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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Сюй Шуан[1)], Т. И. Маслюкова[2)]

[1)] *магистрант, Белорусского государственного университета, г. Минск, Беларусь, 1119727004@qq.com*
[2)] *кандидат физико-математических наук, доцент, Белорусский государственный университет, г. Минск, Беларусь, masljukova@bsu.by*

В статье рассматриваются экономические основы развития инноваций в условиях цифровой экономики и анализируются основные показатели, отражающие состояние инновационного развития.

Ключевые слова: развитие инноваций; цифровая экономика; индекс инноваций; инновационная экосистема.

ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

Xu Shuang[1)], T. I. Masljukova[2)]

[1)] *master student, Belarusian State University, Minsk, Belarus, 1119727004@qq.com*
[2)] *PhD in physical and mathematical, associate professor, Belarusian State University, Minsk, Belarus, masljukova@bsu.by*

The article examines the economic foundations for the development of innovation in the digital economy and analyzes the main indicators that reflect the state of innovative development.

Keywords: development of innovation; digital economy; innovation index; innovation ecosystem.

The Chinese government has increased corporate innovation motivation through a series of policy supports to encourage innovation, including increasing R&D investment, simplifying the business registration process, and optimizing the intellectual property protection mechanism. China has established high-level scientificresearch institutions and innovation parks, attracted outstanding scientists and innovative talents, and promoted the emergence of internationally competitive innovative enterprises. Strengthened international innovation cooperation will help share innovation results and knowledge and improve the global competitiveness of Chinese enterprises. However, China still

faces challenges such as intellectual property protection and commercialization of innovation results. The innovation ecosystem is imbalanced, and there is a large gap in the innovation capabilities of different regions and industries [1].

China Innovation Index 2016–2023

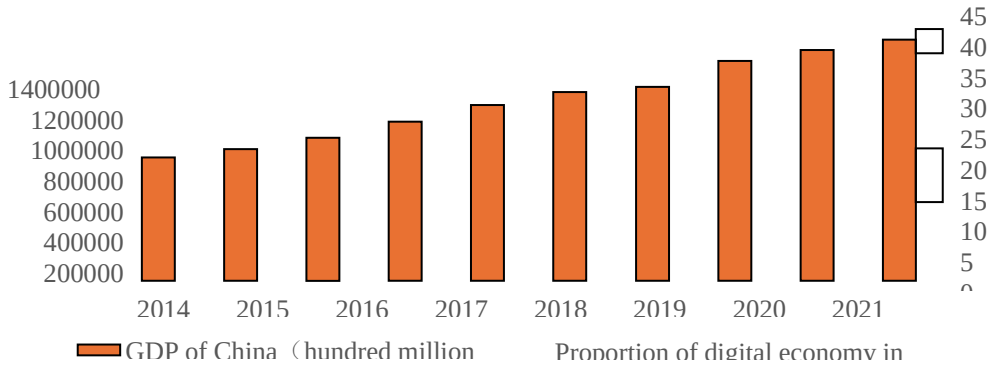
Index	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average annual growth rate, %	2023 growth over 2022, %
China Innovation Index	100	105.3	112.3	123.8	131.3	138.9	147	155.7	6.5	5.9
The Innovation Environment Index	100	103.9	109.9	123.1	132.4	138.9	151.8	160.4	7	5.7
Innovation Investment Index	100	103.8	111.1	119.6	124.3	131.9	137.1	146.7	5.6	7
Innovation output index	100	108.4	117.5	137	150.3	161.2	171.6	187.5	9.4	9.2
Innovation effectiveness index	100	105.2	110.7	115.5	118	123.6	127.2	128.2	3.6	0.7

Since 2016, China's innovation index has continued to rise, from 100 to 155.7 in 2023, with an average annual growth rate of 6.5%, showing significant progress. Innovation achievements are increasing year by year, driving economic growth. The innovation index in 2023 will increase by 5.9% compared with 2022, and the power ofinnovation will be further enhanced. The innovation environment index rose from 100in 2016 to 160.4 in 2023, with an average annual growth of 7%, reflecting the government's improvement of the innovation environment. The innovation investmentindex increased from 100 in 2016 to 146.7 in 2023, with an average annual growth of 5.6%, showing that R&D investment is increasing year by year. The innovation outputindex increased from 100 in 2016 to 187.5 in 2023, with an average annual growth rateof 9.4%, and both the quantity and quality of innovation have improved.

In the past decade, with the rapid development of technology and policies, China'sdigital economy has become a major driving force for economic growth. The government has begun to attach importance to the growth of the digital economy since2017, and by 2023 it has clearly proposed to further promote the innovative development of the digital economy. The scale of the digital economy has grown rapidly since 2014, jumping from 16.2 trillion yuan to approximately 56.1 trillion yuan, and its proportion of GDP has also increased from 25.1% to approximately 44%. This growth is due to the widespread application

of advanced technologies such as cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things, as well as government policy support and the active participation of enterprises.

In addition, the construction of digital industry clusters is crucial, representing the concentrated expression of emerging productivity and a new model of resource sharing, platform cooperation, and efficient management. It aims to break through the bottleneck of digital technology research and development, promote the digital transformation of the industrial chain, cultivate leading companies with strong marketcompetitiveness, stimulate the power of coordinated industrial development, build a stable industrial ecosystem, enhance international competitiveness, and promote the deep integration of digital technology and the real economy. At the same time, as data is a new production factor and strategic resource, it is necessary to build a data factor market, improve relevant laws, regulations and institutional arrangements, build a datagovernance system, promote the efficient allocation and utilization of data resources, and realize the transformation and improvement of data resources into real economic productivity. As shown in Figure.



Proportion of digital economy in GDP (%)

In recent years, China's digital economy has shown significant growth momentum, with its proportion in GDP continuing to rise and its scale steadily expanding. From 2014 to 2022, the proportion of the digital economy increased from 26% to 41.5%, showing its continuous contribution to economic growth. Although there was a slight decrease in 2019, the scale continued to grow, possibly reflecting accelerated growth in other areas. However, the share of the digital economy rebounded strongly in 2020 and continues to grow. This demonstrates the importance of the digital economy in theoverall economic structure, benefiting from the country's emphasis on innovation, technological iteration, and the widespread application of digitalization in various industries. In the future, the digital economy will continue to promote my country's economic transformation, upgrading and high-quality development [2].

Under the conditions of the digital economy, in order to promote the development of innovative industries, the following basic economic policy recommendations can be adopted: First, increase investment in the research and development and application ofdigital technology. The government should increase financial support and policy support for the field of digital technology, encourage enterprises to increase R&D investment in key areas such as cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence, and promote technological innovation and industrial upgrading [2]. Secondly, establisha sound innovation ecosystem. The government should build an innovation ecosystemincluding high-level scientific research institutions, innovation parks, incubators, etc. to provide a good development environment and policy support for innovative enterprises, promote the flow and integration of innovation elements, and stimulate innovation vitality.

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