# 英文国家工作报告范文14篇

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*英文国家工作报告范文 第一篇20\_年重庆政府工作报告全文,重庆政府工作报告精神要点解读和中英文翻译各位代表:我代表市人民政府,向大会报告工作,请予审议,并请各位政协委员提出意见。一、20\_年工作回顾刚刚过去的20\_年,面对错综复杂的国内外形...*

**英文国家工作报告范文 第一篇**

20\_年重庆政府工作报告全文,重庆政府工作报告精神要点解读和中英文翻译

各位代表:

我代表市人民政府,向大会报告工作,请予审议,并请各位政协委员提出意见。

一、20\_年工作回顾

刚刚过去的20\_年,面对错综复杂的国内外形势和艰巨繁重的改革发展稳定任务,我们在xxx、xxx的坚强领导下,全面贯彻落实党的十八大和十八届三中、四中全会精神,深入学习贯彻习\*\*\*\*xxx系列重要讲话精神,认真执行市委各项重大决策部署,紧紧围绕“科学发展、富民兴渝”总任务,大力实施五大功能区域发展战略,全面深化改革开放,着力稳增长、促改革、调结构、惠民生、防风险,在新常态中奋发有为,在转型发展中提质增效,全市呈现出经济稳中向好、民生不断改善、社会和谐稳定的良好局面。

一年来,我们所做的工作及成效主要有:

(一)五大功能区域发展取得积极进展。坚持把五大功能区域发展战略作为全市“五位一体”现代化建设的布局、载体和平台,相继出台产业布局、财政扶持、生态环保、考核评价等分类扶持、差别约束的配套措施,促进了资源要素优化配置和高效利用。都市功能核心区高端要素加快集聚,服务业增加值占比提高到78%;都市功能拓展区先进制造业提速发展,片区开发有序推进,规模以上工业总产值、进出口总额占全市比重分别达到和;城市发展新区加速扩容,重大基础设施规划启动实施,范文内容地图工业投资占全市比重达到;渝东北和渝东南特色发展、绿色发展步伐加快,生态涵养和保护得到加强,特色产业和生态旅游亮点纷呈。随着五大功能区域发展战略深入实施,全市可持续发展机制初步形成,区县和市场主体活力得到激发,各功能区域呈现出相互支撑、优势互补、协调联动的新局面。

(二)产业升级步伐加快。突出高端化、配套化、集聚化,推动产业集群发展,形成了先进制造业与现代服务业双轮驱动格局。全市工业总产值突破2万亿元,增长14%。“6+1”产业集群持续发展,汽车和电子信息两大支柱全面发力。长安福特三工厂、上汽通用五菱等项目投产,全市汽车产量达到263万辆,自主品牌占比和单车均价明显上升。各类智能终端产量达到2亿台件,sk海力士芯片封装、奥特斯集成电路基板、巨腾机壳等关键零部件项目投产,本地配套率进一步提高。对装备、材料、轻纺等处于不景气周期的行业,实施“一企一策”分类指导,推动兼并重组,促进产品升级,努力降本增效,奋力开拓市场,扭转了低迷态势,产值增幅均超过10%。紧跟全球科技革命和产业发展趋势,个人简历锁定并布局了集成电路、液晶面板、页岩气等十大战略性新兴产业,实施了一批有长远战略意义的大项目。发挥工业园区支撑作用,产业集中度提高到76%。持续推进工业研发千亿投入计划,实施7个重大科技专项和42个科技支撑示范工程。中科院重庆研究院竣工运行。

服务业提档升级步伐加快。谋划实施了跨境电子商务、保税商品展示交易、保税贸易、大数据云计算、跨境结算等五大新型服务贸易,服务贸易额增长25%,实现824亿美元离岸金融结算,完成1602亿元跨境人民币结算,电子商务交易额达到4500亿元。各类金融机构加速集聚,资产规模超过万亿元。银行业金融机构快速增长,开业分行和法人机构达到95家,不良贷款率控制在的低位。中央商务区加快形成,都市区“1+16”核心商圈和专业市场体系逐步完善,双福国际农贸城开业,百亿级商圈和市场分别增至10个和15个。会展规模刷新纪录。餐饮住宿业扭转了下滑态势。依托铁路、公路和水运,现代物流基地、区域性物流节点和城市配送体系加快形成。加大跨区域旅游协作力度,推进度假区建设,新增4a级景区14处,旅游总收入和入境游人次分别增长、。

(三)重点领域改革取得新突破。坚持问题导向,有序推进133项改革任务,聚焦突破25项重点改革,为经济社会发展注入了新活力。推进政府职能转变和机构改革,取消、下放和调整行政审批事项526项。落实西部大开发和结构性减税政策,心得体会取消和免征一批行政事业性收费,为企业减税让利379亿元。实施新一轮区县政府机构改革。两江新区试点大部制改革。璧山、铜梁完成撤县设区。推进工商登记制度改革,完善小微企业扶持机制,新办企业增长,市场主体达到172万户,非公有制经济占比达到。改革产业扶持资金使用方式,创设6支产业引导股权投资基金。推进投融资改革,启动了1300亿元基础设施ppp项目。完善政府性债务管控机制,削减债务1016亿元,做到了风险可控。发展混合所有制经济,国资项目面向社会增资扩股和转让股权1130亿元,5家企业成功上市,22家企业在新三板挂牌。金融租赁、消费金融、第三方支付等12家新型金融机构获准设立,信用保证保险等10家机构取得突破性进展。要素市场年交易量突破9000亿元。全年新增社会融资5500亿元。深化统筹城乡综合配套改革,启动农村集体资产量化确权改革试点,累计交易地票万亩、交易额306亿元,农村产权抵押贷款达到685亿元,新增农民工转户万人。稳步推进社保、医疗、教育、文化等社会民生领域改革,基本公共服务均等化程度不断提升。

(四)内陆开放高地建设纵深推进。积极融入国家“一带一路”战略和长江经济带重大部署,构建大通道、大通关、大平台开放体系,形成了寸滩水港、江北国际机场、团结村铁路中心站三个交通枢纽、三个一类口岸、三个保税监管区。渝新欧国际铁路联运大通道成为中欧贸易陆上货运主通道,在组织返程货源、开通国际邮运、开放铁路口岸、获批汽车整车进口口岸、设立铁路保税物流中心(b型)、班列提速降费等方面取得新突破。两路寸滩保税港区获准开展贸易多元化试点,设立进境水果和肉类指定口岸。加工贸易、一般贸易、服务贸易协同发展,外向型产业集群加速形成。全方位、多渠道、宽领域招商引资,实际利用外资稳定在106亿美元。两江新区功能开发全面展开,先进制造业和现代服务业加速集聚,辐射带动作用明显增强。经\*\*\*\*、高新区基础开发和招商引资同步推进,产业集中度和产出率又有新提升。渝港、渝澳、渝台交流合作得到加强,与兄弟省区市经贸合作不断深化。

(五)城市枢纽功能和建设管理水平持续提升。推进新型城

以上是《20\_年重庆政府工作报告全文,重庆政府工作报告精神要点解读和中英文翻译(一)》的酷猫写作范文详细内容，涉及到增长、发展、改革、产业、达到、推进、全市、实施等范文相关内容，看完如果觉得有用请记得（ctrl+d）收藏。

**英文国家工作报告范文 第二篇**

英文工作报告范文

Direction:Take a report by the academic department of an should be pay attention to: 1)the immediate schemes 2)detailed information such as

dates,related persons and numbers WORK-IN-PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH,20xx From:Anny lee, Head ,Academic Department To:Mr Ng sik-hung,Chairman Shang Hai Evergreen Association Ref:0091963 Date:2 April 20xx Ⅰ.Shang Hai Secondary School number of students for the month is:Form 1:329,Form 2:300,Form 3:500,Form 4:238,Form 5:234 week starting from 17 March 20xx was scheduled as a xxxweekxxx. consult was scheduled to be March offered 20xx in the School Hospital within the period 29 to 1 May persons in charge of the program would be staff of the Mental Health Society. Ⅱ.Academic exchange one of the initiators,the Association has agreed to host the

**英文国家工作报告范文 第三篇**

做好今年政府工作，要在以xxx同志为核心的xxx坚强领导下，以xxx新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的十九大和十九届二中、三中、四中全会精神，坚决贯彻党的基本理论、基本路线、基本方略，增强“四个意识”、坚定“四个自信”、做到“两个维护”，紧扣全面建成小康社会目标任务，统筹推进疫情防控和经济社会发展工作，在疫情防控常态化前提下，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，坚持新发展理念，坚持以供给侧结构性改革为主线，坚持以改革开放为动力推动高质量发展，坚决打好三大攻坚战，加大“六稳”工作力度，保居民就业、保基本民生、保市场主体、保粮食能源安全、保产业链供应链稳定、保基层运转，坚定实施扩大内需战略，维护经济发展和社会稳定大局，确保完成决战决胜脱贫攻坚目标任务，全面建成小康社会。

For the government to deliver this year, we must, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, do the following:

follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era; implement the guiding principles of the Party’s 19th National Congress and the second, third, and fourth plenary sessions of its 19th Central Committee in full; firmly act on the Party’s basic theory, line, and policy;

strengthen our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership; stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and uphold General Secretary Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Party Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership;

carry out covid-19 control and promote economic and social development to fulfill the targets and tasks for completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects;

while carrying out regular covid-19 control, continue to follow the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, apply the new development philosophy, pursue supply-side structural reform as our main task, and draw momentum from reform and opening up to promote high-quality development;

make progress in the three critical battles; step up efforts to ensure stability on six fronts and maintain security in six areas\*; steadfastly pursue the strategy of expanding domestic demand, ensure economic development and social stability, accomplish the targets and tasks for winning the battle against poverty, and bring to completion the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

(\*The six fronts refer to employment, the financial sector, foreign trade, foreign investment, domestic investment, and expectations. The six areas refer to job security, basic living needs, operations of market entities, food and energy security, stable industrial and supply chains, and the normal functioning of primary-level governments.)

当前和今后一个时期，我国发展面临风险挑战前所未有，但我们有独特政治和制度优势、雄厚经济基础、巨大市场潜力，亿万人民勤劳智慧。只要直面挑战，坚定发展信心，增强发展动力，维护和用好我国发展重要战略机遇期，当前的难关一定能闯过，中国的发展必将充满希望。

At present and for some time to come, China will face challenges like never before. However, we have unique political and institutional strengths, a strong economic foundation, enormous market potential, and hundreds of millions of intelligent and hardworking people. If we face challenges head-on, boost confidence in development, create strong impetus for growth, and preserve and make the most of this important period of strategic opportunity for our development, we will, without doubt, be able to make it through this challenging time. The horizons for China’s development are full of promise.

综合研判形势，我们对疫情前考虑的预期目标作了适当调整。今年要优先稳就业保民生，坚决打赢脱贫攻坚战，努力实现全面建成小康社会目标任务；城镇新增就业900万人以上，城镇调查失业率6%左右，城镇登记失业率左右；居民消费价格涨幅左右；进出口促稳提质，国际收支基本平衡；居民收入增长与经济增长基本同步；现行标准下农村贫困人口全部脱贫、贫困县全部摘帽；重大金融风险有效防控；单位国内生产总值能耗和主要污染物排放量继续下降，努力完成“十三五”规划目标任务。

On the basis of a comprehensive assessment of the current situation, we have made proper adjustments to the targets that we were considering before covid-19 struck. This year, we must give priority to stabilizing employment and ensuring living standards, win the battle against poverty, and achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects. Specifically, we have set the following targets:

Over 9 million new urban jobs, a surveyed urban unemployment rate of around 6 percent, and a registered urban unemployment rate of around percent

CPI increase of around percent

More stable and higher-quality imports and exports, and a basic equilibrium in the balance of payments

Growth in personal income that is basically in step with economic growth

Elimination of poverty among all rural residents living below the current poverty line and in all poor counties

Effective prevention and control of major financial risks

A further drop in energy consumption per unit of GDP and the discharge of major pollutants

Accomplishment of the 13th Five-Year Plan

需要说明的是，我们没有提出全年经济增速具体目标，主要因为全球疫情和经贸形势不确定性很大，我国发展面临一些难以预料的影响因素。这样做，有利于引导各方面集中精力抓好“六稳”、“六保”。“六保”是今年“六稳”工作的着力点。守住“六保”底线，就能稳住经济基本盘；以保促稳、稳中求进，就能为全面建成小康社会夯实基础。要看到，无论是保住就业民生、实现脱贫目标，还是防范化解风险，都要有经济增长支撑，稳定经济运行事关全局。要用改革开放办法，稳就业、保民生、促消费，拉动市场、稳定增长，走出一条有效应对冲击、实现良性循环的新路子。

I would like to point out that we have not set a specific target for economic growth this year. This is because our country will face some factors in its development that are difficult to predict due to the great uncertainty regarding the covid-19 pandemic and the world economic and trade environment. Not setting a specific target for economic growth will enable all of us to concentrate on ensuring stability on the six fronts and security in the six areas. We must focus on maintaining security in the six areas in order to ensure stability on the six fronts. By doing so, we will be able to keep the fundamentals of the economy stable. Maintaining security will deliver the stability needed to pursue progress, thus laying a solid foundation for accomplishing our goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

We must be clear that efforts to stabilize employment, ensure living standards, eliminate poverty, and prevent and defuse risks must be underpinned by economic growth; so ensuring stable economic performance is of crucial significance. We must pursue reform and opening up as a means to stabilize employment, ensure people’s wellbeing, stimulate consumption, energize the market, and achieve stable growth. We need to blaze a new path that enables us to respond effectively to shocks and sustain a positive growth cycle.

积极的财政政策要更加积极有为。今年赤字率拟按以上安排，财政赤字规模比去年增加1万亿元，同时发行1万亿元抗疫特别国债。这是特殊时期的特殊举措。上述2万亿元全部转给地方，建立特殊转移支付机制，资金直达市县基层、直接惠企利民，主要用于保就业、保基本民生、保市场主体，包括支持减税降费、减租降息、扩大消费和投资等，强化公共财政属性，决不允许截留挪用。要大力优化财政支出结构，基本民生支出只增不减，重点领域支出要切实保障，一般性支出要坚决压减，严禁新建楼堂馆所，严禁铺张浪费。各级政府必须真正过紧日子，xxx要带头，中央本级支出安排负增长，其中非急需非刚性支出压减50%以上。各类结余、沉淀资金要应收尽收、重新安排。要大力提质增效，各项支出务必精打细算，一定要把每一笔钱都用在刀刃上、紧要处，一定要让市场主体和人民群众有真真切切的感受。

We will pursue a more proactive and impactful fiscal policy.

The deficit-to-GDP ratio this year is projected at more than percent, with a deficit increase of one trillion yuan over last year. On top of this, one trillion yuan of government bonds for covid-19 control will also be issued. These are extraordinary measures for an unusual time.

The aforementioned two trillion yuan will be transferred in full to local governments; a special transfer payment mechanism will be set up to ensure that funds go straight to prefecture and county governments and directly benefit businesses and people. These funds should be primarily used to ensure employment, meet basic living needs, and protect market entities. This includes giving support to cut taxes and fees, reduce rents and interest on loans, and increase consumption and investment. It is important to stress that government funds are public in nature and that no such funds are allowed to be withheld or perted for non-designated uses.

We will work harder to improve the composition of fiscal spending. We will see that spending on people’s basic wellbeing is only increased and not cut, ensure spending in key areas, and resolutely cut general expenditures. Construction of new government buildings and wasteful and excessive spending will be strictly prohibited.

Government at all levels must truly tighten its belt. The central government will take the lead by committing to negative growth in its budgetary spending, with a more than 50 percent cut to outlays on non-essential and non-obligatory items. All types of surplus, idle and carryover funds that should be taken back will be withdrawn and reallocated. We will see that funds are put to better and more effective use; we will scrutinize all expenditure items and see that every cent is used where it is needed most and where market entities and the people will feel the greatest benefit from it.

稳健的货币政策要更加灵活适度。综合运用降准降息、再贷款等手段，引导广义货币供应量和社会融资规模增速明显高于去年。保持人民币汇率在合理均衡水平上基本稳定。创新直达实体经济的货币政策工具，务必推动企业便利获得贷款，推动利率持续下行。

We will pursue a prudent monetary policy in a more flexible and appropriate way.

We will use a variety of tools such as required reserve ratio reductions, interest rate cuts, and re-lending to enable M2 money supply and aggregate financing to grow at notably higher rates than last year. We will keep the RMB exchange rate generally stable at an adaptive, balanced level. As we work to develop new monetary policy instruments that can directly stimulate the real economy, it is crucial that we take steps to ensure enterprises can secure loans more easily, and promote steady reduction of interest rates.

就业优先政策要全面强化。财政、货币和投资等政策要聚力支持稳就业。努力稳定现有就业，积极增加新的就业，促进失业人员再就业。各地要清理取消对就业的不合理限制，促就业举措要应出尽出，拓岗位办法要能用尽用。

We will strengthen the employment-first policy with comprehensive measures.

We will create synergy to stabilize employment through the coordinated use of fiscal, monetary, and investment policies. We will strive to keep existing jobs secure, work actively to create new ones, and help unemployed people find work. All local governments need to overhaul or rescind excessive restrictions on employment, and adopt all possible measures to bolster employment.

脱贫是全面建成小康社会必须完成的硬任务，要坚持现行脱贫标准，增加扶贫投入，强化扶贫举措落实，确保剩余贫困人口全部脱贫，健全和执行好返贫人口监测帮扶机制，巩固脱贫成果。要打好蓝天、碧水、净土保卫战，实现污染防治攻坚战阶段性目标。加强金融等领域重大风险防控，坚决守住不发生系统性风险底线。

Eliminating poverty is an obligatory task we must complete in order to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects. We will continue to apply the current poverty alleviation standards, increase inputs into poverty alleviation, and take stronger steps to implement poverty reduction measures, to ensure that all remaining poor people are lifted out of poverty. We will improve and effectively utilize mechanisms for monitoring and assisting people who fall back into poverty and consolidate our gains in poverty alleviation. We will endeavor to protect our blue skies, clear waters, and clean lands, and meet the goals for the critical battle of pollution prevention and control. Strong measures will be taken to prevent and control major risks in the financial and other sectors and to forestall systemic risks.

今年已过去近5个月，下一阶段要毫不放松常态化疫情防控，抓紧做好经济社会发展各项工作。出台的政策既保持力度又考虑可持续性，根据形势变化还可完善，我们有决心有能力完成全年目标任务。

Almost five months of this year have passed. In the next stage, we will not let up on any front of our long-term fight against covid-19, nor will we lose any time in advancing China’s economic and social development agenda. The policies we adopt should be both forceful and sustainable, and they may be adjusted as called for. We have both the resolve and ability to accomplish the targets and tasks set for this year.

**英文国家工作报告范文 第四篇**

Fellow Deputies, On behalf of the State Council, I will now report to you on the work of the government and ask for your deliberation and approval. I also invite comments from members of the National Committee of the Chinese Peoplexxxs Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). I. 20\_ in ReviewThe year 20\_ was the first year for putting the guiding principles of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China fully into effect. It was also this govern m entxxxs first to perform, in accordance with law, the functions of office. In pursuing development this year, China faced a complicated and challenging domestic and international environment of a kind rarely seen in many years, and its economy came under new downward pressure. Under the firm leadership of the Party Central Committee with Co 皿 adeXi Jinping at its core, we, the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, forged ahead and overcame difficulties. The yearxxxs main targets for economic and social development were accomplished, and in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, we made major progress toward a decisive victory. The main economic indicators were kept within an appropriate range. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew by percent, exceeding 90 trillion yuan. Economic growth matched electricity consumption, freight transport, and other indicators. Consumer prices rose by percent. In the balance of payments a basic equilibrium was maintained. A further million new urban jobs were added, and the surveyed unemployment rate remained stable at a comparatively low level of around 5 percent. For a big developing country with a population close to billion like ours, attaining relatively full employment is critical. Economic structure was further improved. Consumption continued to play an increasing role in driving economic growth. The service sectorxxxs contribution to growth approached 60 percent. Growth in high-tech industries and equipment manufacturing outstripped that of ot�er industries. Harvests were again good. Energy consumption per unit of GDP fell by percent. The quality and returns of growth continued to improve. New growth drivers grew rapidly. A number of major scientific and technological innovations were made, like the Changxxxe-4 lunar probe. Emerging industries thrived and traditional industries saw faster

transformation and upgrading. Business startups and innovation continued to surge nationwide, with an average of over 18,000 new businesses opening daily and the total number of market entities passing the 100 million mark. New growth drivers are now profoundly changing our mode of production and way of life, creating new strengths for Chinaxxxs development. New breakthroughs were made in reform and opening up. Institutional reforms of both the State Council and local governments were implemented smoothly. New progress was made in reform in key fields. The negative list system for market access was put fully into effect. Reforms to streamline administration and delegate power, improve regulation, and upgrade services were intensified, and our business environment rose significantly in international rankings. Opening up was expanded on all fronts, and joint efforts to pursue the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) made significant headway. The first China International Import Expo was a success. Work began on building the China (Hainan) Pilot Free Trade Zone. Chinaxxxs total volume of trade in goods exceeded 30 trillion yuan, and its utilized foreign investment totaled US$ billion, ranking China first among developing countries. The three critical battles got off to a good We forestalled and defused major risks. The macro leverage ratio trended toward a stable level; the financial sector was generally stable. Precision poverty alleviation made significant progress, with the rural poor population reduced by million, including million people assisted through relocation from inhospitable areas. Pollution prevention and control was strengthened, and PM 2 .5 density continued to fall. Marked achievements were made in ecological conservation. Living standards continued to improve. Per capita disposable personal income grew by percent in real terms. The threshold for inpidual income tax was raised and six special additional deductions were created. Support for basic elderly care and basic health care was strengthened. Close to 100 million payments were made to assist students from families in financial difficulty, covering all school types. More than million housing units were rebuilt in rundown urban areas and million dilapidated rural houses were renovated. Urban and rural living standards continued to rise. We solemnly commemorated the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up, thoroughly reviewed its great achievements and the valuable experience gained in its pursuit, and pledged our resolve to see reform and opening up through in the new era, thus galvanizing the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to continue their hard work to make new historic achievements. 1 This refers to th e battles against potential risks, povert y , and pollut i on. 2

Looking back at the past year, we can see that our achievements did not come easily. What we faced was profound change in our external enviror u nent. Setbacks in economic globalization, challenges to multilateralism, shocks in the international financial market, and especially the China-US economic and trade frictions, had an adverse effect on the production and business operations of some companies and on market expectations. What we faced were severe challenges caused by the growing pains of economic transformation. An interlacing of old and new issues and a combination of cyclical and structural problems brought changes in what was a generally stable economic performance, some of which caused concern. What we faced was a complicated terrain of increasing dilemmas. We had multiple targets to attain, like ensuring stable growth and preventing risks; multiple tasks to complete, like promoting economic and social development; and multiple relationships to handle, like that between short-term and long-term interests. And the difficulty of making policy choices and moving work forward increased markedly. With the concerted efforts of the whole country, the Chinese economy, from a larger base, achieved generally stable growth while making further progress; and social stability was ensured. This once again shows that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have the courage, vision, and strength to prevail over any difficulty or obstacle. There is no difficulty that cannot be overcome in Chinaxxxs pursuit of development! Over the past year, we fully implemented all major policies and plans made by the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core. We followed the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, and worked holistically to maintain stable growth, advance reform, make structural adjustments, improve living standards, and guard against risks. We handled economic and trade frictions with the United States appropriately. We worked to ensure stable employment, a stable financial sector, stable foreign trade, stable foreign investment, stable domestic investment, and stable expectations. Our main work of the past year was as follows. First, we developed new ways to improve macro regulation and ensured a generally stable economic performance. Facing new circumstances and developments, we were firm in choosing not to adopt a deluge of strong stimulus policies, and we maintained the 3

continuity and consistency of macro policies. As we conducted regulation to keep main economic indicators within an appropriate range, we also improved targeted and well-timed regulation, and carried out anticipatory adjustments and fine-tuning. We continued to pursue a proactive fiscal policy, focusing on cutting taxes and fees, strengthening areas of weakness, and promoting structural adjustment. We reduced VAT rates and expanded the coverage of tax relief for small businesses with low profits, and introduced preferential tax policies to encourage R&D and innovation. Over the year, the tax and fee burden on enterprises and inpiduals was thus reduced by around trillion yuan. We improved the composition of budgetary spending, put idle budgetary funds to use, and ensured spending in key areas. We maintained a prudent monetary policy and encouraged financial support for the real economy. In response to the difficulties and high costs of financing, we reduced required reserve ratios four times, and applied a combination of measures to ease funding shortages faced by private enterprises and small and micro businesses. Initial success was thus made in curbing the rising cost of financing. We promptly responded to abnormal fluctuations in the stock and bond markets, and kept the RMB exchange rate basically stable. Chinaxxxs foreign exchange reserves were maintained at over US$3 trillion. Second, we took solid action in the three critical battles and made good progress in carrying out key tasks. We drew up and began the systematic implementation of a three-year action plan for the three critical battles. We made steady progress in structural deleveraging, handled risks in the financial sector prudently and appropriately, prevented and controlled local government debt risks, and reformed and improved mechanisms for conducting regulation over the real estate market. We made further progress in precision poverty alleviation. We strengthened poverty relief capacity, increased budgetary input, and encouraged society to assist poverty alleviation. The self-development capacity of poverty-stricken areas was steadily enhanced. We launched an all-out fight to keep ...

**英文国家工作报告范文 第五篇**

The agenda of the 10th Session of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese people\'s Political Consultative Conference (to the fourth session of the CPPCxxxational Committee on March 10) first of all, listen to and report on the work of the two standing committees of the CPPCxxxational Committee, listen to and report to the Standing Committee of the CPPCC on three items of work on proposals since the third session of the 10th CPPCxxxational Committee, attend the fourth session of the 10th National People\'s Congress, listen to and discuss politics The report on the work of the government and other relevant reports discussed four draft outlines of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for national economic and social development, five political resolutions for consideration at the fourth session of the tenth Committee of the Chinese people\'s Political Consultative Conference, and resolutions on the work report of the Standing Committee of the fourth session of the tenth Committee of the Chinese people\'s Political Consultative Conference The seven resolutions of the report on the work of the ten proposals of the CPPCC will be submitted to the fourth session of the 10th CPPCxxxational Committee for deliberation.

中文翻译：

中国人民xxx第四届全国委员会第十次会议议程（至3月10日全国政协第四次会议）首先，听取和报告全国政协两届常委会的工作情况，听取并向全国政协常委会报告全国政协十届三次会议以来提案工作情况三项，出席十届xxx四次会议，听取和讨论政府工作报告等有关报告，讨论国民经济和社会发展“十一五”规划纲要草案四项，供全国政协第十届委员会第四次会议审议的政治决议五项，供全国政协第十届委员会第四次会议常务委员会工作报告决议审议六、供第十届全国政协第四次会议审议关于三次会议以来政协十项提案工作报告的七项决议，供全国政协十届四次会议审议政协十项提案委员会审议情况。

**英文国家工作报告范文 第六篇**

>VIII. Advancing the reform and development of social programs to safeguard and improve living standards

面对困难，基本民生的底线要坚决兜牢，群众关切的事情要努力办好。

Despite the difficulties we face, we must unfailingly meet the basic living needs of our people and address issues of public concern.

加强公共卫生体系建设。坚持生命至上，改革疾病预防控制体制，加强传染病防治能力建设，完善传染病直报和预警系统，坚持及时公开透明发布疫情信息。用好抗疫特别国债，加大疫苗、药物和快速检测技术研发投入，增加防疫救治医疗设施，增加移动实验室，强化应急物资保障，强化基层卫生防疫。加快公共卫生人才队伍建设。深入开展爱国卫生运动。普及卫生健康知识，倡导健康文明生活方式。要大幅提升防控能力，坚决防止疫情反弹，坚决守护人民健康。

We will enhance the public health system.

We will always put life above everything else. We will reform the system for disease prevention and control, enhance our capacity for infectious disease prevention and treatment, improve mechanisms for direct reporting and early warning of infectious diseases, and ensure prompt, open, and transparent release of epidemic information. We will make good use of covid-19 bonds, increase inputs into the R&D of vaccines, medicines, and rapid testing technologies, build more medical facilities for epidemic control and treatment, set up more mobile laboratories, ensure emergency supplies, and strengthen public health and epidemic prevention at the primary level.

We will step up training of public health personnel. We will carry out extensive activities to improve public sanitation. We will enhance public knowledge of how to maintain good health and hygiene, and promote healthy and positive lifestyles. We need to greatly enhance our prevention and control capability, resolutely prevent a resurgence of covid-19, and protect the health of our people.

We will improve basic medical services.

We will raise government subsidies for basic medical insurance for rural and non-working urban residents by an average of 30 yuan per person, and pilot inter-provincial on-the-spot settlement of outpatient bills through basic medical insurance accounts. We will provide support to medical institutions badly affected by the epidemic. The comprehensive reform of public hospitals will be furthered. We will develop Internet Plus Healthcare models and build regional medical centers. We will increase our capacity for providing medical services in urban and rural communities and continue developing the tiered diagnosis and treatment model. We will promote the development of traditional Chinese medicine and its use alongside Western medicine. We will work to ensure harmony in the relationship between doctor and patient. Supervision over food and drugs will be tightened up to guarantee their safety.

推动教育公平发展和质量提升。坚持立德树人。有序组织中小学教育教学和中高考工作。加强乡镇寄宿制学校、乡村小规模学校和县城学校建设。完善随迁子女义务教育入学政策。办好特殊教育、继续教育，支持和规范民办教育。发展普惠性学前教育，帮助民办幼儿园纾困。推动高等教育内涵式发展，推进一流大学和一流学科建设，支持中西部高校发展。扩大高校面向农村和贫困地区招生规模。发展职业教育。加强教师队伍建设。推进教育信息化。要稳定教育投入，优化投入结构，缩小城乡、区域、校际差距，让教育资源惠及所有家庭和孩子，让他们有更光明未来。

We will develop more equitable and higher-quality education.

We will place importance on fostering virtue in education. We will see that teaching in primary and secondary schools and entrance examinations for senior high school and university are well-organized. We will strengthen the development of boarding schools in townships and towns, small rural schools, and schools in county seats. We will improve policies on providing access to compulsory education to children living with their migrant worker parents in cities. We will provide quality special needs education and continuing education, and give support to private schools while also keeping them well-regulated. We will develop public-interest pre-school education and help private kindergartens overcome difficulties.

We will promote development of substance in higher education, develop world-class universities and world-class disciplines, and support the development of colleges and universities in the central and western regions. We will expand the enrollment of students from rural and poor areas at colleges and universities. We will develop vocational education. We will strengthen the ranks of teachers, and promote the application of information technology in education.

We will ensure a steady level of investment in education, improve the mix of educational spending, and narrow the gaps between urban and rural areas, between regions, and between schools, so as to make educational resources accessible to all our families and children and enable them to embrace a brighter future.

加大基本民生保障力度。上调退休人员基本养老金，提高城乡居民基础养老金最低标准。实现企业职工基本养老保险基金省级统收统支，提高中央调剂比例。全国近3亿人领取养老金，必须确保按时足额发放。落实退役军人优抚政策。做好因公殉职人员抚恤。扩大失业保险保障范围，将参保不足1年的农民工等失业人员都纳入常住地保障。完善社会救助制度。扩大低保保障范围，对城乡困难家庭应保尽保，将符合条件的城镇失业和返乡人员及时纳入低保。对因灾因病因残遭遇暂时困难的人员，都要实施救助。要切实保障所有困难群众基本生活，保民生也必将助力更多失业人员再就业敢创业。

We will make greater efforts to meet people’s basic living needs.

We will increase the basic pension for retirees and the minimum basic old-age pension for rural and non-working urban residents. We will realize provincial-level collection and spending of enterprise workers’ basic pension funds and increase the proportion of these funds under central government allocation. Close to 300 million people in our country live on pensions, and we must ensure they receive their benefits on time and in full.

We will ensure implementation of preferential treatment policies for demobilized military personnel, and ensure benefits for the families of people who have died in service of the public. We will extend the coverage of unemployment insurance and see that rural migrant workers and others out of work who are in the scheme less than a year are covered in the locality where they are living.

The social assistance system will be improved. Subsistence allowances will be expanded to cover all families in difficulty, and such allowances will be made promptly available to eligible urban unemployed people and migrant workers who have returned home. We will ensure assistance is provided to anyone who runs into temporary difficulty because of disaster, illness, or disability.

With these measures, we can ensure that all members of disadvantaged groups have their bas

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