



# Analysis and Countermeasures of China's National and International Regional Economic Integration

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**Abstract.** After more than 30 years of reform and opening up, my country's economy has developed rapidly and people's living standards have improved significantly. However, the economic development of different regions in my country is unbalanced, and drought and water shortage limit the development of my country's regional economic integration. Differences in terrain and natural resources. The purpose of the study is to gain an in-depth understanding of the development of China's regional economic integration and explore related issues from multiple perspectives. The results of the study show that China's national and international regional economic integration has continued to grow in recent years, but the growth rate has slowed down. At the same time, China has a certain degree of resistance to regional economic integration at the international and domestic levels. This research analyzes from two perspectives of macro factors and micro environment. In terms of macro factors, the research examines the impact of historical factors, natural conditions, market factors and labor factors on regional economic integration. In terms of micro-environment, research focuses on the role of positioning factors, capital and technology factors, and institutional policy factors on the development of regional economic integration. According to the research results, the following conclusions are put forward: (1) historical factors, natural conditions, market factors and labor factors are important macro factors affecting regional economic integration; (2) positioning factors, capital and technical factors, and institutional policy factors The development of regional economic integration has an important impact; (3) Consolidate regional enterprise cooperation in Eastern Europe, Central and Western Europe, adjust state functions, strengthen macro-prudential regulation, reduce administrative division diversity, coordinate regional development planning, and make full use of local assets to enhance characteristics and other countermeasures The suggestions are helpful to promote the sustainable development of China's regional economic integration.

**Keywords:** regional economic integration, sustainable development, regional enterprise cooperation, macro-prudential regulation, administrative division diversity

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Research background

As the second largest economy in the world, China has achieved remarkable economic development achievements in the past few decades. The implementation of the reform and opening policy has made China an important participant in global trade and investment, and promoted the process of national and international regional economic integration. However, although China's regional economic integration has made remarkable progress in recent years, it also faces some challenges and difficulties.

First, the growth rate of regional economic integration in China has slowed down. In the past few decades, China's local economic strength and competitiveness have been significantly improved. However, as economic growth has entered a new normal, the growth rate in some regions has begun to slow down, and the promotion of regional economic integration is also facing certain pressure.

Second, China has a certain degree of resistance to regional economic integration at the international and domestic levels. Internationally, China may face some trade barriers and geopolitical factors when participating in regional economic cooperation organizations. Domestically, due to regional differences and conflicts of interests, promoting regional economic integration also faces some difficulties.

In order to better promote China's regional economic integration, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis of its current situation, and put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions. Understanding the development and influencing factors of China's regional economic integration can provide guidance for the government and policymakers to formulate more effective policies and measures. In addition, for the interaction and cooperation between China and international partners, it is also necessary to find more suitable cooperation models and mechanisms.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the current situation of China's national and international regional economic integration, and to put forward relevant countermeasures and suggestions. Through the study of China's regional economic integration, it can provide useful experience and enlightenment for promoting China's sustainable development and participating in global economic cooperation.

## 1.2 Research purpose and problems

At present, China's national and international regional economic integration is facing some difficulties and challenges in its development. Therefore, this study aims to deeply analyze the current situation of China's regional economic integration, and put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions to solve the current problems and achieve the following goals:

Research on the development status of China's regional economic integration: Through in-depth analysis of China's regional economic integration, understand its current development status, trends and characteristics. The development trend of my country's regional economy is shown in Figure 1 below. This will help reveal the problems and challenges facing China's regional economic integration.

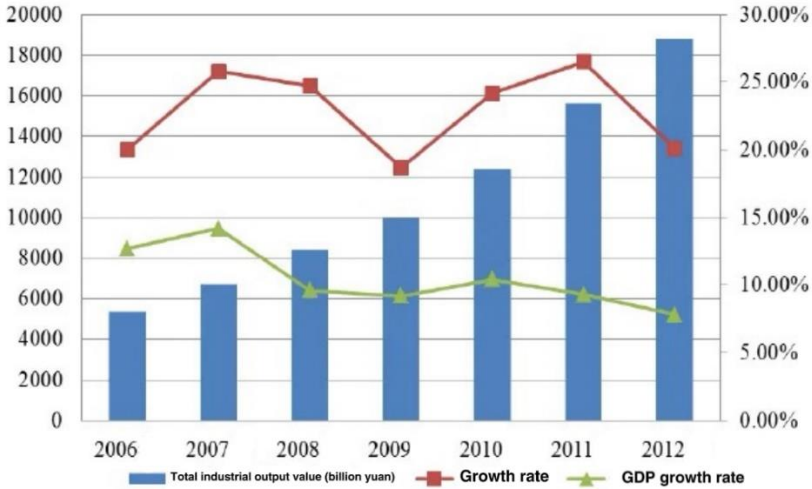


Fig. 1. "Development trend of China's regional economy in the 12th Five-Year Plan

Source: <https://mr.mbd.baidu.com/r/L3urEb3I88?f=cp&u=cc393852de55197b>

Analysis of the key factors affecting China's regional economic integration: From the macro and micro levels, discuss the key factors affecting China's regional economic integration, including historical factors, natural conditions, market factors, labor factors, positioning factors, capital and technology factors, and Institutional policy factors, etc. Through the analysis of these factors, we can deeply understand the driving forces and constraints of China's regional economic integration.

Propose countermeasures and suggestions to promote China's regional economic integration: Based on the research on the current situation and influencing factors of China's regional economic integration, put forward specific countermeasures and suggestions to promote the sustainable development of China's regional economic integration. These countermeasures and suggestions will involve consolidating regional cooperation, adjusting state functions, optimizing resource allocation, improving the market environment, strengthening government intervention, and promoting system reforms.

By solving the current problems and achieving the above goals, this research aims to provide theoretical and practical guidance for China's regional economic integration, and provide useful experience and enlightenment for China's sustainable economic development and participation in international cooperation.

### 1.3 Literature Review

In the past, many scholars have conducted extensive research on "China's national and international regional integration", focusing on different aspects. Early studies showed that market integration had spillover effects (Johansson & Ljungwall, 2009) [1] and that market integration contributed to growth of productivity and reduction in regional inequality in various countries (Bekaert, Harvey, & Lundblad, 2011 [2]; Ezcurra &

Rodríguez-Pose, 2013 [3]; Tu & Bulte, 2010 [4]). The following are some key points and conclusions of previous studies:

1. The driving force and influencing factors of regional economic integration: Some studies have focused on the driving forces and key influencing factors that promote China's regional economic integration. They believe that historical factors, geographical location, trade and investment liberalization, and cross-border industrial chains are important driving forces for China's regional economic integration. The conclusion shows that these factors have a positive impact on regional economic integration.

2. Benefits and challenges of regional integration: Other studies have focused on the benefits and challenges of regional integration for the Chinese region. They found that regional integration can promote the optimal allocation of resources, enhance economic competitiveness and enhance regional cooperation capabilities. However, there are also challenges such as regional differences, unbalanced economic structure, and unequal distribution of benefits.

3. Regional integration and policy coordination: There are also some studies that focus on the relationship between regional integration and policy coordination. They emphasized the role of governments and the importance of policy coordination in regional integration. The study believes that policy coordination and consistency can promote the smooth progress of regional integration.

However, although previous research has made some important progress in the field of "China's national and international regional integration", there are still some deficiencies. "Early studies have devoted a great deal of effort to measuring the extent of market integration in China. Despite the effort, a consensus has yet to be achieved concerning an appropriate measure for domestic market integration." [5] These include:

1. Lack of research on micro-environmental factors: Previous studies mainly focused on macro-factors, such as history, geographical location, and economic policies, while research on micro-environmental factors was relatively scarce. Micro-environmental factors, such as positioning factors, capital and technology factors, and institutional policy factors, also have an important impact on the development of regional economic integration.

2. Lack of comprehensive countermeasures and suggestions: Although many studies have put forward suggestions for regional integration, these suggestions are often fragmented and lack integrity and comprehensiveness. In addition, some studies have not explored in depth the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing these recommendations.

In this paper, the authors endeavor to fill in some gaps in previous studies. The author conducts a comprehensive analysis of China's regional economic integration from both micro and macro perspectives, and deeply discusses micro-environmental factors and macro-influencing factors. In addition, the author also puts forward a series of comprehensive countermeasures and suggestions aimed at promoting the development of China's regional economic integration. Through these efforts, the author strives to provide more comprehensive and practical thinking for the study of China's regional economic integration.

In order to conduct a comprehensive analysis of China's regional economic integration from both micro and macro perspectives, this study employs literature review analysis as the research method. The literature review analysis involves a systematic identification, selection, and evaluation of relevant literature on China's regional economic integration. The selected literature is then analyzed and synthesized to identify the major themes, challenges, opportunities, and strategies related to China's regional economic integration.

The existing literature on China's regional economic integration provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by China in its pursuit of regional economic integration. The literature also explores the different approaches and strategies adopted by China to overcome these challenges and capitalize on the opportunities. By reviewing and analyzing the existing literature, this study aims to contribute to a better understanding of China's regional economic integration and provide valuable insights for policymakers and researchers in the field.

## **2 The resistance to the development of regional economic integration at home**

First, the underlying regional development disparities have not narrowed significantly.

The market in the eastern region is developed, the efficiency of resource allocation is high, and internal forces attract economic development; the market in the western part is underdeveloped, the efficiency of resource allocation is low, and economic growth has a significant impact. At the same time, the high efficiency and high technology in the eastern region attract a flow of resources and talents, the so-called factors of production, to the western part. In the face of this development trend, economic development in the eastern region is increasingly flourishing.

Second, regional economic differentiation is becoming more serious.

The policies and capital that targeted the southeastern coastal region in the initial stage of reform and opening-up, as well as its geographical advantages, are now leading to a development gap between the southeastern coastal region and the central and western regions. Coastal-oriented regional policies have generally shifted the center of gravity of the country's economy to the Southeast. At the same time, the economic forms and industrial structures in the central and western regions differ significantly from those in the eastern areas—the significant differences in the level of economic development between the southeastern coastal region. And the West and central regions have led to contradictions between the goals of market-oriented macroeconomic reform and those of regional economic growth, which has made it challenging to design and implement a coherent national reform program.

The third phase is a new phase of duplication and regional structural convergence.

The convergence of the industrial structure of the region, the overlap of the construction sector, and the specificities of the regional economy are not apparent:

There is duplication in construction, not only in freight transport but especially in infrastructure.

Competition through preferential policies to open up and attract investment and competition in foreign trade exports leads to excessive or inappropriate competition, and even inter-regional links are less than international ones.

There is a serious phenomenon of industrial isomorphism. Accelerating disparities in economic development between zones have increased the pressure on local authorities, especially in the central and western regions, forcing some local authorities to ignore the global waste of resources and over-investment in productive capacity projects. This not only prevents the exploitation of the comparative advantages of the regional economy and removes the benefits of regional division of labor and economies of scale but also affects the overall efficiency of the national economy.

Fourth, hidden barriers create several obstacles to the development of integration.

As regional disparities widen, local authorities, driven by local interests, openly or covertly encourage local protectionism. Examples are inter-regional wars over scarce resources, the Creation of various trade and administrative barriers, and the reciprocal monopolization and blocking of resources, technologies, talents, and goods to protect regional interests. This not only blocks routes of movement and prevents the free movement of goods and factors of production but also prevents regions, and industries, leading to waste of resources and ultimately to competition, which makes it challenging to create an open and single internal market. Presently, a common obstacle to further regional development is the fragmentation of the administrative system into inter-regional administrative relations rather than inter-regional market relations, which hampers optimal allocation of resources and economic integration.

## **2.1 The regional economy faces specific difficulties and challenges today, as there are many dilemmas in promoting regional development.**

The first "dilemma" is that, on the one hand, we promote the accelerated development of regions, especially the development of backward regions, and make full use of resources, but over-reliance and damage to the ecological environment make it difficult to continue the next stage of development. For example: from 2000 to 2010, the average annual growth rate of urban construction land was 6.04%, which was much higher than the average annual growth rate of 3.85% for the urban population. The rapid expansion of urban space and construction land led to a continuous decrease in the amount of cultivated land. More than 400 of the more than 650 cities suffer from water shortages, and about 200 of them suffer from severe water shortages.

The second "dilemma" is that of simple regional comparative advantage, which can lead to a small industry problem involving a shift from old to new dynamics. Not all comparative advantages are better. If you only stick to traditional comparative advantages, you may miss the opportunity to switch from old to new, and your comparative advantages will recede into the background.

The third "dilemma" is slowing economic growth: In recent years, China's economic growth rate has declined. From 6.95% since 2017 to 2.24% in 2020. This growth slowdown poses a challenge to the promotion of regional economic integration, because economic growth is the foundation and driving force of regional integration.

The fourth dilemma is that, on the one hand, the country should implement specific preferential policies to encourage the development of some regions. But on the other hand, preferential policies have led to a "wait and see" mentality in some areas.

The fifth "dilemma" is also made more acute by the "rapid transformation" of local governments incentivizing people to do more than just plan. Now leaders, especially key leaders, are prone to engage in short-term activities, image projects, and implementation projects. The changes are rapid, resulting in many plans without plans, resulting in over-planning and under-planning. Serving.

### **3 Analysis of the causes of sustainability**

Overall, the leading causes of the irrational industrial structure are low industrialization level, weak industrial base, and technological backwardness. Furthermore, unbalanced regional economic development strategy implementation is one of the leading causes of growing regional economic disparities. Regional interest orientation in the marketing process is another leading cause of China's regional economic development problems. The following is a detailed analysis of the causes of China's uneven regional economic development at both macro and micro levels:

#### **3.1 Macro factors - Historical factors**

The Southeastern coastal region, with better geographical conditions for transport, came into contact with the civilized Western world earlier and adopted Western civilization and more advanced ideas earlier.

The Opium Wars of the 1840s opened the way to China, and the Southeast slowly began to develop its industry. The southeast coast became the country's industrial zone, and its economy proliferated.

Before the Second World War, thanks to the Southeast region and its natural geographical transport advantages, the heavy industry began to develop in the East, particularly in the cities of Qingdao and Tianjin, and an eastern heavy industry base was established. Today, the entire eastern coastal strip is built up.

In addition, the level of economic development in the central and western parts of the country is still lagging behind that of the East Coast region due to a lack of infrastructure, distance and inconvenient transport links, a weak industrial base, and limited public funding.

#### **3.2 Macroeconomic causes - natural conditions**

The impact of natural conditions on regional differences in economic development is twofold: the natural environment and natural resources. The effect of natural conditions on regional disparities in economic development is mainly manifested in the following four aspects:

First, differences in natural conditions affect the distribution of regional industrial structures.

Second, biological imbalances affect the spatial system of the region.

Third, from the perspective of the regional economic development process, natural conditions are the crude material preconditions for regional economic development and form the basis of the regional economic development environment.

Fourthly, natural conditions have a particular influence on the social and cultural development of the region, which in turn influences the speed of the region's economic growth.

### **3.3 Macro factors - market factors**

The market exists in a specific space and territory, but its role is by no means limited to that space and environment. This particular role of the market has a multifaceted impact on the regional economy, which inevitably leads to uneven economic development between regions, as each area has very different conditions and the role of supply and demand varies.

While a diversified market structure provides channels for the movement of factors of production between regions and adapts to the requirements of multi-level regional economic development, it contributes to the development of the regional economy in several directions. It also inevitably impacts the uneven development of the regional economy because of the objectively existing regional disparities. In addition, the increase in market size, the intensification of market competition, and the acceleration of market changes lead to instability in the functioning of the market.

### **3.4 Causes of the macro environment - labor factor**

Labour is a critical factor in economic development, a key factor in social production, and a key determinant of productivity. The role of labor abundance in a region translates essentially into some ways: increasing labor inputs, including the number of workers, hours worked, and labor intensity, to improve the output level of the regional economy and the quality of work, including the physical quality of workers, their artistic quality and their work skills, to achieve higher productivity; and to increase the availability of labor in specific regions and sectors. The holistic and efficient delivery can be completed through a rational reallocation of labor between particular regions and sectors.

Labour cannot move freely from one region to another; therefore, regional differences in labor allocation are an essential factor in the uneven development of regional economies.

### **3.5 Microenvironment - factors of localization**

The geographical advantage of the Eastern Region is its proximity to the sea, which creates the right conditions for opening up to the outside world, exchanging information, and cooperating.

When science and technology had not yet developed, the sea was the main transport channel. Maritime transport is an essential means of communication between countries, and even today, when air transport is more developed, maritime transport is still crucial.



The East Coast has become the front line for foreign economic exchanges. The advantages of the East Coast are essential in attracting foreign investment, technology, monetary trade, and the international division of labor.

### **3.6 Micro-drivers - capital and technological factors**

The capital factor is essential for social production, without which all paper production and construction would remain in the air, and the capital factor is a prerequisite for the economic development of Region X. Therefore, capital is a critical factor in the development of the region. The capital factor includes existing capital (i.e., fixed assets) and new investment. Therefore, the capital factor is a crucial driver of regional growth, as it leads to higher investment in fixed capital, higher capital expenditure, and an improvement in the capital-output ratio.

Improving labor productivity is essential for the development of modern manufacturing, which is highly dependent on scientific and technological progress. Advances in science and technology will further enhance the productivity of the means of production and significantly improve the quality of producers. In addition, significant improvements in technological factors can have a major impact on improving the management of enterprises and further boosting regional economic development.

### **3.7 Micro-environment - institutional policy factors**

The central and western regions differ regarding economic institutions and policies from the east coast regions, and the central government tends to favor the east coast regions in this respect. In terms of institutions, this difference mainly relates to the following three aspects:

First, the transition period of the market economy system is different. Second, the preferential policies have given many East Coast regions a relatively autonomous status. The state has given them considerable power in approving projects, facilitating the conditions for foreign trade exports, and attracting foreign investment. The third is the reform of local government governance. As it is more convenient to adopt the civilizational achievements of developed western countries, many east coasts local governments are boldly adopting the management philosophy of developed countries, weakening the management function and the service management function.

## **4 Proposals for countermeasures to integrate local, and regional development**

### **4.1 Consolidate cooperation among regional enterprises in Eastern, Central, and Western Europe to achieve coordinated development.**

The most critical and realistic thing now is to attract market players from the East and the center and promote the west-west development in the east-west direction. From the late 1960s to the mid-1990s, economic and technical cooperation between the East and

the West formed the basis of trade in goods. At the same time, investment and mergers and acquisitions accounted for only 15%, which changed with the implementation of the enlargement strategy. In recent years, the East region has acquired several strong companies, such as Konka, Sanjiu, Wahaha, White Cat Group, Chunlan Group, etc., to enter the West in various ways. In addition, it has invested more in the management model, technology transfer, brand knowledge, market knowledge, etc., and the necessary capital investment. This will not only satisfy the East's need for low-cost solid development, expansion of market space and raw material resources but also free the growth of the Western industry from the capital, technology, management, market, and other constraints, thus accelerating the industrialization process in the West and achieving a win-win effect.

#### **4.2 Restructure the functions of the state, make full use of the role of market mechanisms, and rationalize the resource pricing system.**

At present, there are two significant obstacles to the rational division of labor and inter-regional trade in China: firstly, the unequal exchange of relatively cheap natural resources and rather expensive manufactured goods, and secondly, regional fragmentation and regional blockades. Coordination of regional markets, therefore, requires a coherent and open market system, a key element of which is to rationalize the resource pricing system and increase labor prices.

#### **4.3 Strengthen macro-prudential controls and implement necessary government interventions.**

Given the particular situation of China's current transitional system, although a socialist market economy was established at the beginning, the market development is still insufficient, the market level in the surrounding economy is high, and a unified national market has not yet been formed. Therefore, the government should promote the development of the market by reforming its functions to create a more conducive market environment for regional economic growth while formulating appropriate regional economic policies to avoid the automatic operation of the market mechanism deepening regional disparities. Furthermore, to solve the problem of unbalanced regional economic development and realize the goal of shared prosperity, the government should strengthen intellectual investment in lagging regions and promote the economic development of lagging regions through necessary investment and political sympathy, and achieve the coordinated development goal of each financial part through macro management and governance. According to an article (FABER, 2014), a common policy view is to combine national efficiency objectives with regional equity objectives of transport policies under the presumption that falling inter-regional trade costs promote both national gains from trade as well as the diffusion of economic activity to peripheral regions.[6] At the same time, to achieve a breakthrough in the "point," the country will focus on the development of each region in terms of investment, technology introduction, and the development of leading industries to become a fundamental axis of action that serves as a reference point for the surrounding regions.

#### **4.4 Reducing the diversity of administrative divisions and strengthening the functions of economic zones.**

We were crossing sectoral and regional boundaries based on the principle of "mutual benefits, complementary benefits, structural optimization and value for money," promoting city-region linkage, industry linkage, market linkage, transport linkage, policy and regulation linkage, regional resource integration, regional industrial structure adjustment and the development of leading inter-regional industries. Promote the Creation of industrial advantages at lower costs. The idea of integration should be to reform and optimize the state, improve the vertical and horizontal structure of public administration, understand the degree of power-sharing and centralization between higher and lower levels of government, to limit and regulate the behavior of local authorities in terms of law, organization and risk so that public administration can genuinely move from administration to service, from omnipotence to constraint, and to ultimately overcome and eliminate the weaknesses of the 'administrative regional economy. We will follow the path of shared development and shared prosperity.

#### **4.5 Coordinate regional development planning and create a mechanism to address regional challenges.**

The eastern region should continue to be the driving force of the country's economic development, prioritizing the development of high-tech, export-oriented industry and current services and playing a pivotal role in international competition and cooperation. The Central Region will play an essential role in international competition and collaboration. The Central Region is mainly a sizable agricultural landscape, a transportation base for grain and other bulk agricultural products, taking full advantage of the east-west, and north-south advantages, is the center of the national land and water transport network, has a favorable location and extensive resource advantages, is the east-west footprint for accelerating the technological transformation of traditional industries and the modernization of agriculture. It can be developed as fast as possible and become the next key driver of the country's economic development. Given the current situation in the western region, the development strategy of the area of the West will aim to achieve a revolution in infrastructure construction and ecological environment in the western part through the implementation of gas transmission projects from West to East, electricity transmission projects from East to West, water transmission projects from south to north, and the construction of the Qinghai-Tibet railway and other canal networks, as well as projects to return agricultural land to forestry, and the structure of the Qinghai-Tibet railway and other canal networks.

#### **4.6 Underdeveloped economic areas to fully use local assets and enhance their unique characteristics.**

The general phenomenon of economic underdevelopment in central and western China:

- Low living standards

- Low labor productivity
- Rapid population growth
- High unemployment
- High dependence on exports of agricultural products and raw materials
- High dependence
- Low productivity
- Poor transport
- Poor natural conditions

Based on modern development and regional economic theories and taking into account the real problems in the central and western regions, the focus should now be on how to make the most of the positive internal factors of the lagging economic areas to exploit their local advantages and accelerate their development fully.

## **5 Proposals for China's external action**

### **5.1 Actively seek regional partners.**

Although China currently participates in several regional economic coordination groups and other subgroups, it is still rejected by internationalized regional groups, so China should take adequate measures to enhance its competitiveness and gain an advantage in external negotiations to reduce pressure from international organizations. The most effective way is to set up its regional integration organization, and China and ASEAN are in a better geographical position; China can use ASEAN to set up its regional trade and investment liberalization organization, which will undoubtedly lay the foundation for China's participation in internationalization, so China should take the initiative to seek regional partners. The China-ASEAN free trade area is an excellent opportunity.

### **5.2 Direct investment in international and regional integration organizations**

According to the ILO, the region's social states raise trade barriers outwards as they compete in the international market and treat members of the area and countries outside the region differently to enhance and stabilize their position in the global market. To protect their trade, members of the region invest directly in allied countries, while their products may also be localized. In recent years, due to the favorable situation in the international market, there have been many accidents in the import and export trade between developed and developing countries. For example, our country has more labor resources, and it is difficult to export some products with low labor costs, so it is difficult to expand the market for our products sold abroad, while other developing countries are constantly expanding their product markets in the region. For our country to obtain good economic advantages in various sectors, China's North American Free Trade Zone for direct investment, and although this international, regional economic integration organization is in the European Union, it is not enough. It needs to be further improved

to accelerate the pace of development and seize this opportunity to maximize our economic benefits.

### **5.3 Creation of an export-friendly environment**

The country's participation in regional economic harmony is not mature, so enjoying the benefits of cooperation and mature international and regional economic consensus isn't easy. Our government should use the rules of world trade to enjoy the benefits, exercise our right to apply to international financial organizations for cooperation, and open up the advantages of our export market. Our country is rich in labor resources, so there is a low labor price for exporting products. Still, our products sold abroad often suffer from unsell-ability due to various reasons in the trading system. Our close cooperation with international and regional economic integration organizations can reduce trade barriers; pursuing multilateral trade also means choosing the next opportunity because the implementation of bilateral trade depends on the financial strength of both sides. Maintaining multilateral trade with international and regional economic organizations can accelerate the integration of our country into global and regional economic integration.

## **6 Conclusion**

China's regional economic integration has made some progress in the past few years, but it faces a series of challenges and problems. The development of China's regional economic integration has shown a steady growth trend on the whole, but the growth rate has slowed down. Challenges such as unbalanced regional development, competition and coordination issues, and environmental sustainability restrict the further advancement of regional economic integration. The shortcoming of this article is that although this article has carried out a relatively comprehensive analysis of China's national and international regional economic integration, there are still some research deficiencies. First of all, the research on regional economic integration in some specific regions or specific industries is relatively insufficient, and the differences between regions have not been fully considered. Secondly, the research on the policy and institutional environment of regional economic integration still needs to be in-depth, which is of great significance for promoting regional economic integration. Future research can further strengthen the exploration and analysis of these aspects. Looking ahead, it is crucial for China to continue promoting regional economic integration and addressing the existing challenges and problems. However, achieving this goal requires the collective efforts of various stakeholders, including policymakers, society, industries, and individuals. From a policy perspective, the government needs to continue improving the policy system and reforming the market mechanism to enhance the efficiency and fairness of resource allocation. Moreover, the government should also strengthen environmental protection and sustainable development to ensure that economic growth is achieved in harmony with the ecological environment. From a social perspective, it is essential to raise awareness of the benefits of regional economic integration and encourage active

participation in the process. This includes promoting inter-regional cooperation and communication, as well as fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. From an industry perspective, it is necessary to promote technological innovation and transfer, and improve the innovation capabilities and competitiveness of various regions. For example, according to an article (Wang et al., 2021), investigating the interactions between energy efficiency and industrial structure especially in urban agglomeration, which prevails in global urban development trend and leads new urbanization pattern, can provide insights into the coordination of energy conservation and industrial development.[7] This will require investment in research and development, as well as the cultivation of a skilled and adaptable workforce. From an individual perspective, it is crucial for citizens to actively participate in the process of regional economic integration. This may involve supporting local businesses, engaging in sustainable consumption practices, and advocating for policies that promote regional development and integration. In conclusion, achieving comprehensive regional economic integration in China will require the collective efforts of all stakeholders. By strengthening inter-regional coordination and cooperation, promoting technological innovation and transfer, and improving the policy system and market mechanism, China can achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth that benefits all regions and individuals.

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