

Research Article

Development of Internet Supply Chain Finance Based on Artificial Intelligence under the Enterprise Green Business Model

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At present, China's economic development has made unprecedented progress, but it is also facing a severe situation, and the environmental carrying capacity has almost reached its limit. For this reason, the government vigorously promotes the construction of ecological civilization and advocates green development, circular development, and low-carbon development. Enterprise green operation is a business activity that integrates environmental protection into the whole process of enterprise operation and management. It requires the guiding ideology of business operations and every link of business management to be based on environmental protection. The purpose of this article is to solve the problems between the development of corporate GDP and green protection and analyze the impact of green business development policies on China's corporate GDP. In order to further clarify the impact of green development on social development of Chinese enterprises, this paper investigates the economic and environmental aspects of green transformation enterprises nationwide. The research results show that China's green enterprise development has achieved remarkable development achievements. The average growth rate of China's green development GDP in recent years has begun to significantly exceed the average growth rate of green GDP over the same period. The average annual growth rate of the enterprise's total economic growth of green environmental protection GDP has reached 11.58%, surpassing the average growth rate of the green GDP economy of the same period of 0.12%. Chinese companies have also achieved impressive corporate achievements following the implementation of the national guidelines for green development. For the first time in 31 inland provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in China, chemical companies have achieved green production, and the average GDP growth rate has reached 8.75% for the first time.

1. Introduction

The 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to build a resource-saving and environment-friendly society, and the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to build an ecological civilization. The Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee will establish a green management system for enterprises, emphasizing and deepening the reform of the ecological civilization system [1,2]. It is clearly pointed out that mankind should combine environmental issues with economic and social development, establish a new green economic development concept, and harmonize the environment with development. As a brand-new development model, the concept of eco-friendly sustainable development has been widely recognized by all people [3]. In

the process of modern enterprise construction, the green development model is mainly reflected in green management [4].

In China's long-term economic and social development, it has been severely affected by China's traditional economic model of rapid development of Western GDPs and pursues rapid economic growth [5]. Against the background of the increasingly serious environmental problems of the world's major resources and the world's ecological pollution, the green economy GDP system is reposed, the green economy system and social development are transformed, the Chinese green economy GDP system accounting is implemented, and the Chinese green real economy is developed. The new path of China's green economic development can effectively solve major resource crises and major pollution problems and achieve the ultimate goal of China's

ecological social civilization city construction [6]. Due to social problems, such as the lack of natural resources worldwide and the deterioration of the ecological environment, human society has brought unprecedented great challenges to human life today [7]. In general, green management refers to the company's attention to environmental protection issues in the production process to ensure scientific and effective environmental protection. At the same time, modern technology must be applied scientifically to control waste emissions [7].

In order to explore the role of enterprise green management in the national economy. China's expert group has conducted various experimental studies, among which Muhammad gave a detailed introduction to the concept of green management, analyzed the existing problems in the development of green management of enterprises, and elaborated relevant research methods and technologies [8]. Hao puts forward the research significance and research status of green GDP of enterprises and expounds the basic theory of relevant national policy guidelines. It shows that the overall economic growth of the country is closely related to the conservative development of enterprises based on environmental protection [9]. Renata elaborated on the ways and methods of national green system supervision and proposed the advantages and disadvantages of green GDP system monitoring based on science and technology as a guide [10]. Rochell put forward the low efficiency and accuracy of traditional monitoring methods and pointed out the feasibility of healthy and comprehensive green management of enterprises, as well as the problems and contradictions based on the country's environmental economy and green economy. The country has improved the relevant detection methods; especially the algorithms for data preprocessing are better [11].

Simply put, this article mainly discusses the relationship between green economy, environmental pollution, corporate GDP, and sustainable development through investigation and evidence gathering. Specifically, the main research areas of this article can be roughly divided into five main parts: the first and second parts are mainly the basic introduction, aiming at starting from the main research academic background, research work purpose, and main research development with four aspects of ideas and working methods; the second and third parts are mainly the basic theoretical research foundation, detail and systematically summarize the current status of environmental pollution and green management research, and introduce the growth trend of the existing national economy. The third part is related research, which expounds the advantages of the enterprise's green business model compared with the traditional model through querying data and conducting relevant experiments. The fourth part is the analysis of the data. It is the correct move to obtain the national green business strategy through the specific survey data and research results. The fifth part is the summary and recommendation of this article. It is a summary of the results of the article, once again confirming the feasibility and benefits of green management, and also the prospect of further application of green management in the concept of national enterprise GDP development.

2. Green Development of Enterprises

2.1. Theoretical Basis of Enterprise Green Development.

The national enterprise green development concept attaches importance to the relationship between nature, society, and people and has certain awareness and attention to ecological environmental protection [12]. The all-ecological green theory emphasizes the importance of nature and emphasizes that nature cannot be transformed and tamed. Humans can only develop and use nature without destroying it. It is necessary to ensure the stability of nature and the laws of nature being destroyed. The form of natural species is not destroyed. Under natural transformation and natural control, it is necessary to maintain a sense of responsibility and follow the principle of natural precedence [13]. And to emphasize the relationship between society and nature, in the process of social development, we need to start from our own needs and our own development plans [14]. The development and utilization of natural ecological energy need to be planned and directed in order to avoid energy waste that exceeds self-demand. It must be determined that development and utilization are to meet the needs of society, and energy applications that are not for this purpose need to be avoided and controlled, realize the optimal use of energy, and realize the unified integration of social development, production, distribution, and consumption [15]. The theory of green ecology also emphasizes the relationship between man and nature, recognizing that people live in nature and need to depend on nature to survive. Once nature is destroyed, human survival will be affected, and social development will be impacted. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the protection of nature [16].

In the green economy, emphasis is placed on the optimization of the economic system, the rational use of manpower, and the rational allocation. The specific operation is to optimize the production system as a whole, reduce unnecessary production links, strengthen the correlation between production links, and automate production links. Sex, thereby, is liberating people from a single repetitive production link, reducing the waste of manpower, and also optimizing production efficiency [17], putting manpower mainly into the development of the green economy, following the principle of not excessively asking for nature, respecting nature, and clarifying that nature is the most fundamental foundation for human survival and development, and through continuous exploration and optimization to improve the green economic system [18]. Under the guidance of the national green ecology concept, the green economy determines the development direction as improving the overall efficiency of the economy, achieving the overall improvement of the national enterprise GDP, achieving the optimal use of energy, promoting the application of green energy, and achieving the recycling of resources. To reduce resource consumption and avoid waste of resources, on the premise of recognizing the limitations of natural resources, we determine the long-term green economic development plan and development goals and achieve a certain degree of freedom from the limitations of economic development [19].

Corporate culture can promote the development of the enterprise to a great extent, and it has extremely important practical significance. Based on this, in the specific development process of the enterprise, it is necessary to scientifically cultivate a green culture to ensure that the relevant staff of the enterprise have a higher awareness of green environmental protection and then ensure that, in the specific production process, the relevant personnel can actively practice green awareness and ensure the orderliness of green development [20]. In the specific construction of an enterprise green culture, the environmental protection awareness of relevant leaders has an extremely important impact. Based on this, in the specific development process of the enterprise, the relevant leaders need to scientifically construct environmental protection awareness and scientifically introduce green management concepts in the production process of the enterprise, thus ensuring that employees can further implement the concept of environmental protection in their daily work and achieve a comprehensive improvement of the company's green competitiveness [21].

2.2. Definition of Enterprise Green Management Development.

The company's implementation of green social development strategy management ideas mainly refers to new-type corporate economic and social development management ideas based on the company's sustainable development management ideas [22]. Anyone's economic management behavior should become the primary prerequisite for reasonable protection of the environment and economic and ecological health. Everyone's economic activities must require that it be willing not only to sacrifice economic and environmental interests, but also to benefit the economy. It reasonably protects the environment and economic and ecological health. On the other hand, environmental protection policies should target the economy. They continuously obtain social and economic benefits from the economic activities and ecological protection of the urban environment and take the protection and maintenance of the healthy development of urban ecology as a new growth point of social and economic activities. Capture and implement "From Green Block" [23]. Maintain and ensure the common and harmonious development of the natural environment, promote the economic and social development of mankind, and adjust the handling of a good corporate ecological environment with a good interest relationship between mankind and the natural environment. It can be said that construction will be an important growth point for improving people's property and quality of life, and an important force for the company to display and enhance the good image of Chinese companies. Is it politically meaningful for the company to achieve green development? The environment is ecologically transparent, and the political environment is excellent [24]. Under the premise of the enterprise's green development business philosophy, the gradual development of economic construction can increase the GDP income of the country and the people and achieve a win-win situation.

How a company develops various green life management corporate cultures, as a social development phenomenon of human enterprise management cultural behavior, is a variety of corporate green life management cultural concepts such as social environmental protection awareness, ecological environmental protection awareness, and life protection awareness, closely related to all kinds of green life, which takes our company's development of green life management cultural behavior as the corporate culture and social image and reflects our entire humanity and harmony with the world's nature, working together to promote common prosperity, coexistence, and harmonious development, cultural methods, norms of behavior, expressions of thinking patterns and human core ideological values, and other social culture enterprises on how to develop various green life management corporate cultures. As a human enterprise management cultural behavior social development phenomenon, it is related to social environmentalism. Protection consciousness, eco-environmental protection consciousness, pietistic protection consciousness, and other corporate green life management culture concepts are closely related to each other. Taking our company's development of green life management cultural behavior as the corporate culture and social appearance, it reflects our entire humanity, various social, cultural, political, social, and economic phenomena, such as various green cultures, behavioral norms, expressions of thinking patterns, and the core values and values of people, living in harmony with the world's nature, working together to promote coprosperity, coexistence, and harmonious development. The construction of a green social economic political culture system is also an important political soul that vigorously promotes the healthy development of China's green social economy. As a specific orientation of corporate cultural values, consciousness, and core cultural values, green culture corporate brand culture is not completely free from other corporate culture consciousness systems but deeply penetrated through it from the beginning to the end. It has profoundly influenced all aspects of China International Green Exhibition and has always insisted on playing an important leading role as the soul of green cultural enterprises. Further, we study and promote the theory and culture of China's development of a green market economy and let the core values of green development in social practice be deeply rooted in people's hearts. The reform and innovation of economic methods deepen the transformation, promote the healthy development of China's green market economy, and build a beautiful Chinese green socialism, which has important scientific theoretical and practical significance and historical guiding significance.

3. Experimental Setup and Result Analysis

3.1. *Preliminary Investigation and Survey Data.* In order to gain a deeper understanding of the practical effects of the application of the development concept of green mutual aid management in large-scale enterprise experiments, this article launched a questionnaire analysis to investigate different types of enterprise experiments. Key area of the

laboratory mainly covers 15 national key chemical provinces currently located in the east, middle, and west of China. The main key experimental areas are concentrated in Hubei, Henan, Zhejiang, Ningxia, Gansu, and other experimental destinations. Resource-based green chemical enterprises have high-efficiency protection of the natural environment, ecological resources, energy conservation, environmental protection, low-carbon green emission reduction, comprehensive utilization of resource and environmental conservation technologies, and part-time funding for the main technical persons in charge of the technical departments of related chemical companies, 8 months, mainly through a variety of effective e-mail and various other telephone and mail contact methods for joint processing. This article analyzes a total of 2,000 effective questionnaires issued, 230 effective questionnaires are recovered, and all questionnaires with invalid questionnaire recovery rates are eliminated, 11 copies, 219 questionnaires with effective questionnaire recovery rate were collected by final processing, and the average recovery rate of effective questionnaires was 10.95%. Respondents were included in the special survey results to examine the weight of key target state-owned enterprises and local state-owned enterprises. The overall operating scale is divided according to the type of weight. The large-, medium-, and small-sized locations account for about 22.4%, 36.5%, and 42.1% of the overall scale weight. The proportion of the overall scale weight type of enterprises is 15.1% of nonstate-owned enterprises listed holding companies, 16.4% of state-owned and state-owned enterprises holding companies, 67.1% of private enterprises, and 1.4% of foreign companies and Sino-foreign joint ventures, distributed in 9 major processing industries. Among them, the main industries where the location accounts for the highest proportion of the industry are processing and application of chemical metal raw materials and processing and application of chemical materials and metal products production and processing material manufacturing (42.9%), followed by the application of nonferrous metal rolling materials processing smelting and application of metallurgical materials, production and processing of rolled metal materials (20.1%), coal resource mining and use of coal resources to cancel coal washing industry (8.2%), etc. It can be seen that, from the perspective of the market size, type, and industry status of the companies included in the survey and the companies in their regions, the results of this industry survey experiment have a strong historical typicality for the theme of the industry research society, the most representative.

Since this experiment involves a large scope of enterprises and a wide range of levels, the use of survey methods is also one of the necessary means of the experiment. According to the survey results, the company's green management development strategy has a profound impact on the company's GDP growth. Based on the analysis of the green GDP accounting results, the experiment concludes that the proportion of national resources and environmental costs in the country's traditional GDP is 4.18%, 4.54%, and 3.83%, respectively, showing a general downward trend. Taking the chemical plant year as an example, the proportion of production

pollution fell by 0.35 percentage points. In order to facilitate comparative analysis, this paper summarizes the accounting results of the previous literature. After the annual enterprise GDP survey experiment in Jiangsu Province, this paper concludes that Jiangsu's resource and environmental costs account for an average of 6.96% of traditional GDP and, at the same time, accounts for Chengdu's green GDP. After that, it is concluded that green GDP accounts for 92.48%–94.26% of the traditional GDP; that is, resource depletion costs and environmental degradation losses account for 6.74%–6.52% of traditional GDP; the results of Shaanxi Yuling's green GDP accounting are resource and environment. The proportion of cost to GDP is between 25% and 57.5%, with an average proportion of 41.25%; the accounting results of Jilin Province's green GDP show that 6.22% of traditional GDP is obtained at the expense of its own resource environment; that is, the cost of resources and environment accounts for traditional GDP. The proportion is 6.22%; the calculation result of Shanxi Green GDP is that green GDP accounts for 60.24% of the traditional GDP of the year, and resource and environmental costs account for 39.76% of GDP.

From the above results, we can see that the proportion of resource and environmental costs exceeds 30%, which means that nearly one-third of GDP growth is caused by resource consumption. This growth is unhealthy and unsustainable. The proportion of resource and environmental costs in Jiangsu Province, Jilin Province, and Chengdu is between 6% and 7%. The proportion of resources and environmental costs calculated in this paper is lower than the results calculated by various scholars in the past. The first reason is that the calculation time is different. The previous studies were 4 to 8 years earlier than this paper. With the proposal and implementation of the green scientific development concept in recent years, the government has begun to attach importance to the protection of resources and the environment. It is reasonable that the proportion of resources and environmental costs in GDP declines; due to the different methods of estimating GDP in each province, it will also cause differences in results; and the contents of accounting in different provinces and cities are different. The experimental results show that the development of green management of enterprises in a short period of time will increase the burden of economic costs on enterprises, which is a desirable way in terms of long-term benefits.

3.2. Pollution Testing and Testing Equipment. In order to further analyze the environmental pollution factors caused by the development of the company's green operation, this experiment samples and analyzes the chemical emissions of the company's gas, liquids, etc. and uses modern pollution detection equipment to analyze and detect the company's emissions to identify the chemical components it contains. The so-called pollution source perception and identification technology refers to the identification of physical substances. The testing

equipment has the function of standardization of data analysis and processing of the current flexible and accurate gas emission pollution. All data processing is based on the gas pollution detection standard to complete the quantitative sample calculation and analysis. In order to maximize the flexibility of the detection application, the device is completely oriented to a general-purpose computing platform in principle and does not depend on the technical specifications and instruction forms of specific hardware. The development of the device should use mainstream technology and have data exchange capabilities with mainstream databases. In response to the above goals, this experiment completed the following main tasks. The first is to elaborate the needs analysis of gas pollution detection data processing software system in terms of functional and nonfunctional requirements, analyze the specific functional goals of the device, and then focus on the detection task management, detection data processing, and detection unit calibration management functions, clever analysis and discussion and use of case modeling. The second is to elaborate the design scheme of the data processing software for solid liquid gas pollution detection, establish the software architecture of the system, and then discuss it from the perspective of the design of modules such as task management, data processing, and database and function expansion, with particular emphasis on the description. The internal object is composed of several types of modules and the typical data processing algorithm flow and database design scheme. This article discusses the program implementation of pollution source monitoring equipment, and data processing program and calibration management program are the main program implementation methods and equipment testing tasks. The structure information of the pollution source detection equipment used in this paper is shown in Table 1.

For the early warning module of heavy metal propagation, the device studied the propagation law of heavy metals in soil. According to the law of conservation of mass and diffusion, the mathematical calculus subdivision was used to create a propagation model of soil heavy metal pollution based on diffusion law and conservation of mass. This model can predict the propagation and change law of heavy metal pollution at the monitoring location when the pollution source is determined. In recent years, with the widespread use of chemical substances and equipment, any work cannot be carried out without the use of equipment, and the same is true for environmental monitoring. With the development of current science and technology, the level of environmental monitoring equipment has been greatly improved, and many of the equipment belong to high-precision instruments, which have high requirements for the use environment. This requires the equipment management personnel to fully perform daily management and maintenance work to ensure that the equipment can work normally, and the data accuracy can also meet the requirements. We can effectively improve the quality of environmental monitoring and management, in line with the development of the times.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of Enterprise Economic Impact under the Traditional Green Environmental Protection Development Model. This paper also puts forward a comprehensive economic performance management index for enterprises to save green resources in the current environmental benefit evaluation standard system, which is used for environmental monitoring and comprehensive data analysis to evaluate the pollutant waste emissions and corresponding green economy of a country and provinces or regions. Regarding social growth and development status, the higher the level of enterprise resource conservation and environmental protection performance management or resource conservation and utilization, the higher the level of enterprise green economic benefits. The quality supervision standard system for green environmental protection enterprises is composed of two indicators: the comprehensive consumption and utilization intensity of natural resources and the comprehensive emission and utilization intensity of atmospheric pollutants, including the user's drinking water consumption intensity and industrial process solid waste comprehensive emission utilization intensity. Beijing Normal University has proposed China's green development index from three perspectives: they must maintain development and must remain green, aiming to continuously enhance China's green economic production, and focus on strengthening green economic management through government policy guidance. The comprehensive in-depth evaluation of the ten provinces, regions, and cities in China reflects the basically stable trend of China's green economy development service level. The National Development and Reform Commission, the National Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and the Central Organization Department jointly formulated and promulgated the "Green GDP Development Index System," which uses the comprehensive economic evaluation index method to evaluate and release the real-time evaluation of 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and all municipalities in the country. The green development GDP economic development plan in 2016 can also be used as one of the important bases for the comprehensive evaluation index evaluation of enterprise ecological environment civilization project construction, including ecological environment governance, environmental service quality, ecological environmental protection, enterprise benefits GDP economic growth environmental quality, green health life, and the general satisfaction degree of corporate public, which are constructed in seven or six aspects, and 56 evaluation indicators are given. Among them, the high degree of general satisfaction of corporate public can only be used as an evaluation reference and not directly included in the statistical score of the comprehensive evaluation index of the enterprise. This move established an assessment system for the company's environmental conditions. According to the relevant investigation report, the conclusion is drawn, as shown in Table 2.

According to the calculation of the income of resource and environment improvement in this article, the ratio of the income of resource and environment improvement to

TABLE 1: Sensor information structure data sheet.

Emission source	Node distribution details			
	Metal	Liquid contamination	Gas pollution	Overall pollution
Operation rate	1052–1148	517.8–619.2	25.8–121.3	16.1–26.7
	1689–1836	417.3–518.8	68.6–106	17.6–28.2

TABLE 2: Green development enterprise economic statistics report.

Name	Management cost	Heavy metals	Chemical pollution	Return ratio
Growth data	122.82–143.12	24.12–25.32	23.48–24.26	65.32–66.35
Governance cost	212.9–313.21	18.69–19.36	24.32–24.96	39.32–40.21
SFG	100.326/100.632	11.3/2.6	0.115/0.956	0.152/0.75

traditional GDP is 0.84%, 0.85%, and 0.76% in three years. Among them, the gains from the increase in forest area accounted for 0.2%, 0.18%, and 0.15% of GDP; the gains from the increase in newly proven mineral reserves accounted for 0.64%, 0.68%, and 0.61% of GDP, respectively. The proportion of resource-environmentally adjusted green GDP to traditional GDP is 96.32%, 96.66%, and 96.92%. The benefits of resource and environment improvement are rarely discussed in previous studies. On the one hand, the starting point of green GDP accounting is to account for resource and environment, and the price paid for economic development is greater difficulty and complexity in accounting. This article includes it in order to improve the indicator system of green GDP and make it more objectively reflect the real economic development level of a region. In the literatures related to green GDP accounting, Lei Min and others mentioned that, in the calculation of green GDP in Yuling, Shaanxi, the calculation of green GDP should include income from resource and environmental improvement, but it has not been quantitatively accounted for. Zhao Yan and others calculated Jilin Province's green GDP in 2001 and calculated that the conversion value of noneconomic assets to economic assets accounted for 1.9% of traditional GDP; that is, the newly added economic value of coal's newly proven reserves in 2001 was that year 1.9% of GDP. Between 2012 and 2018, under the guidance of the concept of green development, the country's overall GDP showed a steadily rising trend. The country achieved a steady economic growth while protecting the environment, as shown in Figure 1.

From the data in Figure 1, it can be seen that the national economy can achieve a steady increase in the economy under the guidance of the green management strategy. Among them, the economic growth of the enterprise is 12%, and the cost of purification production and operation is 9% higher than the traditional model.

The experimenters found that some other environmental variables may also have a direct impact on the performance evaluation of Chinese industrialists and entrepreneurs in the development of green economy. Among them, the large changes in the industrial structure often play a direct inhibitory driving role in improving the overall green energy development economic performance of an industrial operating enterprise; that is, the energy proportion of a heavy industrial operating enterprise increases by 1% every year,

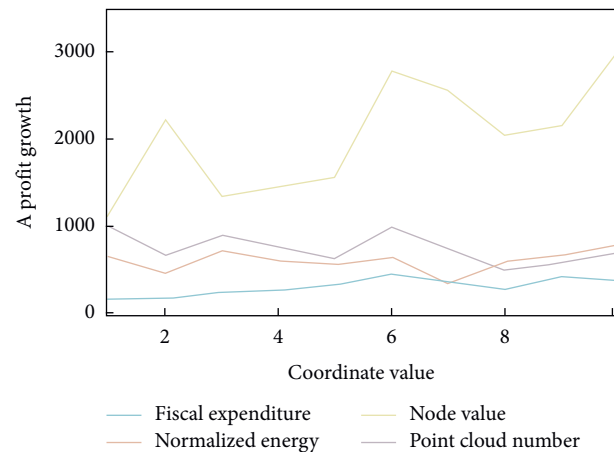


FIGURE 1: Enterprises can achieve economic growth under the green management strategy.

and then this proportion will directly become an important factor affecting the development of the enterprise. The proportion of economic performance of the overall green energy development of operating companies decreased by 0.458. This is likely because the overall green development level of a heavy industry operating company has a slower overall speed of action, which seriously directly hinders the overall improvement of the economic performance of the overall high-quality green industrial development of the enterprise. At the same time, the substantial increase in energy production intensity will also significantly reduce the overall economic performance of an industrial operating enterprise's overall green energy development. This is because the substantial increase in energy consumption per unit of resource of the enterprise is not only conducive to energy conservation and carbon emission reduction, which directly affects the overall improvement of the overall economic performance of the green industry development; but the energy industry structure does not have a significant direct impact on the overall performance improvement of the green business development of an industrial enterprise. The direct impact of the implementation policies of the green environmental protection regulations in the developed provinces of China on the industrial performance of China's industrial manufacturing enterprises to achieve green environmental protection

development is still extremely different. Among them, taking 2015 as an example, the promotion intensity of industrial environment system regulation implementation policies in more than 12 provinces such as Shanxi and Jilin has been far less than 0.00015. The industrial environment system regulation implementation policies in these regions have an overall impact on China's industrial production enterprises. The overall impact of the economic performance of green energy development is only at the stage of positive and moderate promotion and suppression; and the overall impact of the implementation of industrial environmental system regulation and implementation policies in more than 18 provinces such as Tianjin, Yunnan, and Beijing on the overall green energy development economic performance of China's industrial production enterprises is still in a negative phase of moderate inhibition and promotion. From this, it can be seen that the use of industrial environmental regulations to implement policies should also pay special attention to the principle of moderate inhibition. Strong industrial environmental regulations to implement policies have an impact on the overall performance of factory enterprises' overall green economy development. As a certain positive suppression promotion effect, in the implementation of the mandatory environmental protection system, the focus should be on establishing an all-round green strategic system, mainly from the aspects of production management, social influence, and so forth. For example, the government can reduce or exempt environmental taxes or provide environmental subsidies and preferences, encourage enterprises to consider environmental costs in the production process through various methods, reduce production costs through energy conservation and emission reduction, and gradually regard green production as the enterprise's production development requirements. If various enterprises include environmental costs, the economic benefits will be reduced, as shown in Figure 2.

It can be seen from the data in Figure 2 that, for a company, environmental pollution will be a large part of the cost, accounting for about 18% of the total cost.

4.2. Analysis of the Enterprise's GDP Benefits under the Green Management Model. At present, the traditional extensive model of rapid national economic growth in China is mainly based on the extensive sacrifice of ecological environment and natural ecological conditions in exchange for the rapid growth of economic GDP, the extensive model of rapid economic growth in China. The impact is gradually increasing, and the occurrence of smog pollution is one of its consequences. China must accelerate the transformation of the steady growth model of the national economy, reduce the serious damage to the ecological environment and natural ecology, and promote the sustained, coordinated, and healthy development of the national economy and the political and social development environment. The implementation of China's green environmental protection GDP, including the damage accounting for the ecological environment and natural ecology into the green GDP damage accounting standard system, can effectively promote the effective protection of the ecological environment and natural ecology of the people's

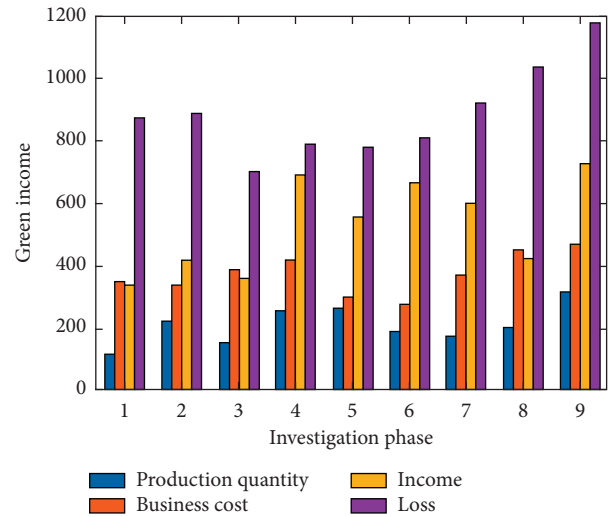


FIGURE 2: Environmental pollution will become a large part of the cost of enterprises.

governments and related companies everywhere and promote China's intensive market economy that has accelerated growth and the healthy development of new models. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a scientific and reasonable enterprise performance evaluation system. The implementation of regional green development GDP will directly deduct the local ecological and social environment from the green GDP, which is conducive to better performance evaluation of government departments at all levels and local levels and encourages them to attach great importance to regional ecological environment and social economy and continuous and coordinated healthy development. The implementation of international green and low-carbon GDP indicators is conducive to promoting the healthy development of China's energy-saving and low-carbon emission reduction economy. Under the current grim situation of international energy-saving and low-carbon emission reduction, our local governments have actively fulfilled their social environmental protection responsibilities and reduced energy-saving carbon emissions. It is proposed that, by the end of 2020, the unit's per capita GDP will achieve a reduction target of 40% to 45% in carbon dioxide energy-saving emissions compared with 2005. The implementation of a performance accounting system based on green and low-carbon GDP is conducive to organically combine the solution of environmental quality issues with the performance accounting of green GDP, reducing solid carbon emissions and promoting the healthy development of a low-carbon green economy. The survey results of environmental improvement benefits in this article are shown in Figure 3.

From the data in Figure 3, it can be seen that the benefits of corporate environmental improvement account for a large portion of the overall corporate revenue, and some companies' green revenue can even reach 24% of the total revenue.

This article released the first GDP pollution-adjusted GDP accounting research report "China Green National Economic Accounting Research Report 2009," which is the

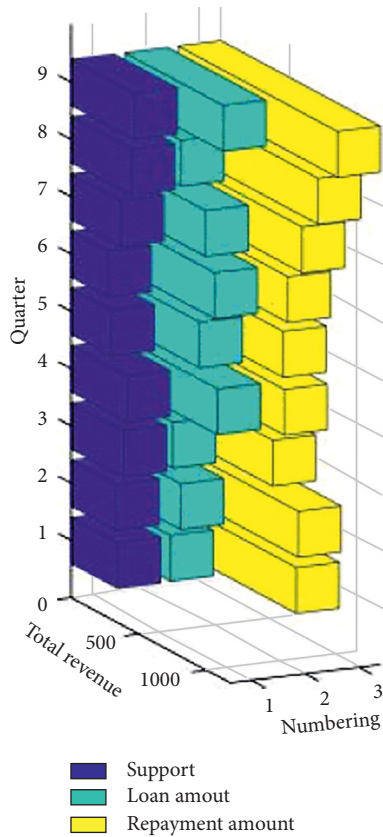


FIGURE 3: Corporate environmental improvement revenue accounts for a large portion of traditional revenue.

first and only green GDP accounting report published so far in China. By 2008, the Green GDP Task Force had initially calculated the results for forests and water resources. At the end of 2009, the “Framework of China’s Resource and Environmental Accounting System” entered a multisectoral countersignature stage. But in the last two years, the practice of green GDP accounting has not made substantial progress. The haze weather in 2013 triggered people’s reflection on the one-sided pursuit of GDP as an economic growth method, and the calculation of green GDP is expected to be put back on the agenda. The slow implementation of China’s green GDP accounting system has many reasons, including technical problems of green GDP accounting and external factors. Compared with traditional accounting techniques, it is more difficult. The calculation of green GDP involves the quantification of various resource and environmental issues, which brings technical difficulty to the calculation of green GDP. The accounting of green GDP mainly faces two major technical difficulties. In addition, we strengthen the assessment of the environmental performance of local governments. However, as the country has established a comprehensive environmental protection system and corporate green development concept step by step and improved relevant laws, regulations, and supervision systems, the country has taken the lead in launching the corporate green operating system in some regions and achieved the desired results, as shown in Figure 4.

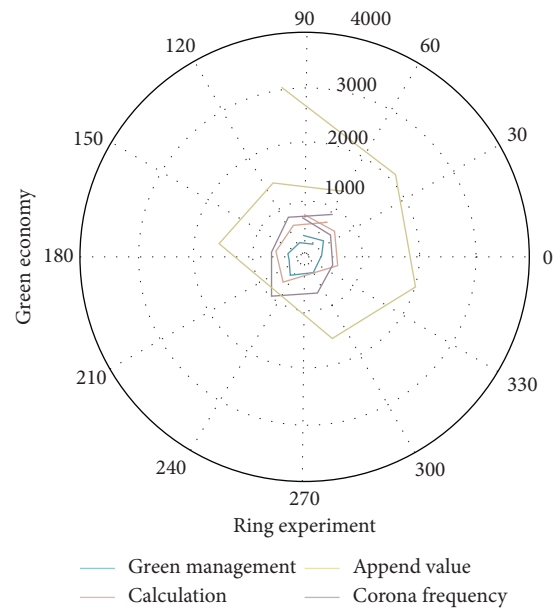


FIGURE 4: National fiscal revenue is steadily increasing under the green environmental protection system.

It can be seen from Figure 4 that the experimental results show that the revenue of national enterprises under the green management system has increased, and the national fiscal revenue has risen by about 7.8%.

5. Conclusions

- (1) Through the construction of the main platform under the Internet, informatization transmission means, multiparty fund supervision, and the application of big data technology, the information symmetry problem of small- and medium-sized enterprises has been solved, and the bottleneck of small- and medium-sized enterprises’ financing has been broken. In addition, with the opening of the financial market, in the face of my country’s huge financing needs of SMEs, banks are no longer the absolute service body of supply chain finance. The migration of the service form from the traditional offline model to the Internet platform model meets the short, frequent, and fast financing characteristics of small- and medium-sized enterprises and forms the ecological management of supply chain finance. Because the Internet has brought more possibilities to supply chain finance, its market development potential is huge. With the rapid advancement of informatization, in the face of my country’s huge financing needs for SMEs, the supply chain finance research report shows that, by 2020, my country’s supply chain finance can reach about 15 trillion yuan. Vigorous support and this blue ocean market have huge market potential. The application of Internet-related technologies has greatly promoted the development of supply chain finance and has far-

reaching significance in solving the financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

- (2) According to the experimental research analysis of the relevant investigation team, the proportion of resource and environmental improvement revenue to traditional GDP is 0.84%, 0.85%, and 0.76% for three years. Among them, the gains from the green economy increase in GDP are divided into 0.2%, 0.18%, and 0.15%; research results show that, for a company, environmental pollution will be a large part of the cost, accounting for about 18% of the total cost. In order to better implement the overall green development of enterprises, it is necessary to increase the green awareness of the whole society and establish a sound legal supervision mechanism. On the one hand, it can stimulate the public's environmental awareness and learn the enthusiasm of green environmental protection technology.
- (3) This article has an in-depth understanding of the green economy from many aspects and has obtained a series of data reports based on environmental improvement and the degree of green implementation of enterprises. The national economy can achieve a steady increase in the economy under the guidance of green business strategies. The economic growth of enterprises is 12%, and the cost of purification production and operation is 9% higher than that of the traditional model. The benefits of corporate environmental improvement account for a large portion of the overall corporate revenue, and some companies' green revenue can even reach 24% of the total revenue. The revenue of state-owned enterprises under the green management system increased, and the state fiscal revenue rose by about 7.8%.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that he has no conflicts of interest.

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