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Research on Ways to Enhance the Independent Innovation Capability of Enterprises

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Abstract: China is in the context of a transition economy, facing increasingly fierce competition, and the role of independent innovation in enhancing the core competitiveness of enterprises has become increasingly prominent. This study reviews the concept, antecedents, evaluation indexes and improvement strategies of the independent innovation capability of enterprises through a review of related domestic literature.

Keywords: Independent Innovation; Capability Policy Recommendations; Policy System.

1. Introduction

The Fourteenth Five-Year Plan of National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Outline of Vision 2035 (the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan) proposes to "thoroughly promote the reform of the science and technology system, improve the national science and technology governance system, optimize the national science and technology planning system and operation mechanism, and promote the key areas of projects, bases, talents, funds integrated configuration." This points out the direction for national science and technology governance, and also provides action guarantee for enterprises' independent innovation. The Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee also states, "Innovation is the inexhaustible driving force for the development and progress of a country and a nation." This highlights the unprecedented high regard for innovation in China and the importance of innovation in promoting development. Since the 18th Party Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, has taken innovation as the first driving force to lead development, comprehensively implemented the innovation-driven development strategy, and made significant progress in building an innovative country. The number of National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zones has increased from 3 to 23, the R& D expenditure of the whole society has increased from 1.03 trillion yuan in 2012 to 2.79 trillion yuan in 2021, and China's innovation index has risen to the 12th place in the world. China's science and technology undertakings have undergone significant historical, overall and pattern changes, and successfully entered the ranks of innovative countries.

Although China's innovation capability at the overall level has been rising under the high-intensity science and technology innovation investment system, China still has the problem that the quality of innovation is large but not strong, and the core key technologies for the development of some key industries are still restricted by others, such as the self-sufficiency rate of key parts, components and key materials in China is only 1/3, while in 2015 this indicator was only 20%. China's original, major basic research investment is still insufficient, far below the developed countries more than 15%, and the overall synergy between basic research and applied research is insufficient, key industries, large enterprises key core technology technology innovation capacity needs to be further enhanced. The policy system of supporting enterprises' independent innovation can not only provide systematic guidance for playing the function of independent innovation policy, provide framework basis for undertaking the supporting measures of independent innovation policy, but also provide basic guarantee for optimizing the goal of independent innovation policy. Therefore, in order to meet China's high-quality development and move into the forefront of innovative countries, it is urgent to promote the construction of the policy system to support enterprises' independent innovation.

2. Status of Domestic and Foreign Research

2.1. Connotation of Independent Innovation Capability

Innovation is one of the main driving forces of development, and it is the key for enterprises to gain advantages in the continuous competition. The term "innovation" was first introduced by economist Bearbitt (1912) in his book "Theory of Economic Development", and defined innovation as a new combination of production factors and production conditions with the aim of gaining potential market profits. Burns (1982) first defined the concept of innovative capability, considering that new ideas, new processes or new products are all manifestations of innovative capability. Meyer (2000) also considers innovation capability as a set of multiple capabilities of a company. In general, foreign scholars believe that innovation capability is a comprehensive capability system of enterprises, which requires enterprises not only to improve their R&D capability, but also to improve their commercialization application capability, marketing capability and manufacturing capability.

At present, China's development is facing a complex internal and external environment, and in the process of accelerating the construction of a new development pattern and promoting high-quality development, the independent innovation capability is receiving more and more attention from all walks of life, and many domestic scholars have extended and modified the theory of technological innovation to suit China's national conditions. The term "autonomous innovation" is a new concept proposed by scholars for latecomer countries to catch up with innovation. Chen Jin

(1994) introduced the concept of "autonomous innovation" for the first time after sorting out and studying foreign theories of innovation capability, and made autonomous innovation the goal of technology introduction in developing countries. According to Fu (1998), independent innovation refers to the technological breakthroughs made by enterprises through their own efforts, and then the technological achievements are transformed into corporate profits. Many domestic scholars have also tried to supplement and improve the definition of independent innovation capability from different perspectives. Chen Jiaer (2005) points out that independent innovation includes three different levels of innovation, namely, original innovation, integrated innovation and re-innovation through digestion and absorption, and independent innovation must combine these three. Hua Jinyang (2007) further classifies independent innovation capability; one category is divided into technical innovation and the other category is divided into non-technical innovation. Zhu Weidong (2012) summarizes independent innovation capability as the ability to collect and integrate innovation resources, obtain property rights of innovation products and obtain benefits through property rights, and this ability can continuously improve enterprise competitiveness.

2.2. Current Situation of Independent Innovation Capability

China is in a critical period of economic transformation, and the enhancement of enterprises' independent innovation capability is of great significance for building a science and technology-based power, so theories about innovation have been a hot area of research in recent years. Research related to independent innovation capability can be roughly divided into four categories: research related to the definition of the concept of independent innovation capability, research on the evaluation system of independent innovation capability, research on the driving factors of independent innovation capability and research on measures to enhance independent innovation capability.

With the accelerating pace of globalization, innovation drive has become a consensus. In the process of enhancing innovation, whether to choose globalization, regionalization or individualization has become the key to competition. Enhancing the innovation capability of enterprises requires not only ability and will, but also forward-looking vision and strategic planning. In response to these issues, research in recent years has also shown some characteristics and trends. Firstly, more research has shifted from national level environment and all industries to characteristic regions and industries, focusing more on personalized features rather than common features related to independent innovation, making the research more targeted and specific. Secondly, the research methods not only include traditional qualitative description and empirical research, but also typical case studies and mathematical analysis are applied to the study of independent innovation capability, which makes the research more in-depth and specific. Finally, in terms of policy research on the enhancement of autonomous innovation capability, recent studies have been combined with globalization and networking, and have begun to study the coordination between different policies, making the research more contemporary and realistic.

However, there are still some shortcomings in the research related to independent innovation capability at this stage. In terms of definition, there is not yet a consensus on the definition of autonomous innovation capability, and different research perspectives have different definitions of autonomous innovation capability, and the lack of a unified definition leads to difficulties in unifying the research results among different perspectives. In terms of research region and enterprise selection, the reasons affecting innovation output may not be the same depending on the geographic location of the enterprise, the industry in which the enterprise is located and the scale of the enterprise, which should be explored and differentiated in depth and detail. In terms of innovation capability system, the existing studies on autonomous innovation capability do not deeply explore the difference between each sub-capability, and do not clearly expose the mechanism of formation of organizational autonomous innovation capability. These shortcomings indicate that there is still room for improvement in the research on autonomous innovation capability. Improving autonomous innovation capability is a long-term and complicated work, and valuable research results can only be obtained through complete and in-depth research and examination.

3. Improve the Government Supply Policy to Encourage Enterprises to Improve the Investment in Independent Innovation

3.1. Play the Guiding Role of Funding Policy on Enterprise Innovation Capital Investment and Flow

Enhance government financial and tax policy support. Insist on financial investment in basic research, encourage enterprises to carry out innovation, provide financial support for enterprises' independent innovation, and reduce innovation costs through R&D subsidies, special funds, tax exemptions and innovation vouchers; improve the subsidy policy for enterprises' intellectual property rights, increase subsidies for international patents, and encourage enterprises or scientific research institutions to promote patenting of technologies and standardization of patents; establish a stable growth mechanism for financial investment in science and technology To ensure that the growth rate of science and technology funding is higher than the growth rate of recurrent fiscal revenue, optimize the investment of financial science and technology funds, establish a tracking and accountability mechanism, clarify support priorities, prioritize investment in common, critical, cutting-edge technology research and development and the construction of public laboratories, large scientific instruments, literature, data and other basic sharing platforms, and effectively improve the effectiveness of the use of financial science and technology funds.

Improve the financial policy system. Enterprises in building their own innovation capability system and achieving breakthroughs in key core technology innovation in current and future key industries and strategic emerging industries need at least 10 years or even longer cycles of huge initial R&D investment and advanced production equipment replacement, and the financing needs embedded in this require banking institutions to strengthen support for medium- and long-term loans and intellectual property pledge loans for technology and capital-intensive industries. Capitalize on the role of multi-level capital market to strengthen the cultivation of innovative SMEs to go public.

Innovate incentive and restraint mechanisms, guide venture capital institutions to invest early and small, and play the role of government industrial guidance funds and SME development funds to drive social capital to gather to new technologies, new industries and new business models.

Accelerate the pace of reform of the investment and financing system, and explore the establishment of a venture capital system. Through the government to set up start-up funds, set up science and technology venture capital companies, attract international professional investment companies and national policy banks to invest together. Gradually cultivate the external environment for enterprises to raise capital in domestic and foreign capital markets, provide intermediary services for enterprises to enter capital markets, and cultivate enterprises with potential to realize financing in domestic and foreign capital markets. Actively develop credit guarantee institutions, establish a sound credit guarantee system, and provide financial risk support for loans to enterprises for their independent innovation projects.

Play the main role of enterprises. Guide enterprises to not only use the policy fully, but also have the sense of not waiting or relying on it, increase the investment in science and technology innovation, encourage enterprises to extract a certain percentage of funds according to sales revenue for R&D planning, and set up a special fund for independent innovation, focusing on the digestion and absorption of the introduced technology and reinnovation.

3.2. Improve Talent Policy Support and Comprehensively Strengthen the Construction of Enterprise Independent Innovation Talent Team

Talent is a strategic resource to realize national revitalization and win the initiative of international competition. In recent years, the total number of R&D personnel in China has jumped to the first place in the world, but the talent structure still needs to be optimized and the problem of insufficient high-level innovative talents still needs to be solved.

In order to cultivate high-quality innovative talents, we not only need to work on the cultivation mechanism of talents, but also need to improve the development mechanism and incentive mechanism of talents. We should build a perfect support system for cultivating innovative talents, strengthen the overall planning, policy guarantee and special support for the development system of young talents, and improve the reform of the talent evaluation system, accelerate the establishment of a talent evaluation system oriented by innovation value, ability and contribution, and promote the institutional mechanism of "unveiling the list" for innovation and research in a strong and orderly manner. Maximize the spirit of struggle and creative energy of the vast number of talents to stimulate.

highlight the core role of scientific and technological talent in enhancing the ability of enterprises to innovate independently, adhere to the introduction, training, use and vigorously implement the "talent to strengthen the country" strategy. Enterprises in innovation activities to play a major role in the three aspects of investment, innovation and transformation of results, cultivate a culture of innovation, pay attention to staff training, increase the innovation incentive mechanism to provide internal motivation for independent innovation; regions to take advantage of their own, cohesion, training of local scientific and technological talent and industry shortage of scientific talent, to create a policy and institutional environment conducive to scientific and technological progress to stimulate innovation and talent; At the same time, actively absorb all kinds of high-level talents and implement good incentive policies to attract and retain talents.

3.3. Enhance the Cultivation and Support for Innovation Subjects and Guide the Flow of Capital to Innovative Enterprises

Highlight the main position of enterprises in science and technology innovation, and stimulate the internal motivation of independent innovation. Enterprises are the main body of innovation, and effectively guide them to establish a strong sense of independent innovation, so that they can really become the main body of independent innovation decision-making, investment, development, achievement transformation and benefit. Promote enterprises to establish a good mechanism of independent innovation, strengthen the construction of R & D institutions in the form of enterprise R & D centers, so that they can become the main force of enterprises to improve their independent innovation capacity and introduce and transform scientific and technological achievements; guide enterprises to rely mainly on their own strength to make breakthroughs in independent innovation, while strengthening the association of enterprises, scientific research institutions and universities to master more intellectual property rights and core technologies in some key areas In order to promote "technology enterprise, enterprise technology"; fully mobilize the enthusiasm of entrepreneurs in independent innovation, play the organizational role of entrepreneurs in independent innovation; vigorously introduce innovative talents, support enterprises to take innovation ability, innovation results and their industrialization degree as important allocation criteria, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of scientific and technological talents in innovation and entrepreneurship.

Play the leading and supporting role of large enterprises and support innovative small, medium and micro enterprises to grow into an important source of innovation. The technological innovation of large enterprises has significant spillover and driving effect, especially with the help of major scientific research projects or engineering, the organization absorbs the participation of upstream and downstream enterprises, universities and scientific research institutions in the industrial chain, and drives the relevant enterprises in the industrial chain to jointly carry out engineering science and technology research. First, play a leading role in supporting large enterprises, promote large enterprises to actively open supply chain resources, support the integration of large, medium and small enterprises and the main innovation. Second, encourage large enterprises to actively explore and accelerate the development of supply chain finance model, widely aggregate capital and credit resources inside and outside the enterprise, and accelerate the formation of superiority, efficient credit, and convenient financing in the industry to create a good order of collaborative innovation and development of large, small, medium and micro enterprises. Third, integrate and gather advantageous resources, increase support for technological innovation and professional development of small and medium-sized enterprises, support research and development of "specialized and special new" products, encourage financial institutions to expand credit business for small and medium-sized

enterprises supporting the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, and encourage industry associations to provide product certification, training and other services for small and medium-sized enterprises.

4. Improve Government Demand Policy and Promote the Output of Independent Innovation of Enterprises

4.1. Strengthen the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights and Attach Importance to the Creation of Enterprise Intangible Assets

Establish a perfect patent management, protection and service support system, enhance the coordination and management of intellectual property rights by industry associations, and improve the ability of enterprises to use intellectual property protection. Guide backbone enterprises to form patents as the goal of independent innovation, promote their patent types from design and utility models to invention patents, patent applications from focusing on domestic to both domestic and foreign, and give financial support and incentives for their invention patents and foreign patent declarations. Promote the establishment of enterprises to synchronize the work mechanism of research and development and standardization, timely transformation of technological innovation into technical standards. Encourage enterprises to strive to participate in the National Standardization Committee, participate in the development of national standards, industry standards and local standards to enhance core competitiveness and seize the high ground and initiative of independent innovation. Guide and support the majority of small and medium-sized enterprises to adopt international advanced technical standards, to provide the technical basis and operating platform for independent innovation. Establish and improve mechanisms conducive to brand cultivation, development and protection, and use fiscal, scientific and technological, financial and talent means to open up green channels for enterprises with excellent brands. Guide enterprises to gradually realize the change of business model from product management to brand management, realize the integration of technology, capital and brand resources at a higher level, and create brands with independent intellectual property rights and international competitiveness.

4.2. Speed up the Construction of Technology Trading Market and Promote the Transfer and Transformation of Scientific and Technological Innovation Achievements

Lead the layout of technology trading market through policies. Establish a national interconnected technology trading market, start from unifying the trading rules, trading objects, trading process and trading services, gradually unify the industry standards of the national technology trading market, and then realize the interoperability of technology trading information and project resources, enhance the efficiency and accuracy of national technology trading resource matching, promote the circulation of cross-regional technology resources, and improve the transparency and openness of the system system in all aspects; strengthen Service guarantee to achieve the standardized and orderly and prosperous development of the technology transaction market should be clearly defined by market players as the main force of technology transaction market services, industry organizations as important collaborators of services, while the government is the regulator of service guarantee, cultivate and give full play to the role of professional technical intermediary talents such as technology managers, technology brokers, appraisers and consultants.

Establish a mechanism for the transfer and transformation of science and innovation achievements through policies. Enhance the support capacity of transformation carriers, support the construction of various types of scientific and technological achievement transformation carriers, deepen the construction of technology transfer service system, establish a technology transfer agency database, support them to carry out professional services such as technology search, scientific and technological evaluation, proof of concept, technology investment and financing, as well as technology transfer services in the field of industrial technology and cross-border technology transfer services, encourage crowdsourcing spaces, investment institutions and intellectual property service institutions to expand technology It also encourages crowdsourcing spaces, investment institutions and intellectual property service institutions to expand their technology transfer functions; vigorously cultivates technology transfer service talents, enhances industry capabilities, establishes a classification and evaluation system for technology transfer talents, smooths career development and title promotion channels, and establishes a specialized, graded and localized system for training, training and practical training of technology transfer talents.

4.3. Bring into Play the Balance of Industrial Innovation Policies and Break through Core Key Technologies

In the context that digital information technology under the new round of industrial revolution is accelerating breakthroughs and digital intelligence technology is having significant penetration effects on various fields of economy and society, the country should focus on several major disruptive innovation fields, namely life science and precision medicine, distributed energy and energy storage technology, digital intelligence technology such as new generation Internet, cloud computing and block chain, advanced manufacturing technology such as smart equipment manufacturing and additive manufacturing Manufacturing technology, artificial intelligence and brain-like technology and other brain neurotechnology, aerospace technology, deep-sea exploration technology, virtual reality technology and many other types of technology. This requires the government to grasp the balance between selective and functional industrial policies, create a new industrial innovation ecosystem, and formulate supporting policies to support the cultivation and development of future industries in response to the characteristics of future industrial development.

First, China has a large market size, which can provide a wide space for innovative products; second, China has a complete industrial system, which can realize the docking and coordination of various industrial chains; third, China attaches increasing importance to innovation, and the basic capacity required for innovation is gradually improved. In view of these three advantages, in the process of building

China's system to enhance the independent innovation capability of enterprises, we should strengthen the institutional construction, promote the iterative upgrading of technology and its absorption and application, seize the technological heights, improve the government procurement system to provide a market for innovative products, and give full play to the advantages of China's huge market scale; we should promote the upstream and downstream cooperation of enterprises, encourage the coordinated innovation of industrial chains, make up for the shortcomings, and promote the whole industrial chain of related industries. The core competitiveness of China's completed industrial system; should gather the strengths of all parties, make joint efforts to break through key technologies, enhance basic innovation capabilities, focus vitality in key technology areas, mobilize resources in the attack to effectively enhance the independent innovation capabilities of enterprises, support enterprises to take the lead in forming innovation consortia and participate in major national science and technology projects and engineering projects, in order to give play to the advantages of China's resources tilted toward innovation.

Guiding enterprises to focus on independent innovation, supplemented by technology introduction, putting the foothold of innovation on giving full play to the innovation enthusiasm and creative potential of various talents, and on this basis, then international innovation cooperation, and the reasonable use of international resources to accelerate the improvement of independent innovation capacity. In the process of building the system of independent innovation capability of the policy, it is necessary to improve the innovation capability of key core technologies to ensure industrial security and national security. In the key core technology areas involving national security and major needs to adopt a new national system, give full play to the advantages of our system of concentrating power to do great things, focusing on tackling the "neck" technology problems. Through the establishment of major science and technology projects, the formation of industrial technology alliances, the establishment of new R & D institutions and other ways to strive to achieve major breakthroughs in key core technology research. And play the main role of enterprises in technology research, the government should play a leading or guiding role according to the nature of the key core technology, try not to take over the key core technology research, so that researchers, research departments and innovative enterprises to play the spirit of innovation and ingenuity.

5. Create a Good Innovation Environment and Stimulate Enterprises to Establish the Sense of Independent Innovation

5.1. Optimize the Independent Innovation Environment of Enterprises and Improve the Comprehensive Service System of Science and Technology Innovation

Actively serve to improve the innovation ability of SMEs, based on common technology fields, the new high-tech public technology platform is market-oriented and open to the society, mainly for SMEs, to serve to improve innovation ability; encourage enterprises to carry out technical cooperation with universities or scientific research institutions and effectively use external technology platforms, while we should focus on supporting enterprises at home and abroad, universities, scientific research institutes, industry associations and other Investment entities to create diversified science and technology business incubators; efforts to create an entrepreneurial development environment, to provide a platform for innovative talent to display their wisdom, and further improve the introduction of talent to use the assessment, reward and punishment system and the assessment results are open to public scrutiny; increase the protection of intellectual property rights, crack down on infringement of intellectual property rights, to give full play to the role of the government, regular and irregular market operations Conduct supervision and inspection, and severely investigate and deal with counterfeit and shoddy production and operation behaviors that infringe intellectual property rights; at the same time, strengthen the awareness of intellectual property rights of science and technology personnel and science and technology managers, and promote enterprises, research institutes and institutions of higher learning to pay attention to and strengthen intellectual property management.

5.2. Strengthen the Concept of Enterprise Independent Innovation and Form the Spirit of Conscious Innovation

For a long time, China's innovation ability has been constrained by a variety of factors and underdeveloped, one of the important reasons is the weak concept of innovation. Providing innovation ability is a long-term process, during which we have to go through different development stages, face different issues of the times and encounter different historical conditions. This puts forward both high quality requirements for insisting on pioneering innovation and continuity requirements for insisting on innovation time. In the process of innovation, we must not be complacent and self-congratulatory because of the achievements and progress made. Only through continuous development and unremitting innovation can we effectively improve the independent innovation ability of our enterprises and realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Therefore, in today's fight to enter the forefront of innovative countries, the priority is to solve the problem of insufficient innovation concept. It is necessary to make a breakthrough in "daring to innovate", "being able to innovate" and "being good at innovation", and to establish the concept of all-round innovation of the whole body. By strengthening the importance of the concept of innovation, the leading spirit and thinking pattern of conscious innovation will be formed in the concept and awareness, which will provide inexhaustible power and source of innovation.

6. Improve the Integration of Government Policies and Give Full Play to the Synergy between Policy Combinations

6.1. Give Full Play to the Incentive Effect of Innovation Policy and Increase the Support of Science and Innovation Policy Combination

Give full play to the combination effect of funding policies.

Integrate the existing independent innovation support policies and explore various support modes and methods to improve the synergy and integration effect of policies; reasonably use the policy combination and implement differentiated support policies to avoid the inefficiency of government resource allocation and ensure the limited funds are spent on the "cutting edge"; however, the innovation policy support should not be just However, innovation policy support should not be "the more the better" and implement a "one-size-fits-all" support method, but should be more precise and effective in planning the combination of science and technology policy support; strengthen institutional constraints, establish a unified dynamic monitoring and evaluation system for government subsidies, tax incentives and financial policies, etc., and not only emphasize the input and output of innovation, but also the input and output of innovation. (1) emphasize the input and output of innovation, but also focus on the evaluation and supervision of innovation efficiency.

Supplemented by policies of environment construction such as talent support, supporting facilities, intellectual property protection, and technical standards development. To break through the institutional and institutional barriers to autonomous technological innovation, promote the synergy and integration of autonomous innovation elements, achieve the organic balance of the implementation effect of autonomous innovation policies in technological innovation, and maximize the synergy of the combination of science and technology policies.

6.2. Improve the Governance System of Independent Innovation and Improve the Efficiency of Independent Innovation Governance

Government departments should be "coordinated and unified" rather than "separate". On the one hand, the horizontal cooperation of each department should focus on structure, mode and procedure. On the other hand, the vertical communication between departments at all levels should be timely and consistent, and the local authorities should maintain consistency with the central policy, learn the requirements of the central policy, and improve the situation of policy "implementation blockage".

6.3. Enhance Regional Policy Integration and Reduce Regional Innovation Development Imbalance

The competition among regions can indeed stimulate the motivation and vitality of the development of innovation subjects, but it is also easy to breed behavioral consequences that are not conducive to the formation of regional innovation cooperation system, thus harming the innovation development of each region. To ensure the healthy development of innovation.

Regions should select regional innovation development mode according to their existing conditions and potential advantages and other specific situations, and form new regional innovation centers; seek new impetus for regional development, so as to promote industrial transformation and upgrading, promote coordinated regional development, and achieve the purpose of scientific and technological innovation-driven coordinated regional development; encourage and guide lagging regions to fully explore their innovation advantages, continuously enhance the ability of innovation, improve the innovation competitiveness, and alleviate the imbalance of regional innovation in China.

Meanwhile, policy support is an indispensable condition to accelerate the development of science and technology innovation, and an effective means to adjust the rational allocation of innovation resources. The moderate concentration of innovation resources can better exert the aggregation effect, which is conducive to the formation of innovation centers and the production of innovation achievements, but China is vast, so more innovation resources conducive to the formation of innovation growth poles are needed for a scientific and reasonable layout, so as to avoid further imbalance in regional innovation development and excessive expansion of disparity. In order to achieve the goal of innovation-driven regional coordinated development, while promoting the continuous strength of regional innovation centers, attention should also be paid to regulating the policy support of different regions, tilting preferential policies moderately to the backward regions and encouraging more science and technology innovation enterprises to invest and develop in the relatively backward regions, so as to accelerate the development of relatively backward regions, narrow the regional development gap and coordinate the development among regions.

7. Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the above, construct a policy system to enhance the independent innovation capability of enterprises: First, improve the government supply policy to encourage enterprises to improve their independent innovation investment. Play the guiding role of funding policy on the investment and flow of enterprise innovation funds; improve the support of talent policy, and comprehensively strengthen the construction of enterprise independent innovation talent team; enhance the cultivation and support of innovation subjects, and guide the flow of capital to innovative enterprises. Second, improve the government demand policy to promote the output of enterprise independent innovation. Strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights and attach importance to the creation of intangible assets of enterprises; accelerate the construction of technology exchange market and promote the transfer and transformation of scientific and technological innovation achievements; bring into play the balance of industrial innovation policies and breakthrough core key technologies. Thirdly, create a good innovation environment and stimulate enterprises to establish the sense of independent innovation. Optimize the environment of independent innovation of enterprises and improve the comprehensive service system of science and technology innovation; strengthen the concept of independent innovation of enterprises and form the spirit of conscious innovation. Fourth, improve the integration of government policies and play a synergistic role between policy combinations. Give full play to the role of innovation policy incentives, increase the support of science and innovation policy combination; improve the independent innovation governance system, improve the efficiency of independent innovation governance. Fifth, to enhance the degree of regional policy integration and reduce the imbalance of regional innovation development.

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