



Sustainable Energy Efficient Human-Centered Digital Solutions for ESG Megacities Development

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This study demonstrates algorithms that assist municipal administrations to make the best environmental decisions. The algorithms developed by large alpha-class municipal governments with assistance of department of environmental agency data analyst. Mathematical and econometric modeling techniques as well as optimum solution theories adhered to develop a model, and the criteria is functionality, which reflects a balance between maximum profit, comfort in living circumstances, the environment, and the need to avoid a market failure scenario. The ensuing results allow for the most optimal administrative decisions, such as the rate of environmental taxes. The empirical findings show that higher environmental, social and governance performance and digital finance has improved the corporate financing efficiency, as well as the influence of ESG performance on energy efficiency, all at a 1% significance level.

Keywords: corporate financing efficiency, digital finance, ESG performance, environmental sphere, megacities development

1 INTRODUCTION

The link between business and personal life have changed significantly since the late 1990's due to a wide range of technological improvements, rapid popularization, urbanization and geopolitical global decisions has widely impacted on the social, environmental and governance performance (Majumder et al., 2015). The active population, including children, teenagers, and the elderly, now has new chances to reach their full potential. Growing populations and younger generation have reaching to the full potential to utilize for the better future therefore, required high degree of autonomy to fulfill the futural plans and goals (Anwar et al., 2022; Su et al., 2022). The demand of the housing and energy is increased where natural resources are quickly decreasing (Ahmad et al., 2019; Yao et al., 2021; Alfahad et al., 2022). On other hand world is facing shortage of basic human amenities such as housing due to the economic chaos in many countries and the living cost has increased bad economic condition leading the human rights concerned (Alfahad et al., 2022).

Over the past few decades human migration and mobility have increased throughout Europe, both within and between states (Halbritter and Dorfleitner, 2015). The occupational organization of the population has changed, and labor force mobility has grown (Demirag, 2018). International transportation services are becoming increasingly widespread (Monciardini et al., 2020). Several businesses have seen qualitative transformations as a result of the development of the Web 4.0 concept and the general availability of high-speed access to the globe (Benchekroun et al., 2020). The expansion of the hotel, restaurant and catering (HORECA) segment (Knappe et al., 2022; Aritenang, 2021) which includes intermediary firms that organize such activities, was fueled by societal awareness and the ability to travel to any desired location anywhere in the world, including changing residence based on the availability of work or comfortable conditions. Concurrently, the environmental state has worsened substantially as a result of externalities (Antoniadou et al., 2013). Accounting for their influence is critical for economic forecasting since market failure originates from the resulting market equilibrium imbalance and violation of Pareto efficiency (La Torre et al., 2020).

Several governments have dedicated considerable focus in recent years to the long-term growth of industrial businesses. Environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) performance has increasingly become the most critical indication for defining a company's degree of long-term growth and giving major guarantees for commercial banks' concessional credit loans. Digital and information technologies are being integrated into the traditional banking sector (Yang et al., 2022). The conventional financial intermediary business model has given way to new business models enabled by advanced algorithms, cloud computing, 5G, and mobile internet technologies, all of which contribute to reducing financial service costs (Jitmaneeroj, 2016). By increasing channels and shortening asymmetric information, the digital solution has had a substantial impact on financial constraint reduction. Energy efficiency is greatly influenced by good environmental performance (Ahmad et al., 2019). ESG performance improves employee performance significantly with greater employee dimension appraisals (Barth et al., 2021). The investments benefit from ESG performance as defined by German standards (Zhao et al., 2021). Good ESG performance promotes corporate financial success in China and Germany, where CEO power and employees on the board of directors may support this link (Tian et al., 2022). As a result of development, ESG performance grows (Barykin et al., 2021).

In Canada, ESG performance has also been shown to mitigate the relationship between gender diversity (corporate scandals) and firm financial success (Ouni et al., 2020). Higher ESG performance increases a company's market value, whereas worse ESG performance decreases it (Chouaibi et al., 2021). Furthermore, ESG performance has been proved to lower firm financial risk during the market-wide financial crisis induced by the COVID-19 pandemic (Barrutia & Echebarria, 2021). Geographical and international variety, on the other hand, may assist to offset the negative association between a firm's

ESG score and financial success (Grisales & Caracue 2021). As a result, ESG performance may help emerging economies retain their growth (Kraus et al., 2021).

Human-centered digital solutions help financial institutions, governments, and businesses of all sizes (Ouni et al., 2020). Incorporating social entrepreneurship reduces corporate risk perceptions, which might have a negative impact on energy efficiency (Aisaiti et al., 2019). Financial inclusion and financial literacy may be increased by using the internet and digital financial products.

Financial inclusion is the easy accumulation of capital, security, and a safe way to save, and it is a significant driver of economic growth (Claessens and Perotti 2007). Digital finance helps to boost the efficiency of regional financial sectors (Bowen and Pennaforte, 2017). During a financial crisis, networked digital finance might have serious economic and societal consequences. The three transmission mechanisms of loan availability, knowledge growth, and social trust acceptance are all improved by digital finance. Networking and digital signals influence corporate finance behavior positively (Guzmán-Ortiz et al., 2020). Digital inclusive finance affects household leverage ratio and digital technology implies regional income disparities (Wang et al., 2020).

Efficiency and the use of digital technologies may also have an influence on company financial capital availability and financing efficiency. The capacity of a firm to match capital availability and allocation methods is characterized as corporate energy efficiency. Previous research has mostly focused on the connection between ESG performance and company financial success. In contrast, this essay tackles the gaps in the interaction consequences of human-centered digital solutions and ESG performance on energy efficiency. This article expands on three notable developments. First, employing input and output indicators, this study evaluates energy efficiency using data envelopment analysis (DEA). The essay then delves deeper into the overall indices, digitalization level indices, coverage breadth indices, and use depth indices of digital finance. At the 1% level of significance, our empirical data show that they greatly increase firm finance efficiency. Finally, ESG performance is found to have a large beneficial effect on energy efficiency at the 1% significance level, as well as a slightly favorable influence on ESG at the 1% significance level.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Mathematical Model

The COVID-19 pandemic was a black swan occurrence that broke established interaction networks and radically altered the economic landscape of the majority of towns and cities that serve as human movement hubs (Mayo et al., 2021). The impending repeal of strong quarantine measures will have a significant impact on all services, prompting regional and local governments to make well-informed and calculated decisions (Lorentzen, 2022). Furthermore, an acute manifestation of the problem connected with a lack of sufficient corporate

administrative control, which is responsible for the impact of externalities, is envisaged. The challenge for governments is to find innovative ways to establish the presence of an optimal balance between possible profit for interested parties and depreciation of environmental harm caused by their actions (Todorov, 2014). In practice, the following groupings may be recognized:

- corporate MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions);
- a surge in the number of individuals wanting to attend historical political events, sporting events, holidays, festivals, and cultural and social gatherings;
- tourism, as determined by the GaWC (Globalization and World Cities Research Network) rating, which ranks cities from Alpha to Alpha ++ based on tourist attractions, POI (points of interest) density, and historical legacy;
- Health tourism (HT) is focused on medical treatment and services since the top physicians, modern hospital equipment, and research institutes are concentrated in big cities. Furthermore, in many cases, this type of tourism is motivated by a significant disparity in the expense of processes or the inability to obtain help due to legal limits in one's own country.
- Individuals and migrant workers are migrating to megacities in pursuit of improved job possibilities. It is worth mentioning that the number of accompanying dependents follows the number of ex-pats in the same order.
- Large universities, academies, and educational institutions are also located near important scientific and industrial centers, student mobility is a frequent feature of most megacities

Using quantitative data acquired automatically from the periodic reports of the hotel, restaurant and catering (HORECA) segment enterprises, a curve depicting changes in the total extra strain on the city's resources is generated (Bezerra et al., 2016). This connection is stochastic, uneven, and has a high annual frequency of demand seasonality. We breakdown this dependency into a Fourier series using mathematical analysis to divide its complex structure into many harmonic components, each of which is a periodic function. Then, in order to compute the dynamics of resource demand, we develop systems of Erlang-type differential equations.

3 RESULTS OF MATHEMATICAL MODEL

The development of a mathematical model is required in order to determine the most optimum solutions. We made use of the technology for creating a digital twin, which allows us to use the mathematical procedures that have been created to get the best possible result. We present a number of notations for the arguments that will be utilized. The load's dependency on the passage of time is referred to as. Because it varies unevenly throughout the year, reflecting the

strain placed on the limited resources available in the region or the megapolis, we shall describe its breakdown as a series of elements (where). A periodicity characteristic of the burden on resources is introduced, which in real activity corresponds to the yearly cycle of the year. This enables us to use the Fourier expansion to represent the following phenomena:

$$\Lambda(t) = \Lambda_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \Lambda_i \cos\left(2\pi \frac{i}{T} t + \psi_k\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \lambda_i(t)$$

We make use of a mathematical apparatus that is analogous to the Erlang computer system. This is conducted by the definition of a set of values for the potential of the common resources of the land. Following that, we propose functions that define a collection of system states, as well as a set of probabilities for each of those states (Kurochkina et al., 2021).

In this expression, the terms are periodic, and the term meets the requirement, thus the statement is complete. In this view, stationary probability of occurrence is taken into consideration. Following that, we may analyze the following sequence:

$$p'_{0i}(t) = -\lambda_i(t)p_{0i}(t) + \nu_i(t)p_{1i}(t), \quad p'_{1i}(t) = -\nu_i(t)p_{1i}(t) + \lambda_i(t)p_{0i}(t)$$

together with the complete group condition:

$$\sum_i p_i(t) = 1$$

after carrying out an algebraic transformation of the form:

$$p'_{0i}(t) = -[\lambda_i(t) + \nu_i(t)]p_{0i}(t) + \nu_i(t)$$

at zero conditions

$$p_{0i}(0) = \alpha_i \leq 1, \quad p_{1i}(0) = 1 - \alpha_i \leq 1$$

it becomes possible to obtain the desired system already in quadrature's in the form:

$$p_{0i}(t) = e^{-\int_0^t [\lambda_i(x) + \nu_i(x)] dx} \left[\alpha_i + \int_0^t \nu_i(x) e^{\int_0^x [\lambda_i(z) + \nu_i(z)] dz} dx \right]$$

based on the fact that the functions $\lambda_i(t)$ and $\nu_i(t)$ are periodic, we denote

$$\varphi_i(t) = \int_0^t [\lambda_i(x) + \nu_i(x)] dx$$

as well as k , which satisfies the inequality: $kT \leq t < (k+1)T$.

As a result, we have an expression for the calculation of $\varphi_i(t)$:

$$\varphi_i(t) = ka_i + \int_0^{\tau} [\lambda_i(z) + \nu_i(z)] dz$$

here it is assumed that:

TABLE 1 | List of variables.

Input variables	Output variables
Total liabilities to assets ratio	Returns on net assets (ROE)
Total assets value	Significant business revenues
Total liability	Corporate growth ratio
Ownership interest	Liquid asset turnover ratio
Returns to scale in manufacturing	

$$a_i = \int_0^T [\lambda_i(x) + \nu_i(x)] dx$$

$$\tau = t - kT$$

Similarly, We Express

$$\int_0^t \nu_i(x)e^{\varphi_i(x)} dx = \sum_{l=1}^k \int_{(l-1)T}^{lT} \nu_i(x)e^{\varphi_i(x)} dx + \int_{kT}^t \nu_i(x)e^{\varphi_i(x)} dx$$

and this gives us

$$p_{0i}(t) = e^{-\varphi_i(\tau)} \left[\frac{b_i}{e^a - 1} + \int_0^\tau \nu_i(x)e^{\varphi_i(x)} dx \right] + e^{-ka - \varphi_i(\tau)} \left[\alpha_i - \frac{b_i}{e^a - 1} \right]$$

In This Case

$$b_i = \int_0^T \nu_i(x)e^{\varphi_i(x)} dx$$

3.1 Econometric Model

It is possible to assess the decreased energy efficiency intensity of GDP by looking at energy efficiency (Wang et al., 2022). It is used to calculate the energy efficiency of micro-entities, and the present research examines how ESG performance and digital finance may be utilized to lower financial resources required while increasing the efficiency with which those resources are allocated to other uses. The DEA-BCC model takes into account varying returns to scale in manufacturing and incorporates a large number of input and output indicators. Returns on net assets (ROE), significant business revenues, corporate growth ratio, and liquid asset turnover ratio are among the output indicators, with total liabilities to assets ratio, total assets value, total liability, and ownership interest being some of the input indicators.

Consider the following scenario: you have a group of n decision-making units (DMU). DEA-BCC is a model of corporate finance efficiency developed by Banker et al. (1984). It is characterized as follows: a minimum number of enterprises in emerging and developing markets. As a result, we primarily refer to the indicators used in previous studies in order to explain the selection of input/output variables in the scientific research phases.

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics of significant important factors that are pertinent to this discussion. This paper investigates the effects of environmental, social, and

TABLE 2 | Robustness test results using GMM panel data analysis.

Variable	AAA ~ A	BBB ~ B	CCC ~ C
ESG _{it}	1.0496*** (0.4705)	0.5679*** (0.0894)	0.4870*** (0.2760)
DF _{it}	0.0067*** (0.0003)	0.5260*** (0.0981)	0.3379*** (0.0760)
Lev _{it}	-1.1943***	-0.1058***	-0.0935***
Control Variables	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes; ***, **, and * refer to the significance at the 1, 5, and 10% significance levels, the values in parenthesis are the standard errors.

TABLE 3 | Descriptive Statistics.

Variables	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
ESG _{it}	1.0496***	0.5679***	0.4870***	0.3379***
DF _{it}	-0.4705**	-0.0894**	-0.276*	1.0496***
age _{it}	0.0067***	0.5260***	0.3379***	-0.0145**
roa _{it}	-0.0003**	-0.0981*	-0.076**	-0.0003*
Lev _{it}	-0.074*	-0.0145**	-0.0132**	-0.0894*

Notes; ***, **, and * refer to the significance at the 1, 5, and 10% significance levels, the values in parenthesis are the standard errors.

governance (ESG) performance, various forms of digital finance, and the interacting terms of both ESG performance and digital finance on corporate financing efficiency by utilizing the above-mentioned variables.

Considering this scenario: We have a group of n decision-making units (DMU). If and only if a DMU's system efficiency is one, it is efficient. DEA-BCC is a model of corporate finance efficiency developed by (Charnes et al., 1994).

$$CEF = c + \alpha_1 ESG_{it} + \alpha_2 x_{it} + \alpha_3 ESG_{it} x_{it} + \beta_1 size_{it} + \beta_2 lev_{it} + \beta_3 roa_{it} + \beta_4 g_{it} + \beta_5 co_{it} + \beta_6 age_{it} +$$

It is possible to assess the decreased energy efficiency intensity of GDP by looking at energy efficiency. It is used to calculate the energy efficiency of micro-entities, and the present research examines how ESG performance and digital finance may be use to lower the financial resources required while increasing the efficiency with which those resources are allocated to other uses. It is characterized that a minimum number of enterprises in emerging and developing markets have positive effect on financial performance.

At the 1% level of significance, all ESG performances have statistically significant effects on financial efficiency of business. Reduce information asymmetry in the stock market have negative effects while enhancing market information value will lead to improve the efficiency of financial resources. In accordance with research by Iqbal et al. (2021) and Zhang et al. (2021). ESG disclosure decreases the cost of corporate debt financing and increases the financial flexibility of the firm. In addition to the previous findings, (Iqbal et al., 2021), and (Zhang et al., 2021), have found that ESG performance has positive effects on corporate finance efficiency as well as on other factors. All of the overall digital finance indices, as well as the digitalization

TABLE 4 | Econometric analysis.

Variables	(PMG)	(PMG)	(MG)	(MG)	(DFE)	(DFE)
	ECT	SR	ECT	SR	ECT	SR
ESG _{it}	–	–0.0857*** (0.0325)	–	–0.358*** (0.0745)	–	–0.0578*** (0.0396)
DF _{it}	–	0.524 (0.485)	–	0.589 (0.425)	–	0.252*** (0.0554)
age _{it}	–	–2.658** (0.628)	–	–2.689*** (0.628)	–	–0.487*** (0.0857)
roa _{it}	–	0.358*** (0.0589)	–	0.854*** (0.265)	–	0.125* (0.0956)
Lev _{it}	–	0.0584 (0.254)	–	–0.0878 (0.395)	–	0.0369 (0.0625)
Constant	(0.547) –	–0.0325 (0.0332)	(6.854) –	0.748** (0.475)	(0.584) –	0.221* (0.0652)
Hausman test	2.83 (0.5867)	–	–	–	24.63 (0.0000)	–
Observations	300	300	300	300		

level, coverage width, and usage depth of digital finance are found to be positively linked with corporate financing efficiency at the one percent level of significance (Yao et al., 2021). Digital finance coverage width has a greater positive impact than digital finance digitalization and utilization depth, and this is especially true for small businesses.

As demonstrated in **Table 2**, all of the results obtained by GMM panel data analysis exhibit a high degree of robustness. Furthermore, ESG performance in the AAA, AA, and A ratings has a much greater positive impact on corporate finance efficiency than ESG performance in the BBBB and CCCC ratings. Across the board, at the 1% level of significance, the entire indices of digital finance demonstrate gradually increasing effects on corporate financing efficiency, with a decline from AAA to C.

As shown in **Table 3**; when the BCC model is used to calculate corporate finance efficiency, the mean is 0.9162 and the standard deviation is 0.0489, suggesting that corporate finance efficiency is both greater and less variable. Companies' ESG performance has a standard deviation of 1.1755, indicating that the majority of businesses have a higher ESG performance and a larger time-varying trend than the average. The mean and standard deviations of corporate digital finance indices, as well as their digitalization degree, coverage width, and usage depth, all exhibit a stronger time-varying trend between 2013 and 2019. In order to examine robustness further, this article separates the firm samples into three sub-samples based on the ESG credit rating level: AAAA, BBBB, and CCCC.

The US crude oil firm's energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction possibilities was also studied by (Aisaiti et al., 2019). In the meantime, air emission abatement average costs have received a lot of attention recently. For instance, (Majumder et al., 2015), implemented ECSCs under both the Energy Environmental Damage Relationships and also to calculate poor air quality tax exemptions for China's mining and smelting and cement sectors. According to Ma et al., China's nitrogen sector has the ability to reduce air pollution (Barth et al., 2021) that 1) China's energy consumption is approximately 1 that of the

United States—Asia's electricity demand in 2015 was just 5% of the 16 MWh per capita consumed in the world (Konopik, et al., 2022). China's per-capita power consumption is only about one that of the U.S., how frugal its multifamily housing sectors. Because multifamily housing power consumption has not yet peaked, it seems that both will rise in tandem with income until major progress is made in end-use energy efficiency. BP's Energy Outlook, for example, anticipates an 80 percent growth in power consumption by 2040, which is consistent with other energy predictions.

Since 1980, when the Chinese economy grew by 10.5 percent per year while energy consumption increased by 6% annually. There has been an energy-economic correlation of 0.857. Between 4 and 2.24 tonnes per RMB 11,000 (\$1567, where 1 US dollar = RMB 6.36) of GDP, China's energy intensity decreased by an average of 3.91 percent each year (Zhou and Wang, 2019). It is estimated that 58.64 billion tonnes of coal equivalent (tce) were saved by the Chinese industries over this time period. The Integrated National Energy and Climate Action Plan (NECAP) (Ramsey et al., 2017), the memorandum forwarded by the Chinese government to the European Commission to illustrate how to meet the 2050 goals for energy efficiency and develop economic objectives for the strategic initiatives state implementation strategy. The text specifies a goal of 4 Mtoe for residential structures, which equates to 43 TWh. While this goal has been set, no information is provided as to how many properties will be refurbished, what types will be upgraded, or what initiatives will take place in order to achieve.

In addition, by drawing comparisons with the Singapore this study puts China's accomplishments into perspective. For a variety of reasons, this juxtaposition is helpful: Since its inception, the Singapore has maintained stringent environmental restrictions to address climate change by limiting traditional pollutants in the atmosphere derived from fossil-fired electricity generation (Sirota et al., 2008). Because it makes use of both the DEA's ability to handle many interdependencies as well as the regression method's capacity

to control a link between efficiency (or lack thereof) and the uncontrolled factors, this comprehensive strategy has been shown to yield trustworthy conclusions (Table 4). Energy efficiency has been examined using this combination of DEA and regression analysis in the current research. Since environmental factors in the area are widely varied, this might create some issues since HDD values are part of the world. In contrast, a linear association value of 0.80 has been calculated between the nation's HDDs and total household energy usage for the decade 1990–2015. Other research has likewise shown this to be the case (Stulz, 1996).

Individual depositors' information is needed in order to be linked to accessible panel information in the next phase of the process. The condition characterized techniques in this research are presented next and are built on earlier studies (Yang et al., 2021). The first step is to match up businesses from different years. The first step is to match the company ID. The company name is used unless the firm ID can be verified. Using the corporate participant and geographical number (4 digits) for verification. If the company name can always be confirmed, there are two ways to link the lawful combatant to the area code: the region code is used. The final seven characters are used for the establishment year and personal details. If it doesn't work, the starting year, area code (6 numbers), functional programming (3 digits), and primary goods are used to attempt to find the right match. Finally, the values that are not available for certain years are figured out. In certain years (such as 2003 and 2008), the overall economic growth, manufacturing economic benefit, and intermediate supply are completed in certain years. The total economic output value is the sum of commercial additional benefits and preliminary inputs less the value of additional tax payments. Prices have now reached their lowest point (Yu et al., 2020a). The depreciation of economic value creation, total capital equipment, deterioration, intermediary supply, and net capital equipment are computed. By using the company's own measure of inflation of industrial code review usefulness in each sector and the permanent portfolio management consumer price of each area. The fourth step is to use the accounting system technique to compute the significant industry and capital stock. Finally, the anomalies are culled from the data set. For aggregate output, transitional supply, productive capacity, and economic benefit, and a number of somewhere around eight workers, incomplete parameters or non-positive values are eliminated. Panel data for each company is now available.

4 DISCUSSION

All of the ESG findings have a significant impact on the efficiency of corporate financing. Corporate financing efficiency is increased by the complete indices of digital finance at the 1% level of significance. The interaction terms between ESG performance and digital finance, on the other hand, are reduced at the 1% level of significance. On the obtained basis, we search for the optimal solution. To do this, we formulate the problem in a general form. We define n which the number of users of the resources is. In this case, the load l_i where $i = 1 \dots n$ reflects the externalities of each user (Rădulescu et al., 2019). We write an expression for the

vector: $\bar{L} = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)$. We denote the total load as $L^* = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i$. We introduce the weighted average variable costs U_i , and the dependence $g_i(l_i)$ of the revenue of each user. Due to the limited capacity of the shared resource, starting from $\bar{L} > \bar{L}_R$, the profitability drops. This corresponds to the fulfillment of the condition $g_i'(l_i) < 0$. Moreover, due to the negative impact of the externalities of the specified n users, the second derivative is subject to the condition $g''_i(l_i) < 0$. Then the profit of the i -user is

$$R_i = l_i g(l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_n) - U_i l_i = l_i g_i(L) - U_i l_i$$

Based on the Nash equilibrium principle, there is a value l_i^* for $i = 1 \dots n$, which R_i reaches a maximum for any components of \bar{L} : $\bar{L}_i^* (l_1^*, l_2^*, \dots, l_{i-1}^*, l_{i+1}^*, \dots, l_n^*)$.

We find the extremum points from the conditions for the calculation: $\frac{\partial R_i}{\partial l_i} = 0$, at $i = 1 \dots n$. Denoting the sum as $l_{-i}^* = \sum_{k \neq i} l_k^*$, we get $g(l_i + l_{-i}^*) + l_i g'(l_i + l_{-i}^*) - U = 0$

For $i = 1 \dots n$, which gives us the desired value of $l_i^* = n \frac{U - g(L^*)}{g'(L^*)}$.

Consequently, the extremum is reached at $L_0 = \frac{U - g(L_0)}{g'(L_0)}$. Since the condition $n > 1$ is satisfied, it follows that $L^* > L_0$ (Yin et al., 2021) (Konopik et al., 2022). This proves that the obtained results meet the balance conditions and minimize the negative externalities. This research examines how digital finance and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance affect corporate financing efficiency using the DEA-BCC model and panel data analysis. Sustainable development and profitability, as well as increased social responsibility and corporate governance performance, are all indicators of strong ESG performance, which serves to protect the interests of all stakeholders.

According to (Wang et al., 2020), higher ESG performance reflects stakeholders' information needs, lowers financing costs, increases cash flows and continuous funds input and output efficiency, and promotes corporate financing efficiency. Using the 1% level of significance, the comprehensive indices, digitalization level indices, coverage width and usage depth indicators of digital inclusive finance all improve corporate financing efficiency, with coverage width indexes having a stronger positive effect than usage depth indicators and digitization level indicators. Furthermore, at the 1% level of significance, digital finance has a negative influence on the positive effect of ESG performance on the efficiency of corporate financial management. Good ESG practices should therefore be incorporated into corporate strategy in light of the rapid growth of digital finance in order to increase corporate financing efficiency while also sending a signal to stakeholders in the competitive finance market, especially given the rapid growth of digital finance.

5 CONCLUSION

Human energy consumption is increasing in lockstep with the digital economy's rapid growth. As a result of their high energy consumption, they have gotten a lot of attention from society in terms of energy conservation and emission reduction. As a result, enhancing the digital economy's energy efficiency has become a key study priority. In order to achieve this goal, researchers are working

to develop effective energy efficiency measurement approaches and measures. This paper has obtained an analytical solution in quadrature's scalable to each possible system modeling administrative decision-making within a region or a megacity. Using the superposition of the obtained solutions with weights corresponding to the initial decomposition, it becomes possible to get an integrated dependency, which is the basis for further calculation. Correspondingly, we formalize the resources of the megacity in the form of a set of structural subdivisions with limited bandwidth and a bunch of business units of users. For these resources, we will consider externalities in the form of impact on the ecological situation. We introduce the functions of the negative effect of users on the environment and the dependence of their profits on the costs of preserving the environment. Since, in this case, a whole set of solutions is obtained in which the balance of interests is achieved, we correspond each of them with the seasonality function of the resource loading. Based on the dependence of the environmental costs, we convert the calculation results into recommendations for administrative regulation necessary for the administration of the megacity to take decisions.

Technical recommendations are an important component of actions aimed at increasing energy efficiency. To promote the cause of energy conservation from a technical standpoint, stimulants and regulations promoting the adoption of the best available and efficient technologies, as well as better energy auditing procedures, are required. Consumer behavior has also been highlighted as a significant aspect in obtaining efficient

energy use, according to recent study, and technology intervention has been identified as a crucial enabler for achieving such efficiency. It Works has been presented, which builds on the use of technology to change customer behavior in connection to energy efficiency.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary materials, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding authors.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization, SEB and SMS; methodology, IVK; software, EDP; validation, DVD, ABM, and LOA; Results, SUN and editing, AEK. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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