

On the Feasibility Analysis of Introducing Foreign Capital into Education, Medical and Other Industries

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Abstract: Because there are huge differences between Chinese and Western ideology and cultural development, but the current trend of economic globalization is irrecontradicable, so it is helpful to introduce foreign investment while insisting on domestic enterprises going global. However, when introducing foreign investment, it is inevitable to encounter many problems, such as not being controlled by the Chinese government or being too strong in foreign investment, which will drive our domestic enterprises to the brink. At the same time, these foreign investments can play their role in China's land and promote its economic development. This requires the rulers to formulate a package of fair and effective policies to promote its development. The two major fields of education and healthcare are related to the ideology and physical health of the people, and therefore are the foundation and foundation of the country. In order to ensure the long-term prosperity of the country and social stability, it is necessary to attach great importance to the guidance of these two aspects. It is necessary to consider the entry of foreign investment into China as a good thing. Meanwhile, it is a good way to allow foreign investment to play a positive role in promoting technological change and capital flow in these two fields. At the same time, it is necessary to control the power of capital and not let it control the foundation of our country, as this will shake national security.

Keywords: Foreign investment, education, medical care, cultural differences, national security

1. Introduction

With the development of globalization, foreign investment has played an important role in China's economy. Especially in education and medical industry. The introduce of education and medical brings both opportunities and challenges. This paper will discuss the role of foreign investment during the Chinese education and medical industry. Analyzing the way to attract foreign investment in the condition of ensuring Chinses local companies cultural independent. This paper will discuss the main point in four parts. First, examine the impact of foreign investment on the education and medical sectors. Second, exploring the ways to strengthen intellectual property protection and enhance regulatory measures. Third, exploring party building and government cooperation in foreign-funded enterprises. Fourth, exploring the prospects and challenges of foreign capital introduction in China's education and healthcare sectors. Through these analyses, this paper will reveal the role of foreign investment in China's education and healthcare sectors. Providing useful insights for future development.

2. Formulate a Good Foreign Investment Policy

When foreign businessmen entered China, foreign investors were "non-home operations" in China. For these guests, we should show sincerity to attract them. Now with the development of China's economy, our labor costs are very different from those of 10 years ago. Therefore, investors in many countries will transfer the projects they originally planned to invest in China to those countries and regions in Southeast Asia with lower labor costs in order to reduce costs. So how can we attract these hesitant foreign investors to firmly choose our country again? In my opinion, we need to formulate open and friendly regulations and policies to provide more opportunities for foreign investors. This includes relaxing restrictions on foreign investment access, providing tax incentives, reducing the difficulty of administrative examination and approval, and ensuring the protection of intellectual property rights to improve the investment environment.

2.1. Relaxation of Restrictions on Foreign Investment

The Vice Minister of Commerce recently said at the regular policy briefing of the State Council that the overall scale of China's utilization of foreign capital is expected to be flat in 2016 and 2015, the structure will be further optimized, and the investment environment will continue to improve. In terms of expanding opening up to the outside world, the restrictions on foreign investment in the service industry, manufacturing and mining industries will be greatly relaxed by revising the Catalogue of Foreign Investment Industry Guidance and relevant policies and regulations. The policy measures of the "Made in China 2025" strategy are equally applicable to domestic and foreign-funded enterprises, and foreign investors are encouraged to invest in high-end manufacturing, intelligent manufacturing and green manufacturing industries. Support foreign capital to participate in infrastructure construction in the form of franchising in accordance with laws and regulations, and apply relevant support policies equally. Support foreign investment to set up R&D centers, and carry out R&D cooperation with domestic enterprises and scientific research institutions. In terms of further creating a fair competition environment, all regions and departments shall ensure the consistency of the implementation of policies and regulations; shall not increase the restrictions on foreign-invested enterprises without authorization; promote the fair participation of domestic and foreign-funded enterprises in China's standardization work, participate in government procurement bidding and bidding, and invest in foreign-invested enterprises in accordance with laws and regulations. Products produced in China are treated equally. In terms of further strengthening the work of attracting foreign investment, all localities must actively carry out investment promotion activities in accordance with the requirements of the new development concept, support the central and western regions and the northeast regions to undertake industrial transfer; promote the two-way flow of funds, improve the efficiency of the use of funds, and improve the overseas financing capacity of foreign-invested enterprises; deepen Reform of the foreign capital management system [1]. This paper believes the government should conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the current foreign investment access policy to determine which areas can be relaxed to attract more foreign investment, and the point-to-point special relaxation.

Policies are more conducive to solving problems accurately. In the education and medical industry, political censorship can be appropriately relaxed, so that more foreign-funded enterprises are willing to come to China to run schools [2].

2.2. Provide Tax Incentives

There is enormous room for exploration in both theoretical analysis and empirical research on the relationship between foreign investment and gender inequality; However, existing research on this issue is often fragmented. The literature on how foreign investment affects China's labor market

mainly focuses on studying the impact of foreign investment on the wage premium of Chinese workers [3].

Research on gender inequality in China mainly focuses on the facts and causes of gender inequality [4]. Overall, there is relatively little literature on gender inequality from the perspective of globalization. Chen et al. used manufacturing data from the 2004 National Economic Census released by the National Bureau of Statistics to examine the relationship between globalization and the share of female employment in Chinese enterprises, and found that foreign-funded enterprises tend to hire more women [5]. However, its research is based on cross-sectional data analysis and does not address the endogeneity of control variables, nor does it consider further analysis of market competition, nor does it consider the impact of education levels of employees of different genders. Li Lei et al. studied theoretically and empirically the impact of foreign investment on the gender employment gap and gender wage gap in China's service industry, and only used cross-sectional data, while empirical research only focused on the service industry [6]. Although the article examined the reduction of gender employment gap caused by foreign investment, it did not identify the competitive effect of foreign investment entry and did not consider the impact of differences in education levels among different groups. Providing tax incentives is an effective way to attract foreign investment into the education and medical industry, but it needs to be carefully planned to ensure that incentive policies can attract foreign investment without harming domestic finance and fair competition in the market. Here are some possible tax incentives:

First of all, the government can consider providing tax deductions or tax reductions for foreign-funded enterprises to invest in the fields of education and medical care for a certain period of time. This can include reducing the tax burden of corporate income tax, value-added tax, personal income tax, etc. Secondly, for bulk assets such as medical equipment, educational equipment and real estate, the government can provide more favorable depreciation and amortization policies to reduce the capital cost of enterprises. In addition, for enterprises engaged in research and development in the medical field, the government can provide research and development support, such as tax credits or exemptions for research and development expenses. At the same time, local governments can formulate their own tax incentive policies to provide additional tax incentives for foreign-funded enterprises according to the local economy and market conditions. For imported medical equipment, drugs and educational materials, the government can reduce or reduce tariffs and import taxes to reduce the cost of foreign-funded enterprises. In addition, it is very critical to attract talents. In order to attract foreign doctors, educators and other professionals, the government can provide preferential policies on personal income tax to encourage them to work in China. Another important point is to provide a stable tax policy to ensure that foreign-funded enterprises will not face unreasonable tax changes within a certain period of time and enhance their investment confidence. Last but not least, it is necessary to provide clear and transparent tax policies so that foreign-funded enterprises can understand their tax obligations and rights and interests. It should be emphasized that tax incentives should be coordinated with other policies and measures to ensure that foreign-funded enterprises will not harm fair competition and fiscal revenue in the domestic market. The government should also formulate effective regulatory measures to ensure that foreign-funded enterprises fulfill their tax obligations. Most importantly, these tax incentives should have a clear deadline to avoid unnecessary financial losses.

2.3. How to Reduce the Difficulty of Administrative Approval

In order to better develop the current situation, international capital has entered the domestic private education field on a large scale, and foreign investment is optimistic about the huge development potential of the domestic education market. At the same time, private education institutions themselves also need funds to improve themselves and expand their territory. In the early stages of

the development of private education, there were several rented private houses - small workshop style training classrooms - that made the sound of reading loud. With years of development, private education has gradually matured, and small workshop style classrooms have gradually become spacious and bright teaching buildings. The teaching staff of private education institutions have also increased accordingly. But further development cannot be achieved without funding, which is precisely the weakness of private education institutions. To develop, one must have funds, but the government is indifferent to private education and can only rely on self financing, "sighed a person from a private education institution. In order to attract foreign investment into the education and medical industry, it is very important to reduce the difficulty of administrative approval. The following are some ways to reduce the difficulty of administrative examination and approval: the most important thing is to simplify the registration and approval procedures of foreign-funded enterprises, and reduce unnecessary lengthy steps, documents and approval links to improve approval efficiency [7]. At the same time, it is also necessary to establish a one-stop service agency to provide one-stop services for foreign-funded enterprises, including application, approval, registration and registration, so as to reduce the approval burden of enterprises. It is also necessary to clarify the approval standards for foreign education and medical projects to avoid the subjective judgment and ambiguity of the competent authorities. This can be achieved by publishing detailed approval guidelines or flowcharts. It is also necessary to take advantage of the boom of the "Internet Plus" era to provide online application and approval services for enterprises, so that foreign-funded enterprises can submit application materials through electronic channels and accelerate the approval process. Government departments need to set a time limit for approval to ensure that the approval department completes the approval within the specified time to avoid unnecessary delays. At the same time, reduce the minimum registered capital requirements for foreign-funded education and medical projects to reduce the investment threshold. Special approval windows or institutions can be set up to be responsible for the approval of foreign-funded education and medical projects to improve professionalism and efficiency. Legal support, including legal counsel and translation services, should also be provided to foreign-funded enterprises to ensure that they understand and comply with local regulations. Carry out risk assessment for different types of foreign investment projects, adopt different approval processes, and simplify the approval of low-risk projects. Finally, communication is also crucial, and it is necessary to establish an effective communication mechanism between foreign-funded enterprises and the approval department in order to solve problems and provide support in a timely manner. These methods can help the government reduce the difficulty of administrative approval of foreign investment entering the education and medical industry, attract more foreign investors, and also help improve the transparency and fairness of approval. The government should formulate specific policies according to the actual situation to promote the inflow of foreign investment and promote the development of related industries. China will continue to strengthen high-level international educational exchanges and cooperation in the field of higher education, encourage research institutes, universities, and overseas research institutions to establish joint laboratories or development research centers, and jointly cultivate high-level innovative talents. This has proposed a new direction for China's higher education to utilize foreign investment. We need to further leverage the advantages of high quality, low treatment, and existing research equipment of research personnel in Chinese universities, attract foreign investment, increase investment in technological research and development, accelerate the construction of research bases and key laboratories in Chinese universities, strengthen research project funding, and provide good opportunities for China to carry out technological innovation and undertake international technology transfer.

2.4. Ensure the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Compared with non-export enterprises, intellectual property protection has a stronger innovation incentive effect on China's export enterprises.

Similarly, compared with small and micro enterprises, large enterprises have stronger innovation and complementarity [8]. As early as 1942, Schumpeter proposed that only large enterprises with a large market share have the ability to monopolize the innovative product market, thus occupying most of the innovation revenue [9]. Therefore, in order to monopolize innovation returns and mitigate the potential strategic threats of competitors, large enterprises with excellent innovation capabilities often produce more patentable technologies, thus having more patent applications [8]. Melto et al. believe that the tendency of patent innovation increases monotonically with the size of the enterprise [6]. Hanel studied the reasons for the differences in the needs of enterprises of different sizes for intellectual property protection, which he believed was mainly related to the innovation intensity and financial constraints of enterprises [7]. Compared with large enterprises, small enterprises have weak innovation ability and low innovation output level, especially the level of invention-based innovation far behind, and invention patents contain most of the value of intellectual property protection. Therefore, the tendency to apply the intellectual property protection system is positively related to the scale of enterprises. When the environment of the intellectual property system changes, the greater the impact on large enterprises. On the other hand, small enterprises have fewer high-value technologies, which mainly rely on the innovation path of acquiring and imitating external technologies [10]. Strengthening intellectual property protection will reduce knowledge spillover and increase the cost of imitation, which may have a weak or even adverse impact on the innovation incentive effect of small enterprises. In addition, the cost of intellectual property protection also tends to support large enterprises. The cost of intellectual property protection includes learning costs, management costs for obtaining and maintaining intellectual property rights, monitoring costs for monitoring the occurrence of infringement, and potential litigation costs. Compared with large enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises have a greater burden. Burrone and Esteban study found that small and medium-sized enterprises face many constraints and obstacles in the effective use of intellectual property rights systems. For example, limited knowledge of the intellectual property system, the high cost of using the intellectual property system, and the lack of legal, commercial and technical support for the development of intellectual property strategies. Lanjouw and Schancherman believe that enterprises of different sizes are heterogeneous in terms of patent litigation risks. Small-scale enterprises are usually at a disadvantage in the protection of their intellectual property rights, and decentralized patent rights and strategic patent behavior hinder enterprises from effectively carrying out research and development activities. In addition, large enterprises usually have strong risk resistance and financing capabilities, while small and medium-sized enterprises have high financing costs and low financing efficiency, so they face long-term financing problems, which greatly reduces their ability to obtain complementary assets related to innovation [10]. For these reasons, the innovation effect of intellectual property protection may be closely related to the size of the enterprise [2]. Ensuring the protection of intellectual property rights is one of the key factors in attracting foreign investment into China's education and medical industry. Here are some ways to protect intellectual property rights: (1) Contract protection: When signing contracts with foreign-funded enterprises, clarify the ownership and use rights of intellectual property rights. The contract shall include detailed intellectual property terms, which stipulate the transfer, license and protection of intellectual property rights. (2) Intellectual property rights review: For foreign-funded enterprises, strict intellectual property rights review is carried out to ensure that they have legal intellectual property rights. This includes patents, trademarks, copyrights, etc. (3) Technical review: In technology transfer or cooperation projects, technical review is carried out to

ensure that the technology of foreign-funded enterprises does not infringe China's intellectual property rights. This can be achieved through the evaluation of technical experts. (4) Register intellectual property rights in accordance with the law: Encourage foreign-funded enterprises to register their intellectual property rights, such as trademarks, patents and copyrights, in China to strengthen protection. (5) Confidentiality agreement: Foreign-funded enterprises are required to sign a confidentiality agreement, making it clear that they shall not disclose sensitive information in the project, and return or destroy the information after the end of the project. (6) Supervision and law enforcement: Strengthen supervision and law enforcement to ensure that foreign-funded enterprises comply with intellectual property laws and contract terms. Set up a special intellectual property law enforcement department to deal with infringements. (7) Dispute settlement mechanism: A dispute settlement mechanism is stipulated in the contract for the rapid resolution of intellectual property disputes. You can consider using an arbitration institution or a professional intellectual property court. (8) Education and training: Provide intellectual property education and training for foreign-funded enterprises to understand China's intellectual property laws and practices to avoid infringement. (9) International cooperation: Cooperate with other countries to combat intellectual property infringement and protect intellectual property rights through international channels. (10) Legislative improvement: revise and improve intellectual property laws and regulations when necessary to adapt to new challenges and developments. Through these measures, China can attract foreign investment into the education and medical industry, while ensuring that intellectual property rights are fully protected, so as to promote the development of these industries and the transfer of technology and knowledge. This helps to attract more foreign investment and improve China's international competitiveness.

3. Strengthen Supervision and Monitoring

Foreign investment into China's medical and education industries requires an effective regulatory and monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance, protect the domestic market and protect the public interest. The following are some methods of supervision and monitoring: First of all, in terms of supervision, we need to formulate detailed regulations and policies to clarify the operating conditions, standards, rights and responsibilities of foreign medical and education enterprises. These regulations should cover the enterprise's access conditions, operation specifications, price management, curriculum setting, teacher requirements, etc. Then a special regulatory body or department should be set up to supervise the business activities of foreign-funded medical and educational enterprises and ensure that they comply with regulations and policies. At the same time, we should pay attention to the strict examination and approval of foreign medical and education projects to ensure that enterprises meet the access conditions and operating requirements. The approval process should be transparent and efficient. Regular inspections and evaluations should also be carried out to monitor the operation of foreign-funded enterprises and ensure that they continue to comply with regulations and standards.

At the same time, foreign medical and education enterprises are required to disclose necessary information to regulators and the public, including financial reports, curriculum settings, teachers, etc. A complaint handling mechanism should be established to allow the public to report non-compliance and investigate and deal with complaints.

As an important component of non-public enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises have played an important role in promoting China's economic development in the new era. Doing a good job in the party building work of foreign-funded enterprises is of great significance: it is conducive to further strengthening the leadership and control of our party over the socialist market economy, and ensuring the stable, sustainable, and healthy development of the socialist market economy; It is conducive to improving the scientific level of our party building, maintaining the progressiveness of the party, and

further consolidating the organizational foundation of our party's governance; It is conducive to promoting the better operation and production of foreign-funded enterprises, and further promoting the development of China's socialist market economy. However, due to the unique management mode, cultural background, and business philosophy of foreign-funded enterprises, their party building work is different from the party building work within the system. Therefore, we are required to actively analyze the problems in the party building work of foreign-funded enterprises and explore and think about strategies to improve the scientific level of party building in foreign-funded enterprises.

It is also necessary to clarify the sanctions for violations, including fines, suspension of business licenses, revocation of licenses, etc., to ensure compliance. In addition, in terms of monitoring, we need relevant departments to collect data from foreign medical and education enterprises, including economic data, academic performance, student satisfaction, etc., to monitor their business situation and performance. It is also necessary to entrust independent third-party institutions to evaluate and evaluate the quality and impact of foreign medical and education enterprises to ensure that they provide high-quality services. Relevant departments and units also need to monitor the market competition situation to ensure that the competition between foreign-funded enterprises and domestic enterprises is fair and does not harm the interests of domestic enterprises. In China, a socialist country, the will of the people must also be considered, so relevant departments should also be required to collect and analyze public feedback and complaints to improve regulatory policies and measures. Finally, we should learn from the regulatory experience of other countries and continuously improve and optimize the regulatory and monitoring mechanisms. On the whole, an effective supervision and monitoring mechanism can ensure that the operation of foreign medical and education enterprises in China is legal, compliant and of high quality, which is conducive to protecting the public interest, promoting market competition and maintaining the sustainable development of domestic industries. These mechanisms should be transparent, impartial and efficient to achieve the goal of supervision and monitoring.

4. Party Affairs Construction Work

As a non-public economy, foreign-funded enterprises are not only an important component of the socialist market economy, but also an important foundation for China's economic and social development. Therefore, it is necessary to unwaveringly encourage, support, and guide the development of the non-public economy, and stimulate its vitality and creativity. In developed coastal areas, foreign-funded enterprises play an important role in the local economic development. According to statistics from the Ningbo Foreign Economic and Trade Commission, as of the end of 2012, Ningbo had approved the establishment of 5674 foreign-funded enterprises with a total investment of 50.216 billion US dollars, a registered capital of 21.5 billion US dollars, and a paid in capital of 194 7.7 billion US dollars, with a total tax payment of 29.687 billion yuan. In terms of grassroots construction of the Party, among the approved foreign-funded enterprises, 4031 are actually operating, including 1972 foreign-funded enterprises and 2059 Sino foreign joint ventures or cooperative enterprises; There are 1675 Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan funded enterprises, and 2356 foreign-invested enterprises. Among these foreign-funded enterprises, 19 have established party committees, 24 have established general party branches, 894 have established separate party branches, and 3094 have been included in the management of joint and regional party organizations, basically achieving full coverage of party building work.

In order to strengthen the party building work of foreign-funded enterprises, the Organization Department of the Ningbo Municipal Party Committee conducted a comprehensive survey of the party building situation of foreign-funded enterprises in the city from February to June 2012. A total of 10876 questionnaires were distributed, 10539 were collected, and 9219 were valid, with a pass rate of 87.5%. The survey subjects are: investors of foreign-funded enterprises, middle and senior

management personnel, party organization secretaries, ordinary party members, and general employees; The content involves organizational settings, leadership forms, party member development, influence on the enterprise, party building recognition, cultural integration, etc. The survey shows that 61.99% of respondents believe that it is "necessary" and "necessary" to establish party organizations in foreign-funded enterprises. The proportion of respondents who believe that party organizations in enterprises play a "significant promoting role" and "have a certain promoting role" in production and operation, leading enterprises to assume social responsibility, and helping enterprises attract and gather talents are 72.49%, 66.82%, and 62.43%, respectively, 53.39% believe that the overall evaluation of the role of the party organization in their enterprise is "good" and "good", while 64.64% believe that party members have more outstanding performance, stronger sense of responsibility, and more development opportunities in the enterprise. At the same time, respondents believe that the proportion of "support" and "comparative support" for party building work from foreign-funded enterprise investors is 55.88%. Overall, carrying out party building work in foreign-funded enterprises has been welcomed and supported by a large number of employees, including business owners, and is considered necessary and effective. However, due to differences in the nature of enterprises, management systems, and cultural concepts, there are still many problems in the party building work of foreign-funded enterprises that need to be addressed through institutional and institutional innovation.

It is important for foreign-funded enterprises to implement party and government work in China, which helps to maintain political stability and social harmony of the country, as well as ensure the legitimate operation of enterprises in China. The following are some methods to implement party and government work: firstly, to complete the construction of party organizations, establish party organizations within foreign-funded enterprises, recruit Chinese party members, and establish party committees to ensure political stability and organizational discipline within the enterprise. Next is party building work, which includes party member education and training, organizing life meetings, and educating party members on their party spirit, in order to enhance their political awareness and self-cultivation. Of course, it is also important for party members to participate in enterprise management. Allowing party members to participate in enterprise management and decision-making ensures that party members play a pioneering and exemplary role in the enterprise. After all, in our country, the Party leads all work, and only under the leadership of the Party can there be a correct line that is in line with our national conditions. It is also essential to firmly implement national policies, actively implementing China's national policies, including government policies, laws and regulations, and social responsibilities, to ensure the legitimate and compliant operation of enterprises. Enterprises also need to bear social responsibility, fulfill social responsibility, participate in social welfare undertakings, support local economic and social development, and maintain active cooperation with local governments and communities. Maintaining political stability and security at the same time is also crucial. Pay attention to and maintain the political stability and social security of the location where the enterprise is located, and ensure the safety of the enterprise and its employees. We also need to strengthen external exchanges, actively participate in China's domestic and international affairs, understand and participate in China's political and economic development, and maintain close contact with the government and all sectors of society. It is best for the government to send professional political workers to enterprises for policy promotion and education, and to provide policy promotion and education to employees of foreign-funded enterprises, so that they can understand and comply with Chinese laws, regulations, and policies. We also need to adhere to win-win cooperation, actively cooperate with the Chinese government, and promote mutual benefit and win-win cooperation between enterprises and the Chinese market. To learn to accept social feedback, collect and pay attention to social feedback and opinions, solve problems in a timely manner, and improve the enterprise. Business management. In short, foreign-funded enterprises in China need to actively

fulfill their party and government work, comply with Chinese laws and regulations, and maintain good relationships with the government and society to ensure the long-term stable development of the enterprise. Party and government work helps establish cooperation and mutual trust between enterprises, the Chinese government, and society, and promotes common development.

5. Conclusion

The introduction of foreign investment is a double-edged sword, and the introduction of foreign investment into the education and medical industry has its own advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that it has cultural significance and is conducive to accelerating the process of globalization. Moreover, the introduction of foreign investment has a catfish effect, which can spur domestic enterprises, stimulate the domestic economy, and is conducive to the growth of domestic enterprises. The disadvantage is that there may be cultural invasion and national security instability. At the same time, foreign-funded enterprises are proficient in capital means and are easy to monopolize the market and hit domestic enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to let state-owned enterprises and central enterprises play the leading role, and at the same time use the means described in this article to maximize the favorable parts and minimize the unfavorable parts. Contribute to globalization and domestic economic development.

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