule of law, market-oriented and refined, and Vigorously promote synergy and efficiency in reducing pollution and carbon emissions.

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