

Report on the Execution of the Central And Local Budgets for 2021 and on the Draft Central and Local Budgets for 2022 (II)

关于2021年中央和地方预算执行情况与 2022年中央和地方预算草案的报告(下)

3. Main revenue and expenditure policies for 2022

Following the decisions and plans of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, we need to ensure that our macro policies are prudent and potent, that micro policies keep market entities energized, that structural policies give priority to maintaining unimpeded flows in the economy, that sci-tech policies are fully implemented, that reform and opening up policies inject greater vitality into development, that regional policies boost balanced and coordinated development, and that social policies meet the basic living needs of all our people. For these purposes, we will refine fiscal and tax policies and measures to make them more detailed and preemptive.

1) Increasing support for market entities to keep businesses and employment stable

We will implement new combined supporting policies through tax and fee cuts. To increase the cash flow of enterprises, promote consumption-driven investment, and significantly improve the system for refunding VAT credits, we will issue VAT credit refunds on a large scale this year. Priority will be given to micro and small enterprises. Outstanding VAT credits will be refunded in one lump sum to these enterprises by the end of June, and newly added credits will also be fully refunded. With our focus on supporting manufacturing, we will work to fully resolve problems in refunding VAT credits in manufacturing, research and technological services, environmental protection, electricity and gas, transportation, software, and IT services. We will intensify the policy of extra tax deductions on R&D costs, raising the rate of such deductions from 75% to 100% for sci-tech SMEs. We will refine policies such as accelerated depreciation of instruments and equipment as well as corporate income tax credits for high-tech enterprises. By introducing these policies, we aim to build synergy with enterprises, so that we can encourage them to increase investment in innovation and help accelerate equipment upgrades and technological transformation. We will temporarily waive VAT for small-scale taxpayers. For the 1-3 million share of taxable annual income of micro and small enterprises, we will halve corporate income tax on the basis of current preferential policies, reducing the actual tax rate from 10% to 5%. We will extend tax and fee reduction policies for manufacturing, micro and small enterprises, and self-employed individuals, while granting greater reductions and expanding the coverage of such policies. We will extend a portion of preferential tax policies for individual income, sci-tech business incubators, as well as employment and entrepreneurship among

(三) 2022年主要收支政策。

全面贯彻党中央、国务院决策部署，围绕宏观政策要稳健有效、微观政策要持续激发市场主体活力、结构政策要着力畅通国民经济循环、科技政策要扎实落地、改革开放政策要激活发展动力、区域政策要增强发展的平衡性协调性、社会政策要兜住兜牢民生底线等要求，细化完善财税政策举措，政策发力适当靠前。

1. 加强对市场主体支持，着力稳企业保就业。

实施新的组合式税费支持政策。综合考虑为企业提供现金流支持、促进消费投资、大力改进增值税留抵退税制度，今年对留抵税额实行大规模退税。优先安排小微企业，对小微企业的存量留抵税额于6月底前一次性全部退还，增量留抵税额足额退还。重点支持制造业，全面解决制造业、科研和技术服务、生态环保、电力燃气、交通运输、软件和信息技术服务等行业留抵退税问题。加大研发费用加计扣除政策实施力度，将科技型中小企业研发费用加计扣除比例从75%提高到100%，完善设备器具加速折旧、高新技术企业所得税优惠等政策。通过实施上述政策与企业同向发力、效应叠加，促进企业加大创新投入、加快技术改造和设备更新。对小规模纳税人阶段性免征增值税。对小微企业年应纳税所得额100万元至300万元部分，在现行优惠政策基础上，再减

demobilized military personnel. We will develop targeted measures to provide tax and fee cuts for the service sector and other industries that offer an enormous amount of job opportunities but are facing difficulty due to the impact of the pandemic. We will also support local governments in introducing tax and fee reduction and exemption policies according to law within an authorized scope, ensuring that there is no drop in the intensity of tax and fee cuts.

We will step up financing support for MSMEs. Through a combination of means, including financing guaranty, loan interest subsidies, and other subsidies and awards, we will steer more financial resources toward MSMEs. In an effort to ensure greater volume, broader access, and lower costs of financing for MSMEs, we will offer awards and subsidies to inclusive finance demonstration zones, look into establishing a risk compensation mechanism for the National Financing Guarantee Fund, and continue to provide awards and subsidies for reducing financing guaranty fee rates. We will guide local governments in allocating funds to help SMEs cope with difficulties and mounting pressure from rising prices of raw materials as well as higher logistics and labor costs. We will see that government departments and public institutions pay procurement bills without delay. We will expand the coverage of export credit insurance for micro, small, and medium foreign trade firms, strengthen export credit support and foreign exchange services, and speed up export rebates, so as to help foreign trade enterprises keep orders and production stable. By exerting the guiding role of central government funding, we will encourage local and nongovernmental capital to support the development of overseas warehouses and new forms and models of foreign trade.

We will upgrade the employment-first policy. With a firmer commitment to prioritizing employment, the central government will allocate 61.758 billion yuan in employment subsidies, an increase of 5.168 billion yuan, with a view to helping local governments implement policies for supporting employment and entrepreneurship. We will extend the policy of refunding unemployment insurance premiums to help enterprises maintain stable employment, and raise the refund rate significantly for MSMEs. We will continue the policy of reducing premiums for unemployment insurance and workers' compensation, and refine policies for providing business startups with interest payment subsidies on guarantee loans as well as other subsidies and grants. We will help members of key groups, such as college graduates, demobilized military personnel, and rural migrant workers find jobs or start businesses, and increase assistance for flexible employment and new forms of employment. We will expand the reach and improve the efficiency of vocational skills training to enhance employability of workers, and use 100 billion yuan from unemployment insurance funds to bolster support for training and for efforts to keep employment stable.

2) Promoting scientific and technological innovation to pursue higher-quality industrial development

We will support original and pioneering sci-tech research. We will increase spending on basic research, improve the funding system of the National Natural Science Fund, and launch a 10-year action plan for basic research to bolster sustained support in this domain over the long term. We will ensure that needed funds are available for research on core technologies in key fields, and support endeavors to achieve technological breakthroughs in key areas such as epidemic

半征收企业所得税，实际税负由10%降至5%。延续实施扶持制造业、小微企业和个体工商户的减税降费政策，并提高减免幅度、扩大适用范围。延续实施部分个人所得税优惠以及科技企业孵化器、退役士兵就业创业等税收优惠政策。针对受疫情影响重、就业容量大的服务业等特殊困难行业，研究精准帮扶的减税降费措施。支持地方在授权范围内依法出台税费减免政策，使减税降费力度只增不减。

加强对中小微企业融资等支持。综合运用融资担保、贷款贴息、奖励补助等方式，引导撬动金融资源流向中小微企业。实施普惠金融发展示范区奖补政策，研究建立国家融资担保基金风险补偿机制，继续实行融资担保降费奖补，促进中小微企业融资增量、扩面、降价。引导地方安排中小企业纾困资金，帮助企业应对原材料价格上涨、物流及人力成本上升等压力。督促各部门、事业单位等及时支付采购账款，防止拖欠。扩大出口信用保险对中小微企业企业的覆盖面，强化出口信贷支持，加快出口退税进度，帮助外贸企业稳订单稳生产。发挥中央财政资金引导作用，鼓励地方及社会资本支持外贸新业态新模式、海外仓发展。

推动就业优先政策提质加力。强化就业优先导向，中央财政就业补助资金安排617.58亿元、增加51.68亿元，支持各地落实就业创业扶持政策。继续实施失业保险稳岗返还政策、明显提高中小微企业返还比例，延续执行降低失业和工伤保险费率政策，优化创业担保贷款贴息及奖补，促进高校毕业生、退役军人、农民工等重点群体创业就业，强化对灵活就业、新就业形态的支持。推动职业技能培训扩容提质，提高劳动者就业能力。使用1000亿元失业保险基金，加强对稳岗和培训的支持。

2. 大力推进科技创新，提升产业发展水平。

prevention and control, disease prevention and treatment, the seed industry, and green and low-carbon development. We will support the implementation of major national science and technology programs, and explore new methods of managing these programs and selecting new ones. We will also support international cooperation on science and technology.

We will further bolster China's strategic sci-tech strength. With this goal in mind, we will support the development of national laboratories, the reorganization of key national laboratories, and the fostering of international science and technology innovation centers and comprehensive national science centers. While maintaining assistance for the development of research institutes at the central level, we will increase funding for scientific and technological advancement at the local level under the guidance of central authorities, and support the development of regional innovation hubs. We will increase funding for major programs for nurturing and attracting high-level talent and cultivating young sci-tech talent. We will also facilitate the popularization of science.

We will deepen reform of the system for managing sci-tech expenditures. We will improve the structure of sci-tech expenditures by giving priority to core fields of strategic significance. We will expand application of the contract system for research project funding, and push relevant departments, localities, and institutions to promptly formulate or revise rules for the management of sci-tech funds. By doing so, we will ensure that the decision-making powers over such funds are delegated to the right parties, properly exercised, and well regulated. We will strengthen ongoing and ex post oversight as well as performance management. In addition, we will facilitate the application of scientific and technological advances by improving the utilization of funds to steer sci-tech innovation and encouraging non-governmental actors to increase their investment in the application of these advances.

We will increase the resilience and competitiveness of China's industrial and supply chains. With this goal in mind, we will boost the principal role of enterprises in innovation, encourage them to take on a leading role in national sci-tech programs, and ensure full implementation of policies including extra tax deductions on R&D expenses. To cultivate both high-performing businesses and competitive industries, we will extend support to more national-level "little giant" enterprises that apply special, sophisticated techniques to produce unique and novel products. With a focus on key industrial chains, we will further increase special funds for rebuilding industrial foundations and boosting high-quality development of the manufacturing sector, with special attention paid to resolving bottlenecks related to basic spare parts and components, key materials, and core software as well as weaknesses in equipment manufacturing. By effectively leveraging the guiding role of government funds and making full use of market-based measures, we will support innovative development of key industries such as integrated circuits, and help upgrade chip production.

3) Tapping the full potential of domestic demand, advancing coordinated regional development, and making more headway in new urbanization

We will leverage the guiding role of government investment. In line with the major strategic plans of the state, we will support the construction of projects in the fields of transport, energy, and water

支持原创性、引领性科技攻关。加大基础研究投入，完善国家自然科学基金资助体系，实施基础研究十年规划，加强长期稳定支持。保障关键核心技术攻关资金需求，支持疫情防控、疾病防治、种业、绿色低碳等重点领域科技攻关。支持推进国家科技重大专项实施，创新重大科技项目立项和组织管理方式。支持国际科技合作。

强化国家战略科技力量。支持推进国家实验室建设、全国重点实验室体系重组以及国际科技创新中心和综合性国家科学中心建设。继续支持中央级科研院所建设。大幅增加中央引导地方科技发展资金规模，支持地方建设区域创新高地。加强重大人才工程、人才计划、人才项目经费保障，引进和培育高层次人才，促进青年科技人才成长。推进科普事业发展。

深入推进科技经费管理改革。优化调整科技经费支出结构，重点投向战略性、关键性领域。扩大科研经费包干制实施范围，督促有关部门、地方、单位及时制定修订相关管理制度，确保科研经费自主权放得下、接得住、管得好。加强事中事后监管，强化绩效管理。优化科技创新类引导基金使用，支持社会力量加大科技成果转化投入，促进更多科技成果转化应用。

增强产业链供应链韧性和竞争力。强化企业创新主体地位，支持企业牵头承担国家科技项目，落实研发费用加计扣除等政策。坚持培育企业与做强产业相结合，新增支持一批国家级专精特新“小巨人”企业。聚焦重点产业链，进一步增加产业基础再造和制造业高质量发展专项资金，着力解决基础零部件、关键材料、核心软件、短板装备等“卡脖子”问题。有效发挥财政资金引导作用，充分运用市场化手段，支持集成电路等重点行业创新发展，提升芯片生产水平。