

中国经济发展和投资环境简述

A brief introduction to the economic development and investment environment of china



中国共产党十一届三中全会召开三十多年来，中国政府锐意推进经济体制、政治体制、文化体制、社会体制、生态文明体制和中国共产党的建设制度改革，不断扩大开放，决心之大、变革之深、影响之广前所未有，成就举世瞩目。在中国共产党领导下，中国从世界上最贫困的农业国，一跃而为世界第二大经济体，实现6.5亿人脱贫。进入21世纪以来，古老的中国以强大的经济发展动力，展现出全新的风貌，2015年国内生产总值突破10万亿美元，同比增长7.4%。

当前，中国经济进入新常态，经济由高速增长转为中高速增长，这既有世界经济深度调整的大背景，也有内在的经济规律。以如今中国经济的规模基数，即使每年7%的增长，增量也达到8000多亿美元，高于五年前10%的增长。在这样的环境下，推进结构性改革，调结构，促升级，向结构更高级、分工更合理的阶段演进，是中国经济长远发展的必然选择。

在此过程中，中国并不会发生区域性、系统性的金融风险。一方面，中国政府将继续实施积极的财政政策和稳健的货币政策，更加注重预调微调，更好地实行定向调控，确保经济运行在合理的区间，同时着力提升经济的质量和效率。另一方面，中国储蓄率高达50%，能够为经济增长提供充裕资金；而地方性债务超过70%用于基础设施建设，有实际资产作为担保。因此，中国经济不会硬着陆，仍有巨大的发展空间。

In more than three decades since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government is determined to propel reforms in the economic, political, cultural, social and ecological system and the development reform of the Communist Party of China while expanding opening up. The unprecedented determination, reform and impact create remarkable achievements. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, China has soared from one of the poorest agricultural countries to the world's second-largest economy, bringing 650 million people out of poverty. In the 21st century, the ancient China presents a brand new stance with its strong economic growth. The gross domestic product of 2015 exceeds USD 10 trillion, an increase of 7.4% year-on-year.

At present, the Chinese economy has come into "new normal", and the economic growth has shifted from rapid growth to moderately rapid growth, due to both the global background of profound economic adjustments as well as inherent economic laws. With the current size of the Chinese economy, even with an annual growth of 7%, the increment would exceed USD 800 billion, which is higher than the 10% growth five years ago. In such circumstances, it is an inevitable choice of China's long-term economic development to promote structural reforms, including structural adjustment and industrial upgrade to evolve to a more advanced stage with better allocation of duties.

In this process, China will not have regional or systemic financial crisis. On one hand, the government of China will continue to implement a proactive fiscal policy and prudent monetary policy, focusing more on advanced fine tuning together with better targeted regulation to ensure the economy runs within a proper range, and striving to enhance the quality and efficiency. On the other hand, China's saving rate is as high as 50%, providing abundant funds for economic growth. More than 70% of local debts are on infrastructure construction with real assets as collateral. Therefore, China's economy will not come to a hard landing, and still has great room for development.

Peace lays the foundation of China's development, while reform and opening up and the pursuit of happiness of the people give the strongest drive. China has vast potential in both urban / rural development and domestic demand. With the moderately high-speed growth of another ten to twenty years, China will continue to improve and bring more development opportunities to the world. China has 1.3 billion people, a labour force of 900 million people, 70 million enterprises and individual business. With the diligence and wisdom of the Chinese people, if we can activate every element of China, the whole economy will be full of energy.

Meanwhile, in order to improve social fairness and justice, advocate for innovation, and attain

和平是中国发展的基础条件，改革开放和人民对幸福美好的追求是发展的最大动力。中国城乡和区域发展空间广阔，国内需求潜力巨大，以中高速增长再发展一二十年，中国的面貌会持续改善，也会给世界带来更多的发展机遇。中国有13亿人口，9亿劳动力，7000万企业和个体工商户，人民勤劳而智慧，如果把全社会每一个细胞都激活，将使整个经济机体充满活力。

与此同时，为了实现社会的公平与正义，倡导创新，以竞争促繁荣，中国政府将进一步深化行政体制改革，继续减少和下放行政审批事项，全面清理所谓的非行政许可，推进市场准入的负面清单制度，为市场主体松绑、减负，压缩腐败的空间。中国政府还将依法大力保护知识产权和各类法定产权。

中国的改革和发展，特别是中国市场扩大开放将给外国投资者带来巨大的商机。中国政府将进一步放宽外资准入，探索准入前国民待遇加负面清单模式，对中外企业一视同仁，重点、有序扩大金融、教育、文化、医疗、养老等服务业对外开放，推广上海自贸区经验，让各国投资者挖掘出源源不断的富矿。中国各级政府鼓励外商投资高新技术领域，并愿意为外资入驻经济技术开发区、高新技术产业开发区等合作平台，特别是参与中西部地区建设提供指导和便利。在公共产品和服务供给方面，中国与发达国家之间还有不小的差距，需要借助民间资本和外资的力量共同开发。

中国不仅致力于通过经济转型升级实现国内市场的稳定与繁荣，也承担与国力地位相符的国际责任，深化多双边合作，与世界各国共享经济发展成果。面对复杂多变的国际经济形势，坚持自由贸易，反对保护主义，大力推动开放创新是中国秉承的基本原则。中国政府将积极扩大区域经济合作，打造全球价值链，推进“一带一路”、亚洲基础设施投资银行等国际合作战略，创新贸易、投资、金融合作形式，支持中国的高铁、核电、航空、电信等优势产业走出去，对接当地市场需求，支持欠发达地区的经济建设，增强世界发展的新动能，实现互利共赢。

prosperity through competition, the government of China will further deepen administrative reform, continue to reduce and decentralize administrative formalities, thoroughly remove the so-called "non-administrative approval", and promulgate negative-list system of market access, thereby relieving the burden on market entities and curb the room for corruption. The government of China will also strive to protect intellectual property rights and various statutory property rights.

The reform and development, especially the further opening of Chinese market will bring great business opportunities to foreign investors. The government of China will further loosen the access for foreign investments, explore the mode of pre-access national treatment together with negative list, give equal treatment to Chinese and foreign enterprises, expand the opening of financial, education, cultural industries, medical care and old-age services with priority, and spread the experiences of Shanghai Free Trade Zone, creating endless opportunities for investors around the world. Chinese governments of all levels encourage foreign investments in high-tech fields, and are willing to provide guidance and facilitation for foreign investments to join cooperation platforms, such as economic and technological development zones, high-tech industrial development zones and particularly the development of the Central and Western regions. In terms of the supply of public goods and services, there is still a large gap between China and developed countries, which needs development with private capital and foreign investments.

Not only does China commit to domestic market stability and prosperity through economic transformation and upgrade, but it also undertakes international responsibilities commensurate with national status, deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation to share the achievements of economic development with the world. Facing complex and volatile international economic situations, China adheres to the fundamental principles of free trade, anti-protectionism and promotion of opening and innovation. The government of China will actively expand regional economic cooperation, build global value chain, propel international cooperation strategies such as the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, make innovation of cooperation in trade, investment and financial sectors, promote the export of advantageous industries such as high-speed rail road, nuclear power, aviation and telecommunications to cater foreign markets, and support the development of less developed areas, creating new dynamics of global development while achieving mutual benefits.