

附件 4

中国新闻奖参评作品推荐表

作品标题	《行进中的中国》第二季海外版：《中国制度是如何运行的?》		参评项目	国际传播
			体裁	新闻纪录片
			语种	英语
作者 (主创人员)	陈亦楠；敖雪；俞洁；宣福荣；朱雯佳；王静雯；金丹	编辑	王立俊；朱宏	
原创单位	上海广播电视台	刊播单位	Discovery 探索频道	
刊播版面 (名称和版次)	Discovery 探索频道	刊播日期	2022 年 9 月 11 日 20 时 05 分	
新媒体作品填报网址				
（采编 作品 简介 ）	<p>为迎接党的二十大召开，上海广播电视台与 Discovery 联合打造具有国际视野和影响力的纪录片《行进中的中国》第二季。该系列纪录片是中宣部“纪录中国”传播工程项目，并被纳入国家广电总局“十四五”纪录片重点选题。</p> <p>五集纪录片聚焦中国制度、经济、科创、生态、民生五大主题，选取中国各地在过去十年里取得的成功经验典型，通过英国导演罗飞深入现场的调查研究和实地采访，跨越中国大江南北，以鲜活的人物故事，生动的案例，汇集中国政府官员、海内外专家学者、社会各界的观点，讲述中国在发展过程中，政府、人民、企业和社会各界如何应对各种难题和考验。该片着力强调中国解决现实问题的行动力与价值取向，展现中国积极应对困难的国家气质和大国担当，也充分说明中国是全球合作的受益者、贡献者与推动者。</p> <p>其中第一集《中国制度是如何运行的?》，从“中国两会制度的运行”“‘一国两制’方针在粤港澳大湾区的试验”“全过程人民民主的具体实践”三个维度，向国际社会阐释中国道路、中国理论、中国制度。片中采访了格雷厄姆·艾利森、罗伯特·库恩、贝淡宁、罗思义、马丁·雅克、梁振英等海内外专家和官员，帮助世界更好地理解中国，同时提供具有参考价值的中国方案、中国模式、中国智慧。</p>			
社会	《行进中的中国》第二季为迎接党的二十大召开，营造了良好的国内和国际舆论环境。节目国际版登陆 Discovery 平台众多主要国家和地区的周末			

<p>效果</p>	<p>黄金时段以来，五集整体首播和重播收视率分别超过节目播出前四周时段平均收视率 70.6%和 103.75%。中文版在东方卫视播出后，五集节目五周蝉联全国省级卫视同时段收视排名冠军。同时浙江、安徽、江苏多家电视台也安排在晚间黄金时段联动播出。作为一部硬核话题纪录片，这样亮眼的海内外收视表现，也说明了该节目内容和制作的精良受到了国内和国际社会的高度认可。</p> <p>据监测统计，《行进中的中国》第二季被人民日报、光明日报、中国日报、环球时报、学习强国、广电时评、广电独家等主流媒体评论报道 52 次，获得广泛和普遍好评，并多次受到上级主管部门表扬。</p> <p>《行进中的中国》第二季《中国制度是如何运行的?》法语版，分别在联合国教科文组织总部举办的首届巴黎中法论坛、国家广电总局举办的法国巴黎“视听中国，走进欧洲”作品展播启动仪式，进行了两场线下展映活动，在当地引发了强烈的社会反响。在“看世界，看中国”中国影视作品海外青年赏析论坛上，该片也作为优秀纪录片作品在印度、巴基斯坦等“一带一路”国家在线展播，得到了两国学者和青年的高度评价。</p>
<p>（ 初推 评荐 评理 语由 ）</p>	<p>《行进中的中国》是中宣部指导的重大外宣项目，并被纳入国家广电总局“十四五”纪录片重点选题。该片第二季海外版由上海广播电视台纪录片中心与英国 Discovery 联合创制，内容聚焦中国制度、中国理论、中国道路，在国内外都获得了很好的收视效果。该片被外文局评为 2022 年中国十大对外传播优秀案例、总局年度优秀系列长片和优秀撰稿、银鸽奖最佳国际新闻作品，并获得美国泰利奖电视纪录片金奖（2023）。</p> <p>初评评审委员会认为，该片内容硬核，制作精良，传播理念前沿，视听语言国际，传播效果巨大，是近年来少见的“中国立场，国际表达”的精湛之作，特推荐参加第 33 届中国新闻奖评选。</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> 签名：（盖单位公章） 2023 年 月 日 </p>

China on the Move

Season Two

EP1: How Does China's Political System Work?

[Opening]

My name's Arthur Jones, I am a documentary director from the UK, who's been living and working in China for the last 25 years. For over two decades, I have been observing and documenting the great changes that have taken place in this remarkable country. In this series, we've been spanning the length and breadth of China, visiting all the points on the map, and meeting hundreds of people along the way.

I am going to take you on a journey through five major areas of life in modern China, the political system, the economy, science and innovation, ecology and people's livelihood.

Let's discover a China on the move.

[VO]

Politics, they say, should never be talked about over dinner, because it leads to family rows. It feels a bit like that for me now too, straddling two political cultures.

For some in the US, Europe and elsewhere, China's political system is troubling by definition because it's not an electoral democracy; it's a one-party dictatorship, as they see it. And that certainly is one take.

But is it possible to talk about Chinese politics in a way that recognizes its internal logic, that respects where it has made achievements, most notably in terms of pulling millions out of poverty in recent years that sees perhaps even where it has worked as well as other systems?

We don't have to agree with it in whole. But understanding it on its own terms is probably useful.

Part One

[VO]

The national two sessions is the political event of the year in China. Deputies and members from across China meet in Beijing for one to two weeks each March to debate and discuss big issues.

[VO]

The national two sessions includes the annual sessions of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Because the duration of the two meetings coincides, it is referred to as the “Two Sessions”. As China’s highest legislative body, the NPC’s main functions include: legislation, supervision, appointment and removal of officials, constitutional changes, and policy decision-making. At the end of the sessions of the NPC, laws and regulations are decided by vote.

[VO]

As China’s political consultative body, the CPPCC’s main functions include: political consultation, supervision of the political system, and deliberation of state affairs.

[VO]

Daniel A. Bell is author of *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy*, whose work focuses on the history of selecting officials in China through a meritocratic rather than democratic process. We met up with him in Canada.

[Sot]Daniel A. Bell// Author of *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy*

It really started from the age of Confucius of Kong Zi around the Spring and Autumn Period. They (the thinkers) all argued that we should try to select public officials with above average ability in virtue.

The most important virtue of public officials is the willingness to serve the people with a kind of legal essence on getting the job done well in an efficient way.

[VO]

So how are these NPC deputies and CPPCC members selected?

[VO]

An expert on China issues, Robert Lawrence Kuhn wrote about China’s reform and opening-up in his book *The Inside Story of China’s 30-Year Reform*.

[SOT]Robert Lawrence Kuhn// Expert on China, Author of *The Inside Story of China’s 30-Year Reform*

All of the delegates are appointed or elected from lower levels, so it represents the whole country. It's divided into different categories of people who have represented all segments of society from elite entrepreneurs to farmers and soldiers very classically in the whole country.

[VO]

The Two Sessions brings more than 5,000 participants from across the country to Beijing where they wield power on behalf of a population of 1.4 billion.

But who are they exactly? And what kinds of issues do they have influence over?

I've come to Yunnan to meet one of the CPPCC members.

[VO]

Zi Yanping comes from the Jino ethnic group - in 1979, China's last minority to be officially recognized. Locally born and raised, she's worked in the Jino Mountain Township Health Center since graduating from nursing school 26 years ago. It's precisely because of her familiarity with the region and the trust of the villagers that she was selected by the CPPCC's standing committee to serve as a CPPCC member five years ago.

[VO]

Now she's working on the new research.

[Actuality]

Zi Yanping: How much did you earn from tea last year?

Secretary: More than 50,000 yuan.

Zi Yanping: What else do you plan to do this year besides tea?

Secretary: Some local cloth and then some catering.

Zi Yanping: Is it also about attracting tourists?

Secretary: Yes.

[VO]

Zi Yanping is planning to put together a proposal to boost the Jino people's prospects, protecting their local culture and giving them more economic opportunities. If she wants to bring her dream alive though, she has a lot of research to do.

[Actuality]

This is our local Great Drum Dance. The great drum signifies good fortune. It is mainly used during the major festival of the Jino people, which is equivalent to the Spring Festival of the Han people. It is a time when all the villagers come together to dance to the great drums.

[VO]

Her ultimate plan is to somehow boost the economy of her hometown by turning it into what is known as a "National Model Township of Rural Revitalization".

[SOT]

Arthur: How long does it take to work out a proposal?

Zi Yanping: At least 3 to 6 months before a mature proposal comes out.

Arthur: Do you work on your own?

Zi Yanping: Yes. I have to collect data from many organizations and departments.

I am working at the grass-roots level, so what I want to reflect is the needs of our people.

[VO]

After doing the research, Zi Yanping is now putting together a proposal that collates all the information she collected. It's her job to take into account opinions from across the range before submitting it.

[VO]

The Two Sessions in 2022 arrives as scheduled. Zi Yanping attends her last CPPCC meeting in Jino costume.

[VO]

An expert on China issues, Martin Jacques has analyzed the similarities and differences between the Chinese and various western political models.

[Sot]Martin Jacques// British Scholar & Writer

One of the striking characteristics of Chinese government is basically it's very professional, it's very well informed. That's why it has managed to do what it's managed to do. And you only do that if you draw on many people across society, particularly those with expertise.

[SOT]Robert Lawrence Kuhn// Expert on China, Author of *The Inside Story of China's 30-Year Reform*

Broadly speaking, China's political system, in essence, has four parts. It has the party, which is overall and its overall policies and direction. It has the government, which is the executive function of running everything, whether it's at the national level or the provincial local level. And it has these two bodies that one is a legislator and one is a political consultative conference. So if you put all four together, it represents the Chinese system.

[VO]

In any political system, one of the central questions is how to ensure that people's voices are heard. The needs of different demographics are not always in harmony. Where does the balance lie? In a country with a population of 1.4 billion, that becomes an even more pressing issue. China's Two Sessions features voices from across the country, including representatives from minority rural communities like the Jino of Xishuangbanna as well as the concrete jungles of some of the country and the world's busiest business districts.

Part Two

[VO]

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is one of only four major bay areas in the world. It is the largest and richest economic region in southern China, and the focus – along with the Yangtze River Delta, the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, of major regional development strategies in the 14th Five-Year Plan, China’s most recent iteration of its social and economic initiatives for the near-term future.

Central planning like this is a key component of socialist market economies – a pillar of what China calls “socialism with Chinese characteristics”. The government’s ability to centrally guide the development of areas this huge – this one has a population of over 80 million – is seen by many inside and outside China as key to the recent success story of China’s economy.

But the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is about more than just the economy. For China, it is proof of concept for the idea we have heard so much about since Hong Kong returned to China in 1997 – “one country, two systems”, a concept that now also comprises three custom zones and three currencies.

[VO]

When it comes to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the “one country, two systems” policy, there are perhaps very few people with as much relevant experience as Leung Chun-ying, former chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. I met him in Guangzhou.

[SOT]Leung Chun-ying// Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, Former Chief Executive of the HKSAR

Leung Chun-ying: The interesting thing about this Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, compared to other greater bay areas for example greater bay area of San Francisco, the Tokyo Bay Area is that the 11 cities, 9 in Guangdong plus Hong Kong, Macao belong to two different and separate political systems, social systems and two separate economic systems.

Arthur: I’m sure there are a list of successes. What are the challenges in the system still?

Leung Chun-ying: The biggest challenge that we face in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is assistance of the two systems within one country.

So on one hand, you could see that challenges, obstacles, barriers for greater collaboration. But once you find the keys unlocking the potential by bridging the differences between the two systems, you have the new power to drive developments forward.

[VO]

Shenzhen is a world center for electronic technology, with a leading position in electronic

information, 5G communication, integrated circuits, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things. For young people looking to make their move in tech innovation and entrepreneurship, this place offers what they call a “complete industry chain”.

[VO]

I am in the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Youth Innovation and Entrepreneur Hub in Shenzhen. It supports young people from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to start their own businesses in the fields of intelligent hardware, mobile Internet, and cultural creativity.

[Actuality]

Roger: Nice to meet you.

Arthur: How are you doing?

Roger: Great. Basically we are able to monitor the safety, the health, and also if emergency (happens), we will have to call for SOS.

[VO]

Hong Kong native Roger Yiu founded Team Concepts Technology to provide Internet of Things solutions for life and health monitoring and management of workers in coal mines, and power generation. After graduating from the University of California, he chose Hong Kong to incubate the project and arrived at the Shenzhen Hub in 2015.

[SOT] Roger Yiu// Founder of Team Concepts

Arthur: So tell me a little bit Roger about how you ended up in Shenzhen.

Roger: During that time I will need to be in Shenzhen a lot of times because we sell products, consumer products to oversea, right? But the manufacturing is exactly in Shenzhen. And that's why that attracts me.

[VO]

Leung Chun-ying, then chief executive of Hong Kong, attended the opening ceremony of the Hub in 2014. I'm wondering why such a small development was so important to him.

[Sot] Leung Chun-ying// Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, Former Chief Executive of the HKSAR

Qianhai is right next to Hong Kong and there's one very important factor that Hong Kong doesn't have and this is land resource. The second which probably is equally important advantage that Qianhai offers are privileges, special government policies that are part of Shenzhen do not offer.

[VO]

The Hub and Bank of China have also launched a process to speed up approval of cross-border funds and cross currency settlement for the entrepreneurs here.

[VO]

China has an old saying: “Once everything is ready, all we need is an east wind”. For all the policies and enticements, ultimately sales are the east wind. So, how is it going for tenants?

[SOT] Roger Yiu// Founder of Team Concepts

During that time, I got my first representable order from what we call “Shanghai Tunnel”, China's 500 Fortune Company, they're building the first underground sea tunnel in Shenzhen. And they're really interested in what we are doing and they want us to deploy and apply to their worksite.

[VO]

On a Friday afternoon, while the Hub was hosting a market for its tenants, a lecture was in full swing in Sha Tin, Hong Kong, talking about how the policies of the Greater Bay Area are geared towards supporting what they call “youth innovation and entrepreneurship”.

[SOT] Calvin Tse// Founder & CEO, Kam Kee Holdings Ltd.

The current national policies are supportive of young entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and Macao. Basically, new policies are introduced every day to help young people in Hong Kong start business and develop them in the Greater Bay Area.

[SOT] Andy Ho Wing-cheong// Executive Director, Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups

We believe that with the development of the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong's economy will be boosted.

[VO]

Across the 9 cities in Guangdong Province covered by the Greater Bay Area, there are already 23 youth innovation and entrepreneurship bases just like the Hub.

[VO]

Graham Allison was the Founding Dean of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He is a leading analyst of global trends and development, with a special interest in China.

[SOT] Graham Allison// Founding Dean of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government

I think it's accurate that they have a governing system that for a developing country in particular, can mobilize their population and focus it in ways that give it opportunities to grow extremely rapidly and to engage the population.

[VO]

The Greater Bay Area accounts for less than 0.6% of the total area of China, but contributes 12% of the country's GDP. It's one of the regions with the highest degree of openness and the strongest economic vitality in China.

[SOT]Robert Lawrence Kuhn// Expert on China, Author of *The Inside Story of China's 30-Year Reform*

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is extremely important. Let's look at some statistics. I think the GDP last time I looked was about \$1.7 trillion, it would almost be the top ten in the world. So it's very powerful.

[VO]

The Greater Bay Area has come a long way in just a few years. But a radical new system was never going to be perfected overnight. Institutional innovation needs to be tested and adjusted through practice. This kind of long-term thinking – where experimentation applied on small or pilot projects, then adjusted and rolled out more widely is a characteristic of the Chinese system at its most clearly successful.

Part Three

[VO]

China's political system consists of what it describes as one fundamental political system and three basic political systems. The fundamental political system is the system of the National People's Congress, the legislative body that sits, at the top of the chain. The three basic political systems are what in China is called multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the system of regional ethnic autonomy, and the system of community-level self-governance.

So, at the bottom of the system, is there a mechanism for regular people to exercise power in any meaningful way?

Today, I'm in Shanghai's Hongqiao Subdistrict, where an experiment is taking place to implement something that President Xi Jinping called "whole-process people's democracy" when he visited here in 2019.

[VO]

Wu Xinhui is a lawyer, but she also works as a legislative worker for the community. Today she's soliciting opinions on a draft bill about telecom and online fraud prevention.

[SOT] Wu Xinhui// Information Officer, Hongqiao Subdistrict Grassroots Legislation Opinion Collection Station

Arthur: When you solicit opinions, do you make an appointment with people?

Wu: We bring draft bills to public spaces like this. We also hold meetings to solicit opinions from the public.

[VO]

In 2015, Hongqiao Subdistrict was designated one of the first grassroots legislation opinion collection stations by the NPC Standing Committee. Its job is to consolidate and discuss feedback from local residents at neighborhood meetings. Wu Xinhui is taking me to one such meeting.

[Actuality]

Chi Xin: I'm here today to solicit opinions on the draft of the Telecom and Online Fraud Prevention Law.

[Actuality]

Zhang Linkang (Resident): That scammer was really crooked. He was calling me even at the police station. He asked me what were you afraid of? I've transferred 180,000 to your account. You can transfer the money back to me right now.

Yan Minxiang (Retired Judge): I think we can increase the cost of crimes by changing the fine to something between 100,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan.

Xu Zhiwen (District Police): Who should the law target? I think it should be aimed at the middlemen. We can easily find the scammers, but it's not easy to find the middlemen.

[VO]

One participant stands out. He's Turkish, and has been in China for 40 years. Longer even than me!

[Actuality]

Noyan: How do we define "significant losses"? Does it mean 10%, 20%, or all of one's wealth?

[Sot] Noyan Rona// Community Foreign Volunteer

Arthur: Do people think their suggestions can really change anything?

Noyan: I'd say yes because many of my suggestions are accepted.

[SOT]Wu Xinhui// Information Officer, Hongqiao Subdistrict Grassroots Legislation Opinion Collection Station

This is called a nonstop train. We collect suggestions directly from citizens on behalf of the NPC.

[VO]

To better understand this process, I visit Cui Lixia, deputy secretary of CPC Work Committee of Hongqiao Subdistrict.

[SOT] Cui Lixia// Deputy Secretary, CPC Work Committee of Hongqiao Subdistrict

We've submitted 1185 opinions on 60 legal documents and 98 were accepted.

[VO]

The Hongqiao Subdistrict we visited was one of the first opinion collection stations set up in China. To date, a total of 22 stations have been set up by the National People's Congress, covering 2/3 of the provinces in China.

[VO]

I also wrote down one of my suggestions for Shanghai in the visitor's book.

[Sot] Daniel A. Bell// Author of *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy*

Obviously, if we use the western definition of democracy, then China's not very democratic. But even if you use that definition of politics "by the people", we think of democracy not just as elections, but other mechanisms, including consultation and deliberation, using survey, data to assess people's needs, then arguably there's some democracy in China, but it still won't be in the floor that is recognized by the west.

[SOT] Robert Lawrence Kuhn// Expert on China, Author of *The Inside Story of China's 30-Year Reform*

So it's important to understand what does China mean by the word "democracy"? The objective is the same, and that is to do the best for the people of the country, the citizens of the country, to provide them with an increasing standard of living, with fulfilling lives, with dealing with problems like medical or retirement. Every country deals with these issues.

[VO]

China's recent ability to innovate and reinvent itself is derived in big part from its distinct political system. And as the country explores and adapts the various elements of that system, experimenting with new ideas and discarding others along the way, not everything will succeed. But some of them will, and some clearly are already.

[Sot] Daniel A. Bell// Author of *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of*

Democracy

It's important to select, to have a good representative group of public officials.

[SOT]Robert Lawrence Kuhn// Expert on China, Author of *The Inside Story of China's 30-Year Reform*

China's approach to democracy is different. The goal is the same: benefit to their own citizens.

[Sot]Martin Jacques// British Scholar & Writer

The present system, actually, I think, is a modern form in some respects of the traditional Chinese system, which is basically of the highest caliber

[SOT]John Ross// Former Director of Economic and Business Policy for the Mayor of London

Is everything perfect? No, of course not perfect. Don't know anybody in China and thinks things are perfect. But has it been the gigantic step forward? The fact shows yes.

The End

《行进中的中国》第二季

海外版

《中国制度是如何运行的？》

片引

【解说词】

我是来自英国的纪录片导演罗飞，到中国工作和生活已经 25 年多了。在过去几十年里，我用镜头观察和记录着这个伟大国家发生的巨大变化。

【解说词】

在本系列纪录片中，我们跨越中国的大江南北，深入实地进行探访，一路上认识大量平凡的普通百姓。我将带领大家从五大领域观察当代中国：制度、经济、科创、生态、民生。让我们一起走近一个正在行进中的中国。

大标题：《行进中的中国》第二季

【解说词】

有人说，永远不要在餐桌上谈论政治，因为那会引起家庭争执。现在，我也有这样的体会，因为我正同时感受着两种政治文化。

对于一些西方人士来说，想要给中国的政治制度下一个定义是很困难的。因为在他们眼里，中国没有西方式的“选举民主”，他们认为中国是所谓的“一党专政”。当然，这仅仅是一家之言。我们能否通过认识其内在的逻辑，来更好地探讨中国的政治制度呢？近年来，中国实现了许多伟大的成就，最显著的就是让上亿人摆脱贫困，这说明中国的政治体制运行得不错。

国际社会不见得要完全认同，但以自身方式理解中国的政治制度是非常有必要的。

本集标题：中国制度是如何运行的？

【解说词】

一年一度的全国“两会”是中国政治生活中的大事。每年三月，来自五湖四海的人大代表和政协委员们在北京参加为期一到两周的会议，审议和讨论国家大事。

全国“两会”即全国人民代表大会会议和中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会会议，因为这两个会议会期有重合，被简称为“两会”。

全国人大是最高国家权力机关，其主要职能包括：立法权、监督权、任免官员、修改宪法、决定重大事项等。在全国人代会最后，全体代表会投票表决相关法律和决议。而政协是中国的政治协商机构，全国政协的主要职能包括：政治协商、民主监督、参政议政等。

【解说词】

贝淡宁著有《贤能政治》一书。他认为，不同于西方的民主选举，中国选贤任能的政治尚贤制有着深远的历史渊源。我们在加拿大采访了他。

【采访】

贝淡宁（政治学者、《贤能政治》作者）：中国的政治尚贤制最早起源于春秋末期的孔子时期。当时的思想家们都认为，应该挑选品德高尚的人来治理国家。参与治理的人，最重要的品质首先要有为人民服务的意愿以及实干的精神，能有效推动政策的实施。

【解说词】

那么，中国的人大代表和政协委员们是如何选拔出来的呢？

罗伯特·库恩是中国问题专家，他在《中国 30 年》这本书里，深刻描述了中国改革开放的历程。

【采访】

罗伯特·库恩（中国问题专家、《中国 30 年》作者）：所有的代表和委员都是从基层逐级选举或推荐产生的，他们能够代表整个国家。他们来自不同的界别，有企业精英，有农民，也有军人等等，他们代表着这个国家的各行各业。

【解说词】

每年“两会”期间，5000 多名来自全国的与会者们齐聚北京，代表全中国 14 亿人民参与国家决策。但他们究竟是谁？他们能影响到哪些问题的决策？

我来到云南，见到了其中一位全国政协委员。

【解说词】

资艳萍所在的基诺族，是 1979 年中国最后一个被正式确认的少数民族。土生土长的资艳萍，26 年前从卫校毕业后，就一直在基诺山乡卫生院工作。正是由于对家乡熟悉以及被乡亲们信任，五年前，她被全国政协常务委员会推荐为全国政协委员。

【解说词】

今年，她又开始了新一轮的调研。

【现场声】

资艳萍：去年茶叶收入多少？

村支书：五万多。

资艳萍：今年打算除了茶叶以外还做什么？

村支书：我们做点土布，再搞点餐饮。

资艳萍：也是吸引外面的人来这里来旅游吗？

村支书：对。

【解说词】

今年，资艳萍希望通过新提案，使得基诺族人民拥有更加美好的未来，保护他们独特的文化，给村民更多致富的机会。但要达成这个愿望，她要做大量的调研工作。

【现场声】

这个是我们基诺大鼓舞，大鼓舞是一个吉祥（的意思），主要是我们在基诺族重大的节庆时候（进行演出），相当于汉族的春节，每个村村寨寨都会跳大鼓舞。

【解说词】

资艳萍希望能让家乡成为国家乡村振兴示范乡镇，最终起到带动当地经济的目的。

【采访】

罗飞：你一般提案要（准备）多长时间？

资艳萍（全国政协委员）：至少是要3到6个月这个时间才能有一个成熟的提案出来。

罗飞：你一个人做吗？

资艳萍：我一个人做，要到很多单位和部门去采集一些数据之类的。像我在基层，我要反映的是我们最基层的群众的一些需求。

【解说词】

在进行了充分的调研后，资艳萍要把搜集到的信息整理成提案，她要在提交提案前，不断听取各方意见。

【解说词】

2022年的全国“两会”如期而至，资艳萍身穿基诺族服装参加了她本届最后一次全国政协会议。

【解说词】

马丁·雅克是中国问题专家，他以独到的眼光剖析中国模式和西方模式的根本异同。

【采访】

马丁·雅克（英国学者、作家）：中国政府治理国家时最显著的特点是非常专业，并且广泛听取意见，这也是为什么它能够做到自己承诺的事情。只有调动社会上尽可能多的人，特别是那些具备专业知识的人，才能做到这一点。

【采访】

罗伯特·库恩（中国问题专家、《中国30年》作者）：从广义上讲，中国的政治制度实质上有四个组成部分。中国共产党把握整个国家的政策方针和发展方向；国家政府，无论是中央还是地方，则负责处理日常行政事务，保障国家的正常运行；另外两个就是人大和政协，人大是立法机构，政协是政治协商机构。这四者共同构成了中国的政治制度。

【解说词】

无论在哪一种政治体制中，如何确保民意被听到都是核心问题之一。不同人群的需求并不总是一致的，其中的平衡点在哪里？这在一个拥有14亿人口的大国中，就变成一个更加紧迫的问题。中国的“两会”制度保证了来自全国的声音都能被听到，无论它们是来自西双版纳的基诺族少数民族乡村，还是来自充满钢筋水泥的全球最繁华商业区。

【解说词】

粤港澳大湾区是世界屈指可数的四大湾区之一，也是中国南方最大最富裕的经济特区。粤港澳大湾区建设与长三角一体化发展、成渝地区双城经济圈建设、京津冀协同发展是中国“十四五”规划期间重大的区域发展战略。“十四五”规划是中国对于未来几年社会发展和国民经济的整体规划。

这样的顶层设计是社会主义市场经济的重要组成部分，也是中国特色社会主义的关键所在。中国政府有能力统筹指导这片拥有 8000 万人口的巨大区域进行发展，这被许多国内外人士视为中国经济快速崛起的关键因素。

但粤港澳大湾区的设立不仅仅是一个经济举措，对于中国来说，它将向世人证明自 1997 年香港回归中国以来，“一国两制”方针如何具体实践。如今，“一国两制”在粤港澳大湾区有了新的尝试，即拥有三个关税区和三种货币制度。

【解说词】

对于粤港澳大湾区和“一国两制”，我想很少有人人像梁振英先生那样拥有较多的相关经验，他曾是香港特别行政区行政长官。我在广州采访了梁振英先生。

【采访】

梁振英（全国政协副主席、香港特别行政区前行政长官）：与旧金山和东京这些其他大湾区相比，粤港澳大湾区的有趣之处在于，它覆盖的 11 个城市中有 9 个在广东，剩下 2 个分别在香港和澳门特别行政区，它是建立在两种不同的政治制度、社会体系和经济体制基础上的。

罗飞：过去四年里，粤港澳大湾区肯定有着许多成功的案例，那现在还面临着什么挑战呢？

梁振英：现在粤港澳大湾区面临的最大挑战是如何让两种制度在一个国家良好地运行。一方面，能在这里看到深入合作所面临的挑战和障碍；但另一方面，一旦找到能够释放潜能的关键，搭建弥补两种制度间差异的桥梁，就有了推动发展的新动力。

【解说词】

深圳是全球电子科技中心，在电子信息、5G 通信、集成电路、云计算、物联网等领域处于领先地位。对于想要在科技领域创新创业的年轻人来说，这里提供了全产业链服务。

【解说词】

我来到了位于深圳的前海深港青年梦工场，它重点支持粤港澳青年在智能硬件、移动互联网、文化创意等三大领域进行创业。

【现场声】

罗飞：很高兴见到你！

姚震邦（天空社科技(深圳)有限公司创始人）：我们有完整的系统用来监测工人的安全状况、身体机能和随时可能发生的紧急情况。

【解说词】

香港青年姚震邦创立的天空社科技深圳有限公司，为煤矿和电力行业工作者提供生命健康监测及工作管理的物联网解决方案。从美国加州大学毕业后，他选择在香港孵化项目。2015 年，他将公司搬到了深圳的前海深港青年梦工场。

【采访】

罗飞：你为什么最后选择了深圳？

姚震邦：一开始，我需要经常从香港往返深圳，我们当时将产品卖往国外，但是我们的制造还是在深圳，这一点深深地吸引了我。

【解说词】

2014 年，前海深港青年梦工场开园时，时任香港特别行政区行政长官的梁振英出席了开园仪式。我想知道，一个小小的创业园为何对他来说如此重要？

【采访】

梁振英（全国政协副主席、香港特别行政区前行政长官）：前海紧邻香港，它拥有得天独厚的优势就是土地资源，这是香港所没有的。第二点同样重要，前海给创业者们提供了深圳其他地方没有的便利条件和政府政策优惠。

【解说词】

梦工场和中国银行联合推出了一项新举措，目的是加快对创业者们的跨境资金审批和跨境货币结算。

【解说词】

中国有句俗话说叫“万事俱备，只欠东风”，对于所有政策和优惠来说，最终有买卖才是“东风”。那么，入驻的企业情况如何呢？

【采访】

姚震邦（天空社科技(深圳)有限公司创始人）：那个时候，我得到了第一个具有代表性的订单，是上海隧道工程有限公司的项目，来自中国 500 强企业。这家公司正在建造深圳的第一条海底隧道。他们对我们的产品非常感兴趣，希望能将我们的产品应用到施工现场实施监测。

【解说词】

在一个周五下午，前海深港青年梦工场为园区里的租户举办一场市集活动。与此同时，一场讲座正在香港沙田如火如荼地进行中。这一讲座是向香港青年们解读粤港澳大湾区对青年创新创业的一系列扶持政策。

【采访】

谢海发（金记控股有限公司行政总裁）：现在国家的政策是很扶持我们港澳青年，每天基本上都有新的政策出台，就是如何帮助我们香港的青年融入大湾区去创业、去发展。

【采访】

何永昌（香港青年协会总干事）：我们相信在未来随着大湾区的发展，可以给香港的经济带来很大的动力。

【解说词】

在广东省内粤港澳大湾区的 9 个城市里，像梦工场这样的青年创新创业基地已有 23 家。

【解说词】

格雷厄姆·艾利森是哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院的创始院长，他对于国际趋势和发展有着独到的见解，并且对中国有着特别的兴趣。

【采访】

格雷厄姆·艾利森（哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院创始院长）：我认为中国有一套治理发展中国家的有效体制，比如说可以调动人口，使人们集中参与到经济的高速发展中。

【解说词】

如今的粤港澳大湾区正以不到全国 0.6%的面积，创造了占全国 12%的国内生产总值，成为中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一。

【采访】

罗伯特·库恩（中国问题专家、《中国 30 年》作者）：粤港澳大湾区是极其重要的。我们来看一些统计数据，我上次看到粤港澳大湾区的国内生产总值大约是 1.7 万亿美元，很快就能挤进全世界排名的前十位。这是非常了不起的成就。

【解说词】

仅仅几年，粤港澳大湾区就取得了长足的发展。但一种新制度的推行和完善并不是一蹴而就的，制度创新需要通过实践去检验和调整。在小范围或试点性项目中先行试验，成功后向全国推广的做法是中国制度所特有的，这种有远见的实践很显然已经成功了。

【解说词】

中国的政治制度由一个根本政治制度和三个基本政治制度组成。一个根本政治制度是人民代表大会制度。全国人大作为国家立法机构，是中国最高国家权力机关。三个基本政治制度则包括中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度、民族区域自治制度和基层群众自治制度。

那么，有没有一种机制能让基层人民在真正意义上行使权力？

今天，我来到了上海市长宁区虹桥街道，这里正进行着一场实践。2019 年，习近平主席到这里考察时，提出了“全过程人民民主”的概念。

【字幕】

上海市 长宁区 虹桥街道

【解说词】

吴新慧是一名律师，她还有一个身份是社区立法信息员。今天，她要为一部反电信网络诈骗的法律草案搜集民众意见。

【采访】

罗飞：这样的项目是老百姓跟你定时间吗？

吴新慧（虹桥街道基层立法联系点信息员）：我们现在是会把这些法律草案送到居民的身边来，比如说，像这种公共场所。还有呢，我们会开意见征集会搜集老百姓的一些建议。

【解说词】

2015年，上海市长宁区虹桥街道成为全国人大常委会法制工作委员会首批设立的基层立法联系点之一。它的职责是组织当地居民召开征询会，集中讨论和反馈各类意见。今天，吴新慧律师带我一起参与了一场征询会。

【现场声】

迟鑫（征询会主持人）：今天是要向大家征询一下关于中华人民共和国《反电信网络诈骗法（草案）》，大家对于这部草案的意见。

【现场声】

张林康（社区居民）：他（骗子）还很嚣张，在派出所里还在跟我对话。他说你怕什么，明天马上可以到帐，你18万给我也不要紧。

严敏祥（退休法官）：我的意思是（诈骗）10万以上，50万以下（量刑要重），适当提高一下犯罪的成本。

许志文（社区民警）：这个《反电信网络诈骗法（草案）》针对的对象是什么呢？就是那些中间商，我们可以找准这个诈骗犯，但是我们抓不准中间商。

【解说词】

其中一位参与者吸引了我的注意，他来自土耳其，在中国住了40年，比我还久。

【现场声】

诺杨·罗拿（社区外籍志愿者）：重大的损失是怎么定的？一个人丢了他财产的10%，还是20%？还是全部算是重大的损失？

【采访】

罗飞：你觉得老百姓，通过你自己的经验，他们感觉真的有影响吗？

诺杨：我好多建议已经被采纳了。所以，我可以说是的。

【采访】

吴新慧（虹桥街道基层立法联系点信息员）：它是直通车，什么叫“直通车”？直通车就是我在老百姓当中收集了意见以后，是可以直接到全国人大。

【解说词】

为了更好地了解这“直通车”背后的过程，我拜访了虹桥街道党工委副书记崔莉霞。

【采访】

崔莉霞（虹桥街道党工委副书记）：我们现在为止已经听了60部法律草案（的意见），上报的意见1185条，其中非常荣幸，已经有98条被采纳了。

【解说词】

我所走访的虹桥街道是中国首批设立的基层立法联系点之一。如今，全国人大已有 22 个基层立法联系点，覆盖了全国三分之二的省份。

【解说词】

我在市民中心的意见簿上，写下了我个人对上海的建议。

【采访】

贝淡宁（政治学者、《贤能政治》作者）：显然，如果套用西方的民主定义，中国似乎并不很民主。但即使用西方的人民治理国家这一标准来看，我们认为民主并不仅仅是选举，而是通过调查研究、数据分析等一系列的协商和审议机制来评估人们的需求。这样看来，中国还是民主的，虽然这仍不被西方所认同。

【采访】

罗伯特·库恩（中国问题专家、《中国 30 年》作者）：因此，了解中国所说的“民主”这个词的定义非常重要。中国和西方其他国家的目标是一致的，那就是为本国的人民服务，不断提升人民的生活水平，解决医疗、养老等一系列问题。每个国家都面临着这些难题。

尾声

【解说词】

目前，中国的创新和自我更新能力很大程度上得益于其独特的政治制度。在探索和适应制度方方面面的过程中，中国会实践一些新方法，也会摒弃一些旧方法，不是所有的实践都一定会成功，但其中许多将会成功，而且有些显然已经成功了。

【采访】

贝淡宁（政治学者、《贤能政治》作者）：挑选一名好的官员，让他能够代表群众很重要。

【采访】

罗伯特·库恩（中国问题专家、《中国 30 年》作者）：中国通往民主的道路是不一样的，但是它的目标是一致的，即使得人民受益。

【采访】

马丁·雅克（英国学者、作家）：实际上，我认为中国目前的制度是传统制度的现代形式，基本上是历史最高水平。

【采访】

罗思义（英国伦敦市经济与商业政策署前署长）：一切都很完美吗？当然还不是。中国人也没有觉得现在一切都是完美的。但我们是否看到了巨大的社会进步？事实证明一切都会变得更好。

—全文完—