

# Measures and Suggestions for the Green Economic Development of Gansu Province in the New Era

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**ABSTRACT.** Realizing economic green development is an inevitable choice to maintain the symbiotic relationship between man and nature, economic development, and environmental protection in the context of the new era. Through the study of domestic and foreign advanced experiences and typical practices, the enlightenment to promote the green development of Gansu's economy is: integrated planning and governance in key areas, multiple measures to strengthen economic means, green finance to help industrial development, ecological industrial parks to promote economic low-carbon cycle, Deepen the production, education and research system.

**KEYWORDS:** New era, Green economy, Green development

## 1. Introduction

Green development is a major development strategy proposed by the Party Central Committee in the new era. The value appeal and internal logic of green development are about "how to correctly understand and handle the relationship between man and nature, economic development and environmental protection". As an economically underdeveloped province, how to implement the concept of green development, seize opportunities for green development, and promote green economic development in Gansu is not only a basic requirement for implementing the central strategic deployment, but also an inevitable choice for promoting high-quality economic development in Gansu.

## 2. Practice and Experience of Foreign Regional Economic Green Development

### 2.1 The Experience of the "Dark Green" Revolution in the Nordic Economy

(1) The scope of environmental legislation is extremely wide, and the legal system guarantees environmental protection behaviors. Sweden first promulgated the "Public Health Law" in the 19th century, and it also has efficient and independent judicial and law enforcement. Norway first promoted the "Outdoor Recreation Act" in 1957 to protect the natural foundation of outdoor entertainment venues. Denmark was the first to introduce relevant laws in specific areas such as the "Environment and Genetic Engineering Act" and the "Waste Disposal Act".

(2) The green development plan is forward-looking. As early as the 1970s, Sweden first proposed a "sustainable development" strategy aimed at building a diversified energy structure. Denmark puts the development of a low-carbon economy at the height of its national strategy, and integrates the concept of green development into the thinking and lives of Danes through the promotion of renewable technologies. The Norwegian government formulated the "Harmonious Development of Industry and Environment" strategy in 1988 to accelerate the pace of green development.

(3) The environmental organization is strong and the division of responsibilities is clear. Norway is the first country in the world to have the Ministry of Environmental Protection as its main body independently. The Danish Energy Agency insists on "throttling" and "increasing revenue", mobilizing the advantageous resources of all parties, and coordinating, guiding, and supervising energy consumption patterns and structural adjustments. The main function of the Finnish Ministry of Environment is to plan environmental and housing policies to create a safe and attractive living environment and protect biodiversity.

(4) Extensive use of environmentally economical tools.<sup>[1]</sup> Sweden mainly adopts economic means such as collecting environmental taxes and fees such as sulfur tax and electricity tax and providing green behavior subsidies. Denmark

was the first to implement green tax reforms. Finland collects energy taxes for the development and utilization of new energy technologies. Norway's green development mainly lies in the collection of green taxes, including oil taxes, electricity consumption taxes, and carbon dioxide taxes.

## ***2.2 Japan's Experience in the Development of Green Economy***

### ***2.2.1 Udu Mode***

First of all, the whole people participate in solving environmental pollution problems, not only to establish environmental protection awareness, but also to monitor corporate violations. Second, the government has adopted public opinion exposure and increased punishment for companies that violate the regulations. Third, the "Udu City Coal Dust Countermeasures Committee" was established to follow the principles of democratization and transparency when monitoring problems.

### ***2.2.2 Low-Carbon Society Model***

On the one hand, the government formulates long-term strategic plans for technological innovation and the establishment of a low-carbon society.<sup>[2]</sup> Not only has it launched the "Cool Earth Energy Innovation Technology Plan" and established 21 low-carbon technologies, it also proposed 12 major actions for Japan's low-carbon society scenario in 2050 to fully realize the goal of achieving a low-carbon society by 2050.

On the other hand, a low-carbon transportation development model has been established. The first is technology to reduce carbon emissions. It has introduced energy-saving and emission-reduction technology innovation policies, popularized and promoted eco-driving systems, and improved fuel efficiency by about 15%. The second is the policy of carbon reduction. In June 2008, a low-carbon society action plan and global warming countermeasures were formulated. The third is a low-carbon strategy. Japan has proposed the goal of building a "next-generation automobile R&D and production base" and a new idea of "system strategy".

### ***2.2.3 Circular Society Model***

On the consumer side, it advocates green consumption and encourages them to purchase environmentally-labeled products to realize the positive cycle of green consumption and green production; on the enterprise side, accelerate the development of high-tech and design the production process in accordance with the requirements of the "recycling society concept", To promote the recycling of raw materials and energy. In terms of society as a whole, Japan is vigorously developing the green consumer market, building a multi-level legal system, and promoting the development of resource recovery and recycling industries.

## **3. Green Development Experience of Domestic Regional Economy**

### ***3.1 Green Development Experience of the Yangtze River Economic Belt***

(1) Leading the direction of regional green development with conceptual innovation, and under the guidance of Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, solve problems in practice and achieve green development.

(2) Promote regional green development momentum with technological innovation, actively cultivate emerging industries to inject vitality into the economic development of the Yangtze River Basin, and eliminate behaviors that may have a negative impact on the environment from the source.

(3) Break the shackles of regional green development with institutional innovation, continuously improve public service facilities, perfect the administrative management system, perfect the market system, and improve the market system.

(4) Strengthen regional green development ties with main innovation, and make full use of the advantages of rich ecological resources in various regions of the Yangtze River Basin through cross-domain cooperation and mutual benefit.<sup>[3]</sup>

(5) Use governance innovations to strengthen the effectiveness of regional green development, strengthen the pollution control of key water areas and urban environments, and carry out a series of pollution prevention and control measures such as comprehensive improvement of the rural environment.

(6) Improve the efficiency of regional green development through financial innovation, build a high-quality financial service system, coordinate resources, and form a joint force for green development through the "four overall

plans” of planning, path, resources, and linkage.<sup>[4]</sup>

### ***3.2 Experience in Choosing the Green Development Path of Xinjiang Economy***

(1) Combine the green development requirements of the “Belt and Road” with the country’s overall low-carbon development strategy, vigorously develop key areas such as the energy industry, equipment manufacturing, transportation, trade and logistics, and deep processing of agricultural products, and expand the mode of economic growth from scale. The model is transformed into an improved quality.

(2) Promote the R&D and use of low-carbon technologies through technological innovation, expand the scale of low-energy consumption and low-emission industries, and appropriately adjust the industrial structure, so that the tertiary industry will become a new engine for Xinjiang’s economic growth.<sup>[5]</sup>

(3) By vigorously developing coal-to-clean fuel technology, fully utilize the abundant solar and wind energy in Xinjiang as alternative fuels, so as to optimize the energy structure;

(4) Funds are the first guarantee in the process of industrial green transformation, promoting green transformation and upgrading through the development of green finance, the use of public funds, and the government’s increase in capital investment;

(5) Accelerate informatization and enterprise integration. The government will help enterprises retain talents and build a team with green development awareness by further improving the talent policy of the autonomous region and actively promoting the integration of production and education.

(6) Implement special treatment projects in different regions, and improve the overall ecological environment through a series of ecological protection and construction projects such as water and soil conservation projects, grazing restoration projects, and natural forest protection projects.<sup>[6]</sup>

(7) Organize and carry out pilot projects of circular economy in key cities, industries and parks by taking multiple measures; standardize the order of mining and improve the comprehensive utilization of industrial waste; implement the basic national policy of protecting arable land and accelerate the promotion of land remediation.

## **4. Enlightenment for the Green Development of Gansu's Economy**

### ***4.1 Combine Overall Planning with Governance in Key Areas, and Continuously Optimize the Industrial Structure***

Gansu Province must pay attention to top-level design, overall planning, value and encourage all stakeholders, and constantly coordinate the positive synergy between all parties.<sup>[7]</sup> Set up green development goals and formulate governance plans in key areas according to local conditions. First, improve the consumption structure of enterprises and actively promote the realization of efficient and clean coal energy utilization. Secondly, vigorously develop clean energy, and actively promote the application of renewable energy such as solar, wind, and nuclear energy in appropriate areas. Third, focus on the comprehensive management and pollutant discharge supervision of key industries such as steel, cement, and mining. Finally, we must improve local government procurement, give priority to green products and related services, cultivate new markets, provide guidance for the direction of green consumption of enterprises and individuals, and indirectly optimize the industrial structure.

### ***4.2 Weaken Administrative Means and Take Multiple Measures to Strengthen Economic Means***

Fully learn to use the more common international subsidies, environmental taxes, environmental funds and other policy tools, start with economic motives to restrict corporate emissions behavior, positively encourage emissions reduction behavior, and force companies to transform and upgrade.

Take multiple measures to change the status quo that the ecological compensation system is not scientific and compensation is not in place. First, unify and coordinate the interests of relevant departments to enhance the effectiveness of the compensation mechanism; second, promote the diversification of compensation methods, and improve the compensation mechanism between different social groups in the vertical and horizontal regions of the river basin; finally, increase the intensity of ecological subsidies and establish Ecological compensation fund, to avoid behavior that damages the ecology again due to insufficient compensation. Supplement and improve systems for compensation for damage to the ecological environment, natural resource auditing for the outgoing leader, and control over the use of natural resource assets.

#### **4.3 Green Finance Facilitates Economic Green Development and Enhances the Efficiency of Green Development**

Implement differentiated credit policies and cultivate effective demand for green finance. Financial regulatory authorities actively guide financial institutions to distinguish between the advantages and disadvantages of coal, steel and other industries based on efficiency, environmental protection and other indicators and adopt different credit support plans; innovate green enterprise and green project certification mechanisms, Improve the incentive mechanism of green finance, identify green companies from the dimensions of corporate attributes and environmental protection, and adopt subsidies and other measures to reduce the financing costs of green companies and encourage the expansion of green finance business. Promote direct financing of green finance, strengthen policy publicity by banks, support the issuance of green financial bonds, improve the efficiency of examination and approval, raise funds for special investment, and serve green development through multiple channels. Improve the green financial risk protection system, establish and implement environmental pollution liability compulsory insurance systems and environmental management systems and other green insurance types, accurately track changes in risks, and strengthen environmental risk awareness in high-polluting industries.

#### **4.4 Establish an Ecological Industrial Park and Develop a Low-Carbon Economy**

In response to the problems of improper handling of environmental pollutants and scattered land occupation that are common in most industrial parks in Gansu, the inherent “symbiotic relationship” and “production and metabolism” between enterprises can be explored and utilized to scientifically plan ecological industrial parks and establish ecological The industrial chain makes full use of waste discharged from one factory as raw materials and energy produced by another factory, while achieving cost reduction and environmental pollution reduction. The government should establish relevant laws and regulations to regulate corporate social responsibility. In addition, the government should encourage enterprises to produce products with green labels and encourage consumers to purchase products that have been approved for environmental protection, so as to positively stimulate green economic development.

#### **4.5 Focus on Deepening the Industry-University-Research Coordination System and Attract Talents for Innovation and Creation**

The industry-university-research system of Gansu Province is faced with the low conversion rate of scientific research results and the lack of school-enterprise cooperation. Enterprises, schools, and research institutes need to maintain a long-term relationship of benefit sharing, risk sharing, and close cooperation. Make full use of the professional directors of agricultural colleges and universities to proonclusion

mote the realization of science and technology, green, high efficiency, and ecology in Gansu agriculture through the connection of production, education and research; combine the advantages of science and engineering colleges and universities, transform scientific research results, and reduce environmental pollution by coal mining and metal smelting industries; Send more technical talents from higher vocational colleges to serve the green development projects, and improve the possibility and efficiency of the transformation of green scientific and technological achievements.

### **5. Cononclusion**

Drawing on the advanced experience and typical practices of other regional economic green development at home and abroad is the historical starting point and practical basis for solving the problem of green economic development in Gansu. The green development of the regional economy in Gansu Province has been given new meanings in the context of the new era. The combination of various governance methods is an inevitable requirement for realizing the green development of the regional economy in the future. Based on Gansu's natural and geographical characteristics, industrial foundation, and humanistic governance concepts, combined with a variety of governance methods, this will be the inevitable trend of exploring the realization of regional economic green development in the new era.

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