

《外国专家：中国“5%左右”的增长目标“切实可行”》

3月5日，国务院总理李克强代表国务院，向十四届全国人大一次会议作政府工作报告，提出了2023年中国经济发展的预期目标 and 高质量发展任务。多位外国专家表示，中国的发展不仅将造福中国人民，也将促进世界经济发展，今年“5%左右”的经济增长目标“切实可行”。



Employees of China State Construction Engineering Corp work on a highway project in Wuhan, Hubei province, in January. [PHOTO/CHINA DAILY]

China's pursuit of a new growth target and high-quality development — as emphasized in the Government Work Report delivered on Sunday by Premier Li Keqiang — will benefit not only the Chinese people but also the global economy, experts said.

国务院总理李克强5日在政府工作报告中提出了2023年中国经济发展的预期目标 and 高质量发展任务。专家认为，这不仅将造福中国人民，也将促进世界经济发展。

Khalid Taimur Akram, executive director of the Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future, said the Chinese leadership's "center of focus is people". He said the people-centric work report has highlighted the milestones that were

achieved, recognized current challenges and presented plans for advancement.

巴基斯坦命运共同体研究中心执行主任哈立德·泰穆尔·阿克拉姆(Khalid Taimur Akram)表示,中国领导层的“关注中心是人民”。他表示,以人为中心的政府工作报告强调了已经实现的成果,认识到了当前的挑战,并提出了发展计划。

For this year, the report puts China's GDP growth target at around 5 percent. The Pakistani analyst said the target is "attainable".

今年,报告将中国的经济增长目标定在5%左右。阿克拉姆表示,这一目标是“可实现的”。

Oh Ei Sun, senior fellow at the Singapore Institute of International Affairs, said he believes the 5 percent target is "a realistic one", and noted that more interaction with Southeast Asian countries will help the region share China's growth.

新加坡国际事务研究所高级研究员吴爱孙(Oh Ei Sun)表示,他认为5%的增长目标是“实际的”,并指出,中国加强与东南亚国家互动,将有助于该地区分享中国增长红利。

"The trade in goods has been very vibrant. The focus should now be on the trade in services, and also the outward investment in regional countries," Oh said.

吴爱孙表示:“中国与东南亚地区的货物贸易一直非常活跃。现在的重点应该放在服务贸易,以及对该区域国家的对外投资上。”

Masanari Koike, a former member of Japan's House of Representatives, said that China's GDP target is "aggressive" when compared with other large and developed economies. "But based on the fact that it is a little lower than the average of recent years, it seems not difficult to achieve," he said.

日本众议院前议员小池政就表示,与其他大型发达经济体的预期目标相比,中国的GDP目标“很大胆”。他说:“但基于这一数字略低于近年来的平均水平,这似乎并不难实现。”

Koike also said that China's growth in the past decade had demonstrated the success of government strategies, such as promoting innovation, boosting productivity and creating new markets.

小池政就还表示,中国过去十年的增长证明了中国政府推动创新、提高生产力和开拓新市场等发展战略的成功。

Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy, vice-president of external affairs for the Manila-based think

tank Asian Century Philippines Strategic Studies, called the 5 percent target "conservative", saying that China's GDP growth this year will surpass that figure.

菲律宾智库亚洲世纪战略研究所负责对外事务的副所长安娜·罗萨里奥·马林博格·乌伊称这个增长目标是“保守的”，并表示2023年中国GDP增长将超过这个数字。

As an economic powerhouse, as well as the world's largest trading country and largest market, China's peaceful rise will benefit countries, especially those in the developing world, she said.

她表示，作为一个经济强国，同时也是全球最大贸易国和最大市场，中国的和平发展将造福全球，特别是发展中国家。

Speaking about China's focus on high-quality development, Koike said the country is seizing the time to reconsider ways of economic growth, which has depended on benefits from a huge population and low labor costs, thus moving toward a natural expansion of consumption and innovation.

在谈到中国对高质量发展的关注时，小池政就表示，中国正在抓紧改变依赖庞大的人口数量与相对低廉的劳动力成本带来的人口红利的经济增长模式，朝着以消费和创新拉动经济增长的方向发展。

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