

《工信部：2023年全力促进工业经济平稳增长》

1月18日，国新办就2022年工业和信息化发展情况举行发布会。工业和信息化部表示，中国有信心有决心也有能力应对各种艰难挑战，保持工业经济平稳增长。据介绍，2022年工业经济运行总体平稳，“压舱石”作用进一步彰显。



China has the confidence, ability and determination to cope with multiple challenges and maintain stable industrial growth this year, the country's top industry regulator said on Wednesday.

工业和信息化部1月18日表示，中国有信心有决心也有能力应对各种艰难挑战，保持工业经济平稳增长。

The comment comes after China's rebounding industrial production continued to play its "cornerstone" role in enhancing economic growth in 2022, with industrial output, a key economic indicator, rising 3.6 percent year-on-year last year.

此前，工业经济回稳向好，“压舱石”作用进一步彰显。工业产值是一项关键经济指标，2022年全国规模以上工业增加值比上年增长3.6%。

Tian Yulong, chief engineer at the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said at a news conference that hard work remains ahead to maintain stable industrial operations, especially in the current quarter.

工业和信息化部总工程师田玉龙在新闻发布会上表示，保持一季度平稳运行还需要付出艰苦努力。

"But with the optimized COVID-19 containment measures and the combined effects of existing and new policies to support businesses, we have the confidence, determination and ability to cope with difficult challenges," Tian said.

田玉龙称：“我们相信随着优化调整疫情防控措施、存量政策和增量政策叠加发力，我们有信心有决心也有能力应对各种艰难挑战。”

Last year, China's sprawling industrial economy played an effective role as a cornerstone and contributed to 36 percent of GDP growth. Notably, manufacturing investment increased by 9.1 percent year-on-year, showcasing better market expectations.

工业“压舱石”作用在2022年得到了有效发挥。工业对经济增长的贡献率达到36%。值得注意的是，制造业投资同比增长9.1%，好于市场预期。

High-tech manufacturing and equipment production output soared by 7.4 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, which was 3.8 percentage points and 2 percentage points faster than overall industrial output growth.

全年高技术制造业增加值同比增长7.4%，装备制造业增加值增长5.6%，分别较全年规模以上工业增加值增长高出3.8%和2%。

"We insist on taking high-quality development as our primary task, focus on promoting structural adjustment, transformation and upgrading, and accelerate the development of high-end, intelligent and green manufacturing," Tian said.

田玉龙称：“我们坚持将高质量发展作为首要任务，着力推进结构调整和转型升级，制造业高端化智能化绿色化发展步伐加快。”

He added that the ministry is studying the follow-up support policies for new energy vehicles, such as promoting the development of fuel-cell vehicles and launching pilot cities in promoting comprehensive electrification of vehicles in public areas.

他表示，工信部正在进一步研究和明确新能源汽车后续的支持政策，推进燃料电池汽

车示范，启动公共领域车辆全面电动化先行区城市试点。

Last year, production volume and sales of new energy vehicles hit 7 million units and 6.9 million units, respectively, up 97 percent and 93 percent year-on-year, placing China tops worldwide for eight consecutive years, the ministry said.

工信部数据显示，2022年全年新能源汽车产销分别完成了700万辆和690万辆，连续八年位居全球第一。

Chen Shihua, deputy secretary-general of the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, said January-February NEV sales may fall compared with the same period last year because of the withdrawal of subsidies that were first introduced in 2009.

中国汽车工业协会副秘书长陈世华表示，由于取消新能源汽车国家补贴(2009年首次推出)，今年1-2月新能源汽车销量可能会同比下降。

But for the entire year, sales will maintain rapid growth, said Chen, as both the macroeconomy and consumer confidence continue to recover.

但随着宏观经济和消费者信心的持续恢复，今年全年新能源汽车销售额将保持快速增长。

The China Passenger Car Association expects sales of electric and plug-in hybrid passenger vehicles to hit 8.5 million units in China this year.

乘用车市场信息联席会预计，今年新能源乘用车销量将达到850万辆。

Zhao Wei, chief analyst with Sinolink Securities, said despite all the challenges, industrial production beat expectations last year. And in 2023, the recovery of manufacturing investment will continue to be a driver of economic growth.

国金证券首席分析师赵伟表示，尽管面临种种挑战，2022年工业经济增长仍超出预期。2023年，制造业投资的复苏将继续为经济增长提供动力。

Wei Qijia, head of industry economy research at the State Information Center, said manufacturing is important to China's economic growth. It is necessary to combine the expansion of domestic demand with the stabilization of external demand, so as to better overcome challenges.

国家信息中心预测部产业室主任魏琪嘉表示，制造业是我国经济增长的压舱石。要将扩内需和稳外需相结合，以便更好地克服挑战。