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Research on the Restricting Factors and Breakthrough of Development of Shanxi's "Six New" Industries

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ABSTRACT

As an important cornerstone for the implementation of innovation driven developmentstrategy and an important support for transformation and upgrading, new infrastructure has inevitable requirements for the development of digital economy and the realization of high-qualitydevelopment. It mainly supports high-tech industries and applications, focuses on market-orientedinvestment and construction, and contributes to smart industrialization and smart industry. New technology is the key force to promote industrial change. It leads the transformation and upgrading of industries, such as the traditional manufacturing industry to digital transformation and intelligent upgrading, and improves production efficiency and product quality. New materials areimportant support for the country's strategic emerging industries and are of great significance to enhance the country's comprehensive strength and competitiveness. New materials cover many fields, such as high-performance structural materials, advanced functional materials, biomedical materials, intelligent manufacturing materials, and are widely used in aerospace, electronic information, energy conservation and environmental protection, biomedicine and other industries. New equipment is an important symbol of enhancing national military strength and international status.New product development is an important pillar for the survival and development of enterprises. Relying on the division of labor and technological innovation, the new format is a new link, new chain and new form of economic activities derived from existing industries and fields. The new type of business has positive significance for expanding the scale of employment, improving the quality of employment and optimizing the employment structure. To sum up, new infrastructure, new technology, new materials, new equipment, new products and new business types play an important role in promoting social and economic development, enhancing the country's comprehensive strength and competitiveness, meeting consumer demand and expanding employment opportunities. From the perspective of boundary constraints and industrial chain symbiosis strategy, this topic studies the current development dilemma of the "six new" development in Shanxi Province and puts forward relevant suggestions, which will help Shanxi improve its innovation level, build major projects, and achieve high-quality transformation and development, and then promote the integrated development of industrial chain and the intensive development of industrial clusters.

KEYWORDS

"Six New" development; Bottleneck theory; Restriction factors; Breakthrough Study

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2024, the added value of strategic emerging industries of industries above Designated Size in China showed a strong growth trend. The added value of high-tech manufacturing accounted for 16.3% of the added value of industries above Designated Size, which showed the important position and rapid growth of strategic emerging industries in industries above designated size. In 2024, China's industrial added value increased by 5.7% over the previous year, contributing 34.1% to economic growth, an increase of 12.7%. This shows that the industry as a whole has maintained stable growth, and the growth rate of strategic emerging industries, as an important part of it, is likely to exceed the growth rate of the industry as a whole. Second, as an important part of strategic emerging industries, high-tech manufacturing increased by 8.9%, accounting for 16.3% of the added value of industries above designated size. This data further proves the rapid growth and important position of strategic emerging industries in industries above designated size.

How can Shanxi Province break through the "six new" development constraints and achieve the lead? The core idea of constraint theory (bottleneck theory) is to improve the bottleneck in the system, and then promote the smooth operation of all links of the system. The bottleneck is the short board and weak link of the whole system, but it is the key link of the system. Constraint theory points out that only the improvement of bottleneck links can improve the overall performance of the system, and the additional resources of non bottleneck links will not help the overall improvement of the system, but will have a negative effect. To break through the bottleneck of the "six new" development, our province should take the lead in finding the negative factors such as constraints and boundary constraints, start from the weakest link in the industrial chain, and make up the short board, so as to realize the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure with high quality.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Bottleneck Theory emphasizes that system performance is limited by the weakest link, and breaking through bottlenecks requires focusing on key weaknesses (Goldratt, 1984). In the development of the "Six New" policy, this theory has been applied to identify collaborative barriers between policies, innovation, and industrial clusters (Guoyong, 2020). Research has shown that traditional industry policies in Shanxi Province are mainly project oriented, neglecting capacity building, resulting in the breakage of the industrial chain and the disconnection of innovation entities. The concept of "six new" originates from the national innovation driven strategy, where new infrastructure is regarded as the fundamental support for the digital economy (Liu Yandong et al., 2020), new technologies, new materials, and new equipment are the core driving forces for industrial transformation (Li Jinchang et al., 2019), and new products and new business models are directly related to market demand and employment structure optimization (Meng Quan, 2020). Existing research generally believes that the "six new" can promote the digitization and intelligent upgrading of traditional industries through the synergistic effect of the industrial chain (Wang Yonglong et al., 2020).

The innovation ecosystem emphasizes the collaborative interaction of multiple entities (enterprises, universities, governments) (Adner&Kapoor, 2010). Shanxi Province has shown outstanding performance in the added value of strategic emerging industries and the growth rate of high-tech manufacturing industry, but its "six new" development is still limited by policy lag, insufficient innovation capability, and institutional barriers. Research has shown that traditional industry policies in Shanxi Province are mainly project oriented and have not effectively stimulated endogenous motivation in enterprises (Guo Chaoxian et al., 2020). The low efficiency of industry university research collaboration leads to a low conversion rate of scientific and technological achievements (Liuyanhong et al., 2020). In addition, the imperfect market-oriented operation mechanism of

government guided funds has weakened the enthusiasm of social capital to participate in new infrastructure (Liu Yan et al., 2020).

Existing research has pointed out that there is a problem of "heavy declaration and light implementation" in Shanxi Province's technology transformation fund, with some projects lacking sufficient technological content and limited policy guidance effects. In addition, the government led research funding allocation mechanism has suppressed the drive for independent innovation of enterprises (Lixiaohua, 2020). Traditional industrial clusters in Shanxi Province, such as coal, have short industrial chains and low added value, while strategic emerging industries, such as hydrogen energy, face blind expansion risks due to talent and resource shortages. Research shows that regional industrial policies need to balance the transformation of traditional industries with the cultivation of emerging fields (Wu Xiaoxia et al, 2020).

International experience shows that the United States has focused on laying out digital infrastructure through the Recovery and Reinvestment Act (2009), Japan has supported 5G network construction through tax reform (2020), and Germany's Digital Strategy 2025 emphasizes data security and infrastructure integration. Domestic scholars suggest drawing on the "policy crowdfunding" model to enhance policy inclusiveness. The "policy crowdfunding" model of Wuhan Optics Valley enhances policy inclusiveness through social participation; The Yangtze River Delta region accelerates new infrastructure through PPP+REITs financing mechanism (Jin Yan et al, 2020).

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

During the research process, it was found that the restricting factors for the development of Shanxi's six new industries are as follows:

Industrial policies need to be constantly transformed with the adjustment of industrial structure. The existing traditional project oriented policies in Shanxi are not conducive to the "six new" development. The project oriented industrial policy is to set up special projects, and local governments and enterprises will make competitive declarations, so as to promote industrial development. Based on the research on the "BOM framework" of industrial policy (based on basis, object and mechanism), the development of emerging industries requires the transition from project oriented industrial policy to capability oriented industrial policy, that is, to provide inclusive support to industrial enterprises in the region, including state-owned enterprises, private enterprises, of course, including small, medium and micro enterprises, and focus on stimulating the initiative of enterprises, relevant industry associations and research institutions.

The innovation ability of "six new" industries needs to be improved. The specific performance is as follows: first, the technological innovation in the field of new infrastructure is not enough. Insufficient financial investment. The core equipment required in the new infrastructure construction needs the underlying technical support. The number of patents authorized per 10000 people in Shanxi is also low, and the strength of scientific and technological innovation needs to be improved. Second, the synergy between scientific and technological innovation subjects is not enough. The existing scientific research funds and policies of colleges and universities are more inclined to the research of vertical projects supported by the government. The horizontal projects of cooperation between colleges and universities and enterprises are set as the last level, which makes a large number of scientific researchers in Colleges and universities and scientific research institutes focus on applying for vertical projects and have low interest in horizontal projects, which greatly hinders the cooperation of innovation subjects of industry, University and research institutes. The advantages of innovation achievements of colleges and universities and scientific research institutes can not be well transformed into the industrial development advantages of our province. Third, the overall quality of the "six new" industrial development elements is not high. The accumulation of human capital is

insufficient, the use efficiency of investment funds is low, and the conversion rate of scientific and technological achievements is not high.

The advantages of system and mechanism have not been brought into full play, and the effect of policy guidance needs to be strengthened. First, the mining and development capacity of "six new" major projects is relatively insufficient, and there are shortcomings in project management. The main body of traditional infrastructure investment is the financing platform of the government and state-owned enterprises, and the government reluctantly assumes the functions of supervision and risk identification. In the field of high-tech and high-risk new infrastructure, only the front-line high-tech enterprises and digital enterprise platforms that widely use new technologies can become the main investors of new infrastructure. Only the real demand of the strong industrial clusters of digital economy for new infrastructure can give full play to the foundation and publicity of new infrastructure as "social first capital". Second, the industrial guidance policy needs to be constantly improved. Take the technical transformation fund of our province as an example. During the survey, it was found that the concentration of technological transformation projects was not high, the construction progress was slow, and the actual construction situation of the project was inconsistent with the application materials. Some technological transformation projects are not high in science and technology, which is inconsistent with the goal of transformation and upgrading. Some identified the expansion of production scale as technological transformation, while others identified general industrial automation as service manufacturing innovation. Moreover, the implementation time of the support policy is not long, and most enterprises have not yet made relatively mature technological transformation project plans according to the direction of policy support. The projects declared are mostly completed or about to be completed, which cannot fully reflect the results of policy guidance. There are also problems in the management mode of government guided funds, such as the need for innovation, and the need for further connection with marketization. The provincial government's guiding fund policy needs to be improved in terms of investment fields, investment methods, institutional access and landing requirements, rebate mechanism, performance management, etc.

The research on the construction of industrial clusters needs to be deepened. The industrial chain symbiosis strategy points out that the industrial chain includes value chain, enterprise chain, supply chain and spatial chain. To improve the industrial chain, efforts should be made in four aspects: improving the industrial basic ability, optimizing the operation mode, enhancing the control of the industrial chain and improving the governance ability. First, the industrial structure of traditional industrial clusters in our province is too single, the industrial chain is short, the market radiation is small, there is disorderly competition among owners in the industry, and there are few intermediary organizations in the region where industrial clusters are located. Second, there is a certain degree of blindness in cultivating and developing strategic emerging industries. In the short term, our province does not have the conditions for large-scale development of strategic emerging industries, and the talent resources of emerging industries are insufficient. Blindly launching strategic emerging industry projects will cause overcapacity and damage to resources and environment.

The development of digital industry in our province is slow, which restricts the development of industrial clusters and strategic emerging industries. First, our province has a certain gap in digital infrastructure, integrated applications, development environment, etc. Second, in the specific production and education integration project, the digital skills training in higher vocational colleges is out of touch with the actual needs of enterprises. The industrial chain of integration of industry and education has not been formed, and there are few forms such as national key laboratories, technology centers, school enterprise joint training centers, etc.

4. CONCLUSION

Actively change the traditional industrial policies. First, drawing on the development experience of Japan's semiconductor industry in the 1980s and 1990s, we should formulate strategic emerging

industry policies from the aspects of technology and market. Enterprises should play an active role in policy formulation, policy implementation, evaluation, feedback and adjustment. The second is to plan the industrial layout and development scale of strategic emerging industries as a whole. Coordinate the integration construction and realize the differentiated and complementary development of industrial clusters. Accelerate the regional and international opening-up and cooperation of industrial clusters, and cultivate a number of strategic pillars and emerging industrial clusters with international advanced level and supply capacity of medium and high-end products. Some foreign policies on new infrastructure are as follows:

The United States: in 2009, the federal government issued the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, focusing on the development of high-speed rail production equipment, medical and health equipment, broadband networks, smart grids, etc. From 2013 to 2018, the draft of the U.S. National Spatial Data Infrastructure strategic plan (2014-2016), the federal big data research and development strategic plan, enhancing the network security of the federal government network and key infrastructure, and the U.S. infrastructure reconstruction legislation outline and other policy documents were issued, focusing on the deployment of National Geospatial databases, cloud computing, scientific research network infrastructure construction, bioenergy, hydrogen energy, 5g communication base stations, etc. 2. Japan: the tax reform outline was passed in 2020 to support enterprises to develop secure 5g networks. 3. Germany: the digital strategy 2025, the EU general data protection regulations, and the EU cybersecurity act were issued. The European data strategy was adopted in 2020. While emphasizing data availability and data security, it proposed to invest 4-6 billion euros in data space and cloud infrastructure integration from 2021 to 2027.

First, adhere to innovation as the guide and take the "111", "1331" and "136" projects as the opportunity to build an innovation ecosystem of full life cycle services. Focusing on the requirements of the provincial Party committee to "create a first-class innovation ecology", the list of constraints on the development of emerging industries in our province was systematically sorted out, and the key core technologies were collaboratively tackled by means of government procurement of expert guidance services. The government directly organizes multiple scientific research teams or entrusts cutting-edge scientific research institutions to support the development of new R&D institutions, cooperates with leading enterprises to tackle key core supporting technologies required for new infrastructure, breaks the "technical barriers" in the industrial chain, and realizes the sharing of scientific research achievements and intellectual property rights. The experience of Japan's strategy of building a country through science and technology: R&D expenditure accounts for 4% of GDP expenditure, of which basic research accounts for 22%. Through the formulation of the basic law on science and technology and the law on the promotion of the modernization of small and medium-sized enterprises, we can promote the scientific and technological innovation of enterprises from the government level. Second, improve the innovation driven indicators. The innovation driven indicators in the Interim Measures for the assessment and evaluation of regional economic transformation and upgrading in Shanxi Province issued in 2017 include the intensity of r&d funding, the number of technology centers at or above the provincial level, the proportion of science and technology expenditure in general public budget expenditure, and the proportion of enterprises carrying out industry university research cooperation. In 2020, two indicators, namely, "the growth rate of R&D expenditure" and "the proportion of enterprises with R&D institutions in the number of enterprises", will be included in the innovation driven assessment system for regional economic transformation and upgrading. It is suggested to learn from the successful experience of introducing EVA (economic value added) into the performance assessment indicators of the state owned assets supervision and Administration Commission, and to add EVA to the innovation indicators, which can promote the management to actively invest in R&D to a certain extent. At the same time, different assessment strategies are implemented for enterprises with different life cycles, and enterprises in recession can be encouraged to purchase or introduce to improve their innovation ability. The third is to learn from the experience at home and abroad in awarding and subsidies, tax reduction or return, equity guidance funds, loan discount and other aspects for independent innovation enterprises. According to the

federal tax law of the United States, if an enterprise fails to pay income tax on schedule due to losses or other circumstances, the tax deduction and deduction of enterprise R&D expenses can be calculated according to the relevant formula, which can be traced back to 3 years. If losses have occurred all the time, it can be postponed for 7 years, and the deduction of scientific and technological R&D expenses can be up to 15 years.

It is suggested to establish a provincial science and Technology Innovation Committee to take the lead in setting up industry associations or related industry research institutes, focusing on promoting the scientific and technological research and innovation development of "six new" industries. Focusing on the industrial clusters with the foundation and advantages of international competitiveness in Shanxi, and according to the priorities of industrial structure adjustment, specific guidelines such as the action plan for cultivating classified emerging industries were formulated and issued, including industry overview, development goals, key tasks, safeguard measures, etc. For provincial key technological transformation projects, public service platform projects, etc., support can be provided for several consecutive years until production and effectiveness are achieved, and there is no restriction that financial subsidies can not be applied for. The second is to solve the funding problem of major new infrastructure projects. According to the different project characteristics of information infrastructure, integration infrastructure and innovation infrastructure, this paper analyzes their respective applicable investment and financing strategies and procurement strategies, and suggests that the construction of provincial big data sub center parks such as UHV, intercity Expressway and rail transit, charging pile project, Luliang Huawei Shanxi big data center, Shanxi Beidou data center and so on should still be dominated by government investment. New infrastructure projects such as data center, 5g and artificial intelligence have the characteristics of high risk, high return on investment and uncertain future income. It is suggested to give full play to the role of government guidance funds, set up venture capital funds for emerging industries in new materials, new technologies, new equipment and other industries, support social capital with professional advantages to participate in new infrastructure projects, and constantly improve the rules in terms of project screening ability and fund use performance. According to the relevant provisions of the national development and Reform Commission on the pilot application project of real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the field of infrastructure, actively explore the "PPP+REITs" pilot mechanism of the "six new" project in our province if the conditions are met. According to the actual situation, the investment restrictions of special bonds in the field of "new infrastructure" should be appropriately relaxed. Third, consolidate the basic industrial capacity from the underlying technology, infrastructure, policy environment, talent team and other factors, clean up and abolish the existing policies that hinder the development of new industries and new formats in the fields of finance, achievement transformation, tax reduction and fee reduction, and enhance the innovation power and development vitality of market players. Fourth, build different resource frameworks to solve the labor disputes and labor relations problems faced by the new industrial chain. Establish a business network for new business enterprises, carry out early warning of employment mode risks, and collect employment mode information based on industrial parks to prevent disputes. Fifth, allow enterprises to reasonably adjust the use of special funds, establish a disciplinary system for the discredit of special funds, and better improve the performance of the use of special funds. Sixth, in view of the difficulty of industrial structure adjustment in resource-based areas, Shanxi can strive for the right to formulate preferential tax policies from the central government. Seventh, drawing on the "policy crowdfunding" mode of Wuhan East Lake high tech Zone in the process of revising the industrial policy for the integration of culture and science and technology in Optics Valley in 2017, and actively "raising intelligence" from the society by means of the Internet, official accounts, live broadcasting platforms, etc. The effective content will be included in the revised industrial policy to stimulate the enthusiasm of enterprises to participate in policy formulation.

Enrich and improve cluster enterprises and standards in different fields one by one. Suggestions: clarify the statistical scope of industrial clusters, try to achieve quantitative standards, and formulate the performance evaluation index and system of industrial clusters. The industrial cluster enterprise

database is established according to the classification of production capacity, and the development of relevant industries is directly reported by the enterprises online. Learn from the experience and lessons of existing industrial clusters and actively prevent risks in industrial clusters. Establish a risk monitoring and early warning mechanism, and establish a cluster risk structure model to judge the structural risk of enterprises, network risk analysis, horizontal competitive risk analysis and other risks with different membership degrees. Actively introduce small and medium-sized enterprises with high technology content and sustainable growth potential, diversify investment to disperse cluster risks, realize data sharing among enterprises in the cluster, and improve the cluster industrial chain. The second is to build an evaluation system for the selection of key industrial fields. On the basis of the existing statistical indicators of strategic emerging industries, this paper empirically analyzes the industrial clusters that Shanxi focuses on developing, compares them with the six provinces in Central China and other developed regions in terms of scale, structure, efficiency and competitiveness, comprehensively considers the differences between different industries in promoting technological progress and driving the development of related industries, cultivates, proactively investigates enterprises and projects that meet the requirements of industrial development, strengthens the dynamic tracking service of projects, and maximizes the mining of a number of high-quality six new projects with high quality and significant development space. At the same time, around specific projects, comb and form the upstream and downstream industrial chain enterprise information base for targeted investment promotion. Third, the cultivation of strategic emerging industries combines the national policy guidance, the existing basic capacity of regional industries and the actual needs of regional economy. By guiding the development of high-tech industries to strategic emerging industries, backward traditional industries first "orderly exit" and then enter emerging industries through "factor restructuring". As a strategic emerging industry vigorously developed by the country, hydrogen energy has great development potential. Shanxi's hydrogen energy industry has great advantages in terms of resource endowment, location and industrial foundation. However, more than 20 provinces and cities across the country have issued corresponding hydrogen energy development plans. Only Changzhi City in our province has issued five policy documents, including Changzhi's hydrogen energy industry development plan, Changzhi's action plan for the development of hydrogen energy and fuel cell vehicle industry, Changzhi's interim measures for the approval and management of hydrogen refueling stations, Changzhi's interim measures for the management of fuel cell vehicle transportation, and Changzhi's detailed rules for the implementation of financial subsidies for the promotion and application of fuel cell vehicles. Datong released the development plan of Datong hydrogen energy industry (2020-2030). It is suggested that the "development of hydrogen energy industry in Shanxi Province" should be issued as soon as possible, and the guidance should be refined from the aspects of hydrogen production, hydrogen storage, hydrogen transportation and hydrogenation, so as to highlight the advantages of hydrogen production and hydrogen transportation; Establish a hydrogen energy industry development fund with leading enterprises to enlarge the leverage effect of funds; Accelerate the establishment of the hydrogen energy industry research institute to promote the rapid and orderly development of the industrial chain. Fourth, we should not separate strategic emerging industries from traditional industries. We should effectively connect and promote each other, give consideration to the development of traditional industries, and support the digital transformation of traditional enterprises in terms of technology transformation funds, land, taxation, etc. By using the input-output model and based on the latest input-output table, this paper calculates the correlation effect between the two, and focuses on accelerating the development of traditional industrial sectors that directly consume emerging industries, such as health, road transportation, and professional and technical services.

4.5 expand the industrial chain and build a modern industrial system. On the basis of our province's advantageous industries, we will support key enterprises in the province to implement mergers and acquisitions in the key links and core technologies of the industrial chain, accelerate resource integration, promote the integrated development of clustered enterprises and producer services, effectively spread the industrial chain vertically upstream and downstream, and enhance the value

chain of clustered industries. Second, improve the level of industrial openness. In terms of creating a good business environment, our province needs to make efforts in four aspects: financial credit, fiscal taxation, cross-border trade and property rights system. Actively connect with the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Beijing Tianjin Hebei economic circle, and play the pivotal role of Taiyuan and Datong. Accurately connect the "Beijing Tianjin Hebei Industrial transfer guide", clarify the key docking areas, build Beijing Tianjin Hebei Industrial transfer cooperation demonstration zones in Taiyuan, Datong and other places, and optimize the industrial development environment. Third, focus on industries in a strong position and industries in a weak position, so that the development of the entire industrial chain is coordinated and sustainable. Pay attention to the effective connection and common development of "six new" industries and traditional industries.

Create more new economic growth points and realize the internal circulation of consumption in the province through the digital means of smart countryside, smart service industry, new retail and other industries. The second is to incorporate the integration of industry and education into the "14th five year plan" of Shanxi Province, cultivate and expand a number of representative enterprises integrating industry and education, and solve the shortage of talent resources in emerging industries. Encourage high-quality high-tech enterprises from developed provinces to cooperate in the construction of manufacturing innovation centers, key laboratories, Graduate workstations, school enterprise joint training centers, etc. in Shanxi.

5. DISCUSSION

There are still some shortcomings in this article as follows:

5.1. The Disconnect Between Policy Implementation and Innovation Synergy

Existing research indicates that Shanxi Province's science and technology research and development funds are excessively tilted towards government vertical projects, with insufficient horizontal cooperation momentum, resulting in difficulties in transforming university research achievements into industrial advantages. In addition, the efficiency of using the technology transformation fund is low, some projects have insufficient technological content, and the effectiveness of policy guidance is limited.

5.2. Structural Contradictions in the Development of Industrial Clusters

The traditional industrial cluster structure in Shanxi Province is single and the industrial chain is short, while the cultivation of strategic emerging industries is blind, resulting in insufficient talent and resource support in the short term. The study also found that the level of digital infrastructure and application lags behind, and the integration of industry and education projects is disconnected from the needs of enterprises.

5.3. Limitations of Existing Research

Current research mostly focuses on macro policies and industry trends, lacking in-depth analysis of micro behaviors of enterprises. At the same time, insufficient interdisciplinary integration, incomplete data systems, and lack of comparative studies on regional cases limit the universality of the theory.

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