

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Restriction of Environmental Protection Regulations on Enterprises and the Promotion of Transformation and Upgrading

Feng Yang*

Law school, Chengdu University, Chengdu 610060, China

*Email: yangfeng001002@163.com

Environmental protection laws and regulations not only promote the development of polluting enterprises, but also restrict them to a certain extent. On the premise of guaranteeing that the development of enterprises is not restricted, we can know that the restraint function of environmental protection law can promote the establishment of enterprise withdrawal mechanism and the improvement of capital guarantee system. Through the analysis of the specific impact of the above two factors, we can get a better way to develop enterprises, complete the empirical analysis of the impact of environmental protection laws and regulations on enterprise development, summarize the results of the restraint effect of enterprise exit mechanism, and come up with ways to promote better and faster development of enterprises.

Environmental Protection Regulations; Enterprise; Constraint; Transformation and upgrading

1 INTRODUCTION

Enterprises mainly include small paper making, small dyestuffs, small pesticides, small bleaching and dyeing and other fifteen types of enterprises, these enterprises in the production process, will discharge a large number of industrial wastes containing sulfide, cyanide and other pollution-rich substances, such as waste gas, wastewater and so on (Wang 2019). These industrial wastes are discharged into the natural environment in large quantities, which can easily lead to surface water, groundwater, drinking water, cultivated land, atmosphere and other necessary external substances for human survival, which are seriously polluted, and ultimately lead to human being threatened by life safety because of infecting lethal bacteria and viruses such as Escherichia coli. In order to avoid such phenomena, China has promulgated a number of relevant environmental protection laws and regulations to restrict industrial waste discharged by enterprises (Huang 2018). Some heavy industrial enterprises are even required to apply for “discharge permits” before they can continue production and processing (Zhao et al. 2017). Through a series of serious means of environmental protection law, China’s overall ecological environment quality has been significantly improved, but still has not reached a very high level of safety. In order not to affect the normal production of enterprises, in recent years, China has promulgated a number of provisions of environmental protection laws, such as Interpretation of Several Questions on the Application of Environmental Protection Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Environmental Pollution. It is also through the restraint of these provisions of environmental protection law that the development of relevant enterprises has been

greatly promoted (Zhi 2017). In order to maintain the momentum of the development of enterprises, the restrictive effect of environmental protection law on the development of enterprises is studied in detail. Based on the research results, the specific impact of each restrictive effect on the development of enterprises is determined. According to the impact results, the final conclusion is drawn to promote the rapid development of enterprises under the norms.

Jun Xing, Jie Dong, Xinzhe Wang published an article in the Ekoloji (Issue 107, 2019), entitled “Design of Extraction Model for Copper Ion Pollution Information Based on Big data Analysis” (Xing et al. 2019). In this paper, a pollution information extraction model based on large data analysis is proposed for copper ion pollution, and the pollution and hazards of heavy metal ions are analyzed. The pollution information of copper ion is extracted by using data matrix, and the attribute factors are obtained by using the original sample data, and the pollution information data are processed regularly. Distance coefficient and similarity coefficient are used to measure the similarity of pollution information samples. Through fuzzy clustering analysis, the copper ion pollution information data are clustered into several categories. Clustering by similarity matrix, the pollution information of each polluted area was obtained, the information of copper ion pollution, the membership degree of copper and ion pollution index were calculated, and the weight of pollution index was normalized. Finally, a copper ion pollution information extraction model is designed. This paper has made good achievements in enterprise pollution. On this basis, this paper puts forward the analysis method of the restriction of environmental protection laws and regulations on enterprises and the promotion of transformation and upgrading.

2 IDEA DESCRIPTION

2.1 Environment law

Environmental protection laws and regulations, like other laws and regulations, are compulsory. Therefore, in order to ensure its implementation and achieve the purpose of protecting the environment, all countries have stipulated that environmental protection law should be held accountable for violations that endanger the environment. The responsibility system of environmental protection law in violation of environmental protection laws and regulations is an important part of environmental protection law. The liability of environmental protection law for violating environmental protection laws and regulations refers to the consequences of respectful laws and regulations for violators when violating environmental protection laws and regulations. Implementing illegal acts that endanger the environment is the basis for the responsibility of environmental protection law. The main body of such violations can be enterprises, institutions, organs, groups and other organizations, as well as individual citizens. The responsibility system of environmental protection law violating environmental protection laws and regulations is a comprehensive environmental protection law system composed of environmental protection law norms, civil environmental protection law norms, criminal environmental protection law norms, administrative environmental protection law norms and other relevant environmental protection law norms. It is an integral part of a national environmental protection law responsibility system.

2.2 Study on the Restrictive Effect of Environmental Protection Law on Enterprise Development

The restrictive effect of environmental protection law on the development of enterprises can be summarized as the establishment of enterprise withdrawal mechanism, the improvement of enterprise capital guarantee system and the improvement of supervision mechanism of public participation. The restrictive conditions and specific restrictive conditions of each element are as follows:

2.2.1 Promoting the Establishment of Enterprise Withdrawal Mechanism

The enterprise withdrawal mechanism refers to the means by which enterprises with high energy consumption, backward equipment and large amount of waste discharge can improve their pre-production conditions, eliminate their inherent production processes and equipment, and adopt effective treatment measures to reduce the impact of waste discharge on environmental pollution under the framework of environmental protection laws and regulations. China's relevant environmental protection laws and regulations require all enterprises to strictly implement exit policies for their development. For those enterprises that blindly pursue production efficiency and economic benefits but refuse to implement exit policies, strict punishment measures should be adopted to implement exit policies. As a result, the industrial structure of enterprises has been greatly changed. The inherent industrial structure, to a large number of sales of products as the core of enterprise production, and such a production mode, indeed for most enterprises brought great economic benefits (Zhang et al. 2017). However, with the increasing of people's pursuit of living environment quality, the huge environmental pollution caused by the inherent production structure has had an unchangeable impact on people's life. It has become an inevitable trend to gradually reduce such environmental pollution, improve people's overall quality of life, promulgate more sound environmental protection laws and regulations, and promote the establishment of enterprise withdrawal mechanism (Joo et al. 2017).

2.2.2 Improving the Capital Guarantee System of Enterprises

The enterprise's capital guarantee system can be simply summarized as an industry chain related to the enterprise's capital. According to the environmental protection law and regulations promulgated, the enterprise must pay a certain fee to treat the waste gas, wastewater and waste generated by the enterprise environmentally. Only when the waste index meets the requirement, can it be discharged into the natural environment through such control means. Although the production cost of enterprises has been greatly increased, considering the long-term development of enterprises, the overall environmental quality has been improved. Enterprises will have a broader market space, a broader market space, and the sales channels of enterprises' products have been opened up. In this way, the cost of environmental protection treatment not only does not increase the production cost, but also creates higher sales profits for enterprises. In summary, the promulgation of the relevant environmental protection law has slightly increased the production cost of enterprises, but it has created sales profits far greater than the cost increase. Through this way of production, the enterprise's capital guarantee system has been further improved (Diao et al. 2017).

2.3 The relationship between transformation and upgrading of enterprises and environmental protection

Establish a benign interaction between industrial transformation and upgrading and environmental protection of the environmental protection industry system. In order to increase the environmental protection cost of enterprises and reduce the environmental protection cost of green enterprises, technical support should be strengthened. Supported by large-scale projects and driven by the market, we should continuously increase investment, promote cooperation between industry, University and research, promote collaborative innovation, transform traditional industries, promote Park recycling, rationally utilize ecological resources and other resources, promote the transformation and optimization of industrial structure, promote industrial clustering, and form a benign interaction between industrial transformation and upgrading and environmental protection. Insurance industry system. We should foster an environment system of benign interaction between industrial transformation and environmental protection. Strengthen environmental supervision, improve environmental services, strengthen pollution reduction, do a good job in environmental management tracking services of construction projects, provide technology, training and information consultation services for enterprises, and form an environmental system conducive to the benign interaction between industrial transformation and environmental protection (Fa

2017).

2.4 The Change of Strategic Thoughts on Enterprise Transformation and Upgrading

We should get rid of the narrow strategic thinking that only the transformation and upgrading of small and medium-sized enterprises were regarded as product innovation, technological innovation and the development of high-tech small and medium-sized enterprises in the past, and transform it into a macro, meso and micro level, and study the strategic problems of transformation and upgrading of small and medium-sized enterprises in China as a whole from the aspects of structure and system of small and medium-sized enterprises. Specifically includes the following aspects of strategic research.

2.4.1 Strategic Problems of Industrial Structure Upgrading of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in China

For a long time, the structural convergence of small and medium-sized enterprises in China has been a serious problem, which has become the biggest obstacle to restrain the upgrading of the structure of small and medium-sized enterprises and get rid of the predicament. Therefore, it is necessary to make a scientific analysis and forecast of the industrial orientation and industry choice of SMEs in the period of the “Tenth Five-Year Plan” and “Eleventh Five-Year Plan” based on the proportion of each industry within the three industries, the changing trend over the years and the degree of production concentration. This is the primary issue of the transformation and upgrading of SMEs in China.

2.4.2 Strategic Problems in the Transformation and Upgrading of Industrial Organizational Structure of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in China

For a long time, “small and complete” problem has been plaguing the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. To this end, we need to focus on the development theory, strategy and Implementation Countermeasures of three types of industrial organization, namely, the association model between small and medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises, the cluster model of small and medium-sized enterprises and the “refined, specialized, special and new” model of small and medium-sized enterprises. Including the symbiosis theory of small and medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises, various related modes established by horizontal and vertical product chain and network system; the cluster theory, cluster type, development mode and environment of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the cluster of small and medium-sized enterprises in small and medium-sized towns, the cluster of high-tech small and medium-sized enterprises in big cities, relying on the empirical analysis of the “central defense system” cluster of large enterprises. The so-called central defense system refers to a large-scale large and medium-sized manufacturers as the center to connect many small and medium-sized enterprises, forming an industrial production division system with the former as the main part and the latter as the supplement. The top ten problems of SMEs’ transformation to “refined, specialized, special and new” are as follows: (1) Developing core expertise; (2) Emphasizing management innovation; (3) Joining the international network; (4) Forming product clustering effect; (5) Promoting the reengineering of enterprises; (6) Encouraging internal innovation; (7) Strengthen product and process innovation; (8) Effectively invest in research and development; (9) Developing information technology industry; (10) Fostering entrepreneurs and so on.

2.4.3 Strategic Problems in the Transformation and Upgrading of Regional Structure of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in China

Developing and supporting science and technology entrepreneurship, urban labor-absorbing (mainly labor-intensive) and community service-oriented SMEs are the key points in the transformation of the regional distribution structure of SMEs in China. Therefore, we need to study the nature, characteristics, development status, problems, industry choice, business model, policy measures of these three types of SMEs.

3 AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW ON ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Through the above research, we can see that the withdrawal mechanism is the main factor affecting the development of enterprises. In order to determine the influence intensity of this factor team on the development of enterprises, the following analysis is carried out.

On the premise of keeping the intensity of the two factors unchanged, the impact of withdrawal mechanism on enterprise development is analyzed. Detailed research results are shown in Fig.1.

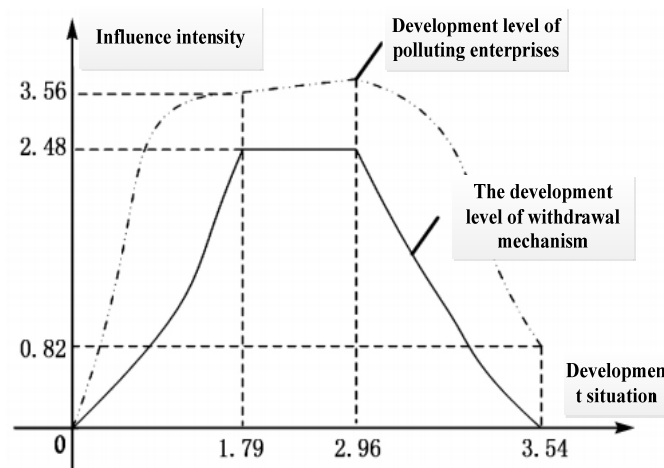


Fig. 1The impact of exit mechanism on enterprise development

Analysis of Figure 1 shows that the development level curve of exit mechanism and enterprise development level curve always keep a certain distance, and the development level curve of enterprise always lies above the development level curve of exit mechanism. It means that the development level of withdrawal mechanism only affects the development level of enterprises, that is, when the withdrawal mechanism does not exist, enterprises can also develop. When the development level of withdrawal mechanism keeps rising, the development level of enterprises also keeps rising, and the increase is obviously larger than that of withdrawal mechanism. When the development level of withdrawal mechanism is maintained at a level, the development level of enterprises shows a slight rise, and the development level of enterprises is always greater than that of withdrawal mechanism. The difference between them is maintained at about 1.08. When the development level of withdrawal mechanism maintains a downward trend, the development level of enterprises also maintains a downward trend. When the development level of exit mechanism drops to 0, the development level of enterprises drops to 0.82, which is still greater than the development level of exit mechanism.

4 RESULTS

When the development level of exit mechanism remains unchanged, the polluting enterprises show a small development trend. When the development level of withdrawal mechanism continues to rise, the polluting enterprises show a rapid development trend. When the development level of withdrawal mechanism continues to decline, the polluting enterprises show a retrogressive trend, but always remain above zero. Moreover, the development level of polluting enterprises is always greater than that of exit mechanism.

Withdrawal mechanism is the premise to promote the better development of enterprises. In order to ensure the stability of premise, relevant laws and regulations on environmental protection are promulgated to restrict

enterprises. According to the relationship between the development level of withdrawal mechanism and the development level of enterprises, in order not to affect the profits of enterprises and people's lives under the dual conditions, we should strengthen efforts to establish and improve the environmental protection law to promote the gradual improvement of the withdrawal mechanism of enterprises.

5 CONCLUSION

The social and economic consequences of environmental pollution and destruction are multifaceted and extremely serious. It endangers the lives and health of the vast majority of the people, not only causes a large number of people to fall ill and die, but also endangers future generations through the creation and transmission. It causes great damage to public and private property, and makes society, state, collective and individual suffer incalculable material losses. It destroys the ecological balance and causes irreparable losses to the national economy, people's lives and the development of the whole society. Therefore, the act of polluting and destroying the environment has great danger and harmfulness to the society, the country and the people. With the deepening understanding of the danger and harmfulness, all countries are increasing the accountability of environmental protection law for the violation of laws that endanger the environment.

REFERENCES

- Diao X, Magalhaes E, Mcmillan M (2018) Understanding the Role of Rural Non-Farm Enterprises in Africa's Economic Transformation: Evidence from Tanzania. *Journal of Development Studies* 54 (5):1-23.
- Huang J (2018) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions and government spending on environmental protection in China - Evidence from spatial econometric analysis. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 175:431-441.
- Joo HY, Seo YW, Min H (2018) Examining the effects of government intervention on the firm's environmental and technological innovation capabilities and export performance. *International Journal of Production Research* (3):1-22.
- Wang W (2019) Research on the role of news communication in the construction of cultural atmosphere for environmental protection. *Ekoloji* 28 (UNSP e107223107):1929-1936.
- Xing J, Dong J, Wang X (2019) Design of Extraction Model for Copper Ion Pollution Information Based on Big data Analysis. *Ekoloji* 28 (UNSP e107291107):2619-2628.
- Zhang R, Andam F, Shi G (2017) Environmental and social risk evaluation of overseas investment under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Environmental Monitoring & Assessment* 189 (6):253.
- Zhao Y, Hong Y, Huang YJ (2017) Relationship between R&D investment and business performance from the perspective of environmental regulation: Taking the heavy-polluting industries from 2011 to 2016 as an example. *Ecological Economy* (3):213-226.
- Zhi YX (2017) Research on Green Technology Innovation Model and System Improvement based on Environmental Protection. *IOP Conference Series: Earth & Environmental Science*. 012115.