Study on the Growth Potential of Beijing's Service Trade Export

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Abstract: In 2020, the comprehensive pilot project of expanding the opening-up of Beijing's service industry has entered a new stage of comprehensive upgrading. It is of great practical significance to study the growth potential source of Beijing's service trade export. Based on the data of 2012-2018 Beijing service export volume and the national service export volume of 2012-2018, this paper uses the Dynamic shift - share model to analyze the dynamic evolution of the export structure and competitiveness of Beijing service trade. The study shows that the overall growth rate of Beijing's service export lags behind the national standard level. All the traditional service export departments have competitive disadvantages and their competitiveness is declining year by year. Among the modern service export departments, financial and insurance service exports have gradually shown competitive advantages since Beijing became the comprehensive pilot to expand the opening up of the service industry in 2015, but other modern service export departments still face the problem of insufficient competitiveness. According to the study, Beijing should promote the digital transformation and upgrading of the traditional service export sector, steadily promote the development of financial service trade, and enhance its professional export capacity.

Keywords: service trade export, Dynamic shift - share model, service industry to expand the open up comprehensive pilot.

1. Introduction and literature review

Export-oriented trade mode has enabled China's economic growth for a long time, while the growth rate of export trade in goods has declined in recent years. It is of practical significance for China's sustainable economy to explore new drivers of trade growth. On October 13,2021, the Ministry of Commerce issued the "difference" service trade development plan, points out: continue to promote deep reform of service trade, high level open, comprehensive innovation, promote service trade growth, structure optimization, efficiency, in order to promote a higher level of open economy new system and modern economic system construction play an important role. Trade in service export can promote economic growth by improving the efficiency of factor allocation of the overall economy and producing knowledge spillover effects on sectors outside of the service export sector[1]-[3]Optimizing the export capacity of service trade is an important strategic measure.

How to improve the export capacity of service trade is a hot land of academic research in China. Some scholars believe that the conclusion of regional free trade agreements can have a positive impact on the export capacity of service trade. The conclusion of regional free trade agreements can increase

exports of services through new trade creation effects and trade transfer effects caused by the reconfiguration of domestic and foreign production and sales [4-[6]. Other scholars believe that the development of digital economy can promote the export of service trade. On the one hand, because most traditional services rely heavily on fixed geographical space, their trade ability is weak. However, the development of digital economy enables some traditional services to be exported to other countries with the help of breaking through the limitations of digital technology and information technology[7]; On the other hand, the digital economy can create new forms of business and digital trade in the service industry, and the strong liquidity of digital trade can expand the scale of service trade and promote the growth of service exports[8-[9]. In addition, some scholars believe that intellectual property protection is an important factor affecting the volume of service exports. Optimize service export structure is an important premise of improving service export income, knowledge intensive service export proportion affected by the intensity of intellectual property protection, lack of effective intellectual property protection will lead to form enough innovation to support the supply of knowledge-intensive services, the optimization of service trade export structure is impossible[10-[11].

Beijing is the front line of China's service trade opening, which is implemented in the practice of the development of service trade in Beijing, explores the realistic basis of the export growth of service trade, and can provide an important reference value for the development of service trade in China. In 2020, the added value of Beijing's service industry accounted for 83.8%, while the added value of modern service industry, employment absorption and tax contribution all reached more than 80% of the city's overall service industry. Beijing presents an industrial structure dominated by modern service industry, and Beijing has a good foundation for developing service trade. Since 2020, the Beijing service industry to open wider to the comprehensive pilot has been three rounds, carried out for five years, in September of the same year, the State Council approved the deepening a new round of Beijing service industry open comprehensive pilot construction national service industry open comprehensive demonstration area work plan, marks the Beijing service industry to open wider to the comprehensive pilot into a new stage of comprehensive upgrade. How effective is the comprehensive pilot program of wider opening up to Beijing's service sector in the past five years? Zhang Jie From the perspective of expanding the opening up of Beijing's service industry, based on the input-output tables of Beijing in 2012 and 2017, using the input-output analysis method to study the integrated development of Beijing's producer services and manufacturing industry. concluded that Beijing producer services and manufacturing industry integration degree is significantly improved, producer services in the middle of the manufacturing investment structure also tends to upgrade, high-tech producer services to manufacturing active integration ability also improved, but expand opening up to the high-end manufacturing demand driving role is not significant conclusion [12]. Wang Diankai from the perspective of expanding the service industry open to the outside world can produce system dividend, using the 31 provincial regions of GDP growth rate data, using panel data regression synthesis evaluation method, evaluate the comprehensive pilot to Beijing economic development, and promote the effect of long-term robustness conclusion [13]. What is the export potential of Beijing's service trade to further open up? Few studies from the perspective of service trade export structure and competitiveness dynamic changes, this paper based on the 2012-2018 Beijing service export and national service export data, using Dynamic shift - share model of the analysis of the dynamic evolution process, evaluate the growth potential of Beijing service export, to further expand the service trade in Beijing to provide constructive advice.

2. Development status of service trade in Beijing

2.1 Data source

The data in this chapter are from China Statistical Yearbook and Beijing Statistical Yearbook. Since the relevant data of the import and export volume of Beijing service trade in Beijing from 2019 to 2020 are not disclosed, the total service trade and import and export volume in Beijing from 2012 to 2018 are selected for analysis and research.

2.2 Trade scale

In recent years, Beijing's service trade has developed rapidly and gradually expanded in scale. From the perspective of the development of service trade in Beijing (see Table 1), the total import and export of service trade in Beijing has been growing in recent years and showing an upward trend. After exceeding 100 billion US dollars in 2012, the total service trade in Beijing has maintained more than 100 billion yuan, and the growth rate has almost maintained at more than 10% since 2015. Among them, the export volume basically maintained the same and total change trend, the overall growth rate reached 28.71% in 2018, the development speed was fast; the import amount increased year by year, the development scale continuously expanded, in 2018 exceeded 100 billion US dollars, but the growth rate decreased, from the double-digit growth rate from 2014 to 2016 to 4.65%.From a national perspective, the total import and export volume of service trade in Beijing occupies a large proportion in the whole country. From 2012 to 2018, the import and export volume of service trade in Beijing fluctuated upward, accounting for about 20% of the total service trade in China.

Table 1: Scale and Growth rate of Service trade in Beijing from 2012-2018.

a particular year	Total imports and exports / US $100 million	speed increase /%	Exports / US $100 million	speed increase /%	Imports / US $100 million	speed increase /%	Import and export volume accounted for% of the national ratio
2012	1000.20		445.11		555.09		20.71
2013	1023.30	2.31	426.90	-4.09	596.40	7.44	19.03
2014	1106.10	8.09	435.00	1.90	671.10	12.53	16.96
2015	1302.78	17.78	490.67	12.80	812.11	21.01	19.92
2016	1508.60	15.80	532.13	8.45	976.47	20.24	22.80
2017	1434.26	-4.93	437.21	-17.84	997.06	2.11	20.62
2018	1606.19	11.99	562.75	28.71	1043.43	4.65	20.23

Data source: Beijing Statistical Yearbook http: / / tjj.beijing.gov.cn/

2.3 Trade structure

Beijing's traditional service trade accounts for a large proportion in the import and export structure, while the technology-intensive modern service trade and related industries account for a small proportion. In terms of export (see Table 2), traditional services such as transportation, tourism and construction accounted for more than 10% of Beijing's service trade export during the inspection period, and in 2016, traditional services accounted for more than half of Beijing's service trade export. Among them, tourism was more than 30% in 2016, while the modern service industry in Beijing service trade increased during the inspection period, financial services and patent usage were relatively small, consulting services and information services were relatively large; computer and information services accounted for more than 10% from 2012 to 2018, and in 2018, rapid development exceeded 20%.In terms of import (see Table 3), compared with the export during the inspection period, the traditional service industry occupied a larger proportion in the import of service trade in Beijing and showed an upward trend. In modern services, only computer and information services, proprietary rights royalties and royalties fluctuate upward, while financial services have the lowest proportion.

Table 2: Structure of Beijing in 2012-2018.

project	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
transportation services	12.86	11.90	11.84	10.50	9.46	11.04	9.56
tour	11.57	11.22	10.64	17.23	33.24	6.06	4.79
Construction services	14.56	10.33	21.29	18.01	9.15	20.24	21.12
Insurance services	4.43	6.42	6.85	5.58	4.71	5.98	6.02
financial service	1.04	0.07	0.28	0.32	2.93	3.26	3.53
Computer and Information Services	11.03	12.09	12.30	13.45	11.88	15.21	21.73
Proprietary rights of royalties and franchise fees	1.29	0.91	0.55	0.46	0.32	0.72	0.49
Other business services	43.24	47.06	36.25	34.46	28.31	37.51	32.75

Data source: Beijing Statistical Yearbook http: / / tjj.beijing.gov.cn/

Table 3: Structure of Service Trade in Beijing in 2012-2018.

project	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
transportation services	29.90	27.60	25.64	17.05	11.01	26.90	30.25
tour	18.73	24.82	41.84	47.70	59.99	44.65	40.29
Construction services	3.68	2.63	3.53	6.57	3.72	3.30	3.38
Insurance services	20.25	21.04	6.05	4.63	7.48	6.63	7.28
financial service	3.16	0.22	1.64	1.04	0.45	0.45	0.61
Computer and Information Services	2.00	3.79	5.35	6.66	5.81	5.32	4.32
Proprietary rights of royalties and franchise fees	4.08	5.33	4.23	4.18	3.26	4.07	4.61
Other business services	18.19	14.57	11.71	12.17	8.29	8.68	9.25

Data source: Beijing Statistical Yearbook http: / / tjj.beijing.gov.cn/

3. Research method and data sources

3.1 Research methods

Dynamic shift - share model[14]. It is able to study the advantages of export structure and export competitiveness of various service export sector in the region, and identify the changes in unusual years, which is conducive to the objective analysis of regional service trade export structure and trade export competitiveness. The total investigation period is T period (T is 2012-2018), T period is divided into 7 consecutive years t (t=2012,2013,2014,2015, …, 2018); study area j is Beijing, standard area is nationwide (mainland China), and service export department i into 8 departments (i =1,2,3, …, 8). The export amount of different service export departments in the study area is divided into t in each year during the investigation period T, divided into: national share, export structure share and export competition share. NS_{ij}^t SS_{ij}^t CS_{ij}^t TS_{ij}^t ex_{ij}^t ex_{ij}^{t-1} Vex_{ij}^t EX_i^t EX_i^{t-1} It represents the total departure share of service export i sector in study area j in year t; the end export volume of study area j j i service export sector in year t, the increase in year t; the end output value of i service export sector in standard area in year t, and the dynamic-deviation share model of i service export sector in study area j can be expressed as:

$$\sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} Vex_{ij}^t = \sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} NS_{ij}^t + \sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} SS_{ij}^t + \sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} CS_{ij}^t \tag{1}$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} NS_{ij}^t = ex_{ij}^{t-1} r^t \tag{2}$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} SS_{ij}^t = ex_{ij}^{t-1}(r_i^t - r^t) \tag{3}$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{t=2012}^{2018} CS_{ij}^t = ex_{ij}^{t-1}(r_{ij}^t - r_i^t) \tag{4}$$

r^t r_i^t r_{ij}^t Among them, and, respectively indicate the total growth rate of China (mainland China) within t year, the growth rate of i service export sector of China (mainland China) within t year, and i service export growth rate within t year, which can be expressed as:

$$r^t = \sum_{i=1}^{8}\sum_{j=1}^{31}(ex_{ij}^t - ex_{ij}^{t-1}) / \sum_{i=1}^{8}\sum_{j=1}^{31}ex_{ij}^t \tag{5}$$

$$r_i^t = \sum_{j=1}^{31}(ex_{ij}^t - ex_{ij}^{t-1}) / \sum_{j=1}^{31}ex_{ij}^t \tag{6}$$

$$r_{ij}^t = (ex_{ij}^t - ex_{ij}^{t-1}) / ex_{ij}^t \tag{7}$$

$\sum_{t=2013}^{2019}NS_{ij}^t$ For the total national share of the i service export sector in region j during the inspection period, If $\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}NS_{ij}^t > 0$, It means that during the inspection period, the i service export department in area j was driven by the development of the national service trade export, On the contrary, anyway, The degree to which the absolute value size reaction drives (hinders) the action; $\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}SS_{ij}^t$ For the overall export structure advantage share of the i service export department in region j during the inspection period, If $\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}SS_{ij}^t > 0$, That shows that the country's i services exports grew faster than other sectors, The higher the proportion of i service export, the higher the overall growth rate of service export and the higher the proportion of i service export in the j region, The more conducive this export structure is to the growth of service exports, Thus representing the export structure advantage, The magnitude of its value reflects the strength of the advantage, The opposite is the opposite; $\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}CS_{ij}^t$ For the total export competitive advantage share of the i service export sector in region j during the inspection period, If $\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}CS_{ij}^t > 0$, It shows that the export volume of the i service export sector in the j region has a higher growth rate compared with the other service export sectors, and the i service export sector has a more competitive advantage over the other service export sectors, The magnitude of the value reflects the pull that this competitive advantage brings on service exports across the region, The opposite is the opposite.

$$\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}TS_{ij}^t = \sum_{t=2012}^{2018}SS_{ij}^t + \sum_{t=2012}^{2018}CS_{ij}^t \tag{8}$$

$\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}TS_{ij}^t$ In order to investigate the total deviation share of i service export sector in region j, the value of the value reflects the total export structure advantage and export competitive advantage of i service export sector in region j. If $\sum_{t=2012}^{2018}TS_{ij}^t > 0$, the growth of i service export volume in region j is ahead of the national average, but the opposite is true.

3.2 Data source

Considering the availability and timeliness of data, the research data originated from China Statistical Yearbook, Beijing Statistical Yearbook and China Third Industry Statistical Yearbook. The research period was from early 2012 to late 2018, and the study area was Beijing and the National (Chinese mainland); in the consideration of data comparability, modern service export departments such as personal, cultural and entertainment services, entrusted research and development are integrated into other commercial service export departments.

4.   Analysis of the model results

4.1   Overall analysis

The overall export volume of Beijing's service trade showed an upward trend, but the growth rate lagged behind the national standard level. The overall deviation-share result of Beijing's service trade export output in Table 4.

Table 4: Dynamic shift - share model results of Beijing Service Trade Export from 2012-2018.

a particular year	Total growth		National share		Structural share		Competitive share		Total deviation from share	
	Increments / US $100 million	Increase rate /%	Increments / US $100 million	Increase rate /%	Increments / US $100 million	Increase rate /%	Increments / US $100 million	Increase rate /%	Increments / US $100 million	Increase rate /%
2012	-18.20	-0.04	47.11	0.11	6.19	0.01	-71.51	-0.16	-65.31	-0.15
2013	8.10	0.02	23.53	0.06	5.60	0.01	-21.03	-0.05	-15.43	-0.04
2014	55.67	0.13	129.21	0.30	-47.74	-0.11	-25.80	-0.06	-73.54	-0.17
2015	41.46	0.08	-136.03	-0.28	51.50	0.10	126.00	0.26	177.49	0.36
2016	-94.92	-0.18	50.58	0.10	-4.70	-0.01	-140.80	-0.26	-145.50	-0.27
2017	125.54	0.29	74.25	0.17	12.28	0.03	39.00	0.09	51.29	0.12
2018	-23.45	-0.04	35.35	0.06	7.90	0.01	-66.69	-0.12	-58.80	-0.10
2012-2018	94.20	0.05	224.00	0.12	31.04	0.02	-160.83	-0.08	-129.80	-0.07

Data source: calculation and sorting according to the model

The static results of 2012-2018 show that the export of Beijing's service trade presents the overall export structure advantages and export competitive disadvantages. Total deviation share is negative,

the service export growth rate of Beijing lags behind the national average level; the export structure share is positive, the service export structure of Beijing is better than the national average level, the structural deviation drives the Beijing service export and contributes the export volume increment of US $31.04.The negative share of export competition shows that Beijing lacks a competitive service export sector. The overall competitive disadvantage has dragged down the growth of Beijing's service exports and caused a loss of us $12.98 billion in exports.

The dynamic results of 2012-2018 show that the share of export structure was positive except for the negative value in 2014 and 2016, and the increase rate basically remained at about 2%.In 2015, Beijing became China's first service industry opening wider to the comprehensive pilot involves the service export sector internal structure optimization, thus causing a short-term positive impact, export structure advantage turn negative to positive, in theory for Beijing service exports contribute $5.15 billion increment, and after a year by a short callback, in the future years export structure share rise gradually smoothly. The deviation change in Beijing's service export structure facilitates the growth of its service export; the export competition share was negative except for the positive years in 2015 and 2017, and the increase rate fluctuated around-7%.In 2015, the pilot expanded opening of the service sector attracted a certain number of competitive service export enterprises to settle in, which improved the competitiveness of the service export sector in Beijing in the short term, but the overall lack of competitive enterprises in the service export in Beijing retreated to the average trend in the following years. The limited overall competitiveness of Beijing's service exports is not conducive to the growth of service exports.

4.2   Department analysis

Most of the traditional service and modern service export departments in Beijing show structural advantages and competitive disadvantages, while some modern service export departments gradually show competitive advantages. Modern service export departments are becoming a new growth pole of service trade export, and the output of the deviation-share results of all service export departments in Beijing is Table 5 and Table 6.

The static results show that the modern service export sector represented by financial service has obvious export structure advantage and export competitive advantage, which mainly drives the export growth of service trade in Beijing; while the trade structure advantage and trade competitive advantage of the traditional service export sector represented by transportation service and tourism tend to decline, which hinders the export growth of service trade in Beijing. Between 2012-2018, The share of export structure and export competition of transport services and tourism are both negative, A negative impact on the export growth of service trade in Beijing; The share of insurance services is- $362 million, The export competition share was US $321 million, To a certain extent, the export competitive advantage hedges the negative impact of the export structure disadvantage on the export growth of the service trade; Construction services, computer and information services, proprietary rights royalties and franchise fees, and other commercial services are all characterized by the export structural advantage and the lack of the export competitive advantage, This is consistent with the overall performance of Beijing's service trade exports, Its export growth relies heavily on the export structural advantages shown by these sectors.

Dynamic results show that: in the traditional service export sector, Both the export structure share and the export competition share of transport services in 2012-2014 and 2017 were in negative growth, It has a certain negative impact on the export growth of Beijing's service trade; In 2015 and the export structure share in 2018 and the export competition share were positive, The export structure and export competitive advantage in 2015 were the main reasons for the overall export growth of service trade in that year; In 2016, the advantage of export structure and the lack of export competitive advantage appeared, To some extent, the advantages of export structure reduce the negative impact

of the overall export structure disadvantage of service trade on the export growth of service trade. In 2012 and 2012 and 2016, tourism was the main reason for the overall decline in services export; in 2013 and 2014, the lack of export competitive advantage was conducive to the growth of service export in 2015 and 2018 was the main reason for the overall export growth in 2015 and 2018. In the modern service export sector, Computer and Information Services are the most representative modern service export sector, In 2012, both the export structure share and the export competition share were in negative growth, Export competitive disadvantage is one of the reasons for the decline of service trade export volume in that year; In 2013-2015 and 2018, the export structure advantages and export competitive disadvantages, Among them, the export structure advantage in 2015 is the main reason for the increase of service trade export volume in that year; In 2016, the export competitive disadvantage of the previous year was changed to the export structure disadvantage, The export competition share turned negative to positive, The weaknesses shown in the year have greatly hindered overall service exports, There was a global decline in overall service trade exports. In 2017, the advantage of export structure emerged again, and together with the export competitive advantage promoted the growth of the overall export of service trade that year.

Overall, the modern service export sector is gradually replacing the traditional service export sector as the main driver of trade export growth. With the continuous optimization of the export structure of service trade in Beijing, the advantage of export structure is still the main motivation for the export growth of service trade in Beijing, but the overall service export department of Beijing in Beijing lacks competitive enterprises, which is not conducive to the sustainable growth of service trade export.

Table 5: Specific industry structure share of Beijing service trade export from 2012 to 2018.

billions of dollars

a particular year	transportation services	tour	Construction services	Insurance services	financial service	Computer and Information Services	Proprietary rights of royalties and franchise fees	Other business services	gather
2012	-7.92	-3.77	-15.25	1.86	2.02	-1.86	-1.46	32.57	6.19
2013	-1.92	2.21	17.16	2.63	0.16	7.08	-1.48	-20.25	5.59
2014	-15.03	33.44	-22.09	-6.26	-0.98	9.11	1.29	-47.22	-47.74
2015	4.43	6.42	6.85	5.58	4.71	5.98	6.02	45.25	51.49
2016	0.13	-39.12	38.33	-2.99	0.95	-2.91	5.00	-4.08	-4.69
2017	-1.43	-4.05	-5.07	1.57	-3.27	34.77	-0.04	-10.20	12.28
2018	1.36	-5.07	-1.16	-3.09	1.21	9.99	0.37	4.29	7.9
gather	-16.81	-44.79	16.90	-3.62	1.22	73.25	4.25	0.36	31.03

Data source: calculation and sorting according to the model

Table 6: Competitive share of specific export industries of service trade in Beijing from 2012-2018.

billions of dollars

a particular year	transportation services	tour	Construction services	Insurance services	financial service	Computer and Information Services	Proprietary rights of royalties and franchise fees	Other business services	gather
2012	-4.56	-5.27	-12.31	3.75	-6.84	-0.82	-0.98	-44.47	-71.5
2013	-0.18	-6.45	28.91	-1.74	0.73	-8.02	-0.24	-34.03	-21.02
2014	-0.27	-8.97	-9.64	-5.01	0.98	-12.53	-2.13	11.77	-25.8
2015	5.12	144.22	-20.14	2.60	13.32	-1.52	-0.76	-16.83	126.01
2016	-6.98	-128.07	-3.20	1.69	-3.76	0.14	-3.75	3.13	-140.8
2017	-1.22	0.00	20.43	1.71	6.50	9.77	-0.86	2.67	39
2018	0.06	0.13	-19.16	0.21	10.75	-34.88	0.19	-23.99	-66.69
gather	-8.05	-4.41	-15.11	3.21	21.66	-47.86	-8.52	-101.74	-160.82

Data source: calculation and sorting according to the model

5. Main Conclusions and policy recommendations

5.1 Main conclusions

Compared with the national standard service export structure, Beijing's service export structure is more reasonable, with more service export departments with high growth rate, which is conducive to the growth of Beijing's service trade export. However, the departments driving the growth of service export in Beijing do not have a competitive advantage compared with the national standard level, while the departments that drag down the growth have a serious competitive disadvantage compared with the same type of departments at the national standard level, which makes the departments of Beijing's service export sector less competitive compared with the national standard level.

In addition to the small fluctuations due to structural adjustment in some years, the deviation degree of service export structure in Beijing has changed little from 2012-2018, and the structural advantage is relatively stable, which can promote the long-term growth of service export. Beijing's service export competitiveness shows a downward trend, which has a growing drag on Beijing's service export. The competitive disadvantage has covered up the positive impact of the export structure advantage for a long time, making the growth rate of Beijing's service export lag behind the national standard level.

Traditional service export is still the main component of Beijing's service export, and the traditional service export departments mostly have export competitive disadvantage. However, the share of modern service export is gradually expanding, and the competitive advantage of modern

service export represented by financial services is gradually reflected, but it still cannot change the declining trend of Beijing's service export competitiveness. Since the implementation of the pilot project of expanding the opening of the service sector in Beijing, the competitive advantages of financial and insurance services have gradually emerged, but the role in promoting other modern service export departments is relatively small, and the export competitiveness of the traditional service export sectors has even declined.

5.2   Policy recommendations

We will promote the digital transformation and upgrading of traditional service export departments, and redistribute backward service export production capacity in an orderly manner. Through the supply of traditional services, reduce the transaction cost of traditional services and enhance the tradability. Vigorously develop and develop smart logistics and smart tourism, strengthen the digital transformation of the construction industry, transfer backward production capacity to the underdeveloped areas of service trade, improve the professional export capacity, and steadily promote the development of financial service trade. Support the expansion of international branches of financial enterprises, use digital technology to improve financial services export level, promote cross-border payment facilitation; support the development of knowledge-intensive service export sector, and enhance specialized export capabilities. Make full use of the advantages of abundant high-end human capital in Beijing to support the development of computer and information service enterprises, gradually improve the export capacity of computer and information services, introduce foreign research and development institutions in an orderly manner, expand the regional innovation supply chain, and strengthen the efficiency of market resource allocation. We will strengthen legal protection of innovation achievements, enhance financial support from innovation service export departments, protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign-funded enterprises in Beijing, and strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights.

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