《绿色情缘》文字稿

【旁白】

地球是人类唯一的家园。

Earth is the only home of humanity.

守护地球家园，应对气候变化，关系人类的前途和未来。

The future of humanity relates to the protection of the environment and response to climate change.

【同期】

“中国将提高国家自主贡献力度，采取更加有力的政策和措施，

二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值，努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。”

China will scale up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions by adopting more vigorous policies and measures. We aim to have CO2 emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

【旁白】

这意味着，中国将用全球历史上最短的时间实现从碳达峰到碳中和。

This means that China will achieve carbon neutrality from carbon peak in the shortest time historically in the world.

中国为何下决心这么做？让我们从习近平的故事说起。

Why is China determined to do this? Let's start with Xi Jinping's story.

（一）

【标题】

PART1 萌芽Enlightenment

【字幕】

陕西延安梁家河村

Liangjiahe village, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

【旁白】

1969年，不满16岁的习近平来到黄土高原腹地的小村庄——梁家河。

In 1969, Xi Jinping, who was not quite 16 years old, went to Liangjiahe, a village in the hinterland of the Loess Plateau.

【包装字幕】

黄土高原

Loess Plateau

【旁白】

黄土高原，位于中国西北部，这里的文明史绵延数千年。

The Loess Plateau is located in northwestern China. Here civilization stretches back thousands of years.

曾经严重的水土流失，也让这片土地生态脆弱、陷于贫困。

Bedeviled by severe soil and water erosion, this land once found itself in ecological fragility and poverty.

【字幕】

1972年

Xi Jinping in 1972

1973年

Xi Jinping in 1973

1975年

Xi Jinping in 1975

【旁白】

来梁家河的路上，习近平被沿途漫无际涯的光秃秃的黄土高坡所震撼。在艰苦的劳作和生活中，年轻的习近平对人与自然的关系有了深刻思考。人与自然是生命共同体，这一理念的种子在习近平心中扎下了根。

On the way to Liangjiahe village, Xi was shocked by endless stretches and bare slopes on the Loess Plateau. In the following work experience in Liangjiahe, the young man formed a deep thinking about the relationship between humans and nature. Man and nature are a community of life. The seeds of this concept took root in Xi's mind.

【同期】

我曾在中国黄土高原的一个小村庄生活多年，当时那里的生态环境受到破坏，百姓生活也陷于贫困。我那时就认识到，对自然的伤害最终会伤及人类自己。

Xi's voice

For many years I lived in a small village on the Loess Plateau at a time when its eco-environment was undermined and its people were poverty-stricken. It had come to me that harms done to nature will eventually harm ourselves.

【旁白】

从黄土地走来，习近平对绿色格外珍视。

Xi's seven years of life experience on the Loess Plateau made him pay great attention to environmental protection.

（二）

【标题】

PART2 孕育 Cultivation

【旁白】

1985年，习近平来到位于中国东南沿海的厦门市任职，这是他第一次到中国的南方工作。不同于北方，这里有常年的绿色。

In 1985, Xi went to work in Xiamen, a city on the southeastern coast of China. This was his first time working in southern China. Unlike the north, it is green all year round.

【字幕】

资料画面

File footage

【旁白】

但在当时经济发展的热潮中，生态和发展被很多人视为“二选一”的选择题，绿色不断遭到侵蚀和破坏。

However, during the economic boom at that time, many people believed that economic development and ecological protection could not be balanced. Thus the environmental damage was serious.

筼筜湖，曾经的美丽渔港，当时却变黑发臭、鱼虾绝迹。

Yundang Lake, once a beautiful inner-bay fishing port, turned black and smelly. Fish and shrimp also disappeared from the lake.

【字幕】

1988年福建厦门

Xiamen, Fujian Province, 1988

【旁白】

习近平认为，不能以生态的代价来换取发展。

Xi believes that economy cannot be developed at the cost of ecology.

1988年，习近平主持召开“综合治理筼筜湖”专题会议，打响了筼筜湖治理硬仗。

In 1988, Xi chaired a special meeting on cleaning up Yundang Lake, which initiated the fight against the pollution of the lake.

【人名条】

张益河 时任厦门市公用事业局 副局长

Zhang Yihe

Former deputy director of Xiamen Public Utilities Bureau

【采访】

刚开始大家侧重经济发展没有错，但是对环境治理的话，当时这个概念并不很深入。

There was nothing wrong with prioritizing economic development at the beginning, but people ignored environmental protection. Eco-friendly concepts were not popular at that time.

就是那一次会议，同意总体方案，大家有章可循了，好了，按照这个来干。

It was during that meeting chaired by Xi that the overall plan for the lake management was determined, which provided us with principles to follow.

【字幕】

依法治湖、截污处理、清淤筑岸、搞活水体、美化环境

【旁白】

“依法治湖、截污处理、清淤筑岸、搞活水体、美化环境”，遵循习近平提出的20字治湖方针，筼筜湖经历5期整治，30多年间从未停顿。

"Manage the lake according to the law, intercept and treat sewage, dredge and build banks, revitalize the water body, and beautify the environment." Following the principles proposed by Xi, Yundang Lake has undergone five phases of improvement over the past 36 years.

一片湖的治理，改变了一座岛、一座城市。

The management of the lake has brought great changes to this island city.

【字幕】

联合国人居奖、国际花园城市、国家森林城市、国家生态市、国家生态园林城市等成为厦门的城市名片

The UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour Award

International Awards for Liveable Communities

National Forest City

National Ecological City

National Ecological Garden City

became Xiamen's business cards

（三）

【标题】

PART3 两山Two Mountains

【旁白】

绿水青山，承载着中国人“天人合一、道法自然”的自然观。

富春江，中国东部浙江省的一条河流。

Chinese people value lucid waters and lush mountains, which embodies their pursuit of harmony between man and nature as well as observance of the laws of nature.

The Fuchun is a river in East China’s Zhejiang Province.

【字幕】

《富春山居图》 元 黄公望

Scroll painting of *Fuchun Mountain Residence (画名注意要斜体)*

【旁白】

公元1350年，元代画家黄公望在这条江畔绘就名画《富春山居图》，记录下这一带秀丽的风光。

In 1350, artist Huang Gongwang painted *Fuchun Mountain Residence*. It is considered a masterpiece that captures the exquisite scenery of the region.

【字幕】

资料画面

File footage

【旁白】

随着工业化飞速发展，这片东方山水不再清澈。

However, the landscape became polluted with rapid industrialization.

迈向现代化的进程中，如何处理生态和发展的关系，要什么样的发展？是当时摆在浙江，乃至整个中国面前的一道考题。

In the process of moving toward modernization, how to deal with the relationship between ecology and development and what kind of development was essential were big questions for Zhejiang Province and even the whole of China at that time to answer.

2003年6月5日，世界环境日，时任中共浙江省委书记的习近平出席全省“千村示范、万村整治”启动会。

On June 5, 2003, World Environment Day, Xi, then Party chief of Zhejiang Province, attended the launch meeting of the province's "Thousand Villages Demonstration and Ten Thousand Villages Renovation" project.

一个月后，习近平提出“创建生态省”，打造“绿色浙江”。

A month later, Xi proposed the idea of creating an ecological province and a "green Zhejiang."

绿色，成为引领浙江发展最重要的理念之一。

Green growth has become one of the most important concepts leading the development of Zhejiang.

【字幕】

浙江安吉余村

Yucun village

Anji county, Zhejiang Province

August 15, 2005

【同期】

“一定不要说再想着走老路，迷恋过去的那种发展模式。我们过去讲既要绿水青山，又要金山银山，实际上绿水青山就是金山银山。”

We must stop following the old development model. We used to say that we want both lucid waters and lush mountains, as well as mountains of silver and gold. In fact, lucid waters and lush mountains are mountains of silver and gold.

【旁白】

绿水青山就是金山银山。这是对现代化发展经验教训的深刻总结，也浸润着中华文明生态观的传统智慧。

Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. This not only summarizes lessons learned from the process of modernization, but also represents the ecological wisdom of traditional Chinese culture.

【旁白】

如今再到富春江，江畔早已不见了烟囱林立的造纸厂。

上海光机所和当地政府共建的杭州光机所落户富春江畔，依托先进技术成果孵化新的产业。

Now the paper mills and chimneys are long gone along the Fuchun River. The Hangzhou Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics was built on the bank of the river. With cutting-edge technological achievements, it is incubating new industries in the area.

【人名条】

徐正来 原富阳造纸企业经营者

Xu Zhenglai

Former operator of a paper mill in Fuyang

【采访】

走这步路也造就了很多，各行各业都出来了。

Taking this path has led to a boom in a variety of businesses.

有这么好的水，这么好的山，现在环境也更好了，老百姓收入其实也不减少。

With such excellent water and mountains, the environment has improved and people's incomes in fact didn’t decrease.

【字幕】

浙江杭州富阳区

Fuyang district

Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

【旁白】

对绿水青山的深情，化作绿色发展的理念，让富春江重回《富春山居图》，中国大地上无数乡村、城镇发生绿色蝶变。

The rising environmental awareness has turned into the concept of green growth, making the Fuchun River return to the scenery depicted in the scroll painting of *Fuchun Mountains Residence*. The great environmental changes have also taken place in numerous villages and towns across China.

（四）

【字幕】

2012年11月15日，当选中共中央总书记的习近平同中外记者见面

Xi Jinping meets the press after he was elected as the general secretary of the 18th CPCCentral Committee on November 15, 2012

【同期】

“人民对美好生活的向往，就是我们的奋斗目标。”

The aspirations of the people to live a better life are the focus of our efforts.

【旁白】

发展为了人民。

Development is for the people.

经过三十多年快速发展积累下来的环境问题，回应人民反映强烈的突出环境问题，担任中国共产党的最高领导人之后，习近平以前所未有的力度推动生态文明建设。

Facing the ecological and environmental problems accumulated over more than 30 years of rapid development, responding to the prominent environmental issues of public concern, Xi has promoted ecological conservation with unprecedented intensity as the top leader of the Communist Party of China.

【标题】

PART4 蓝天 Blue sky

【字幕】

河北 石家庄

Shijiazhuang

Hebei Province

【旁白】

每天早上8点，石家庄摄影爱好者王汝春都会在家中阳台拍摄同一片天空。长达十年的持久记录缘自雾霾的入侵。

Every day at 8 am, Wang Ruchun, a photography enthusiast from Shijiazhuang, captures the same patch of sky from his balcony. This decade-long endeavor was initiated due to the invasion of smog.

【人名条】

王汝春 石家庄摄影师

Wang Ruchun

A photographer from Shijiazhuang

【采访】

那个时候是记忆犹新的，每天就是看着这个雾蒙蒙的天，心里郁闷得很。

That period remains vivid in my memory. Looking at the smoggy sky each day left me feeling quite depressed.

【旁白】

环境就是民生，习近平牵挂在心。

The environment is related to people's livelihood and the environmental issue topped Xi's agenda.

2013年秋天，习近平在一次会议上严肃指出，全国10个污染最严重城市河北占了7个。再不下决心调整结构，就无法向历史和人民交代。

At a meeting in the fall of 2013, Xi said, "Hebei is home to seven of the country's 10 most polluted cities. If we do not resolve to adjust the industrial structure, the consequence will not be acceptable to history or the people."

【字幕】

2014年石家庄

Shijiazhuang in 2014

2023年石家庄

Shijiazhuang in 2023

【旁白】

石家庄的天空，在王汝春的镜头中悄然发生着改变。他将所有照片按照当天的空气质量集合成了一张年度大图，直观的改变令人感慨。

Through Wang's lens, the sky over Shijiazhuang has undergone gradual changes. He compiled all the photos he shot daily into one page classified by air quality and year, creating a visually impressive narrative of change.

【采访】

把好天（放）在横线的上边，这个污染天都（放）在横线的下边。2013年的时候（优良天气）是40多天，到了2015年是170天，你看都是在逐年增加的。

I placed the good days above the horizontal line and the polluted days below it.

In 2013, there were just 40 days of good weather. But in 2015, there were 170 such days.

See? The blue sky days were increasing annually.

【旁白】

蓝天、碧水、净土，一场接一场污染防治行动深入实施，绿色发展成为中国新发展理念的重要内容，广袤中华大地天更蓝、山更绿、水更清。

In the defense of blue sky, clear water and pure land, one after another pollution prevention and control action has been implemented. Green development philosophy has taken root in China and the sky in the vast land of China is bluer, the mountains greener and water clearer.

【字幕】

120多万名“河湖长”守护万千河流

近120万名“林长”守护莽莽林海

首批5个国家公园设立

数十项涉及生态文明建设的改革方案出台

建立中央生态环境保护督察制度

There are over 1.2 million river and lake chiefs in China

Nearly 1.2 million forest chiefs have been appointed

The country’s first five national parks were established

Dozens of reform plans have been issued for promoting ecological progress

A central environmental protection inspection system for oversight of local governments was established

【旁白】

为当代计，为万世谋。这是一切为了人民的深厚情怀。

环境就是民生，青山就是美丽，蓝天也是幸福。

Furthering the interests and well-being of both current and future generations echoes a people-first philosophy.

The environment is the people's livelihood. Green mountains are beautiful and blue skies provide happiness.

【同期】

我们要像保护自己的眼睛一样保护生态环境，像对待生命一样对待生态环境。

Xi's voice

We shall protect ecosystems as preciously as we protect our eyes and cherish them as dearly as we cherish our lives.

（五）

【旁白】

从黄土高原上的一个村庄到一个超大规模国家，经过长期的探索，特别是新时代以来在理论和实践上的创新突破，习近平生态文明思想逐渐形成。

From a village on the Loess Plateau to a big country, after long-term exploration, especially breakthroughs in theory and practice in the new era, Xi's thoughts on ecological civilization have gradually taken shape.

【字幕】

2018年5月，全国生态环境保护大会确立了习近平生态文明思想

In May 2018

Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization was officially established

at the National Conference on Ecological and Environmental Protection

【旁白】

人与自然、保护与发展、环境与民生的关系得到系统阐释。深邃的思考带来系统的治理之道。

The relationships between man and nature, protection and development, the environment and people's livelihood are systematically explained. Profound thinking leads to systematic governance.

【标题】

PART5 系统 Ecosystem

【包装字幕】

乌梁素海

Wuliangsu Lake

【旁白】

黄土高原北部，黄河“几字湾”的顶端，乌梁素海。

Wuliangsu Lake is located north of the Loess Plateau and at the top of the Yellow River's curved section.

【包装字幕】

山、水、林、田、湖、草、沙

Mountain River Forest Farmland Lake Grassland Desert

【旁白】

在习近平看来，山、水、林、田、湖、草、沙、是一个生命共同体。

From Xi's perspective, mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts form a community of life.

按照这个生态理念，乌梁素海开始了从保护一面湖到保护一个生态系统的全面治理。

Aligned with this ecological philosophy, comprehensive management commenced with Wuliangsu Lake, transitioning from protecting a single lake to safeguarding an entire ecosystem.

护渔、治污、防沙。

Stop overfishing.

Control pollution.

Combat desertification.

2023年6月，习近平来到巴彦淖尔临河区国营新华林场，实地察看正在治理的沙地。

In June 2023, Xi visited the state-owned Xinhua forest farm in Linhe district of Bayannur to observe firsthand efforts to combat desertification.

【人名条】

杜文化 巴彦淖尔临河区国营新华林场 场长

Du Wenhua

Director of Xinhua forest farm

【采访】

总书记提出问题特别尖锐。

他意思就是这个防沙治沙，不能反复，要治咱们逐步逐步坚持下去，不能让它反复以后再把它沙漠化。

Xi posed especially incisive questions.

He emphasized that we must persevere to prevent any recurrence of desertification.

【旁白】

从乌梁素海向东西两侧延伸，绵亘近万里的“三北”工程成为中国的“绿色长城”，挡住了沙漠的迁移，守护着万千生灵的家园。Extending east and west from Wuliangsu Lake, the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program stretches thousands of kilometers to become China's "green Great Wall," blocking the expansion of deserts and guarding the homes of millions of creatures.

（六）

【旁白】

爱绿，护绿，植绿。

Love nature, protect the environment and plant trees.

担任中共中央总书记后，习近平每年春天都会参加义务植树活动。

After becoming China's top leader, Xi participated in voluntary tree planting every spring.

在他的带领和推动下，义务植树、低碳生活在中国蔚然成风，传统产业加速绿色转型，新型能源体系加快形成，中国走上一条绿色低碳的高质量发展之路。

Under his leadership and promotion, voluntary tree planting and low-carbon living have become common practices in China. Traditional industries have accelerated their green transformation, a system for new energy sources has accelerated its formation, and China has embarked on a green, low-carbon and high-quality development path.

【字幕】

2012年到2022年，

中国累计造林9.6亿亩，平均每天造林约26万亩

新增和修复湿地1200多万亩

生态系统碳汇能力大幅提升

From 2012 to 2022, China's accumulative afforestation area reached 64 million hectares and more than 800,000 hectares of wetlands were added or restored

现在，中国可再生能源发电装机超过火电装机总量

China's renewable energy capacity now exceeds its coal-fired power generating capacity

建成世界最大的清洁煤电体系

China has built the world's largest clean coal power system

新增光伏发电并网装机容量连续多年世界第一

China's newly added capacity of photovoltaic power has ranked first in the world for many consecutive years

中国海上风电装机世界第一

China ranks first in the world in the capacity of offshore wind power

新能源汽车产销量世界第一

China ranks first in the world in production and sales of new energy vehicles

（尾声）

【字幕】

1972年

Xi Jinping in 1972

1983年河北正定

Zhengding county, Hebei Province, 1983

1989年福建宁德

Ningde, Fujian Province, 1989

1995年福建福州

Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 1995

2001年福建长汀

Changting county, Fujian Province, 2001

2006年浙江丽水

Lishui, Zhejiang Province, 2006

2007年浙江杭州

Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 2007

2007年上海

Shanghai, 2007

【旁白】

岁月流转，习近平始终深爱着脚下这片土地和人民，始终珍视着大地上的一草一木、万千生灵。

Although time goes by, Xi's deep love for Chinese people and land has never changed and he has always cherished every plant, tree and creature on this land.

【旁白】

绵延苍翠的青山，奔腾流淌的江河，绿意盎然的森林，生机勃勃的田野，碧波荡漾的湖泊，广袤丰美的草原，步步后退的沙漠……都留下了习近平不倦的足迹和思考，见证着一个大国领袖的历史远见和担当。

The rolling green mountains, the rushing rivers, the lush forests, the vibrant fields, the clear lakes, the vast and beautiful grasslands, the receding deserts... all bear witness to Xi's tireless footsteps and contemplations, showcasing the foresight and the sense of mission as the leader of a major country.

【同期】

建设美丽中国已经成为中国人民心向往之的奋斗目标。

Xi’s voice

Building a beautiful China is an inspiring goal for the Chinese people.

【字幕】

广西 漓江

Lijiang River Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

湖南 长江岳阳段

Yueyang section of Yangtze River Hunan Province

海南 热带雨林国家公园

Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park Hainan Province

陕西 农田

A crop field in Shaanxi Province

云南 洱海

Erhai Lake Yunnan Province

甘肃 山丹马场

Shandan horse ranch Gansu Province

甘肃 八步沙林场

Babusha forest farm Gansu Province

广东 金牛岛红树林片区

Mangrove area on Jinniu Island Guangdong Province

山东 黄河入海口

Yellow River estuary Shandong Province

陕西 秦岭

Qinling Mountains Shaanxi Province

甘肃 黄河兰州段

Lanzhou section of Yellow River Gansu Province

黑龙江 漠河林场自然林区

Mohe forest farm Heilongjiang Province

【旁白】

美丽中国，江山如画，是他的情之所系，也是亿万中国人的梦想。

万物荣华，我们追求人与自然和谐共生。

Xi cares deeply about the environmental protection. A beautiful China is not only an aspiration of Xi, but also the dream of hundreds of millions of Chinese people. They pursue the harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

【字幕】

2017年，库布其作为中国防沙治沙的成功实践，被写入联合国宣言成为全球防治荒漠化典范。

The United Nations (UN) recognized Chinese sand prevention and control in the Kubuqi Desert as a global model in 2017

2017年，中国塞罕坝机械林场建设者，被联合国授予“地球卫士奖”

The builders of China's Saihanba forest farm were honored in 2017 as Champions of the Earth, UN's highest environmental honor

2018年，浙江省[“千村示范、万村整治”工程](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E2%80%9C%E5%8D%83%E6%9D%91%E7%A4%BA%E8%8C%83%E3%80%81%E4%B8%87%E6%9D%91%E6%95%B4%E6%B2%BB%E2%80%9D%E5%B7%A5%E7%A8%8B/22894719?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "/Users/goubo/Documentsx/_blank)，被[联合国](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%81%94%E5%90%88%E5%9B%BD/135426?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "/Users/goubo/Documentsx/_blank)授予“地球卫士奖”

Zhejiang Province's green rural revival program, also known as the "Thousand Villages Demonstration and Ten Thousand Villages Renovation" project, was awarded Champions of the Earth in 2018

2023年，中国海洋塑料废弃物治理新模式“蓝色循环”项目，被联合国授予“地球卫士奖”。

China's Blue Circle environmental initiative received the Champions of the Earth award in 2023

【同期】

让我们携起手来，秉持生态文明理念，站在为子孙后代负责的高度，共同构建地球生命共同体，共同建设清洁美丽的世界！

Xi's voice

Let us join hands, follow the philosophy of ecological civilization and shoulder our responsibility for future generations. Let us make joint efforts to build a community of all life on Earth, and a clean and beautiful world for us all.