

《世界银行和巴克莱银行上调中国增速预期》

伴随着中国经济企稳向好的势头逐渐巩固，近期世界银行和巴克莱银行等机构纷纷上调了对于中国经济增长的预期。



File photo shows the Lujiazui area in East China's Shanghai. [Photo/Xinhua]

Foreign institutions have raised their forecasts for China's economic growth this year amid the nation's better-than-expected first-quarter performance, strong policy stimulus and resilience in exports.

由于中国一季度的经济表现好于预期，政府出台了强有力的刺激性政策，外贸出口也表现出强大的韧性，外国机构纷纷上调了对中国今年经济增长速度的预期。

While Barclays recently revised upward its China GDP forecast from 4.4 percent to 5 percent, the World Bank readjusted its expectations from 4.5 percent to 4.8 percent.

巴克莱银行最近将其对中国GDP增速的预期从此前的4.4%上调至5%，世界银行则将其预期从此前的4.5%上调至4.8%。

China's economy is on track for a steady rebound and the nation is poised to meet its preset annual growth target of around 5 percent, experts said.

专家们表示，中国经济正稳步回升，有望实现其设定的5%左右的年度增长目标。

As the broader economy is still facing pressures from lackluster demand and mounting external uncertainties, they called for stepped-up fiscal support to boost domestic demand. Deepening reform further is an imperative to deal with some structural issues, they added.

由于中国整体经济仍面临需求疲软和外部不确定性增加的压力，专家呼吁加大财政支持以提振国内需求。专家还表示，解决一些结构性问题迫切需要深化改革。

Zhang Xiaoyan, associate dean of Tsinghua University's PBC School of Finance, told China Daily in an exclusive interview that the country's around 5 percent annual GDP target is highly achievable.

清华大学五道口金融学院副院长张晓燕在接受《中国日报》专访时表示，国家设定的5%左右的GDP年度目标是可以实现的。

The nation still has huge growth potential and favorable conditions, given its ultra-large domestic market, a complete industrial system and abundant talent, Zhang said.

张晓燕说，鉴于我国的超大规模国内市场、完整的产业体系和丰富的人才资源，我国仍然具有巨大的增长潜力和诸多有利条件。

Zhang added that technological innovations, such as artificial intelligence, and green industries will serve as new growth drivers.

张晓燕补充道，人工智能和绿色产业等技术创新将成为新的增长动力。

Yao Yang, director of the China Center for Economic Research at Peking University, said the nation's annual growth target of around 5 percent is feasible. "The Chinese government needs to take a bigger step to boost demand," he said, suggesting an increase in government spending.

北京大学国家发展研究院(前身北京大学中国经济研究中心)院长姚洋表示，国家设定的5%左右的年度增长目标是可行的。他建议政府加大支出，并指出中国政府需要迈出更大的步伐来提振需求。

China has already announced a series of measures to boost demand, including the issuance of 1 trillion yuan worth of ultra-long-term special treasury bonds this year as well as driving large-scale equipment renewal and trade-in deals for consumer goods.

中国已经宣布了一系列提振需求的措施，包括今年发行1万亿元超长期特别国债，以及推动大规模设备更新和消费品以旧换新。

Last week, the National Development and Reform Commission and four central departments jointly released a document mapping out measures to foster new consumption scenarios in multiple sectors such as tourism, automobiles and electronics.

上周，国家发展改革委等五部门联合发布了一份文件，规划了在旅游、汽车和电子等多个领域打造消费新场景的措施。

Daniel Zipser, senior partner at management consultancy McKinsey & Co, expressed confidence regarding the nation's long-term prospects, saying the rise of the middle-income group will continue to drive consumption.

麦肯锡管理咨询公司全球资深董事合伙人泽沛达对中国的长期发展前景很有信心，并表示中等收入群体的崛起将继续推动消费。

重点词汇

economic growth 经济增长;经济成长

this year 今年

the nation 国家;民族

stimulus 刺激;刺激物;促进因素;激励因素

resilience 恢复力;弹力;适应力;还原能力;快速恢复的能力

Barclays 巴克莱银行;巴克莱资本;英国巴克莱银行;巴克莱集团

upward 向上的;上升的, 上涨的, 增长的;朝上的;向高处的;同“upwards”

GDP 国内生产总值(全写为gross domestic product)

World Bank 世界银行

readjusted 重新适应;微调;再适应;稍作改变;readjust的过去分词和过去式

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