

《2022年全国两会看点前瞻》

今年是党的二十大召开之年，是进入全面建设社会主义现代化国家、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军新征程的重要一年。今年两会期间，人大代表和政协委员们将关注哪些议题，有哪些看点值得期待？



The fifth session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) is scheduled to open on Saturday, a day after the opening of the fifth session of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

全国政协十三届五次会议于3月4日下午开幕，十三届全国人大五次会议将于5日上午开幕。

EConOMIC GOALS

经济发展主要预期目标

At the "two sessions" each year, the annual economic development goals of the world's second-largest economy are among the most-watched topics. The development goals for

2022 will be unveiled on Saturday in the government work report.

在每年的“两会”上，作为世界第二大经济体，中国的年度经济发展预期目标是最受关注的话题之一。在全国人大会议开幕当天，国务院总理李克强会向大会作《政府工作报告》。《政府工作报告》中，将介绍2022年的经济社会发展主要预期目标。

Last year, China's economy saw a strong rebound despite sporadic epidemic resurgences and a complicated external environment, with its GDP expanding 8.1 percent year on year to 114.37 trillion yuan (about 18 trillion U.S. dollars).

去年，国内疫情不时零星出现，外部环境复杂，但中国经济出现了强劲反弹，GDP同比增长8.1%，达到114.37万亿元。

LAW ON LOCAL LEGISLATURES, GOVERNMENTS

地方组织法修改

The upcoming legislative assembly will see lawmakers review a draft amendment to the Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments.

今年全国人代会的一项重要议程，是审议《中华人民共和国地方各级人民代表大会和地方各级人民政府组织法（修正草案）》。

Adopted in 1979, the law will go through its sixth amendment, in which a people-centered philosophy of development and whole-process people's democracy are highlighted.

地方组织法于1979年通过，历经五次修改。此次修改完善地方组织法，将“坚持全过程人民民主”写入其中，以便更好地践行以人民为中心的发展思想。

SCI-TECH INNOVATION

科学技术创新

National legislators and political advisors, especially those from the sci-tech sectors, are expected to discuss ways to reinforce China's strength in the sci-tech field and its innovation capability, which will contribute to the country's high-quality development.

人大代表和政协委员，特别是来自科技领域的代表和委员们，将讨论如何提升中国科技实力 and 创新能力，更好推动中国的高质量发展。

In 2021, the total R&D investment in China reached 2.79 trillion yuan, up 14.2 percent year on year, according to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

据科技部介绍，2021年，全社会研发投入达到2.79万亿元，同比增长14.2%。

Meanwhile, China's overall innovation capacity ranking rose to 12th in the world, making a good start to the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025).

2021年，国家创新能力综合排名上升至世界第12位，成功实现“十四五”良好开局。

GREEN PURSUIT

绿色发展

The relations between development and emission reductions will continue to be properly handled, as China is on course to fulfilling its carbon peaking and neutrality goals.

需处理好发展和减排之间的关系，以实现“碳达峰”和“碳中和”目标。

According to the country's plan, before 2030, China's carbon emissions will peak, and before 2060, China will achieve carbon neutrality.

中国提出，二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值，努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。

While bringing down carbon emissions, efforts will be made to safeguard energy security, industrial and supply-chain security, and food security, as well as to ensure people's normal daily lives.

在降碳的同时，确保能源安全、产业链供应链安全、粮食安全，确保群众正常生活。

TAX, FEE CUTS

减税降费

China will take more precise and sustainable measures to cut fees and taxes this year to support market entities so as to improve the business environment.

今年，将实施更大力度减税降费，更加注重精准、可持续，以激发市场主体活力，优化营商环境。

On the basis of 7.6 trillion yuan of tax and fee cuts over the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020), China cut another 1 trillion yuan in taxes and fees in 2021, which helped mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on market entities.

“十三五”时期，我国累计减税降费超过7.6万亿元。在此基础上，2021年新增减税降费约1.1万亿元，有力支持各类市场主体应对新冠疫情的冲击。

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