

HOW CAN THE STRESS EFFECT OF THE CROSS-PROVINCIAL TRANSFER BEHAVIORS OF COAL RESOURCE-ORIENTED ENTERPRISES ARE INTERVENED?

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Overview

With years of continued exploration and consumption of resources, these large and medium-sized enterprises relying on exhaustible resources have been gradually adjusting the strategy. Choosing the western areas with abundant resources as the ideal places to fulfill the shifting among regions.[1-2] Although these provinces are rich in coal resources, their ecology is very fragile and their environmental carrying capacity is relatively low. Therefore, these regions are faced with serious environmental stress effects while undertaking the transfer of a large number of coal resource enterprises across provinces. Through sorting out relevant literature, we find that domestic and foreign scholars have focused on the stress effects of the cross-provincial transfer behaviors of coal resource-based enterprises in three aspects: 1. The transfer behavior among regions has a significant stress effect on the transferred land.[3-8] 2. The transfer behavior among regions has no significant stress effect on the transferred land.[9-11] 3. The stress effect on the transferred land produced by the transfer behavior among regions is uncertain.[12-17] There is a distinct difference in understanding the stress effect of the cross-provincial transfer behaviors of coal resource-based enterprises. The reason is that there is no sufficient systematic summaries and in-depth exploration of the enterprises' practice. Therefore, this paper makes a systematic theoretical analysis and empirical test on the mechanism, intervention and adjustment of this kind of stress effect. In addition, this project is funded by China's national natural science basic project. (No.71573110)

Methods

This paper adopts the idea and method of system engineering to analyze the mechanism of the stress effect of the cross-provincial transfer behaviors of coal resource-based enterprises systematically through interview investigation and literature research. Four intervention factors on the stress effect have been preliminarily extracted, and empirical studies have been carried out by selecting the relevant data of coal resource industries of three provinces in central and western regions of China from 2000 to 2015.

Results

Research shows that: ①There are four main intervention factors on the stress effect of the cross-provincial transfer behaviors of coal resource-based enterprises. These four intervention factors have a certain rule to rank the function intensity of the stress effect. The intervention degree of environmental regulation is strongest, and development mode level, enterprise scale and investment level of environmental protection decline successively. ②The stricter the regulation of the endogenous and exogenous policies of the government in coal-rich area is, the more the negative externalities and stress effects of resource development can be alleviated. ③The higher the level of coal resource-based enterprises' development focusing on the utilization of "three wastes" is, the weaker the stress effect is. ④The larger the scale of coal resource-based enterprises is, the stronger the cost advantage of environmental repair, social restriction, consciousness of self-discipline and green mining ability are, the weaker the stress effect is. ⑤The intensity of the stress effect decreases with the improvement of environmental protection technology and the investment level of facilities and equipment in coal resource-based enterprises.

Conclusions

The conclusion of this paper is conducive to solving the problems of the survival and development of resource-exhausted enterprises in the east, optimizing the resource industrial structure in the central and western regions, and improving the level of ecological civilization construction. And it also can provide theoretical basis for the regulation of the cross-regional transfer behaviour of coal resource-oriented enterprises and the promotion of regional innovation, coordination and green development.

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