**视频完整文字稿**

**Innovative China in Numbers**

**数字里的创新中国**

**【Lead】**

**From artificial intelligence to quantum computing, 5G communication to deep space exploration, and biological breeding to innovative drug research ...**

**从人工智能到量子计算，从5G通信到深空探测，从生物育种到创新药研发...**

**Every day unprecedented technological innovations are taking place in China.**

**每一天，中国都在上演着前所未有的科技变革。**

**However, 75 years ago, when the People's Republic of China was just founded, its scientific and technological development was low.**

**然而，75年前，新中国刚刚成立时，中国的科技发展几乎是空白。**

**But over seven decades, especially recently, scientific and technological development has strengthened and independent innovation capacity improved, and China has entered the ranks of innovative countries.**

**但是七十多年后，特别是近年来，中国不断加强对科技发展的支持力度，推动自主创新能力提升，成功进入创新型国家行列。**

**Let's try to understand the dynamism of China's sci-tech innovation through data.**

**让我们从数据中感受中国科技创新的蓬勃活力。**

**【Part 1】**

**In the Global Innovation Index released by the World Intellectual Property Organization, China's overall ranking in innovation capacity has jumped from 34th in 2012 to 11th in 2024. It is now the only middle-income economy among top 30.**

**世界知识产权组织发布的全球创新指数显示，我国创新能力综合排名从2012年的第34位跃升至2024年的第11位，是前30位中唯一的中等收入经济体。**

**The improvement in innovation capacity is inseparable from the growing investment in R&D.**

**创新能力的提升离不开研发经费的持续投入。**

**In 2023, China spent 3.3 trillion RMB on R&D, which was more than 200 times what it spent in 1991. Now it is the second largest R&D investor in the world.**

**2023年，中国全社会研究与试验发展,经费投入规模达3.3万亿元，比1991年增长超过200倍，成为世界上第二大研发投入国家。**

**The R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP increased from 0.6 percent in 1991 to 2.64 percent in 2023, ranking 12th in the world and close to the OECD average of 2.7 percent.**

**研发经费投入强度从1991年的0.6%提升至2023年的2.64%，在世界上位列第12位，接近经济合作与发展组织国家2.7%的平均水平。**

**Enterprises are the main players in sci-tech innovation. In 2023, Chinese enterprises spent 2.6 trillion RMB on R&D. From 2013 to 2023, their R&D funds grew 11.5 percent on average each year.**

**企业是科技创新的主体。2023年，中国研发经费中企业资金达到2.6万亿元。2013至2023年，企业研发经费年均增长11.5%。**

**During the same period, the added value of China's above-scale equipment manufacturing industry and high-tech manufacturing industry increased by an average of 8.7 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. Chinese strategic emerging industries grew stronger and became an important engine of high-quality development.**

**同样在2013至2023年间，中国规模以上装备制造业、高技术制造业增加值年均分别增长8.7％、10.3％，战略性新兴产业发展壮大，成为引领高质量发展的重要引擎。**

**【Part 2】**

**Human resources are essential for sci-tech innovation. Over the past 75 years, China's sci-tech manpower has continued to grow.**

**人力资源是科技创新的基础。过去75年来，中国科技人力资源持续增长。**

**When the People's Republic of China was founded, the number of sci-tech personnel nationwide was below 50,000. By the end of 2020, China's total scientific and technological human resources had exceeded 112 million, ranking first in the world.**

**新中国成立之初，全国科技人员不足5万人。截至2020年末，中国科技人力资源总量超过1.12亿人，居世界首位。**

**Since 1991, China's total number of R&D personnel based on their full-time equivalent workload has increased 10 times, exceeding three million in 2012, and reaching 7.24 million in 2023, ranking first in the world for 11 consecutive years.**

**1991年以来，我国按折合全时工作量计算的研发人员总量增长了10倍，2012年突破300万人，2023年达724万人，连续11年稳居世界首位。**

**Scientific papers by Chinese researchers have become an important contributor to global knowledge innovation.**

**中国科学论文也取得丰硕成果，已成为全球知识创新的重要贡献者。**

**In 2021, three major international search tools — SCI, EI and CPCI — included 612,000, 368,000 and 30,000 Chinese scientific research papers, ranking first, first and second in the world respectively. In 2022, the number of cited Chinese research papers ranked second globally.**

**2021年，SCI、EI和CPCI三大国际检索工具分别收录中国科研论文61.2万、36.8万和3万篇，数量分别位居世界第一、第一和第二位。2022年，中国科技论文被引用次数排名世界第二。**

**In 2021, international co-authored papers with a Chinese first author accounted for 68.3 percent of all international co-authored papers in China. The other co-authors were from 173 countries and regions.**

**2021年，中国作者为第一作者发表的国际合著论文占中国全部国际合著论文的68.3%，合作作者来自173个国家和地区。**

**In 2023, 921,000 invention patents were authorized in China, marking a 15.3 percent increase over 2022.**

**2023年，中国授权发明专利92.1万件，较2012年增长15.3%。**

**Meanwhile science popularization advances in tandem with sci-tech innovation. The proportion of Chinese citizens with scientific literacy increased from 3.27 percent in 2010 to 14.14 percent in 2023.**

**与此同时，科技创新与科学普及两翼齐飞。中国公民具备科学素质的比例从2010年的3.27%提升至2023年的14.14%。**

**【Part 3】**

**China is committed to building a community with a shared future, and creating an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory environment for sci-tech innovation.**

**中国积极落实构建人类命运共同体的重要理念，致力于打造开放、公平、公正、非歧视的科技创新开放环境。**

**It has sci-tech cooperation relations with more than 160 countries and regions, and 118 bilateral and multilateral intergovernmental agreements on sci-tech cooperation.**

**中国已与160多个国家和地区建立科技合作关系，签署了118个双多边政府间科技合作协定。**

**By June 2023, China and the Belt and Road partner countries had set up more than 50 joint laboratories. Nine transnational technology transfer centers have been built in ASEAN, Arab and African countries to boost local economic and social development.**

**截至2023年6月，中国与“一带一路”共建国家共同建设了50多家联合实验室；面向东盟、阿拉伯国家、非洲等建设了9家跨国技术转移中心，助力当地经济社会发展。**

**Sci-tech innovation has greatly improved the international competitiveness of Chinese industries. Foreign trade in technology- and knowledge-intensive products has expanded. In 2022, China's import and export of high-tech products totaled 1.7 trillion USD, with an average annual growth of 4.5 percent since 2012.**

**科技创新大大提升了中国产业的国际竞争力，技术和知识密集型产品的对外贸易规模不断扩大。2022年，我国高新技术产品进出口贸易总额为1.7万亿美元，2012年以来年均增长4.5%。**

**【End】**

**75 years of scientific and technological development is not just an accumulation of numbers, but the crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese.**

**75年的科技发展，不仅仅是数字的积累，更是中国人民智慧的结晶。**

**Standing at a new historical starting point, China is ready to contribute more Chinese wisdom and solutions to the international scientific community, not only for its own prosperity, but for the well-being of all and the future of the planet.**

**站在新的历史起点上，中国将继续在全球科技舞台上贡献中国智慧和中国方案，不仅为中国的繁荣富强，更为人类的福祉和地球的未来。**