



The Impact of Digital Inclusive Finance on Enterprise Internationalization

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Abstract. The advent of digital inclusive financing has created new opportunities for businesses looking to expand internationally. This paper explores the impact of digital inclusive finance on corporate internationalization through empirical analysis using panel data related to China's A-share listed enterprises. The findings reveal that digital inclusive finance serves as a significant catalyst in propelling the internationalization process of enterprises. Furthermore, the underlying mechanism suggests that digital finance facilitates this process by alleviating financing constraints and bolstering innovation capabilities. A deeper exploration indicates that the stimulatory impact of digital finance is particularly pronounced among private enterprises and smaller-scale organizations. The insights garnered from this research offer valuable guidance for both enterprises and governments in shaping their internationalization strategies and policies.

Keywords: Digital Inclusive Finance, Enterprise Internationalization, Financing Constraints, Innovation Capacity

1 INTRODUCTION

With the acceleration of globalization and the rapid development of digital technology, enterprise internationalization has become a key strategy for enterprises seeking growth and competitiveness. For Chinese enterprises, globalization means standing on a global footing, allocating resources globally to improve resource utilization efficiency. Enterprises can seek opportunities worldwide, build global companies to expand market share, and achieve significant cost reductions in production. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China points out that "we should accelerate the construction of world-class enterprises." Against this policy background, enterprises should consider how to enhance their innovation capabilities, optimize business processes, and improve production efficiency. They should explore effective ways to accelerate the construction of world-class enterprises from various aspects to enhance their competitiveness in the international market.

Looking at previous research, Hou Xinyu (2019) found that the development of the financial services industry has improved the efficiency and quality of financial services, reduced the price of financial services, and effectively promoted the implementation of enterprise internationalization strategies [1]. Shi Bingzhan (2011) discovered a

nonlinear relationship between financial development and international trade balance, which can promote enterprise internationalization by reducing the fixed costs of enterprises entering the international market [2]. Zhao Chunming (2023) found that supply chain finance business can promote the "going global" of small and medium-sized enterprises by overcoming financing constraints in international operations and enhancing supply network relationships. The development of financial technology helps enterprises improve their financing capabilities and access external investment [3]. Luo Yong (2017) found that the increase in financing costs requires enterprises to have higher productivity to gain a foothold in the international market. A higher debt-to-capital ratio inhibits enterprise internationalization and has a more significant impact on foreign direct investment [4]. Nonetheless, the impact of digital inclusive financing on firm internationalization has not received much attention in the literature. Sustainable financial growth of businesses is a key sign of high-quality financial development, and further study on the topic will help businesses develop in a high-quality manner. Notably, as a cutting-edge financial model, digital inclusive finance is progressively altering the financing strategies and business plans of businesses, giving them access to additional capital and creative ways. Based on this, this study aims to fully analyze the relationship between enterprise internationalization and digital inclusive finance using listed companies on the Shenzhen and Shanghai A-share markets as research samples. This article systematically investigates how digital inclusive finance might lessen corporate funding limitations, expand corporate innovation capabilities, and consequently increase corporate international competitiveness through a review of the literature, empirical analysis, case studies, and other methodologies.

When compared to previous research, this article may offer the following contributions: It offers fresh viewpoints and approaches for studying enterprise digitization and internationalization by first interpreting and then experimentally testing the influence of digital inclusive finance on the level of enterprise internationalization. The study's findings aid in the development of more sensible strategies and policies by giving enterprise managers a better understanding of how digital inclusive finance supports enterprise internationalization. Second, it confirms the mechanism through which the development of digital inclusive finance affects the degree of enterprise internationalization, highlighting the importance of this process in raising the bar for enterprise internationalization and enhancing the body of knowledge regarding the variables that influence it. Third, it illustrates how variations in enterprise scale and enterprise property rights lead to a diverse effect of digital inclusive financing on the degree of enterprise internationalization.

2 THEORETICAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Enterprise internationalization refers to the objective phenomenon and development process where a company's production and operational activities are not confined to a single country, but rather face the global economic stage. The primary objectives of enterprise internationalization are to secure more market opportunities, reduce costs,

improve efficiency, and enhance competitiveness. In recent years, scholars have begun to focus on the relationship between digital inclusive finance and enterprise internationalization. The empowerment of digital inclusive finance in promoting enterprise internationalization is primarily manifested in the following two aspects.

Firstly, the development of digital inclusive finance can reduce financing constraints for enterprises. Financing constraints are a crucial factor constraining the survival and development of enterprises[5]. According to information asymmetry theory and principal-agent theory, higher financing costs can cause enterprises to deviate from their optimal capital structure, leading to severe agency conflicts and having a significant negative impact on enterprises' internationalization efforts. Traditional financial institutions need to conduct due diligence investigations and credit assessments on enterprises when providing financing services, which involves cumbersome procedures and approval processes. Additionally, they must evaluate and manage the credit risks of enterprises, which consumes a significant amount of time and human resources. However, by lowering financing costs and enhancing information transparency, the growth of digital inclusive finance can lessen the financial limitations facing businesses [6]. Through its unique technological support effects of digital inclusivity and low-cost financing effects, digital inclusive finance simultaneously improves the degree of information asymmetry in financial markets[7]. This helps to address the long-standing problem of information asymmetry between banks and enterprises.[8]

Secondly, digital inclusive financing can improve businesses' capacity for innovation. According to research, digital inclusive financing can increase small and medium-sized technology-based firms' degree of technical innovation and create value for them[9]. Innovation in technology necessitates large capital expenditure. Digital inclusive finance can offer accessible, widely-used, and varied financing options, giving circulating businesses greater financial support and room to explore. This assistance enables circulation enterprises to apply innovative technologies to products, services, and business models with the aim of solving practical problems and continuously exploring[10]. However, technological innovation is inextricably linked to an international viewpoint and ecosystem, and the globalization of financial services for individuals and micro, small, and medium-sized businesses can foster the internationalization of businesses. In light of this, the following hypothesis is put out in this paper:

H1: Internationalization of businesses is facilitated by digital inclusive financing..

It is important to note that there are diverse effects of digital inclusive finance on various firm kinds, which show themselves as variations in enterprise size and ownership. First off, there are inherent finance paradoxes that small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) must deal with. Digital finance has broken the long-standing "80-20 rule" in financial services, enabling financial long-tail customers such as SMEs, who have long been discriminated against in terms of funding, to obtain the necessary financial support. This reduces their financing costs, alleviates their financing constraints, and potentially facilitates research and development innovation[11]. Larger enterprises generally have market and competitive advantages, and their financing environment is also superior to that of SMEs. As a result, there are barriers in the way of digital inclusive finance's ability to ease these businesses' financial difficulties [12]. Secondly, from the perspective of differences in enterprise ownership, as the digital finance

environment continues to improve, state-owned enterprises enjoy preferential national policy support, lenient credit conditions, and diversified financing channels. Therefore, their overall business decision-making adjustments are relatively minor, and digital inclusive finance has limited assistance for state-owned enterprises[13]. Conversely, private enterprises often face greater crowding out in the financing market, with more obvious financing disadvantages and higher financing costs[14]. Therefore, these enterprises are more sensitive to digital inclusive finance.

In summary, this paper proposes:

H2: There is a more noticeable effect of digital inclusive finance on the globalization of private, smaller businesses.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Data Sources and Sample Selection

The sample for this paper includes Chinese A-share listed businesses from 2012 to 2019. The CSMAR and Wind databases, along with the annual financial statements of several corporations, are the sources of the fundamental attributes and financial information of listed companies. A source of information on digital inclusive finance is the "Peking University Digital Inclusive Finance Index (2012-2019)." Following is the processing of the study sample to guarantee the validity of empirical tests: (1) Exclude the sample enterprises of ST and PT categories; (2) Given the specificity of accounting standards and financial statements in the financial industry, only non-financial listed companies are retained as samples; (3) Exclude samples with missing major variables or with less than three years of continuous data; (4) This paper further shortened the top and bottom 1% of all continuous variables in order to prevent the influence of extreme values on the validity of the regression equation. 12,958 observations were acquired in the end.

3.2 Variable Definitions

3.2.1 Degree of Enterprise Internationalization (DOI). The DOI, the degree of enterprise internationalization, is the explained variable in this paper. Existing literature measures this indicator by the depth of enterprise internationalization (SUN,2015[15]; Lin Runhui, 2021[16]); the breadth of enterprise internationalization; and composite indicators that integrate various methods (Lei Qianhua, 2023[17]). However, based on data availability and the insufficient disclosure of information for the majority of listed businesses, this paper uses the ratio of foreign operational income to total income to measure the degree of company internationalization, basing on the work of most domestic experts. The data related to the calculation of the DOI, including overseas operating income and total income, are mainly sourced from the Wind database.

3.2.2 Digital Inclusive Finance (DIF). DIF, in this article, the explanatory variable is digital inclusive finance. The digital inclusive finance index published by the Digital Finance Research Center of Peking University is used to reflect the degree of digital inclusive finance, drawing on the standard techniques employed by academics to quantify DIF. Data from 337 cities above the prefecture level and 31 provinces are included in the digital inclusive finance index.. To enhance the matching degree between macroeconomic indices and micro-enterprises and improve the accuracy of empirical analysis results, This paper divides the digital inclusive finance index by 100 and makes reference to Qiao Bin's study methodology(2022)[18] and divides the digital inclusive finance index by 100.

3.2.3 Control Variables. Using earlier studies as a guide, this paper introduces a series of control variables: enterprise size (Size, $\ln(\text{enterprise operating income} + 1)$), asset-liability ratio (Lev, total liabilities/total assets), enterprise establishment duration (Age, year of listing), capital intensity (Cap, $\ln(\text{total assets}/\text{number of employees})$), enterprise performance (Roa, net profit/total assets), equity concentration (Top10, shareholding ratio of the top ten shareholders), proportion of independent directors (Indep, number of independent directors/total number of board members), and executive compensation incentives (Comp, total executive compensation). Additionally, this paper controls for year fixed effects (Year) and industry fixed effects (Industry) to account for the influence of annual trends and inter-industry disparities.

3.2.4 Intermediary Variables. Degree of financing constraints (KZ) for listed companies: Drawing on the research of Wei Zhihua[19], this paper constructs a financing constraint index, known as the KZ index, using five financial indicators: cash dividends, cash holdings, Tobin's Q, net operating cash flow and asset-liability ratio. An increased KZ index value denotes a greater level of financial limitations encountered by the company.

Enterprise innovation capability (RD): Referring to Guo Yue [20], This study uses the ratio of enterprise R&D costs to total assets (RD) as a proxy for an organization's capacity for innovation. A higher RD value indicates stronger innovation capabilities.

3.3 Model Construction

To identify the impact of digital inclusive finance on enterprise internationalization, this paper constructs the following model:

$$DOI_{i,t} = \alpha DIF_{i,t} + Controls_{i,t} + Year + Industry + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

Model (1) uses the variables i and t to stand for the individual enterprise and year, respectively. The explained variable, $DOI_{i,t}$, shows how internationalized listed business I was in year t . $DIF_{i,t}$ is the explanatory variable, representing the status of digital inclusive finance for listed company i in year t . Controls represent the major control

variables selected in this paper. The year fixed effects and the industry fixed effects are denoted, respectively, by Year and Industry. ε represents the random disturbance term.

4 ANALYSIS OF EMPIRICAL RESULTS

4.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The descriptive statistical results for the study's primary variables are shown in Table 1. The degree of internationalization (DOI) of businesses is observed to have a mean value of 0.232, a maximum value of 0.950, and a lowest value of 0. This suggests that some businesses have not entered the global marketplace and that there are notable variations in the level of internationalization among various businesses. The mean value of DIF is 5.408, with a standard deviation of 0.518 and a range of 2.786 to 6.017. This implies that the degree to which various firms have developed digital inclusive finance varies significantly. Some enterprises have achieved certain results in digital inclusive finance, while others are still exploring its development. The statistical data of other variables are within a reasonable range.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Results of Variables

Variable	Sample	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Minimum	Maximum
DOI	12958	0.232	0.243	0.141	0	0.950
DIF	12958	5.408	0.518	5.536	2.786	6.017
Size	12958	0.034	0.073	0.037	-0.377	0.192
Age	12958	1.192	1.675	0.699	0.0490	12.068
Lev	12958	21.580	1.464	21.366	18.8333	25.983
Cap	12958	8.679	6.915	7.000	0	25.000
Roa	12958	14.391	0.880	14.292	12.635	17.465
Top10	12958	0.377	0.055	0.364	0.333	0.571
Comp	12958	0.417	0.193	0.375	0.131	0.909
Indep	12958	14.928	0.802	14.894	13.029	17.102

4.2 Benchmark Regression

The study's main regression results are shown in Table 2. With a regression coefficient of 0.0138 and a positive significance at the 1% level, Column (1) displays the regression result when the core explanatory variable DIF is the only one included. The regression model is supplemented with the control variables, industry fixed effects, and year in columns (2) and (3), respectively. At the 1% level, the explanatory variable DIF's regression coefficients, which are 0.0272 and 0.137, respectively, are both positively significant. As a result, this study's hypothesis H1 is validated. It is evident that the process of corporate internationalization has been made easier by digital inclusive finance.

Table 2. Benchmark Regression Results

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	DOI	DOI	DOI
DIF	0.0138*** (3.14)	0.0272*** (6.52)	0.137*** (10.00)
Roa		-0.0952** (-2.84)	-0.0799* (-2.37)
Size		-0.00955*** (-5.15)	-0.0144*** (-7.36)
Age		0.00134*** (-3.89)	-0.00148*** (-4.16)
Lev		-0.000479 (-0.35)	0.00189 (1.25)
Cap		-0.0448*** (-15.67)	-0.0388*** (-11.73)
Indep		0.0952* (2.47)	0.116** (3.01)
Top10		-0.0102 (-0.91)	-0.0245* (-2.18)
Comp		0.00630 (1.91)	0.00871* (2.56)
Year	No	No	Yes
Industry	No	No	Yes
N	12958	12958	12958
Adj.R2	0.001	0.038	0.069

Note: The industry-level robust standard errors are displayed in parenthesis. Significance is indicated at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively, by ***, **, and *. This same holds true for the tables that follow.

4.3 Mechanism Analysis

Financing Empowerment Mechanism. The regression coefficient of variable DIF on the mediating variable KZ is -0.542 and significant at the 1% level, based on the mechanism analysis results in Table 3, column (1). This indicates that digital inclusive finance helps to alleviate corporate financing constraints, thereby promoting the internationalization of enterprises.

Innovation Empowerment Mechanism. Regression coefficient of variable DIF on mediating variable RD is 0.006, significant at 1% level, based on mechanism analysis results in Table 3, column (2). This suggests that digital inclusive finance assists enterprises in enhancing their innovation capabilities, further improving their level of internationalization.

Table 3. Mechanism Analysis Results

	(1)	(2)
	KZ	RD
DIF	-0.542*** (-4.497)	0.006*** (7.161)
Roa	-12.664*** (-33.762)	0.019*** (5.418)
Size	0.043** (2.460)	-0.000** (-2.569)
Age	0.050*** (16.632)	-0.000*** (-9.181)
Lev	0.478*** (18.480)	-0.000*** (-4.632)
Cap	-0.0350 (-1.328)	-0.006*** (-24.438)
Indep	0.1710 (0.576)	0.0050 (1.584)
Top10	0.0660 (0.722)	-0.003*** (-4.153)
Comp	-0.228*** (-8.384)	0.005*** (17.760)
Year	Yes	Yes
Industry	Yes	Yes
N	11,271	12,367
Adj.R2	0.4370	0.326

4.4 Robustness Checks

Alternative Measures for the Explained Variable. Differences in the measurement of the level of enterprise internationalization may affect the estimation results. In this paper, the level of internationalization is represented by the depth of internationalization measured by the ratio of overseas operating income to total income. However, this variable may be influenced by factors such as exchange rate fluctuations and changes in market demand, resulting in significant fluctuations across different periods. Based on this, we refer to the research of Barkema[21] and use the scope of internationalization measured by the proportion of overseas subsidiaries to represent the level of internationalization. Regression findings for the explanatory variable with alternative measures are displayed in Table 4's column (1), where the DIF regression coefficient is still significant at the 1% level. In summary, the research findings on the promotion of enterprise internationalization by digital inclusive finance will not change due to differences in the form of the core variable.

Alternative Measures for the Explanatory Variable. Referring to the research methods of Qiao Bin [19], we divide the digital inclusive finance index by 100 for analysis.

However, this variable cannot separately reflect the impacts of different dimensions. Based on this, we further adopt the breadth and depth of digital inclusive finance to explore their impacts on the level of enterprise internationalization. Table 4's columns (2) and (3) display the regression findings using different measures for the explanatory variable. The regression coefficient of DIF is still significant at the 1% level in these cases. In conclusion, variations in the shape of the explanatory variable will not alter the promotional impact of digital inclusive finance on firm internationalization.

Table 4. Robustness Checks: Alternative Measures for Variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	DOI ₂	DOI	DOI
DIF	2.693*** (5.469)		
Breadth		0.001*** (10.578)	
Depth			0.001*** (9.223)
Roa	-5.334*** (-5.482)	-0.082** (-2.428)	-0.084** (-2.478)
Size	1.254*** (14.445)	-0.014*** (-7.443)	-0.015*** (-7.559)
Age	-0.0020 (-0.085)	-0.001*** (-3.778)	-0.001*** (-4.039)
Lev	-0.177*** (-2.863)	0.0020 (1.246)	0.0020 (1.379)
Cap	0.1230 (1.174)	-0.039*** (-11.801)	-0.039*** (-11.637)
Indep	2.334* (1.806)	0.114*** (2.968)	0.122*** (3.181)
Top10	-0.4860 (-1.086)	-0.027** (-2.410)	-0.025** (-2.265)
Comp	1.257*** (8.739)	0.008** (2.389)	0.010*** (2.829)
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	9,191	12,958	12,958
Adj.R2	0.1430	0.0700	0.0680

Sample Replacement. Taking into account the impact of strategic disclosures by enterprises and external event shocks on the regression results of this paper, we conduct a new regression after excluding certain samples as follows: (1) Exclude samples from the stock market crash in 2015 and conduct a new regression. (2) Exclude samples after the Sino-US trade frictions in 2018 and conduct a new regression. Table 5 displays the regression findings following sample replacement. The primary finding that "digital

inclusive finance significantly enhances the level of enterprise internationalization" is still true, according to the DIF regression coefficient, which is significant at the 1% level, demonstrating the robustness of the findings in this paper.

Table 5. Robustness Checks: Sample Replacement

	(1)	(2)
	Exclude samples from 2015	Exclude samples after 2018
	DOI	DOI
DIF	0.032*** (7.640)	0.027*** (5.513)
Roa	-0.076** (-2.180)	-0.162*** (-3.055)
Size	-0.016*** (-7.545)	-0.015*** (-6.606)
Age	-0.002*** (-4.730)	-0.002*** (-4.099)
Lev	0.0020 (1.355)	0.0000 (0.243)
Cap	-0.038*** (-10.929)	-0.040*** (-10.288)
Indep	0.109*** (2.683)	0.116** (2.503)
Top10	-0.028** (-2.385)	-0.0180 (-1.451)
Comp	0.012*** (3.234)	0.008** (2.044)
Year	Yes	Yes
Industry	Yes	Yes
N	11,593	9,158
Adj.R2	0.0640	0.0610

5 HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS

5.1 Sub-sample Study Based on Enterprise Size

To further verify whether digital inclusive finance truly benefits small and medium-sized enterprises, this paper divides the full sample into two categories: large-scale enterprises (above the 50%) and small-scale enterprises (below the 50%) based on the quantile of the natural logarithm of 50% of total assets as the critical value. After that, empirical tests are carried out, with the particular outcomes displayed in Table 6. The test results for large- and small-scale firms are shown in columns (1) and (2), respectively. The DIF coefficients are clearly positive in both situations, as can be shown. Nonetheless, small-scale businesses benefit more from digital inclusive finance's

promoting influence on their internationalization process. This can be attributed to several reasons. Firstly, large-scale enterprises typically possess market and competitive advantages, enjoying superior financing environments and diversified financing paths compared to small-scale enterprises. Therefore, the impact of digital inclusive finance on the internationalization of large-scale enterprises may be minimal. Secondly, digital inclusive financial products are often targeted at small and medium-sized enterprises, making this financing path less relevant for large-scale enterprises. In summary, digital inclusive finance has a greater role in promoting the internationalization process of small-scale enterprises compared to large-scale enterprises.

5.2 Sub-sample Study Based on Enterprise Ownership

As mentioned in the theoretical analysis, state-owned enterprises and private enterprises differ significantly in terms of scale, credit, and market share. To reflect the ownership differences in the inclusive effects of digital inclusive finance, we divide the sample enterprises into state-owned and private enterprises for testing. The results are shown in Table 6. Column (3) presents the test results for state-owned enterprises, revealing a significant correlation coefficient of 0.111 between digital inclusive finance and the level of enterprise internationalization at the 1% level. Comparatively, the results for private enterprises in column (4) indicate that the promoting effect of digital inclusive finance on the internationalization process is stronger in private enterprises. The possible reasons for this are: on the one hand, private enterprises are generally more flexible and innovative, able to adapt to digital technology and financial innovation more quickly, thereby obtaining more opportunities and advantages. On the other hand, private enterprises often face more severe financing constraints due to issues such as incomplete information disclosure mechanisms, information asymmetry, unclear risk assessments, and the lack of reasonable collateral and credit guarantee mechanisms. They have a strong demand for innovative financing models. Digital inclusive finance can provide more convenient, rapid, and flexible financing channels to meet the funding needs of private enterprises. Therefore, in summary, compared to state-owned enterprises, digital inclusive finance is more inclusive for private enterprises.

In conclusion, Hypothesis H2 of this paper is verified.

Table 6. Heterogeneity Analysis Results

Variables	Enterprise Size		Nature of Property Rights	
	Large-scale Enterprises (1)	Small-scale Enterprises (2)	State-owned Enterprises (3)	Private Enterprises (4)
	DOI	DOI	DOI	DOI
DIF	0.135*** (6.981)	0.144*** (7.414)	0.111*** (5.593)	0.118*** (6.191)
Roa	-0.115** (-2.211)	-0.0680 (-1.502)	-0.250*** (-3.574)	-0.088* (-1.942)
Size	-0.013*** (-4.850)	-0.016*** (-3.503)	-0.025*** (-8.489)	-0.005* (-1.866)

Age	-0.001*** (-2.861)	-0.002** (-2.468)	0.0010 (1.143)	-0.001*** (-2.619)
Lev	0.0030 (1.326)	-0.0030 (-1.173)	-0.0020 (-1.021)	0.005* (1.808)
Cap	-0.019*** (-4.107)	-0.068*** (-13.076)	0.0040 (0.692)	-0.054*** (-13.194)
Indep	0.0560 (1.093)	0.163*** (2.757)	-0.0590 (-1.041)	0.138*** (2.689)
Top10	-0.0230 (-1.582)	-0.0280 (-1.591)	-0.0030 (-0.153)	-0.0190 (-1.264)
Comp	0.013*** (3.077)	0.0040 (0.677)	0.028*** (4.861)	0.0000 (0.016)
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	12958	12958	12958	12958
Adj.R2	0.0600	0.0780	0.1050	0.0720

6 RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Research Conclusions

The influence of digital inclusive financing for corporate internationalization is empirically investigated in this study using a sample of listed A-share companies in Shenzhen and Shanghai from 2012 to 2019. The findings show that:

Robustness tests confirm that digital inclusive finance may successfully support corporate internationalization.

Through increased capacity for innovation, digital inclusive finance makes businesses more globally competitive.

When looking at enterprise size, digital inclusive finance helps small-scale businesses more than large-scale ones and has little effect on the internationalization of the former.

Heterogeneity in the "inclusive" nature of digital inclusive finance is revealed through a comparative analysis of state-owned and non-private firms. Financing private businesses benefits more from digital inclusive finance's inclusive features and digital convenience.

6.2 Policy Suggestions

Based on the above research conclusions, the following policy suggestions are proposed:

Firstly, it is necessary to continuously deepen the development of digital inclusive finance, allowing digital finance to benefit more enterprises and promote their internationalization processes.

Secondly, efforts should be made to strengthen digital financial infrastructure construction, fully leveraging the role of reduced financing constraints and improved innovation capabilities in promoting enterprise internationalization through digital inclusive finance.

Lastly, greater support should be given to private enterprises and small-scale enterprises through digital inclusive finance. Under traditional financial models, state-owned enterprises and large-scale enterprises have financing advantages compared to private enterprises and smaller enterprises. However, small-scale enterprises and private economic entities account for a higher proportion and have weaker international competitiveness. It is necessary to actively promote the digital transformation of traditional financial institutions, build a multi-level financial service system, optimize the structure of financial supply, and facilitate the "precise" docking of digital inclusive finance with private enterprises and small-scale enterprises, thereby enhancing their competitiveness in the international market.

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