

Report on the Work of the Government (II)

政府工作报告(下)

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——在第十四届全国人民代表大会第一次会议上

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7. We remained committed to opening up wider to the world and expanded international economic and trade cooperation to deliver mutually beneficial outcomes.

In response to changes in the external environment, we pursued a more proactive strategy of opening up and worked to boost reform and development with high-standard opening.

Imports and exports were kept stable, and their quality was improved. We intensified policy support in terms of export tax rebates, credit insurance, and credit loans and cut the time for processing export tax rebates to less than six working days. Foreign exchange services were improved.

We developed new forms of foreign trade, built 152 new integrated pilot zones for cross-border e-commerce, and supported the establishment of overseas warehouses. Major trade events such as the China International Import Expo, the China Import and Export Fair, the China International Fair for Trade in Services, and the China International Consumer Products Expo delivered positive results.

We simplified customs clearance procedures and reduced the clearance time for imports and exports by 67 percent and 92 percent, respectively, bringing about a significant reduction in related compliance costs. The overall tariff level fell from 9.8 percent to 7.4 percent over the five years.

We advanced trials for innovative development of trade in services across the board and adopted the negative list for cross-border trade in services. With steady growth, imports and exports have bolstered China's economic development.

We took proactive and effective moves to utilize foreign investment. The regulations for implementing the Foreign Investment Law were issued, further improving the business environment for foreign investors. Market access for foreign investment was also steadily expanded. Items on the negative lists for foreign investment respectively covering the whole country and pilot free trade zones were reduced by 51 percent and 72 percent. The entire manufacturing sector was generally opened up, and opening in finance and other service sectors was continuously enhanced.

A total of 21 pilot free trade zones have been established in

(七) 坚定扩大对外开放, 深化互利共赢的国际经贸合作。面对外部环境变化, 实行更加积极主动的开放战略, 以高水平开放更有力促改革促发展。

推动进出口稳中提质。加大出口退税、信保、信贷等政策支持力度, 企业出口退税办理时间压缩至6个工作日以内。优化外汇服务。发展外贸新业态, 新设152个跨境电商综试区, 支持建设一批海外仓。发挥进博会、广交会、服贸会、消博会等重大展会作用。推进通关便利化, 进口、出口通关时间分别压减67%和92%, 进出口环节合规成本明显下降。关税总水平从9.8%降至7.4%。全面深化服务贸易创新发展试点, 推出跨境服务贸易负面清单。进出口稳定增长有力支撑了经济发展。

积极有效利用外资。出台外商投资法实施条例, 不断优化外商投资环境。持续放宽外资市场准入, 全国和自由贸易试验区负面清单条款分别压减51%、72%, 制造业领域基本全面放开, 金融等服务业开放水平不断提升。已设21个自由贸易试验区, 海南自由贸易港建设稳步

China, and steady strides have been made in the development of Hainan Free Trade Port. Across all localities, new approaches were developed to strengthen services for promoting foreign investment, and greater efforts were made to attract foreign investment and facilitate project implementation. With a large number of major foreign investment projects launched in our country over the past five years, China has remained a favored destination for overseas investment.

We promoted high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. We remained committed to achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, observed market principles and international rules, and carried out a number of projects to boost connectivity and industrial capacity cooperation. Imports and exports between China and other BRI countries increased at an annual rate of 13.4 percent, and exchanges and cooperation between China and these countries registered steady progress in a wide range of areas. The construction of the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor was advanced in the western region.

We provided guidance which ensured sound and orderly development of outbound investment, and we strengthened overseas risk prevention and control. Six free trade agreements were newly concluded or upgraded; and the share of trade with our free trade partners increased from 26 percent to around 35 percent of China's total trade volume.

We remained firm in upholding the multilateral trading regime and opposed trade protectionism. We properly handled economic and trade frictions and promoted trade and investment liberalization and facilitation.

8. We strengthened environmental protection and pursued green and low-carbon development.

Staying true to the idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, we improved systems of ecological conservation, struck a balance between development and conservation, and steadily built up our capacity for promoting sustainable development.

We strengthened pollution control and ecological conservation. Applying targeted, law-based, and science-driven approaches, we worked harder to prevent and control pollution. We made major efforts to control multiple pollutants in a coordinated way and across all regions. In cities at and above the prefectural level, air quality was good or excellent on 86.5% of the days over the past five years, a 4-percentage-point increase.

Black malodorous water bodies in cities at and above the prefectural level were generally cleaned up. We intensified pollution prevention and control for major rivers, lakes, and offshore areas. We also strengthened efforts to prevent and control soil pollution risks and restore polluted soil, and stepped up the treatment of solid waste and new pollutants.

We completed the tasks of drawing redlines to protect ecosystems, farmland, and permanent basic cropland and of delineating urban development boundaries. We promoted the conservation and improvement of mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, grasslands, and deserts in a holistic and systematic way. We launched major

推进。各地创新方式加强外资促进服务，加大招商引资和项目对接力度。一批外资大项目落地，我国持续成为外商投资兴业的热土。

推动高质量共建“一带一路”。坚持共商共建共享，遵循市场原则和国际通行规则，实施一批互联互通和产能合作项目，对沿线国家货物进出口额年均增长13.4%，各领域交流合作不断深化。推进西部陆海新通道建设。引导对外投资健康有序发展，加强境外风险防控。新签和升级6个自贸协定，与自贸伙伴货物进出口额占比从26%提升至35%左右。坚定维护多边贸易体制，反对贸易保护主义，稳妥应对经贸摩擦，促进贸易和投资自由化便利化。

（八）加强生态环境保护，促进绿色低碳发展。坚持绿水青山就是金山银山的理念，健全生态文明制度体系，处理好发展和保护的关系，不断提升可持续发展能力。

加强污染治理和生态建设。坚持精准治污、科学治污、依法治污，深入推进污染防治攻坚。注重多污染物协同治理和区域联防联控，地级及以上城市空气质量优良天数比例达86.5%、上升4个百分点。基本消除地级及以上城市黑臭水体，推进重要河湖、近岸海域污染防治。加大土壤污染风险防控和修复力度，强化固体废物和新污染物治理。全面划定耕地和永久基本农田保护红线、生态保护红线和城镇开发边界。坚持山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理，实施一批重大生态工程，全面推行河湖长制、林长制。推动共抓长江大保护，深入实施长江流域重点水域十年禁渔。加强生物多

ecological projects and instituted systems of river, lake, and forest chiefs nationwide. A well-coordinated approach was adopted for protecting the Yangtze River, and the 10-year ban on fishing in key water bodies of the Yangtze River basin was fully enforced. Biodiversity protection was bolstered, and the system of compensation for ecological conservation was improved.

Forest coverage has risen to 24 percent, fractional vegetation coverage on grasslands has surpassed 50 percent, and over 50 percent of all wetlands are now under protection. The area of land affected by soil erosion, desertification, and sandification was reduced by 106,000 square kilometers, 38,000 square kilometers, and 33,000 square kilometers, respectively. More and more, our people now enjoy blue skies, clear waters, and lush mountains.

We made steady progress in energy conservation and carbon reduction. We both ensured a stable and secure energy supply and promoted green and low-carbon development. We worked toward the targets of peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality with well-conceived and systematic steps.

The energy mix was further improved. Coal-fired generators with a total capacity of over 1.05 billion kilowatts achieved ultra-low emissions. Installed capacity of renewable power increased from 650 million kilowatts to more than 1.2 billion kilowatts. The share of clean energy in total energy consumption increased from 20.8 percent to over 25 percent.

We made an all-embracing push to promote resource conservation, developed green sectors and a circular economy, and encouraged R&D and application of energy-saving and environmental protection technologies and products. The carbon absorption capacity of our ecosystems was enhanced. Financial support for green development was scaled up. Improvements were made to performance evaluations for energy consumption targets.

Internationally, China played an active part in cooperation on addressing climate change, contributing its part to global climate governance.

9. We took concrete steps to ensure and improve the people's wellbeing and accelerated the development of social programs.

Acting on a people-centered philosophy of development, we continued to increase inputs in areas important to people's wellbeing, meet people's basic needs, provide a cushion for those most in need, and promote social fairness. We delivered higher-quality public services, ensured more equitable access to basic public services, and continued to improve the wellbeing of our people through development.

We developed more equitable and higher-quality education. Education is pivotal to the enduring prosperity of a country. We kept annual budgetary spending on education at over 4 percent of GDP and realized a significant increase in spending per student.

We steadily intensified efforts to shore up weak links in rural compulsory education, largely resolved the problem of oversized classes in urban schools, and made strides in providing schooling for children of rural migrant workers in cities. The retention rate in nine-year compulsory education rose from 93.8 percent to 95.5 percent.

样性保护。完善生态保护补偿制度。森林覆盖率达到24%，草原综合植被盖度和湿地保护率均达50%以上，水土流失、荒漠化、沙化土地面积分别净减少10.6万、3.8万、3.3万平方公里。人民群众越来越多享受到蓝天白云、绿水青山。

稳步推进节能降碳。统筹能源安全稳定供应和绿色低碳发展，科学有序推进碳达峰碳中和。优化能源结构，实现超低排放的煤电机组超过10.5亿千瓦，可再生能源装机规模由6.5亿千瓦增至12亿千瓦以上，清洁能源消费占比由20.8%上升到25%以上。全面加强资源节约工作，发展绿色产业和循环经济，促进节能环保技术和产品研发应用。提升生态系统碳汇能力。加强绿色发展金融支持。完善能耗考核方式。积极参与应对气候变化国际合作，为推动全球气候治理作出了中国贡献。

(九) 切实保障和改善民生，加快社会事业发展。贯彻以人民为中心的发展思想，持续增加民生投入，着力保基本、兜底线、促公平，提升公共服务水平，推进基本公共服务均等化，在发展中不断增进民生福祉。

促进教育公平和质量提升。百年大计，教育为本。财政性教育经费占国内生产总值比例每年都保持在4%以上，学生人均经费投入大幅增加。持续加强农村义务教育薄弱环节建设，基本消除城镇大班额，推动解决进城务工人员子女入学问题，义务教育巩固率由93.8%提高到95.5%。坚持义务教育由国家统一实施，引导规范民办教育发展。减轻义务教育阶段学生负担。提升青少年健康水平。持续实施营养改善计划，每年惠