**'China's economy boosts world's post-pandemic recovery'**

China was at an important juncture to develop new drivers of growth which would become a motor for the economic development of both its own and other countries, said Martin Raiser, World Bank country director for China.

The latest census released in May showed that the population growth in China had been declining and so would the country's actual population and labor force over the course of the next decade, which meant China could no longer rely on intensive labor to power its economic growth, Raiser made these comments as he answered questions related to China's economy asked by readers around the world.

China Daily has been conducting an in-depth survey since February with our global media partners on what readers want to know about China.

According to the survey, China's economic development is one of the most-watched topics as readers and media have been interested in.

China needed to find new drivers of growth which was essentially meant by quality growth, and to achieve this, Raiser believed it was significant to invest more in human capital and innovation and to increase productivity, making sure that even the smaller enterprises could benefit from new technologies and hire more productive people.

Raiser said that he had already noticed elements of the shift in growth drivers of the 14th Five-Year Plan. For instance, there was emphasis on improving social spending on education and health services in rural areas and on increasing the share of domestic consumption in GDP.

"I think if China is serious about dual circulation meaning greater reliance on the domestic market as an engine of growth, but also greater opening up to allow other countries, China's trading partners will benefit from China's domestic market," said Raiser.

Such shift toward a greater reliance on the domestic market would provide a potential opportunity for additional growth in China and it was consistent with the need to develop new drivers of growth and service economy, he said.

That China will place more reliance on the market at home than abroad as an engine of growth in the dual circulation doesn't mean the country to turn inward, and it can open up even more to allow other countries to benefit from China's domestic market, Raiser said.

"I think the domestic market of China can become not only a motor for its own economic development, but can also become a motor for other countries' economic development," he said.

**中文译文：**

**世界银行中国局局长马丁•芮泽：中国经济助力世界疫后复苏**

世界银行中国局局长马丁·芮泽表示，中国正处于其发展的关键节点，需要努力发掘经济增长的新动能，这将有利于促进本国和其他国家的经济发展。

芮泽说今年5月最新发布的人口普查数据显示，中国人口增长已经放缓，预计人口和劳动力也将在未来十年内开始下降。这意味着中国将不能再依靠粗放型经济增长模式来推动经济增长。

今年2月以来，《中国日报》与全球媒体伙伴就读者想了解的中国话题进行调查。

结果显示，中国经济发展与对外合作成为海外网友最关注的话题之一。

芮泽表示，中国需要发掘经济增长的新动能，而其本质就是实现高质量发展。这意味着中国需要在人力资本和创新上投入更多，确保生产效率不断提高，即使是小企业也可以从新技术中受益，雇佣到更优质的人才。

芮泽谈到，在十四五规划中，他已经看到中国经济增长动能的转变。比如，规划强调加大对农村地区教育和医疗服务的投入，使其质量不断提高，以及增加国内消费在GDP中的占比。

他认为这些转变将为中国进一步的经济增长提供潜在机会，这符合开发新的增长动能的需要，也符合发展服务经济的需要。

谈到新的发展格局时，芮泽表示说：“如果中国认真对待双循环这一新的发展格局，不仅意味着中国将更多地依赖国内市场作为其经济发展引擎，还意味着更广泛的对外开放，中国的贸易伙伴也将从其国内市场受益。”

芮泽表示：“我认为中国的国内市场不仅可以成为其本国经济发展的引擎，也可以成为其他国家经济发展的引擎。”