**附件3**

中国新闻奖网络新闻专题参评作品代表作网址

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **作品标题** | **Two sessions: The world watches**  **全球关注，中国解答** | |
| **作品网址** | **https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/special\_coverage/worldwatches** | |
| **代表作一** | **标题** | Economist offers insights on China's global growth  专访经济学家朱民：2019中国经济怎么样 |
| **网址** | https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201903/04/WS5c7c7d6da3106c65c34ec7e7.html |
| **代表作二** | **标题** | China's environmental clean-up having big impact  专访环保专家：中国环境治理的全球影响 |
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| **代表作三** | **标题** | The uncertainties facing the world from a Chinese perspective  专访前副外长何亚非：“中国方案”应对当今世界不确定性 |
| **网址** | https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201903/07/WS5c8122e8a3106c65c34ed656.html |

此表可从中国记协网[www.zgjx](http://www.zgjx/).cn下载。仅限网络专题项目填写。

**代表作品1**

Economist offers insights on China's global growth

专访经济学家朱民：2019中国经济怎么样

作品链接及二维码：

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201903/04/WS5c7c7d6da3106c65c34ec7e7.html>



**页面文字及译文：**

When the whole world is searching for a therapy to calm the anxiety arising from economic slowdown, China, the most important global growth engine, provides its routes to maintain vitality - through supportive macro policies and technology-driven innovation.

That point of view was shared by Zhu Min, an influential Chinese economist and a former deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund. He sat down for an exclusive interview with China Daily, when international media desire to learn the reasons for China's 2019 economic performance at the ongoing annual two sessions in Beijing.

"We did a study that estimated China will continue to have more than 6.3 or 6.4 percent growth this year," he predicted.

Even if the pace of growth moderates from last year's 6.6 percent, China is able to maintain the strongest economic engine and contribute more than 30 percent of the world's GDP growth, said Zhu, who is now the chair of the National Institute of Financial Research at Tsinghua University.

Check out Episode 1 of China Daily's two sessions' special coverage and find out more about China's GDP growth. Topics such as poverty eradication, foreign investment, foreign policy and foreign affairs, and environmental protection will be discussed in upcoming episodes. Stay tuned for more!

面对经济衰退带来的焦虑，当全世界都在寻找解药的时候，中国，这个全球最重要的增长引擎，给出了保持经济活力的途径——支持性的宏观政策和科技创新。

中国著名经济学家、清华大学国家金融研究院院长、国际货币基金组织前副总裁朱民也赞同这一观点。目前，正值全国两会在北京召开。国际媒体迫切想知道中国2019年经济表现良好的原因。朱民接受了《中国日报》独家专访。

他表示，“我们的研究预测，中国今年将继续实现高于6.3%或6.4%的增长。”

朱民说，即使经济增速趋缓，达不到去年的6.6%，中国仍可以保持最强经济引擎的地位，对世界经济增长贡献率超过30%。

欢迎观看《中国日报两会特别报道：全球关注 中国解答》第一集，了解中国经济增长的更多内容。接下来我们会关注脱贫、外商投资、外交政策、外交事务和环境保护等话题，欢迎继续收看。

**视频文字稿（中英文对照）：**

First of all, thanks a lot for sitting down with us.

首先，感谢在座的诸位

Well, thank you.

谢谢

In advance of this year's two sessions,

在今年的两会召开之际

we solicited questions and areas of interest from

more than 20 foreign media outlets from around the world.

我们向来自世界各地的20多家外国媒体调查了他们最关注的话题和领域

And one of the things many of them asked

其中问到的一个问题是

was how in the current economic environment

在当前的经济环境中

can China maintain economic vitality

中国如何保持经济活力

and what can it contribute to global economic development?

以及中国能为全球经济的发展做出怎样的贡献？

I think Chinese authorities

have made this very clear.

我认为，中国政府的答案是非常明确的

It’s a three-set of policies.

我们主要采取了三个方面的政策

One policy is to stabilize macro economic situations

政策之一是努力稳定宏观经济形势

in terms of growth

就增长而言

in terms of financial sector,

就金融部门而言，

deleveraging for example.

例如，去杠杆

In terms of gross investment in infrastructure

就基础设施建设的总投资而言

and credit loans to the SMEs of private sectors

并向私营部门的中小企业提供信用贷款

to support the growth.

来促进增长

And, on the other hand to support

the innovations

第二，我们大力支持创新

and innovation has become the key issue now.

创新是当前的关键议题

And you see that in China - new companies mushroom

and grow up every day.

就像你看到的那样，在中国， 新成立的公司如雨后春笋般涌现

So technology is advancing very strong and fast.

所以技术进步十分迅猛

And the third issue is to continue to open up.

第三，进一步对外开放

I think that's also very important.

我认为，这一点也十分重要

To continue the reform and move to the market-based

resource allocation.

我们要深入改革，以市场为基础去分配资源

I think those things work together,

我认为以上因素结合起来

China still maintains a strong growth.

中国仍然保持强劲的增长

We did a study that estimated that

所以，我们做了一项研究，预计

China will continue to post more than 6.3 percent or 6.4 percent

growth this year.

中国今年的经济增长仍将超过6.3％或6.4％，

That kind of growth, especially when global growth will probably

slow down roughly from

3.7 percent to 3.4 percent or 3.5 percent this year,

因为今年全球经济增长可能会放缓，大概从3.7%跌至3.4%到3.5%，

means China will continue to contribute

more than 30 percent of the world’s GDP,

所以，中国将继续为世界贡献百分之三十以上的GDP，

still remaining the key growth engine for the whole world.

中国仍然是全世界的重要增长引擎。

You mentioned innovation.

你提到了创新，

Is there any specific area in which

如果存在一个领域，

you've seen some promising science

你已经看到一些有美好前景的科学，

in terms of where most innovation is happening in China?

而创新源自中国？

I think in the past few years we thought

我想，我们几年前就考虑过了。

it was happening more on the consumption side, right?

主要是在消费方面，对吧？

I am on the customer end, right?

我站在消费者端，对吧？

we see Alibaba and Tencent,

我们看到阿里巴巴和腾讯，

we see all those things and the third-party

payments financial sector has really grown strongly.

我们看到这一切，以及第三方支付金融部门有着强劲的增长，

Other than that,

除此之外，

we're moving to the manufacturing.

我们正在转向制造业。

China is the largest manufacturing country in the world now.

中国是目前世界上最大的制造业国家。

Manufacturing value added today is equivalent

to the value added by the United States, Germany and Japan combined.

今天，中国制造业增加值相当于美国、德国和日本的增加值总和，

But China is still on the low value chain.

但中国仍处于价值链低端。

So there’s a huge room to improve when it comes to efficiency

因此，还有巨大的空间去提高效率，

and the quality and new products and artificial intelligence

质量、新产品和人工智能，

can help a great deal in this sense.

在这个意义上可以起到很大帮助。

So I will say manufacturering will be a new area.

所以，我认为制造业将是一个新的发展领域。

Now another new issue is 5G.

现在，另一个新的议题是5G，

I think 5G will really fundamentally change today’s

picture of innovation,

我认为5G将真正从根本上改变今天的创新局面。

because it will change the whole platform.

因为它改变了整个平台，

It is much faster, much broader

它更快，更广阔，

and with much shorter delays and higher accuracies.

并且有着更短的延迟和更高的准确性，

And so it would change almost everything we observe today.

因此，它几乎会改变我们今天看到的一切。

So 5G-driven technology will be the key issue

以5G驱动的技术将成为关键议题，

in the next few years and the launch this year.

In China,

在中国，从今年开始的接下来几年里

it will be a very much Huawei-led 5G technology

in the whole world.

华为在世界上引领着5G技术。

And they are going to issue the

5G mobile phone in June this year.

他们将在今年6月推出5G手机。

They're working on the 5G infrastructure system now.

他们现在正在研究5G基础设施系统。

So I'm very much looking forward seeing

quite a big change at the end of this year.

所以，我非常期待能够在今年年底看到巨大的变化。

**代表作品2**

China's environmental clean-up having big impact

专访环保专家：中国环境治理的全球影响

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201903/05/WS5c7e76f8a3106c65c34ecf18.html>



**页面文字及译文：**

Environmental protection and climate change have evolved from an abstract idea to an important part of people's daily lives. China, the world's second largest economy, is playing an active leadership role and deeply integrating the issue in activities promoting South-South cooperation.

That point of view was shared by Zhang Jianyu, founder and chief representative of the Environmental Defense Fund's China program. He sat down for an exclusive interview with China Daily, to answer global media's questions about China's successful efforts to decrease harmful pollution during the ongoing two sessions legislative meeting in Beijing.

Arthur J. Hanson, international chief advisor at the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, echoed those sentiments.

In another exclusive interview, Hanson spoke highly of China's endeavor to fight against pollution, and said this policy has benefited other countries and people.

"I think the low-carbon economy and the circular economy of China are really areas where there's huge opportunities for jobs," Hanson said. "Huge opportunities for cleaning up the environment in a cost-effective way, and really a new green economy that will emerge."

China Council for International Cooperation is a high-level international advisory body composed of officials and experts from home and abroad who provide policy advice to the Chinese government.

Check out Episode 2 of China Daily's two sessions special coverage and discover even more about China's environmental protection. Topics such as poverty eradication, foreign investment, foreign policy and foreign affairs will be discussed in upcoming episodes. Stay tuned for more!

现在，环境保护和气候变化已经不仅仅是一个抽象概念，而是与人们日常生活息息相关。作为世界第二大经济体，中国正在全球应对气候变化行动中发挥积极的领导作用，并将之与南南合作相结合。

以上是美国环保协会中国首席代表张建宇在接受中国日报专访时分享的观点。全国两会在北京召开期间，张建宇接受了中国日报的独家专访，解答全球媒体有关中国如何成功减少有害污染的问题。

中国环境与发展国际合作委员会外方首席顾问亚瑟•汉森也持有类似看法。汉森说：“我认为，中国的低碳经济和循环经济能创造大量就业机会。”“如何以较低成本清洁环境，这里有大量商机。会出现全新的绿色经济。”

欢迎观看《中国日报两会特别报道：全球关注 中国解答》第二集，了解中国环保行动的全球影响。诸如消除贫穷、外国投资、外交政策和外交事务等议题将在后续节目中讨论。请继续关注！

**视频文字稿（中英文对照）：**

环境

Environment

中国的环保政策对世界产生的影响

Environmental policy where China's decisions could have a major impact

环境保护

Environmental protection

特别是针对空气污染的措施

with special regard to the fight against air pollution

首先 环境和气候变化问题日趋突出

So first off, this issue in the environment and climate change

中国在应对环境问题

being so critical with new information we get every day

采取的措施中

telling us how urgent the situation is

哪些给您留下

I guess what in particular have you noticed or have you been impressed by or seen

比较深刻的印象

in terms of China's approach to the situation

首先

Well, first of all

中国已经充分意识到了气候变化的问题

China really appreciates and understands the issue of climate change

还包括生物多样性的问题

It also understands what is another big looming issue

还包括生物多样性的问题

and that's biological diversity

中国是世界上物种最丰富的国家之一

This is one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world

生物多样性的保护问题是世界各国普遍重视的一个问题

and we face the same kind of issues as China and the world

所以它不光是国际社会议题

You have to deal with it as an international issue

也是区域性问题

and you have to deal with it as a local issue

首先我们要深刻理解环境问题

At the very top, there's a strong understanding of these concerns

思考如何在世界和中国的环境治理上发挥作用

and how they are going to play out in the world and in China

在气候变化议题上 这点尤其重要

So on climate change, that's particularly true

环境保护主流化

The mainstreaming of environment is one of the things

是中国真正想要做的事情之一

that China is really seeking to do

目的是为了解决严重的污染问题

and they're doing it with regard to really serious problems

正如我们所知 空气污染是污染治理的重头戏

As we know, the war on pollution which of course air pollution

还包括土壤及地下水污染等

is one of the key areas but it's also ground water soil pollution etc

中国正在努力解决这些污染问题

So those areas China is trying to tackle domestically

同时这些问题也逐渐被列入国际议题中

and increasingly it's coming into the international agenda as well

目前有研究和民意调查显示

So studies and polling show that awareness of climate change

中国和世界各地的人们对气候变化的意识正在逐步加强

is rising among the people of China and around the world

你认为这对中国和国际

I was curious what you think this means

合作应对气候变化意味着什么

for China and for international cooperation to deal with climate change

环境保护和气候变化议题原本都是非常抽象的概念

Environmental protection, climate change have really evolved

如今逐渐融入人们的日常生活中

from a very abstract idea and gradually distilled into people's daily life

如今政府更加强调

So I think we're really at that stage that you know

以人为本的理念

government puts a lot of attention that people feel themselves

在世界各地旅行的过程中

They are traveling around the world

大家能够看到世界各地所采取的行动

seeing all the actions throughout the world

这就是为什么

That's why, you know, China public, you know, really being active

中国民众很活跃

and they act a lot on the issue

他们在环境问题上采取了很多保护措施

And China is really trying to integrate the idea in the all the sort of

中国努力将这一理念融入南南合作的各类计划活动中

South-South cooperation activities and projects China is undertaking

我认为 在国际制度方面

I think on the international institutional side

正如我前面提到的

China is going to play a great role in terms of both climate change

中国将在气候变化方面和生物多样性方面发挥重要作用

as I mentioned before, maybe on biological diversity

我想第三个方面是它如何确立

And I guess the third area is in how it's arranging its relationships

与其他发展中国家的关系

with other developing countries

"一带一路"倡议在绿色发展方面

And the Belt and Road Initiative holds considerable potential

具有相当大的潜力

for greening of the Belt and Road

"一带一路"可以加强国家之间的互动

There's a lot more interplay play that's possible with the BRI

我认为"一带一路"转变为绿色"一带一路"非常重要的

I think it's very important that BRI turn into something that is a green BRI

针对已经采取的措施

I guess thinking about the approaches that they've taken

您刚刚提到了一种全面的途径

You know you mentioned a comprehensive approach

还有其中的一些细节

but what are some of the particulars

比如已经确定的一些政策或优先事项是什么

like what are some policies or priorities that have been set

首先 我认为是中国采取了一系列措施

Well, I think the first thing is that China is taking a quite a serious approach

来进行环保制度的改革

to institutional reform in a very broad sense

加强了生态环境部的职责

It's strengthened its Ministry of Environment

我觉得这一举措

and this is something that will play out

将在未来几年内发挥作用

I think, in the coming years

它会使环境和发展在其五年计划中

It's made environment and development very prominently placed

占据突出地位

in its five-year plans

除此之外

And beyond that

作为其体制改革的一部分 中国努力将各行各业都团结起来

it's really trying to bring together as part of its institutional reform

比如说绿色金融新方案

New approaches to financing, green finance issues

在环保领域 中国还做了几件有成就的事

This is the largest country in the world for a couple of important things

一个是绿色债券

One is green bonds

二是关注生态补偿

and secondly on looking at eco-compensation

所以中国会种植树木 治理河流流域等

so for planting trees, taking care of river basins, etc

在过去的一年里

In this past year

中国还一直在建立环境税收制度

they've been putting in place an environmental taxation system

全球经济的四分之三处于

We have three quarters of the global economy

碳定价机制下

under some kind of carbon-pricing scheme

其中约四分之一属于碳排放交易制度

whereas I mean about a quarter of them under something called emissions trading

这是一种更为先进的碳定价交易形式

a really more sort of advanced form of carbon pricing

但是我觉得 只有通过全球定价碳，

But I really feel that only by pricing carbon universally

才能建立连接发达国家

globally that you can build this bridge to connect the developed world

发展中国家和欠发达国家的桥梁

the developing world and the less-developed world

所有人都被放在同一平台 鼓励更多国家采取环保措施。

and put all people on the same page so as to encourage universal action

我认为全球范围内现金流正在

I think money is globally shifting away from a coal-based economy

从煤炭经济和工业活动转向更为清洁的燃料经济

and industrial activities into cleaner fuel-based economies

过去十五年中

The past, let's say the past fifteen years

中国开始使用太阳能和风力能源

It's been the emergence of the solar power

大大降低了生产成本

wind power and driving down the price of production

许多其他国家和人民也从中受益

So that a lot of other countries and people have benefited from that as well

目前中国正在处于对未来十年发展

We're entering into a phase where this next decade

起到关键意义的阶段

is really going to be absolutely crucial

我们并不是在空谈政策

We're not just talking about things

而是在做实事

we're actually doing them, making them happen

将政策落到实处 实地解决问题

Practical solutions on the ground

"一带一路"倡议不仅为中国

and this is where BRI could really do a lot

更为了其他国家带来了便利

for not just China but for other countries

因此 我认为中国的低碳经济和循环经济

So I think the low-carbon economy and the circular economy of China

不仅带来了巨大的就业市场

are really areas where there's huge opportunities for jobs

还可以用低成本高效益的方式来治理环境

Huge opportunities for cleaning up the environment in a cost-effective way

给我们带来真正的新绿色经济

and really a new green economy that will emerge

我发现特别有趣的是

And what I find particularly interesting about this is that

中国完成目标设定的时间要比其他国家设定的久一点

China sets targets that are longer in time than some other places in the world

例如 到了2035年

For example, it's been said that by 2035

中国不仅是现代化经济 也是绿色经济

China should be a modern economy, but also a green economy

中国提出了生态文明的基础理念

And this idea China puts forward of the basics of an ecological civilization in place

**代表作品3**

The uncertainties facing the world from a Chinese perspective

专访前副外长何亚非：“中国方案”应对当今世界不确定性

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201903/07/WS5c8122e8a3106c65c34ed656.html>



**页面文字及译文：**

China's foreign policy has been voted global internet users' biggest China-related interest, according to an online survey conducted by China Daily and 25 global media outlets.

In this exclusive interview, China Daily spoke to He Yafei, former vice-minister of foreign affairs and former deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council.

He gives his analysis on the uncertainties and challenges faced by the world, and talks about China's foreign policy.

2019全国两会前夕，中国日报联合20多家外媒展开调查，发掘外媒和海外读者最关注的两会热点话题，并由中国日报美籍记者带着问题采访高端嘉宾进行解答。

当今世界面临着什么样的挑战，中国在应对这些挑战中扮演着什么样的角色？带着这些问题，中国日报专访外交部原副部长、国务院侨办原副主任何亚非。

何亚非说，面对这些挑战，中国秉持着和平、发展、合作的理念，提出一带一路、人类命运共同体等“中国方案”。

欢迎收看《中国日报两会特别报道：全球关注 中国解答》第三集。

**视频文字稿（中英文对照）：**

外交政策

Foreign policy

外交政策和外交事务

foreign policy and foreign affairs

中国的外交政策

China's foreign policy

中国的外交政策将会如何发展

How the foreign policy of the country will develop

外交政策和外交事务

Foreign policy and foreign affairs

外交政策和外交事务

Foreign policy and foreign affairs

首先 感谢您抽出时间和我们一起坐下来

First of all, thanks for taking the time to sit down with us

这是我的荣幸

It's my pleasure

当今世界面临着什么样的挑战

What kind of challenges are facing the world today

并且中国在应对这些挑战中扮演着什么样的角色

and what is China's role in dealing with those challenges

当然 世界正处于动荡之中

The world of course is in the middle of turmoil

正如习主席所说

I'm paraphrasing what President Xi is saying -

我们正进入一个不确定的时期

We are entering a period of uncertainty

这是过去100年来

and the greatest changes

前所未有的巨大变化

unprecedented in the last 100 years

我认为一个主要原因是经济

Mainly I think one is the economy

几乎所有的经济体 发展中国家 发达国家

Almost all economies - developing, developed -

正面临经济增长日益疲软的局面

are facing a growing weakness in growth

我认为 这是在许多国家存在的令人担忧的趋势

There is a, I would say, worrisome trend in many countries

社会内部分歧的加深

of a deepening divide within societies -

精英阶层与普通市民

elite versus man on the street -

我的意思是民粹主义 民族主义和全球主义的崛起

what I mean is the rise of populism, nationalism, versus globalism

这让全球化紧急制动

This has put brakes on globalization

第三是大国之间日益激烈的竞争

Thirdly is the increasingly intense rivalry among major powers

或区域内 区域之间

or among regions, within regions

地缘政治已经成为

Geopolitics has become an important factor in

各国领导人考虑的一个重要因素

the thinking of leaders of countries

甚至是普通民众也担心将来会发生什么

or even among people, people are worried about what will happen

这些就是我们所有人都面临的挑战

So these are the challenges all of us face

这不仅仅是一个国家所面临的挑战

It's not just for one country

这就是为什么中国一再强调

That's why China has been repeatedly saying

我们需要携手共进

we need to work together

不过

Putting aside, though

撇开国际合作的必要性不谈

the fact that there does need to be international cooperation

你如何看待中国

How do you see China dealing with these

在国内和国际上应对这些问题

both domestically and internationally - these questions?

我们非常重视稳定和社会凝聚力

We value stability, we value social cohesion a lot

这是我们做事情的基础

That's the basis for whatever we do

权力平衡正在向有利于发展中国家的方向转变

The balance of power is shifting in favour of developing countries

这种融合将使世界的

a convergence that will make the world

政治基础设施更加平衡

a more balanced political infrastructure

因此 中国一直在思考

So China has been thinking about

世界应该如何前进

how the world should be moving forward

如何实现全球秩序的转型

How can we make the transition of global order

一个平稳的 少麻烦 少对抗的全球秩序

a smooth one with less trouble, with less confrontation

这一直是中国外交政策的焦点

That has been the focus of China's foreign policy

和平 发展 两个关键词 和平 发展

Peace, development - two key words - peace, development

如果我们有第三个词 那就是合作

If we have a third word, that's cooperation

因为我们相信没有全球和平

because we believe that without global peace

相对的全球和平

relative global peace

世界经济不可能持续增长

there's no chance for the world economy to grow continuously

所以我们患难与共

So we are all in this together

当今 国家利益在很大程度上

Nowadays, national interest is very much dependent on

取决于国际社会的利益

the interest of the international community

面对日益分化的全球治理架构体系

Faced with an ever-fragmenting global governance architecture system

中国一直在想 我们该怎么办

China has been thinking, what shall we do

就这样随它去

Shall we let it go just like this -

每个人都去管自己的事

everyone cares for their own business

不想参与提供全球贸易

doesn't want to be involved in providing global commerce?

这对世界来说将是一场灾难

That will be a disaster for the world

最终 每个国家 无论大小 都会受到影响

and also, eventually, every country, big or small, will suffer

因此 中国提出了几点建议

So China proposes a few things

比如“一带一路”倡议

For instance, the Belt and Road Initiative

这不是什么政治上雄心勃勃的计划

That is not some political, ambitious plan

或者在一些国家被称为

or what is being labelled in some countries

中国扩大全球影响力的战略

as a Chinese strategy to expand its influence globally

实际上，这是为了促进贸易

Actually, it's to increase trade

加强基础设施互联互通

to increase infrastructure connectivity

根据有关国家的实际情况

based on the reality of countries involved

当然 有些人怀疑

People have suspicions of course

“一带一路”倡议

about the Belt and Road Initiative saying

说这可能会增加这些国家的债务

you might increase the debt of these countries

“一带一路”沿线国家大多是发展中国家

Countries along the Belt and Road Initiative mostly are developing countries

他们的基础设施也不完善

and their infrastructure is not adequate

他们的经济规模还不足以自给自足

and their economy is not in such a scale that they can sustain themselves

所以他们首先需要的是国内的基础设施

So what they need first of all is infrastructure domestically

将他们与全球供应链或周边国家联系起来

linking them with the global supply chain or neighbouring countries

成为全球供应链的一部分

become part of it

其次 他们需要达到一定程度的工业化

Secondly, they need to be industrialised to a certain extent

这样他们就可以加入全球供应链

so that they can join the global supply chain

而不被边缘化

and not be marginalised

因此 中国正在做的事情很大程度上是基于自己

So what China is doing is very much rooted in its own experiences

自20世纪70年代末改革开放以来的经验

since the opening up and reform in the late 1970s

中国是如何走过这条道路的

how China has traversed that road

我们想分享我们的经验

We want to share our experiences

我们也希望同他国共享

we also want other people to share

中国所带来的经济利益

the economic benefits China has produced

这是中国想要做的

That's something China wants to do

过去 国际秩序更多地建立在联盟的基础上

In the past, the world was more structured on the basis of alliances

而中国则认为不同的国家有着不同的文化

while China believes that countries with different culture

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不同的意识形态 不同的社会制度 不同的经济水平

different ideology, different social system, different economic level,

我们都是合作伙伴

we're all partners

另一个你可能听说过的关于中国的说法是

Another idea you may have heard of with China is

命运共同体

the Community of Nations with a Shared Future

关键字是“共同” 因为我们只有一个地球

The keyword is ‘shared', because we share only this globe

我们拥有的唯一的世界

the only world we have

因为这种相互依赖

and whatever we do will have an impact on each other

我们所做的一切都会对彼此产生影响

because of this interdependence

所以我们需要有一种意识

So we need to have a sense

我们同属于人类

that we all belong to the same mankind

我们需要朝着一个明确的目标前进

we need to move forward with a clear objective

那就是维持长期和平

that is to maintain long-term peace

创造更好的经济机会

to create better economic opportunities

促进每个人的经济繁荣

to promote economic prosperity for everyone

同时 我们应该尽我们最大的努力

At the same time we should try our best to

如果不能消除 至少要减少不平等

if not eliminate, at least reduce inequality

缩小贫富差距

reduce the gap between the rich and the poor

这样人们就能对他们的未来有更强的安全感

so that people can have a better sense of safety for their future

这就是中国一直在做的

That is what China has been doing

中国的政策

What distinguishes China's policy

和中国的基础设施建设援助有何特别之处

and China's infrastructure development assistance

对比过去似乎并没有给这些国家带来多大帮助的援助

this kind of thing -- what changes it from the aid of the past

中国能带来什么改变

that doesn't seem to have helped these countries that much

因为这些国家接受援助之后的情况并没有多大改变

since they're still in very similar situations to what they were before

除了传统的援助

In addition to traditional aid

现在有了投资

now you have investment

人们对一个国家的经济增长潜力充满信心

People are putting faith in the economic growth potential of a particular country

所以我认为我们一直在做的

So I think what we've been doing

中国借助“一带一路”倡议一直在做的

what China has been doing, by dint of the Belt and Road Initiative

是帮助全球供应链健康运行

is to help the healthy movement of global supply chain

是增加或巩固这些国家的发展基础

to increase or consolidate foundations for those countries

从而帮助他们加快发展，加快工业化步伐

to develop faster, to increase their pace of industrialisation