

Study on the Reform in Global Economic Metropolitan Circle from the Perspective of Regional Economic Integration

Liao Suhong, Mei Sisi

China University of Political Science and Law, China

Keywords: Metropolitan; Three poles of the world; Regional economic integration; Currency internationalization;

Abstract: With the deepening of economic globalization and increasingly fierce market competition, the economic development between countries and regions in the world is extremely unbalanced regional group organization. At present, China is moving from the edge of the world to the center, while China is building Beijing into a world city. The world economy-pattern is undergoing subtle changes, gradually forming the three major economic centers of the United States, the European Union, and China.

1. Introduction

The theory of the metropolitan, also known as the theory of urban agglomeration, is one of the important theories of regional development. Since the concept proposed by the famous French economist Gottman in 1957, the theory has been highly recognized both in theory and in practice, and as an important sign of a country or region's economic and social development level. A number of cities of different grades and sizes in the circle are used as sub-centers to radiate the surrounding areas. The cities in the metropolitan area use the developed transportation network and information network to closely link the economy, politics, culture, history, etc. And each city has its own characteristics, functional positioning, misplaced development, high urbanization, the socio-economic spatial organization of horizontal and integrated features.

2. The Theoretical Basis of the World's Three Poles

As early as 2010, the prediction that China's GDP surpassed Japan's becoming the world's second largest economy has become a reality. According to statistics, Japan's nominal GDP in 2010 was 54.742 billion US dollars, which is 40.44 billion US dollars less than China's. And Japan's GDP was ranked third in the world in 2010. China's total GDP has reached 70% of the United States. This is something that no country can do before. With the US recession and the rise of emerging economies and the EU, whose influence has further declined as the UK has withdrawn from the EU, the world is forming a clear contrast and power shift, and the big era of big events is happening in China.

The world will not be unipolar, so the unipolar center that the United States is trying to build seems impossible. The analysis believes that under the background of global economic integration and financial globalization, and the premise of the basic economic balance of each country, the exchange of international trade and international investment should be the main direction for the future development of the world economy. The biggest historical event in the world in the 21st century is the rise of China. It is accompanied by great changes in the world economic structure and territory. [1]

The World Bank and the IMF are greatly increasing the share of discourse power in developing countries such as China. The distorted global capitalist development model and the unbalanced world pattern are at a critical turning point, with emerging economies such as China. In the rise of international status during this financial crisis, China is gradually becoming an important player in major international issues. The change from G8 to G20 is not only a simple digital addition, but more importantly, emerging economies have the right to speak on the same stage as developed

economies such as Europe and the United States. At the same time, the world economic structure is undergoing subtle changes. The dominant position of the US dollar in the world's reserve currency will also gradually give way to a three-pronged reserve currency system, including the RMB, which will form the American-US dollar in the future. English - Euro, Chinese - RMB three economic centers.

The famous diplomat, Ambassador Wu Jianmin, said that China “is moving from the edge of the world stage to the center.” The facts also demonstrate that China's international status has been upgraded as never before, as shown in: 1) The economic output is currently second to the United States. Over the past 30 years of Reform and Opening-up, China's economic strength has advanced rapidly. The economic output ranked the 11th in the world in 1978, the 3rd in 2008, and the 2nd in 2010. 2) The Chinese economy maintains a long-term sustainable high growth rate. In the decade before 2008, the Chinese economy maintained an average annual double-digit growth rate. After the financial crisis erupted, the Chinese economy maintained a high growth rate of around 8%, always led the world and became the locomotive of the world economy. 3) China is the world's largest exporter. 4) China's foreign exchange reserves rank first in the world. 5) China currently has the world's largest railway and road network. In 2020, China's high-speed railway will distribute even wider, thus becoming the world's largest high-speed railway network, which will further accelerate the flow of population and logistics, and drive economic transformation. 6) China's contribution to the world economic growth has been increasing and it has become the country with the largest share to the world economic growth.

China's fast-growing economy has attracted global attention and has also driven China's all-round development in science and technology, military, culture, diplomacy and politics. China's voice in international affairs has significantly improved: the G20, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the WTO, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the BRICS, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the “One Belt, One Road” strategic development have all shown that China's international and peripheral influence has improved significantly. The three major economic centers of the United States, the European Union, and China is rapidly forming. Major industrial layouts such as finance, scientific research, aerospace, aviation, and heavy industries will be organized around these three centers. This is a torrent of history and a fact that cannot be avoided.

3. Transformation of the World Metropolitan Area's Economic Integration

3.1 Historical Humanities in the World Metropolitan Area

Historical Humanities in the New York Metropolitan Area. New York is the most populous city in the United States. It is also a multi-ethnic, diverse city with immigrants from 97 countries and regions. The number of languages used here is up to 800. Until 2014, New York had approximately 8.49 million people living on land of 789 square kilometers. Its culture is mainly embodied in modernization, pluralism and liberalization. As one of the world's financial centers, the streets of New York fully disclose the refined modern and economic atmosphere. The diverse artistic and cultural exchanges have also given it more flavors. Local residents come from all over the world, so New York is also known as the “melting pot.” New York's artistic style is influenced by American Modernism. The local culture collides with the world culture. It is also the birthplace of American hip-hop culture. The Headquarter of the United Nations is also located here, where many world-class events, exhibitions and performances are held. Therefore, New York also has many a nickname as Big Apple, The Empire City, The City that Never Sleeps, The Capital of The World, Gotham, etc.

(1) Historical Humanities of the Paris Metropolitan Area. Paris is the capital of the French Republic, the largest city in France, and the second largest city in Europe. Paris has a history of more than 1,400 years. It is the political, economic and cultural center of both France and Western Europe. Paris is the world's famous capital of art, the birthplace of Impressionist art and ballet, the European Enlightenment Movement Center, the hometown of film, and the founding place of the

modern Olympic Games. Paris is also acknowledged as the cultural capital of the world. There are many world-famous universities, colleges, libraries, museums, exhibition halls, playhouses, theaters and the “Crystal Ball” panoramic cinema that was completed in May 1985. Paris is the cradle of writers and artists. If the life scenes in Paris are the inspiration source of the great writers such as Molière, Hugo, Balzac, and Dumas, the Seine is the mother of the Impressionist School. In addition, the protected 3,115 ancient buildings in Paris add different flavors to this modern city: the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe, the Elysee Palace, the Palace of Versailles, the Louvre, the Place de la Concorde, Notre Dame, etc., rendering the whole city quiet, distinguished, magnificent, and profound.

(2) Historical Humanities of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Area. Beijing is a civilized capital with a long history. Since the Qin and Han Dynasties, the Beijing area has always been the military and commercial center of the northern China. The city had ever been called Jicheng, Yandu, Yanjing, Dadu, Peiping, Jingshi, Shuntian and so on. Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing had all designated it as their national capital. Therefore, Beijing is known as a millennium ancient capital. As a world-famous cultural city, Beijing's old city construction is exquisite with deep cultural heritage, and the ancient buildings are small in size and low in altitude, forming a soothing and broad visual spectacle. For more than 3,000 years of uninterrupted history, the princes, literati, and ordinary people have left their marks in ancient Beijing. The profound material and spiritual civilization have accumulated the ancient city's rich historical and cultural heritage, and Beijing has become a representative of Oriental civilization. According to statistics, there are 35 national key cultural relics preservation units in Beijing, 154 municipal cultural relics preservation units, and 514 district-level cultural relics preservation units. There are more than 4,000 other cultural relics yet to be determined. There are as many as 100,000 pieces of cultural relics unearthed. With a long history, splendid culture, magnificent ancient buildings, beautiful gardens and numerous historical sites, Beijing is the first of 24 historical and cultural cities in China. It is a treasure of many human cultures and is the cultural center of China.

3.2 The Economic Base of a World-class Metropolitan Area

(1) Economic Base of the New York Metropolitan Area. The City of New York is at the core of geography and status throughout the city circle. And its influence on the entire city circle is mainly from Wall Street, where the world-famous financial magnates including the New York Stock Exchange, the Federal Reserve, Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, etc., make Wall Street the financial center of the world. Six of the nine major US banks are located in New York, many of which are world-renowned multinational banks. The well-known big companies and big banks in the United States are intensively distributed here, which makes New York an important control and decision-making center. In addition, New York is also an important manufacturing center in the US. However, since the 1970s, with the transformation of industrial structure, the number of manufacturing jobs in the city has been decreasing, resulting in an industrial hollowing-out in New York. Then, the manufacturing industry is also about to transform here. Non-standard semi-manual enterprises are deemed as its mainstay. The products are characterized by non-durable goods, such as changeable women's fashion, headwear, handbags, small leather goods and suede products. The products are in great demand on the market of the US and the world. The garment industry is still the main sector of the manufacturing industry, but its product structure has undergone great changes from simple production of garments to production management, design, sales and other important links, so New York is still the center of the US clothing industry.

(2) Economic Base of the Paris Metropolitan Area. The Paris Region has a pivotal strength and status. The Paris Region is a metropolitan area with highly developed economy and urbanization and is also the richest region in Europe. Its industrial structure is fairly advanced. The employment proportion in the tertiary industry is over 80%, much higher than the national average of 70%. The tourism, culture, education and life art industries are densely distributed and are the world famous cultural and artistic capital. Although industry is no longer the main pillar of the Paris economy, Paris is still the most important industrial base in France and even Europe. The industrial output

accounts for 1/4 of the country's total number. Aircraft, automobiles, clothing, cosmetics, medicine, electronics and other industries play a significant role in Europe and even the world. The Paris Region, with the most international organizations, is also Europe's most important headquarter, with 96% of the bank's headquarters in France, 70% of insurance company headquarters and more than 400 international organizations. Of the big companies with more than 500 employees registered in France, 67% are based in the Paris Region. In general, the Paris Region, accounting for 2% of the country's land and 18% of the population, has created 28% of the country's economic output and holds so many high-end functions and economic activities, worthy of one of the world's largest metropolis.

(3) Economic Foundation of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Area. The location of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is unique. The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, abounds in natural resources, has a unique location advantage. The geopolitical position of the Beijing metropolitan area is reflected in the international economic pattern as influencing Northeast Asia and connecting the Eurasian Continental Bridge. The region is an important constituent part in northern economic core zone, occupying the central position of the Bohai Sea urban agglomeration. Beijing, the capital of China, is also the core of Beijing metropolis area. The region is seized of abundant natural resources. Tianjin Binhai New Area possesses 12.4 square kilometers of tidal flats, Caofeidian has more than 310 square kilometers of developable space. There are oil and gas resources such as Dagang Oilfield and rich sea salt resources. In addition, Hebei Province has obvious advantages in terms of land, coastline, labor, and eco-tourism resources. Iron ore, gold and other resources have certain advantages in the country. Agricultural advantages are outstanding, and the region is an important national production base for grain, cotton, oil, vegetables, fruits, livestock, poultry, fish, etc. The industrial foundation is strong, and the industrial structure is under improvement, disclosing new advantages. Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is a traditional industrial base with a solid foundation in the metallurgy, building materials, machinery, chemical, pharmaceutical, textile and other industries. With the adjustment and optimization of the industrial structure, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has shaped eight pillar industries such as energy, chemical, metallurgy, building materials, machinery, automobiles, textiles and food. At the same time, with the help of quality education and scientific and technological resources, the development of high-tech industries has been promoted. New technologies such as electronic information, biopharmaceuticals, and new materials have become emerging industries in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

3.3 Technological Development of World-class Metropolitan Areas

Technological advancement is the driving force for economic growth, and plays an increasingly important role in economic development. Technological progress is mainly reflected in three aspects: education level, education funding and scientific research input.

(1) Technological Development of the New York Metropolitan Area. Boston is the center of high-tech industries, education, healthcare, construction and transportation services in the New York metropolitan area, with high-tech industries and education being Boston's most distinctive industries. Thousands of research institutes and high-tech companies gather on both sides of Highway 128 in the suburbs of Boston, and the surrounding universities such as MIT, Harvard University, and Boston University provide a large number of high-level technical talents for these companies. Universities in the Boston area have created convenient conditions for students and in-service professors to embark on the road to entrepreneurship, companies founded by MIT graduates account for 70%. In 2000, there were 1,065 companies in Massachusetts founded by MIT professors or graduates, half of them located on Highway 128 and possessing annual sales of \$53 billion. Many colleges and universities provide these companies with excellent soft environment support in research and talents. To support the high-tech industry, the governments of Massachusetts and the Boston City have established a number of intermediaries, such as the Massachusetts Biotechnology Commission, the Massachusetts Economic Development Board, SME Innovation R&D Support, SME Investment Planning, etc.. After the 1950s, the Boston Highway 128 formed a high-tech gathering place as famous as the "Silicon Valley", becoming the world's leading

electronic, biological, and aerospace and defense enterprise center. It also enjoys the reputation as “American East Coast Silicon Valley”. Therefore, by virtue of these geopolitical advantages, the city of Boston is now developing high-tech industries. The development of the high-tech industries has also deeply affected the development of local financial institutions. The venture capital that provides funds for SMEs has become the mainstream of the local financial industries, and its scale is second only to Silicon Valley. Boston is also a financial and service center that is comparable to New York, but Boston's financial investments concentrate on investments in high-tech industries accounting for only 8% of Boston's economic structure, while high-tech R&D, education, commerce, trade and other industries occupy 50%.

(2) Technological Development of the Paris Metropolitan Area. Paris is the center of education. France's famous French Academy, Sorbonne, Paris Polytechnic Institute, Higher Normal School, ENPC, ENSTA and National Science Research Center are all located in Paris. Sorbonne is one of the oldest universities in the world, founded in 1253. There are also many academic research institutions, libraries, museums, theaters, etc. in Paris, making the Paris Region the first R&D center in Europe. It has the most superior human resources in Europe, and it has gathered 45% of the country's R&D personnel, 40% of university students and 42% of private enterprise engineers, up to 26.6% of whom are senior managers and senior intellectuals, far higher than the average of 11.7% in other parts of France.

(3) Science and Technology Development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Area. Beijing, a historical and cultural city, is the largest technology and intellectual intensive area in China. Beijing's talents, education and science and technology resources have obvious advantages and can provide driving support for the development of the headquarters' economy. Among the metropolis at home and abroad, Beijing has the highest talent and technology competitiveness indicators. Among every one million people, Beijing has about 100,000 professional and technical personnel, which are widely distributed in the economic and high-tech industries such as electronics and communications, computer applications, and bioengineering.

Meanwhile, Beijing is the largest education base in the country. There are 59 universities, including 23 key universities, accounting for 1/4 of the national key universities in China. There are 500 doctoral training points in Beijing universities and the scale accounts for 113 in the country. There are 1,081 master training points and the scale accounts for 115 in the country.

In addition, more than half of the academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering are located in Beijing research institutes and universities. Beijing carries out more than 30,000 scientific and technological projects each year, and has achieved more than 10,000 scientific and technological achievements, and won national awards of about 30% of the country. The macroeconomic decision-making and regulation departments of the national economy are all located in Beijing.

4. The Transformation of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration into World-class Metropolitan Area

(1) Current Development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Area. From the 1980s to the present, the coordinated development process of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region can be summarized into four stages: the first stage was from 1982 to 1989 during which the concept of “Capital Circle” was first proposed in the Beijing Urban Construction Planning; the second stage was from 1990 to 2003 during which all parts of the country were in fierce competition for local economic development, thus weakening the concern for the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region; the third stage was from 2004 to 2013 during which the National Development and Reform Commission held the seminar on the development strategy of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan area in Langfang, and local Development and Reform Commissions of the three area reached a consensus to establish a “Regular Consultation System for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Development and Reform Department”; the fourth stage was from February 2014 to the present during which General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the “Report on Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Coordinated Development” and made the “coordinated development of

Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei” rise to a “major national strategy.” Located in the core areas of the Bohai Rim region and Northeast Asia, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan economic circle involves Beijing, Tianjin, and 10 cities of Hebei (including Shijiazhuang, Baoding, Qinhuangdao, Langfang, Cangzhou, Chengde, Zhangjiakou, Xingtai and Yucheng), with an area accounting for 2.3% of the country and the population accounting for 7.23%. In February 2014, General Secretary Xi delivered an important speech during his inspection tour in Beijing, and made the “coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei” rise to a “major national strategy” for the first time. After three years of hard work, the overall development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has delivered remarkable results, making achievements in economic coordinated development, industrial transfer and upgrading, ecological and environmental protection, and transportation.

(2) Economic Development is Sound and Promising. It can be seen that in 2018, the GDP of this region was 1.2 times that of 2014, accounting for 10% of the country. General public budget revenues of this region increased by 261.98 billion yuan compared with 2014, accounting for 12.2% of the country (an increase of 0.6 percentage points over 2014). Therefore the coordinated development of this region did promote its overall improvement.

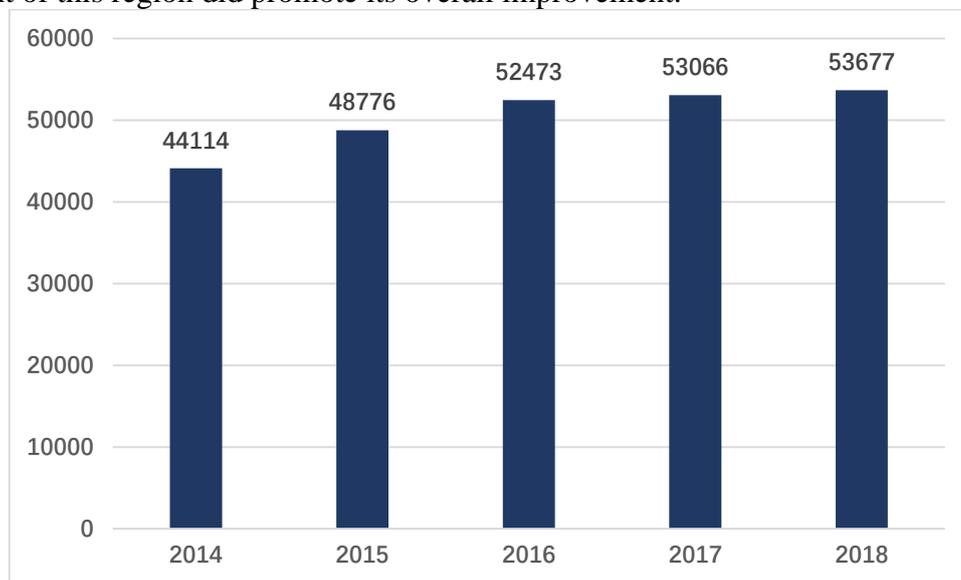


Figure 1 Total investment in fixed assets of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

Source: Data compiled by National Bureau of Statistics

(3) Industrial Transfer and Upgrading is Underway. Since 2014, there have been 16,000 industrial and commercial registration rejected, 1,341 general manufacturing industries shut down [1], and 228 commodity trading markets split or merged. The population achieved a decrease in both amount and growth rate. Specifically, the annual increase in resident population dropped from 455,000 in 2013 to negative 22,000 in 2017, and the growth rate changed from 2.2% in 2013 to negative 0.1% in 2017. The three areas concentrated on building a “4+N” industrial cooperation pattern to promote the upgrading and transfer of related industries in the region. Since 2014, Enterprises from Beijing have invested more than 560 billion yuan in Tianjin, more than 9 times higher than that in 2014. By the end of 2017, Enterprises from Zhongguancun Technology Park had established more than 6,100 branches in Tianjin, and built technology contracts worth over 470 billion. From 2014 to 2016, Beijing and Hebei enterprises created 4,871 investment projects in Tianjin with a total value of 522.9 billion yuan, which accounted for 42.9% of Tianjin’s brought-in domestic investment. In addition, Hebei introduced 4,100 projects from Beijing and Tianjin, involving 382.5 billion yuan.

The proportion of the tertiary industry in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has steadily increased. And the composition of the three industries (primary, secondary, and tertiary) has been adjusted from 5.7:41.1:53.2 in 2014 to 4.3:34.4:61.3 in 2018.

Table 1 Changes in the proportion of the three industries in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

Region	Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration	Primary industry	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.2	4.3
	Secondary industry	41.1	38.4	37.3	35.7	34.4
	Tertiary industry	53.2	56.1	57.5	60.1	61.3
Beijing	Primary industry	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Secondary industry	21.3	19.7	19.2	19.0	18.6
	Tertiary industry	78.0	79.7	80.3	80.6	81.0
Tianjin	Primary industry	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
	Secondary industry	49.1	46.5	44.8	40.9	40.5
	Tertiary industry	49.6	52.2	54.0	58.2	58.6
Hebei	Primary industry	11.7	11.5	11.0	9.2	9.3
	Secondary industry	51.0	48.3	47.3	46.6	44.5
	Tertiary industry	37.3	40.2	41.7	44.2	46.2

Source: Data compiled by National Bureau of Statistics

(4) Energy Utilization is More Efficient. In 2017, the energy consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region fell by 31.5%, 35.0% and 34.5% respectively compared with 2010.

(5) Ecological Environment is Collaboratively Managed. The three areas signed a series of cooperation agreements to continuously enhance joint law enforcement supervision and governance. A total of 17.54 million mu (1 mu equals 0.0667 hectares) of forests have been planted since 2014. And in 2016 the average concentration of PM_{2.5} was 64 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the region, decreasing by 39.6% compared with 2013.

(6) Progress Has Been Made in Interconnection and Interoperability. From 2014 to 2016, the three areas completed a total of 864.22 billion yuan in fixed assets investment in the transportation sector, increasing by 13.8% compared with the period from 2011 to 2013. Key projects such as new airports, Jingtai Expressway and Beijing-Shenyang high-speed railway were carried out in an orderly and efficient manner. The Beijing-Kunming Expressway, Beijing-Tianjin Intercity Extension Line, Jinbao Intercity Railway, and Zhangtang Railway were completed and opened to traffic.

In 2016, the total mileage of highways in this region reached 227,000 kilometers, an increase of 15,000 kilometers compared with 2013. Among them, expressways were 8722.9 kilometers, increasing by 1078.4 kilometers. Citizens from Tianjin and Hebei can take the "Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei bus card" to take the bus and subway in Beijing, being the first to realize regional traffic interconnection. In 2016, the 1-hour commuter circle in the core area of Beijing-Tianjin-Baoding was initially formed.

(7) The Road from the Capital to the Center of Global Economic Headquarters. Headquarters economy is an important engine facilitating Beijing's industrial upgrading as well as the transformation of economic development mode. [2] According to the report of Beijing Commerce Commission, 276 overseas multinational companies set up their headquarters in Beijing, an increase of 81 from 2010. Among them, the number of headquarters of Fortune Global 500 companies in Beijing reached 56 with a net increase of 15 from 2011, which made Beijing become the No.1 city in terms of hosting Fortune Global 500 companies' headquarters around the world for five consecutive years. In 2016, these enterprises together contributed nearly 40% of the fiscal revenues, which formed a strong support for the steady growth of fiscal revenue. At the same time, from 2010 to 2014, the assets of these headquarters grew at an average annual rate of 14.7%, accounting for

more than 70% of the city's total; and profits grew at an average annual rate of 37%, accounting for nearly 90% of the city's total. The growing economic strength of these headquarters in Beijing becomes one of the important manifestations of Beijing's "high-end" economic structure.

As early as 2014, the state repositioned Beijing's capital function and identified its central position in four aspects: the country's political center, cultural center, international exchange center, and science and technology innovation center. Industries and sectors that deviate from or unrelated to the four centers serve no capital function and should move out, which signifies a crucial policy orientation. In terms of environmental ecology, Beijing encountered several major environmental problems such as windy sand and dust in the early years. After decades of building anti-sand protection forest and extensive plantation in Inner Mongolia and other places, there is now less wind and sand. But the problem of smog is still serious. According to the data of the past year, there are many highly polluted cities around Beijing. However, as the capital assuming the functions of the four centers, Beijing can't bear serious pollution for a long time. Therefore, it is under enormous pressure from environmental protection, which is shown in the industries of moving out enterprises. Specifically, the production of the same company will gradually move out in this round of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integration. The proportion of the three industries will become tertiary, primary and secondary in an order of largest to smallest eventually after this proportion shift from secondary, tertiary, and primary to tertiary, secondary, and primary. As for ecological industry, we will also give an introduction in detail below.

Therefore, in such a world-class capital city circle, sectors that can be kept in Beijing must be the most profitable in the production chain. First of all, it must be listed in Fortune Global 500 or China's top 500, or public companies. Second, it can only be the most profitable department on the smile curve in this company. Only technical highlands, talented highlands and managed highlands can match this world-class center of headquarters.

(8) Shift from Urban Construction to Management. Urban management is a new concept emerging under the conditions of continuous improvement of China's socialist market economic system. It is an economic activity in which municipal governments use market mechanisms to regulate the contradiction between urban development goals and limited resources, and employ market methods to operate and manage various resources and assets. Therefore, urban management involves both government behavior and market mechanism; the "two hands" interact and complement each other. Following the laws of the market economy, urban management introduces profound changes into urban development and construction mode under the planned economic system.

The goal of urban management lies in promoting the comprehensive optimization of urban economic, social and environmental benefits and sustainable development. However, there are still some misunderstandings among a few city leaders who simplify the goals and functions of urban management. They merely pursue economic profits while ignore the social and environmental benefits of the city. For example, instead of complying with urban planning, a city leader sold land in the flood protection dyke to the developers for housing projects. Due to the serious harm to the safety of urban residents caused by this, buildings that the residents have already stayed in had to be blown up. Another example is that a scenic tourist city did not accept the advice of experts but blindly built many hotels and shops that polluted scenic spots listed as World Cultural Heritage for commercial benefits, reducing these posts into dirty and chaotic places. As a result, these scenic spots were rated as "endangered scenic spot" by UNESCO and warned a "yellow card". To protect sustainable development of the scenic spots and comprehensive benefits of the city, the municipal government made painstaking efforts to demolish a large number of houses and facilities that should not have been built, resulting in huge loss.

Therefore, in the case of limited investment, the concept of urban construction must be shifted towards urban management; and the idea of maximizing sales profit should be transformed into one that of full life cycle management. City management will test the depth and thickness of our operations just like time tests wisdom and makes the architecture last forever.

(9) Ecological Industrial Chain of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Area takes into shape.

Eco-industrial chain refers to the systematic innovation of designing (or transforming) the linkage of two or more industries and creating a new industrial system mainly according to the needs of the society, which is based on the principle of ecology, with the aim of restoring and expanding natural resources and improving the basic productivity of resources. Many ecological theories including the “key species” theory, the food chain and food network theory, the niche theory, the biodiversity theory and the ecosystem tolerance theory play a guiding role in the construction of the ecological industrial chain, thus providing a theoretical basis for developing the ecological industry. It is advised to adopt these theories to guide the construction of corporate symbiosis and a production chain so as to improve corporate competitiveness as well as the stability of industrial ecosystems. Eco-industrial parks should be rationally planned so that the eco-industrial network established is not a simple imitation of natural ecosystems but an efficient ecosystem that integrates material flow, energy flow, information flow, which is the ultimate goal of developing an ecological industry.

Unlike the traditional industrial chain which is an extensive connection between industries based on high input, high consumption and high emissions, eco-industrial chain focuses on the harmony between the economic system and the ecosystem and how to reduce the input into production and consumption by efficient use of limited resources and energy under the principle of “reduction, reuse and recycling”. Emphasis is placed on multiple uses to extend the time limits of products and services, and to incorporate materials and energy from waste into the eco-economic system again. As the concrete embodiment of the “circular economy” theory in the production process, eco-industrial chain conforms to the basic principle of “resource conservation and environmental protection”, thus becoming the way of realizing industrial structure optimization in the construction of ecological civilization. [3] Therefore, the concept of modern investment is reflected in the focus on the industrial chain. Currently, our main investment focus is to follow the industry supporting capacity of the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, attaching importance to long-term industrial chain investment. It is advised to make leading enterprises become large supporting factories and establish supplier channel factories in their vicinity, which also conforms to the management theory of zero-inventory in modern enterprises.

Against the backdrop in which global and regional economic development are integrated, the development model of urban spatial agglomeration such as metropolitan belt, urban agglomeration and metropolitan area has become the main carrier and spatial pillar of future urban development. In the future, urban competition is no longer between individual cities, but one that between regions and regions, which then promotes an urbanization strategy centered on regional systems. Therefore, economic integration of metropolitan areas has become the mainstream of global economic development.

References

- [1] Zhao Renkang. The characteristics and influences of the circleization of the three economic regions in the world [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Normal University (Social Science Edition)*, 2003 (04): 25-31.
- [2] Shi Zhongliang & Shen Hongbing. A study of Form of Headquarters Economy and Development in China [J]. *China Industrial Economics*, 2005(5): 58-65.
- [3] Wang Zhaohua & Yin Jianhua & Wu Chunyou. Research on the structure model of the eco-industrial China in the eco-industrial parks [J]. *China Soft Science*, 2003 (10).