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“2014巴黎气候变化大会”活动预告

PREVIEW OF THE 2014 PARIS CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

2014年12月2-5日，由中欧社会论坛发起，阿拉善SEE基金会联合主办，近60多家中欧NGO、企业、媒体等共同协办或支持的《应对气候变化 反思发展模式 共建公民伦理》中欧对话会议暨中欧社会论坛第四届大会（简称2014巴黎气候变化大会）将在巴黎及欧洲其他城市召开。

本次大会获得欧盟委员会、法国政府、多个欧洲当地城市政府、梅耶人类进步基金会等机构的支持，是中法建交50周年系列活动之一，已被列入2015年巴黎联合国气候变化大会（COP21）系列活动。本次大会旨在呼吁国际社会联合共济，从气候变化入手，为中欧共同寻找应对气候灾难和建设生态文明的有效途径做出努力，以期对2014年利马联合国气候变化大会（COP20）和2015巴黎联合国气候变化大会（COP21）有所助益。

本次大会将邀请300余名中欧知名企业家、政府官员、著名专家学者、NGO从业者、青少年、媒体人、公民个体等围绕12个专题，分组考察欧洲具有代表性的低碳、节能、环保、绿色技术等项目，深入探讨减缓和适应气候变化的有效路径。

从2014年年初起，筹备活动已取得如下成果：

（1）成功组建顾问委员会，得到30多位中欧

Initiated by the China-Europa Forum (CEF), the China-Europa Dialogue on “Facing Climate Change: Rethinking our Global Development Model” (The 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change) will be co-organised with the Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE) Foundation and support from more than 60 NGOs, research institutes, enterprises and media partners. The conference will be held in Paris and other European cities on December 2-5, 2014.

This event has gained support from the French Government and the Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind (FPH) as well as other European local governments. It takes place alongside celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Franco- Chinese Diplomatic Relations and leads up to the 2015 UN Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP21). The CEF would like to appeal to the international community to stand in solidarity in rethinking our global development model and taking action in the face of paramount threats of climate change to human survival.

More than 300 delegates, including entrepreneurs, officials, specialists and scholars, representatives from NGOs and media, young people and individual citizens from Chinese and European societies will take part in the conference to rethink our current global development model through dialogues and exchanges of views on 12 thematic workshops as well as field visits to low-carbon and green projects.

知名人士鼎力支持。

(2) 成功在中国举办**6场活动**，包括《中国媒体启动仪式》北京站（4月29日）、《中国媒体启动仪式》广州站（5月7日）、《中国筹备会暨新闻发布会》北京站（7月9日）、《中国新闻发布会》广州站（7月16日）、《“环保与艺术”在线展览艺术指导聘任仪式暨环保艺术作品公益捐赠仪式》（9月27日），世界青年论坛·“中欧社会论坛：中欧气候变化《共识文本》助力COP21”（11月1日），参与活动的中欧嘉宾总人数**超过350名**。

(3) 成功组建《共识文本》起草委员会。
《共识文本》（讨论稿）中、英、法版本均已成稿，并在中欧的媒体上发起了网络讨论。
大会简要日程（以终稿为准）：

12月2日	上午：开幕式大会 下午：圆桌专题对话 会场 1：中欧低碳企业对话专场 会场 2：中欧环保 NGO 对话专场 会场 3：中欧城市与专家对话专场
12月3日	13 个讨论组，实地考察
12月4日	13 个讨论组，专题讨论
12月5日	总结大会
后续	2014 年 12 月：联合国气候变化大会（COP20，利马）边会活动 2015 年：持续跟进，参与 2015 年联合国气候变化大会（COP21，巴黎）

Since early 2014 we have achieved the following:

- (1) The Steering Committee was established with great support from **more than 30 high-profile figures in China and Europe**.
- (2) **Six events** were held in China with the involvement of **more than 350** Chinese and European participants. These included the Chinese Media Launch Ceremonies (Beijing April 29 and Guangzhou May 7), China Preparatory Sessions and Press Conferences in Beijing (Beijing July 9 and Guangzhou July 16), the online exhibition on “Environmental Protection and Arts” (September 27) and CEF in the World Youth Forum (November 1).
- (3) The Common Text Drafting Committee was established. The draft version of the Text has been prepared in Chinese, English and French and is in discussion on the Internet.

The preliminary agenda is as follows:

December 2	Morning: Opening Session Afternoon: Thematic Panels Panel 1: EU-China Low-Carbon Enterprises Panel 2: EU-China Environmental NGOs Panel 3: EU-China Urbanisation
December 3	Decentralised Thematic Workshops: Field Visits
December 4	Decentralised Thematic Workshops: Discussions
December 5	Closing Session
Follow-ups	2014: Satellite Events of the 2014 UN Climate Change Conference in Lima (COP20) 2015: Participation in the COP21 in Paris

中欧媒体成果阶段性总结

MEDIA REVIEW – CHINESE AND EUROPEAN COVERAGE

人民网的“中欧对话”专题网页，已经完成了8期访谈，已接受访谈的嘉宾包括：Vaia Tuuhia女士《气候变化的科学共识和民间组织的角色》，李俊峰主任《气候变化的未来与全球应对》，杜祥琬院士与郑保卫教授《中国低碳能源战略与气候变化》，吴昌华总裁《排放贸易与减排技术》，乔治·贝尔图安先生《从应对气候变化走向全球和平》，米歇尔·罗卡尔前总理《中欧联手应对气候变暖共同寻找解决方案》，让·帕斯卡尔·范伊佩舍勒副主席《中国应积极参与和推进新的国际协议》，丁一汇院士《气候变化下中国灾害性天气和气候的影响与应对》，居辉教授《气候变化与我国粮食安全》。

网页链接：

<http://ft.people.com.cn/fangtanTogether.do?id=3140>

People’s Daily Online: Eight interviews on the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change have been organised on people.com: Ms Vaia Tuuhia, “Scientific Consensus on Climate Change and the Role of Civilian Organisations”; Mr Li Junfeng, “the Future of Climate Change and Global Responses”; Mr Du Xiangwan and Mr Zheng Baowei, “China’s Low-Carbon Energy Strategy and Climate Change”; Ms Wu Changhua, “Emissions Trading and Emissions Cutting Technologies”; Mr Georges Berthoin, “Towards Global Peace by Tackling Climate Change”; Mr Michel Rocard, “China and Europe Working Together to Fight against Climate Change”; Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, “To Maintain the Habitability of the Planet, We Need All the People to Take Part”; and Mr Ding Yihui, “Catastrophic Weather Events Caused by Climate Change in China and their Countermeasures”; Mr Ju Hui, “Climate Change and China’s Food Security”.

Read more on <http://ft.people.com.cn/fangtanTogether.do?id=3140>

腾讯网 “2014中欧社会论坛”专题网页，全面呈现“2014巴黎气候变化大会”的各个活动进程，以及“环保与艺术”在线展览（预计15-20期）。

网页链接：

http://z.t.qq.com/zt2014/2014ce_forum/index.htm

凤凰纵议院的中欧气候变化《案例库》专题网页，截至目前，收集中欧校园案例28份，NGO案例9份、企业案例5份，共44份。

网页链接：

http://blog.ifeng.com/zhuanti/special/2014ce_forum/

中国教育报的《“美丽中国·美丽地球”全国中小学生绘画大赛》已经进入到作品提交阶段。《全国中小学生环保意识调查》也正在火热开展中。

网页链接：

http://paper.jyb.cn/zgjyb/html/2014-09/26/content_423844.htm?div=-1

《航旅》杂志推出“环保人物系列”报道（预计8-10期），已推出的环保人物包括：《梁从诫：自然之友》、《杨勇：独立民间科考人》、《汪永晨：“极端环保份子”又何妨》、《王灿发：地球代言人》、《杨欣：长江源头守护人》。

网页链接：<http://www.china-europa-forum.net/rubrique840.html>

凯迪网的“中欧社会论坛·中国直播室”（预计4期），已接受访谈的嘉宾包括：陈彦博士与周永章教授《应对气候变化与低碳发展》。

网页链接：<http://club.kdnet.net/dispbbs.asp?boardid=1&id=10211765>

另外，**中国青年报、广州日报、大洋网**对“2014巴黎气候变化大会”相关活动进行了专题报道。网页链接：

中国青年报：《2014巴黎气候大会中国筹备会在京举行》

http://zqb.cyol.com/html/2014-07/16/nw.D110000zgqnb_20140716_3-06.htm

广州日报：《2014巴黎气候大会中国发布会在广州召开》

http://gzdaily.dayoo.com/html/2014-07/17/content_2691774.htm

大洋网：《巴黎气候大会中国新闻发布会在穗举行》

<http://www.kaixian.tv/gd/2014/0716/7232782.html>

Tencent: A dedicated webpage on the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change has been established, presenting the developments of the Conference and the online exhibition on “Environmental Protection and Arts”.

Read more on http://z.t.qq.com/zt2014/2014ce_forum/index.htm

blog.ifeng.com: The Online Library of Low-Carbon Cases has been established. To date, 44 cases have been collected, including 28 campus cases, nine NGO cases and five business cases.

Read more on http://blog.ifeng.com/zhuanti/special/2014ce_forum/

China Education Daily: “‘Beautiful China• Beautiful Earth’ - National Painting Competition for Primary and Secondary Students” has entered the submission stage, and the Environmental Awareness Survey of Primary and Secondary Students has also been carried out.

Read more on http://paper.jyb.cn/zgjyb/html/2014-09/26/content_423844.htm?div=-1

“Pleasant Air Travel” (Hang Lv) magazine: This magazine has opened a special column entitled Environmentalists to give an account of Chinese environmentalists and their stories. We have had three stories: Mr Liang Congjie, A Friend of Nature; Mr Yang Yong, An Independent Explorer; Ms Wang Yongchen, Being a Radical Environmental Activist Is Fine; Mr Wang Canfa, the Spokesman of the Earth; Mr Yang Xin, the Guardian of the Source of Yangtze River.

Read more on <http://www.china-europa-forum.net/rubrique840.html>

kdnet.net: “China-Europa Forum • China Online Studio” has interviewed Dr Chen Yan and Professor Zhou Yongzhang on the topic of “Tackling Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development”.

Read more on

<http://club.kdnet.net/dispbbs.asp?boardid=1&id=10211765>

Additionally, **China Youth Daily, Guangzhou Daily and dayoo.com** covered related activities of the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change:

Read more on:

China Youth Daily: The China Preparatory Session for the 2014 Paris Conference was held in Beijing: http://zqb.cyol.com/html/2014-07/16/nw.D110000zgqnb_20140716_3-06.htm

The China Press Session for 2014 Paris Conference was held in Guangzhou:

Guangzhou Daily: http://gzdaily.dayoo.com/html/2014-07/17/content_2691774.htm

dayoo.com: <http://www.kaixian.tv/gd/2014/0716/7232782.html>



从9月初起，中欧社会论坛就全力开展《共识文本》的线上与线下的讨论，力求《共识文本》能够较广泛地代表中国和欧洲的民意。

中国网友参与《共识文本》网络讨论的方法：

1. 选择入口：

腾讯长微博：[http://t.qq.com/p/](http://t.qq.com/p/t/457009035071368?pgv_ref=copyShare)

[t/457009035071368?pgv_ref=copyShare](http://t.qq.com/p/t/457009035071368?pgv_ref=copyShare)

新浪长微博：[http://weibo.com/2414895981/](http://weibo.com/2414895981/BlTcss329?mod=weibotime)

[BlTcss329?mod=weibotime](http://weibo.com/2414895981/BlTcss329?mod=weibotime)

下载规则与《共识文本》全文：

<http://www.china-europa-forum.net/rubrique59.html>

2. 建立 #话题# 标签： #《共识文本》中欧绿色共识地图#，参与点赞、转发、评论，@更多好友关注。欢迎组队参与，譬如#《共识文本》中欧绿色共识地图# #妞妞好友队#。

3. 加入《共识文本》的贡献名单：如果您的机构认同《共识文本》，欢迎把机构LOGO发到 beijingteam@126.com，成为《共识文本》的签名机构。

Since early September, the CEF has organised online and offline discussions on **the Common Text** in order to refine it and, as much as possible, make it representative of public opinion in China and Europe.

Join us in the following steps:

1. Choose an Entry (Twitter-like Weibo micro-blogging site):

Tencent Weibo: http://t.qq.com/p/t/457009035071368?pgv_ref=copyShare

[ref=copyShare](http://t.qq.com/p/t/457009035071368?pgv_ref=copyShare)

Sina Weibo: <http://weibo.com/2414895981/BlTcss329?mod=weibotime>

Download the full Common Text (Draft Version):

<http://www.china-europa-forum.net/rubrique59.html>

2. Establish the topic: # “Common Text” EU-China Green Consensus Map#, then Support, Forward, Comment, and @ your friends. Joint teams are warmly welcomed: e.g. # “Common Text” EU-China Green Consensus Map # #NiuNiu Friends’ Team#.

3. As a contributor to the Common Text: If your organisation endorses the Common Text please send the logo to beijingteam@126.com and become a signatory of the Text.

《欧洲新闻发布会》（巴黎站）

MEDIA BRIEFING ON THE CONFERENCE IN EUROPE (PARIS)

《欧洲新闻发布早餐会》11月20日在巴黎举行，由中欧社会论坛、法国亚洲记者协会（Asia Presse）联合主办，法国前总理、论坛创始人罗卡尔，法国大西洋卢瓦尔省参议员、可持续发展委员会副主席罗兰·丹提克（Ronan Dantec）先生，巴黎市国际关系部主任、巴黎市长外交顾问乐士瓦烈（Aurélien Lechevalier）先生，法国自然环境协会（FNE）主席德内·洛斯蒂斯（Denez L’Hostis）先生等将出席新闻发布会。

Co-organised by the CEF and the Asia Press Association, a media breakfast meeting for the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change was held on November 20 in Paris. Mr Michel Rocard, former French Prime Minister and one of the founders of the CEF; Mr Ronan Dantec, French Senator of Loire-Atlantique and Vice Chairman of the Sustainable Development Commission; Mr Aurélien Lechevalier, Director of the International Department of Paris and the Paris Mayoral Diplomatic Adviser; and Mr Denez L’Hostis, President of the France Nature Environment (FNE) will attend the meeting.

世界青年论坛 · “中欧社会论坛：中欧气候变化《共识文本》助力 COP21”

CEF AT THE WORLD YOUTH FORUM: THE COMMON TEXT ON CLIMATE CHANGE HELPS BOOST THE COP21

2014 年，世界青年论坛以主论坛、分论坛多种形式结合，围绕青年创业、青年社会创新实践主题，邀请大师、跨界人士演讲，并与优秀青年进行跨时代对话。

世青创新中心、中国气候传播项目中心、中欧社会论坛于 2014 年 11 月 1 日在人民大学逸夫会议中心第二会议室联合举办“中欧社会论坛：中欧气候变化《共识文本》助力 COP21”。这是世界青年论坛的重要组成部分，力求号召更多青年参与到《共识文本》的讨论中来，使《共识文本》更好地反映青年人的声音。

On November 1 the Youthink Centre, China Climate Communication Program Centre and the CEF co-organised a thematic workshop entitled “The Common Text on Climate Change Helps Boost the COP21” at Renmin University. As a key part of the 2014 World Youth Forum, the workshop was aimed at calling on more young people to discuss the Common Text and make their voices heard.



“环保与艺术”在线展览：艺术指导聘任仪式暨环保艺术作品公益捐赠仪式

THE ONLINE EXHIBITION ON “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ARTS” : ART ADVISERS APPOINTMENT CEREMONY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ART WORKS DONATION

2014年9月27日，“环保与艺术”在线展览艺术指导聘任仪式暨环保艺术作品公益捐赠仪式在清华大学熊知行楼多功能厅顺利举办，20位中欧艺术家被荣聘为“艺术指导”，分别是方索（François Bossi è re）先生、陈炜教授、方玉杰先生、郭健先生、洪亮先生、何雨春先生、贾鸿吏先生、罗金宝先生、李稼夫先生、林鸣岗先生、毛伟教授、徐晨阳先生、解均教授、杨煦生教授、周宝军先生、张

On September 27 the Online Exhibition on Environmental Protection and Arts was held at Tsinghua University. Twenty artists from China and Europe were appointed as the Art Advisers for the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change. They are Mr François Bossière, Professor Chen Wei, Mr Fang Jie, Mr Guo Jian, Mr Hong Liang, Mr He Yuchun, Mr Jia Hongli, Mr Luo Jinbao, Mr Li Jiafu, Mr Lin Mingang, Professor Mao Wei, Mr Xu Chenyang, Mr Xie Jun, Professor Yang Xusheng, Mr Zhou Baojun, Mr Zhang Chunxiao, Mr Zhang Dengqiang, Mr Zhao Li, Mr Zhou Yingchao

春晓先生、张登强先生、赵力先生、周颖超先生、赵玉女士（按姓氏首字母排列）。另外，刘晨光先生、林继昌先生、周末女士也对“环保与艺术”在线展览给予大力支持。

出席活动现场的艺术家们彰显了关心环保、热心公益的美好情操，表达了共建美好地球家园的美好心愿，纷纷为中欧社会论坛捐赠精美画作。“环保艺术作品公益捐赠仪式”共收到捐赠艺术作品16幅，包括陈炜教授《紫气东来》（国画）、方玉杰先生《诫子书句》（书法）、郭健先生《老济南·芙蓉街》（油画）、洪亮先生《咏竹》（书法）、何雨春先生《吉祥如意》（国画）、贾鸿吏先生《田园风光》（国画）、刘晨光先生《溪山独钓图》（国画）、李稼夫先生《读书台》（国画）、毛伟教授《万象更新》（国画）、解均教授《一篮春色》（国画）、徐晨阳：《芭蕉A》（油画）、《芭蕉B》（油画）、杨煦生教授《还青天》（书法）、周宝军先生《守望》（国画）、张春晓《咏梅》（国画）、张登强作品《朝辞白帝彩云间》、赵力先生《瑶里写生》（油画）、周末女士《漫雅寻花》、周颖超先生《自由的土地》（油画）。其中，精选的捐赠艺术作品将呈送“2014巴黎气候变化大会”，参加国际巡展（巴黎站）的展览。

and Ms Zhao Yu. In addition Mr Liu Chenguang, Mr Lin Jichang and Ms Zhou Mo have given great support to the online exhibition.

The public-spirited artists showed their deep concern for the environment and goodwill towards a better world. The CEF has received 16 art works including Professor Chen Wei's "The Purple Air comes from the east -- an auspicious omen" (Chinese Painting); Mr Fang Yujie's "Commandments to My Children" (Chinese Calligraphy); Mr Guo Jian's "Old Ji Nan • Lotus Street" (Oil Painting); Mr Hong Liang's "Ode to Bamboo" (Chinese Calligraphy); Mr He YuChun's "Be as Lucky as Desired" (Chinese Painting); Mr Jia Hongli's "Beautiful Rural Landscape" (Chinese Painting); Mr Liu Chenguang's "Angling Alone" (Chinese Painting); Mr Li Jiafu's "Reading Platform" (Chinese Painting); Professor Mao Wei's "Fresh New Start" (Chinese Painting); Professor Xie Jun's "A Basket of Spring Scenery" (Chinese Painting); Mr Xu Chenyang's "Musa basjoo A" and "Musa basjoo B" (Oil Painting); Professor Yang Xusheng's "Back to the Blue Sky" (Chinese Calligraphy); Mr Zhou Baojun's "Watch" (Chinese Painting); Mr Zhang Chunxiao's "Ode to The Plum Blossom" (Chinese Painting); Mr Zhang Dengqiang's "Leave the White Emperor City in the Morning when Bright Clouds Surround"; Mr Zhao Li's "Painting at the Yaoli Town" (Oil Painting); Ms Zhou Mo's "Looking for Flowers"; Mr Zhou Yingchao's "Free Land" (Oil Painting). Selected works will be presented at the 2014 Paris Conference and International Itinerant Exhibition (Paris).



第一节 欢迎致辞

PART 1 WELCOME SPEECHES

■米歇尔·罗卡尔（法国前总理）

要点：应对气候变化，世界各国都应并肩战斗。目前我们仍面临许多困难，例如产油大国不是很配合。在应对气候变化问题上，中国和欧洲是两大主导实体，至少双方合作可创建一个不可逆转的趋势。因此，中欧双方有义务联手工作，共同寻找解决方案，即使一些石油国家在开始时会有所犹豫。我本身致力于此项工作，中欧社会论坛从发起之时便致力于中欧合作和对话。

十多年来，我一直致力于中欧社会论坛的活动，主要有两个原因：首先是除了应对其他重要问题外，论坛关注气候问题显然更为重要；第二个理由则是基础性的，即是对战争的警惕，因为论坛所做的工作实为倡导通过谈判协商来解决世界问题，促进和平。几千年来，双方彼此既互不关心又互不了解，甚至发生过战争和殖民。所有这些都不能建立友谊。因此，中欧两大文明和美国，应相互了解，深化三方关系，应对气候和其他领域的世界难题。

■白林（Sylvie Bermann）（法国驻华大使）

要点：在气候变化的时钟上，我们现在已经是差五分，这意味着这个问题非常紧迫。如果不采取行动，我们会面临应对气候变化的更大成本，而且我们不要认为应对气候变化是约束增长，也应看到它带来了经济繁荣，创造更多就业机会。

各位媒体朋友的作用是关键，无论是在法国还是在中国，都可以促进有效的交流，提升公众的意识，推动2015年达成一个有效的新协议。中欧社会论坛的作用非常重要，因为大家正在努力地制定一个中欧社会的共同路线图，中欧论坛所选择的议题非常需要我们去交流，这将成为政府之间进行会议的重要铺路工作。《共识文本》是一个非常重要的贡献，因为它代表公民社会通过媒体等各种渠道，表达了应对气候变化的看法。

■王利民（阿拉善SEE基金会常务副秘书长）

要点：应对气候变化需携起手来，但是所有人都没有拿出足够的时间和精力去琢磨、思考、实践怎么携起手来？中欧社会论坛希望给大家搭建一个平台，让政府、企业、非政府组织都能够来到这个平台交流、分享、探讨，共同推动、互相学习。

■Mr Michel ROCARD, Former French Prime Minister

All countries ought to work together to fight climate change. At present we are still facing a lot of difficulties. For example, major oil producers are unwilling to get involved in this issue. China and Europe are two dominant powers with regard to climate change; EU-China cooperation will create an irreversible trend. Though some oil producers may hesitate to get involved at the beginning, China and Europe still have a responsibility to jointly tackle climate change. I have devoted myself to this. The China-Europa Forum has committed itself to EU-China cooperation and dialogue since it was founded.

Over the past decade I have been involved in the China-Europa Forum for two main reasons. First, among other significant global issues, it is much more important for the Forum to pay special attention to climate change. The second reason is fundamental – be wary of war because the Forum advocates solving global conflicts and promoting world peace through dialogues and consultations. For thousands of years China and Europe have neither understood nor cared about each other and there were even wars and colonisation in their histories, which did not help the two sides develop good relationships. Therefore China, Europe and the United States need to deepen the tripartite relationship and jointly respond to climate change and other global issues.

■Madame Sylvie BERMANN, French Ambassador to China

On the Doomsday Clock of climate change we have only five minutes left until midnight. The challenge is very urgent. If we do not take action immediately we shall have to pay higher costs to deal with climate change. We should not regard addressing climate change. Instead we should note that it brings economic prosperity and creates more jobs.

You, friends from the news media, play a critical role in this challenge because in both France and in China, you can promote and facilitate effective communication, raise public awareness and help to reach a new agreement in 2015. The China-Europa Forum also plays a key part because it is trying to make develop a common roadmap for Chinese and European societies. Those thematic topics selected by the Forum are of great importance and need our discussions and concerns too, which will pave the way for the intergovernmental meetings. In addition the Common Text on Climate Change drafted by the China-Europa Forum is a great contribution because it demonstrates the result of civilian society's expression of views and opinions about climate change through the media and various other channels.

■Mr WANG Limin, Executive Vice Secretary General of the Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE) Foundation

We need to join hands and work together to tackle climate change but very few people have had sufficient time and energy to think how

阿拉善SEE公益机构希望用社会化的方式来应对气候变化。阿拉善SEE自成立以来，在这个领域里一直在探讨怎么让社会能够携起手来？携起手来就是让大家能够更好地在一起工作。应对气候变化不是一个简单的环境问题，更是一个社会问题、经济问题，这已经是共识。因此，我们更需要从社会层面考虑。

we do it. The CEF hopes to build a platform for governments, business and NGOs to communicate and share views, lessons and good practices and to explore alternatives.

The SEE Foundation hopes to address climate change through a social-based approach. Since its foundation SEE has been exploring ways for entire society to join hands. Tackling climate change is far beyond an environmental issue. The consensus is that it is a social issue as well as an economic issue. Hence we need to consider it from a social perspective.



第二节 中欧社会气候变化《共识文本》发布仪式

PART 2 PRESENTATION OF THE COMMON TEXT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

■郑保卫（中国人民大学新闻与社会发展研究中心主任兼中国气候传播项目中心主任，《共识文本》起草委员会总指导）

要点：《共识文本》中方起草团队是由中国人民大学新闻与社会发展研究中心和中国气候传播项目中心组成的北京团队，和中山大学地球与环境资源研究中心主任周永章教授率领的广州团队组成。

中欧在应对气候变化领域存在巨大的合作空间。多年来，中欧在能源领域相互依存，双方在电力、节能、建筑、低碳、交通、碳金融等领域开展了一系列的合作，取得了丰富的成果。我们期待未来双方可以建立起制度化、系统化、全方位的合作交流机制，互通有无，集思广益，助力各地区与全球的气候变化应对工作。

要关注和重视中欧民间社会的声音。《共识文本》撰写联合了来自中欧学界、NGO、媒体、环保个人的多方力量，我们十分重视搜集采纳来自民间的声音，并将这些声音带给政府政策制定者以及国际社会，希望从应对气候灾难和建设生态文明建设的有效途径做出努力。同时也为中欧民间社会共同参与全球性事务创造途径。

■Professor ZHENG Baowei, Director of the Research Centre for Journalism and Social Development at Renming University of China and the China Centre for Climate Change Communication, Head of the Chinese Drafting Committee of the Common Text

The Chinese Drafting Committee of the Common Text is made up of the Beijing team of the Research Centre for Journalism and Social Development at Renming University of China and China Centre for Climate Change Communication, and the Guangzhou team led by Professor Zhou Yongzhang, Director of the Centre for Earth Environment and Resources of Sun Yat-sen University.

There is enormous room for EU-China cooperation in addressing climate change. For years China and Europe have lived in an increasingly interdependent energy sector and have achieved fruitful results through cooperation in the fields of electric power, energy saving, construction, low-carbon, transport and carbon finance. We are expecting that both sides will establish an institutionalised, systematic and comprehensive cooperation and exchange mechanism in order to contribute to the regional and global battle against climate change.

We shall pay attention to and value voices from Chinese and European societies. The Common Text is a collective work of academia, NGOs, media, environmentalists, etc. We think highly of civilian voices and will deliver these to policy makers and the international community in an attempt to rethink our global development mode, take action in the face of paramount threats of climate to human survival, and create pathways for both societies to participate in global affairs.



■陈彦（中欧社会论坛执行主席）

要点：这是中欧这两个大民间社会一起来做的《共识文本》，需要具有代表性、包容性、前瞻性和操作性。目前，欧洲和美国有一些共识性的文本，但是我还没有发现，中欧两大民间社会一起来做《共识文本》的。而且，《共识文本》发端于中国，由中国民间社会来起草第一稿，同时面向欧洲。从这个意义上讲，把民间声音会聚到一个共识文本中去，可能还没有第二家。

《共识文本》的第二个特点是媒体的支持。我们一开始就特别希望得到媒体的支持，不局限于专家、非政府组织、企业等等，通过媒体把这个声音放大，通过网络互动，通过各个媒体的受众来广泛地讨论《共识文本》。

《共识文本》从中国的角度提出来，欧洲的朋友希望更具有国际的向度。我们不仅仅关心中国本身的事情，我们也要关心国际社会。

■秦大河（联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）第一工作组联合主席，中国科学院院士，2014巴黎气候变化大会首席顾问）

要点：《共识文本》必须是严谨的，无懈可击的。第一，需紧跟世界最新动态；第二，概念必须准确；第三，事实描述也需严谨。

就事实描述而言，我认为，中国政府在应对气候变化方面态度是积极的。倒是科学界有一些怀疑态度，现在他们还在怀疑，但是他们并不能代表中国政府。现在美国、法国、欧洲也有气候变化怀疑者，但是并不影响科学家的研究。

总之，不管是政府出的报告，还是NGO出的报告，一定要准确、严谨，要在科学上万无一失。

■李俊峰（国家应对气候变化战略研究和国际合作中心主任，2014巴黎气候变化大会顾问）

要点：中国非常积极参与应对气候变化，并在其中发挥了极其重要的作用。我们需要将中国政府积极的态度和中国国内一部分科学家、官员和学者的怀疑态度区别开来。其实欧盟、美国也有一批科学家、政治家在反对这个事情。气候变化是非常复杂的问题，有不同声音是正常的，但是这个帽子不能扣在欧盟或者美国政府上，美国一直在谈判、推动，所以从政府、联合国的层面上来说，大家还是在求同存异，一起往前走的。

节能不仅仅是企业的责任，更多的是政策标准。我相信中国90%的企业是按照国家的标准达标排放的，但是照样有污染，为什么？那就是标准过低了。仅仅片面地放在企业的层面是很难解决问题

■Mr CHEN Yan, Executive President of the China-Europa Forum

The Common Text has been jointly prepared by Chinese and European civilian societies, needs to be representative, inclusive, forward-looking and workable. Europe and the US have produced some common texts in this regard but I have not yet found any prepared by Chinese and European civilian societies. This Common Text started in China and Chinese civilian society finished the first draft, which is subject to revision by the European side. In this sense there might not be another text in which voices from both sides can converge.

The other feature of this Common Text lies in the support of the media. From the beginning we have looked forward to the support of not only experts, NGOs and business but also the media. With media coverage and online interaction the Common Text will be extensively discussed and voices will be widely disseminated.

The draft Common Text was prepared from China's perspective, so our European friends want a more international dimension. In other words, we are not only concerned about China but also the international community.

■Mr QIN Dahe, Co-Chair of Working Group I of the IPCC, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and Special Adviser to our Steering Committee

The Common Text must be rigorous and impeccable. First, it needs to keep up with the latest global developments; second, the concepts in the Text must be as accurate as possible; and third, the description of facts in the Text needs to be rigorous.

Concerning the description of facts, I believe that the Chinese government has taken quite a positive attitude towards tackling climate change. Although the scientific community has had some scepticism and are still sceptical, they do not represent the Chinese government. In the United States, France and other European countries there are sceptics regarding climate change, but this does not halt the scientific research.

In short, reports prepared, whether by governments or by NGOs, must be accurate, rigorous and 100 per cent fool proof scientifically.

■Mr LI Junfeng, Director of the National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation of China (NCSC), Adviser to our Steering Committee

China has been positively involved and played a key role in addressing climate change. We need to distinguish the positive attitude of the Chinese government from the sceptical attitude of some Chinese scientists, officials and scholars. In the US and the EU there are a number of scientists and politicians who also oppose this issue. Climate change is a complicated issue and it is common to have differences of opinion. We cannot, however, accuse the EU or the US governments of passive attitudes or nonfeasance. As a matter of fact, the US has been involved in negotiations and promoted addressing the issue. In terms of governments and the United Nations, each side is moving forward by seeking common ground while reserving differences.

的。所以说在低碳问题上，更多地是标准和政策，意识的提高是解决不了根本性问题的，这也是气候变化谈判这么多年来之困难之处。

■杨子云（腾讯文化中心主任）

要点：对中国普通民众来说，哥本哈根气候变化大会是一个启蒙和教育大会。我重新梳理了气候变化谈判十五年来的线索。2009年，互联网媒体没有采访资格，也无法获得邀请。2010年就不一样了，国家发改委在出发之前就有有一个媒体通报会，腾讯网也获得了邀请。

整体来说，哥本哈根大会之后，媒体的关注就已经在逐渐降温。这说明，气候议题无论多重要，都没办法成为一个大众议题。针对整个气候议题的困境，我建议在会议议题设置时。另外，我觉得纳入艺术家和大众明星的力量也很重要。

■主持人总结：徐楠（《中外对话》中国办公室副总编）

要点：随着国际社会各方面情况的变化，以及气候变化谈判进入攻坚时段，共识这两个字就具有了特别的含义。今天我们面对《共识文本》，实际上是站在中欧面对气候变化和国际应对气候变化议题新的时间点上。

正因为我们总是能在社会上听到各种各样的声音，以私人身份或者以组织机构名义交错在一起。这恰恰给我们一个启示，没有分歧，共识何来意义？《共识文本》确实不能起到解决所有问题的作用，但是代表了公民社会发出的声音。我为我自己代言，这可能是公民社会和公民精神很重要方面。

Energy saving is not just the responsibility of enterprises but more importantly has to do with policy standards. I believe that 90% of Chinese enterprises have reached national emissions standards, but why there is still pollution? It is because the standards are too low. The problem cannot be solved if we focus only on companies. The low-carbon issue therefore lies in a change in standards and policies. Raising awareness cannot solve the problem fundamentally. This is one of the difficulties that impedes the progress of climate change negotiations.

■Ms YANG Ziyun, Hostess of Tencent's Cultural Programme "Think Big"

For the ordinary Chinese people the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen (COP15) was an enlightening and educational conference. I reviewed the clues of climate change negotiations over the past 15 years. In 2009 Internet media were not qualified to do interviews but in 2010 things changed. The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) held a media briefing before departure for the COP16 and Tencent, as an emerging Internet medium, was invited.

All in all, since the COP15 the media have paid less attention to the issue of climate change, which demonstrates that no matter how important this issue is it cannot get on a public agenda. In the face of the plight of the entire climate issue, I recommend setting the agenda for public concerns when we organise a conference. Besides, I think it is of great importance to get artists and pop stars involved.

■Ms XU Nan, Associate Editor of China Office, China Dialogue

With the changes in all aspects of the international community as well as the crucial period of climate change negotiations, the word "CONSENSUS" has a special meaning. When we discuss the Common Text, we are actually placed in a new timing for EU-China and the global response to climate change.

We can always hear different voices in society, either from individual citizens or from those on behalf of his/her organisation. This inspires us to ask that, if there is no disagreement, how shall we reach the consensus? We cannot count on this Common Text to solve all the problems, but it represents the voices of civilian society. I speak for myself! This could be an essential manifestation of civilian society and the civic spirit.



第三节 主题对话I：以《共识文本》推动中欧气候变化对话与跨界合作

PART 3 SESSION I: "THE COMMON TEXT, AN IMPETUS FOR EU-CHINA DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS COOPERATION"

■主持人：邵文婷（凤凰网博报频道《纵议院》访谈主持人）

要点：气候变化面临的最大挑战之一，无论是发达国家，还是发展中国家，很难评断经济增长与消费之间的关系，而且之间的大小差异也使得双方的对话可能有燃点。中国面临的困难，是如何平衡经济的增长和资源消耗之间的关系。

■李俊峰（国家应对气候变化战略研究和国际合作中心主任，2014巴黎气候变化大会顾问）

要点：文本起草工作本身就是一个对话过程。希望这个文本是由中欧双方协商的，有更多人参与。最重要的是内容。比如，推动一个层面上的东西，大家一块儿来推动政府干什么、企业干什么、民众干什么、青年干什么。宣传文本工作更是一个对话过程。过程很重要，结果是第二位的。

■罗红波教授（中国社会科学院欧洲研究所研究员、博导，中国欧洲学会欧洲经济研究会会长，北京益地友爱国际环境技术研究院副院长）

要点：气候变化最大的问题是打破了生态发展的自然规律。第一，从经济角度来讲，很多人把生态发展、应对气候变化、经济发展对立起来，这个观念是错误的。欧洲的经验告诉我们，他们在保护环境、促进生态发展的同时，促进了经济发展，促进了就业。第二，从落脚点来讲，可能还要落到中欧社会论坛。欧洲是旗手，中国也要当旗手，在应对气候变化方面要起到先锋的作用。现在，欧洲有技术，中国有意愿，这就产生了一个共赢的渠道。

■王灿发（中国政法大学环境资源法研究所所长）

要点：《共识文本》是谁和谁的共识？由谁来签名？如果说《共识文本》代表中欧民间社会的声音，那么它征求了谁的意见？是否有代表性？《共识文本》应当从如下几个方面达成共识：第一，气候变化是虚假的还是真实的？第二，既然人为导致了气候变化，我们应当怎样应对？第三，行政的手段；第四，经济

■Ms SHAO Wenting, Hostess of the Talkshow Programme "Dialogue House"(Zong Yi Yuan) at ifeng.com

One of the biggest challenges posed by climate change is that, whether for developed countries or for developing countries, it is quite difficult to distinguish the relationship between economic growth and consumption. The differences of this relationship between the two sides make dialogues possible. The difficulty facing China is how to balance economic growth and resource consumption.

■Mr LI Junfeng, Director of the National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation of China (NCSC), Adviser to our Steering Committee

Drafting the Text itself is a process of dialogue. I hope this text is negotiated by Chinese and European societies and more people get involved. The content of the Common Text is the most important part. We need to specify what the government should do, what businesses should do, what the general public should do and what young people should do. Publicity about the Text is also a dialogue process. The process is the foremost thing and the result is of secondary importance.

■Professor LUO Hongbo, Researcher of the European Institute at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Chairman of the Institute for European Economics at the Chinese Association for European Studies, Deputy Director of the EDUI International Environmental Technology Research Institute

The biggest problem caused by climate change is the breaking of the natural laws of ecological development. First, from an economic perspective, many people put ecological development and addressing climate change in opposition to economic growth. This idea is wrong, however. European experiences tell us that it is possible to promote economic development, create jobs and protect the environment at the same time. Second, as regards foothold the China-Europa Forum may play a key role. Europe is a standard-bearer now and China will be a standard-bearer in the future. Both sides should take the lead in tackling climate change. Currently Europe owns technologies while China has the will. As a result a win-win solution will come into being.

■Professor WANG Canfa, Director of the Institute of Environmental and Resources Law at the China University of Political Science and Law

Whose consensus does the Common Text represent? Who will sign the Common Text? If the Text represents the voices from Chinese and European societies, whose advices has it taken? Is it representative? From my point of view, the Common Text should reach consensus from the following aspects. First, is climate change illusory or real? Second, since mankind has caused climate change, what should we do to respond? Third, administrative

的手段；第五，法律的手段；第六，应对气候变化要靠谁？第七，气候变化的责任由谁来承担？

■陈彦（中欧社会论坛执行主席）

要点：首先，《共识文本》既不代表中国政府，也不代表欧洲各国的政府。第二，中欧民间社会可能还有多种声音，但我们不代表所有的声音。第三，主体是谁？包括所有参与会议、参与活动的人士和机构，有专家、企业家、NGO，最后在文本上签名的，就是我们的主体。同时，这个文本是开放的，随着时间的延续、活动的推进，会有越来越多的在这方面有关怀的朋友加入进来。



means; fourth, economic means; fifth, legislative means; sixth, who can we count on to address climate change? And seventh, who should assume responsibility for climate change?

■Mr CHEN Yan, Executive President of the CEF

First, the Common Text represents neither the Chinese government nor the governments of European countries. Second, there might be much more voices in Chinese and European societies, but we don't represent all the voices. Third, who contributed to the Common Text? The contributors are individuals and organisations involved in the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change and related activities including experts, entrepreneurs, NGOs, etc. Those who sign the Common Text are our contributors. This document is an open text. As time goes on and with the development of the Conference more and more friends will join in.



第四节 主题对话II：环保新契机与中国可持续发展之路

PART 4 SESSION II: “NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CHINA’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FUTURE”

■田军（成都城市河流研究会秘书长）

要点：我们都承认，政府的态度是积极的，但行动不够。河研会作为一个民间机构，从2002年开始，非常艰难地做了一个村子又一个村子，一个镇又一个镇，但我们所有的努力都抵不过一条河的开发。法律界都在呼吁，是不是能有更多的人起来做一些制度上的设计，去保护生态脆弱区、生态敏感区，去救救快要濒临的江河。

■汪永晨（北京绿家园发起人）

要点：今天在座的人，怎么样凝聚在一起做一件事情？这是《共识文本》应该完成的使命，而且文字上的东西，怎么能够落实到行动上？中国还有一条自然流淌的江叫怒江，是唯

■Ms TIAN Jun, Secretary General of the Chengdu Urban Rivers Association (CURA)

We all acknowledge that the government's attitude is positive but that it lacks action. Since 2002 the CURA as an NGO has been, with difficulty, promoting the protection of rivers from one village to another and from one town to another. But all our efforts turned out to be a vain attempt compared to the development of a river. The legal profession is appealing for institutional designs to protect ecologically vulnerable areas and ecologically sensitive areas and to rescue the endangered rivers.

■Ms WANG Yongchen, Initiator of the Green Earth Volunteers

How can all of us here today unite to do one thing? This is the mission the Common Text ought to fulfil, but how do we translate the text into action? There is a natural river called the Nujiang in China and it is the only river in the country that has not been dammed. Twenty-two ethnic minorities and six religions surrounding the river have co-existed in harmony. Why not show the ecological system and the cultural diversity of this river to

一留下的一条没有被大坝截断的大江。怒江周边22个民族，6个宗教和谐相处着。我们是不是应该把这个大江的生态系统和文化多样性展示给世界？我保护怒江十年了，一直想开一个“大美怒江十年展”，如果能开到巴黎去，让大家看看，这条大江不但有当地的少数民族在保护，还有像阿拉善组织和其他草根NGO在做保护工作。我们用自己的照片、声音、舞蹈、歌声去告诉世界，我们还有大河，而这些大河是靠文化在保护，而不是文本。

■王利民（阿拉善SEE基金会常务副秘书长）

要点：SEE代表着什么？SEE代表着社会、企业家以及生态。SEE的精髓，道出了我们今天的主题——可持续发展。从媒体的角度来看，我很高兴的是，这个《共识文本》有传播专业的专家的参与。实际上，传播也是下一阶段我们要加强的工作。300年前，我们的祖宗为我们启动了生态文明决策。现在，我们成为了两三百年以后生态文明的祖宗，我们也是这一场生态文明的发起人。

■刘选国（中国红十字基金会副理事长）

要点：最终成果不在于把这个《共识文本》最终递交上去，或者说在欧洲开大会，更重要的是，前期的一系列过程，从草拟到新闻发布会，都向公众传递了重要的信息，不断让环保、关注气候变化等成为大家的共识。我觉得这是一个非常好的活动设计。

我对《共识文本》有两点建议：第一，《共识文本》能否做简洁本？第二，《共识文本》由谁来代表？我觉得，除了发起人、写作人，以及其他已经列入的人以外，还可以发动更多NGO组织来参与签名与认同，也可以发动更多关注环保的公民来参与讨论，甚至是开展网络投票。

■杨煦生教授（北京大学高等人文研究院世界宗教与普世伦理中心主任）

要点：这个社会被作为常态，大家习以为常的很多东西，假如换一种眼光来看，是极度变态的。我们把所有有机环境全部无机化，变成了很简单的效率问题。我们怎么样重新获得一种有机的生活？这取决于我们对待自己的欲望有一种新的想法。一种新的生命伦理，也许可以从中医、道家、道教、佛家的思想中慢慢成长。所有这些东西加在一起，必然会是一种新的环境伦理。

the world? I have been protecting the Nujiang River for 10 years and dreaming of holding an exhibition on the Beauty of Nujiang River in a Decade. If this exhibition can be held in Paris people will see that not only the local people but also NGOs such as the SEE are protecting this river. We will use our photos, voices, dances and songs to tell the world that we still have natural rivers and that they are preserved by culture rather than some text.

■Mr WANG Limin, Executive Vice Secretary General of the SEE Foundation

What does the SEE represent? The SEE represents Society, Entrepreneurs and Ecology. The essence of the SEE echoes today's topic - sustainable development. From a media point of view I am glad to see the involvement of specialists in journalism and communication in the preparation of the Common Text. In fact, communication will be our main work in the next step. Three hundred years ago our ancestors made the decision about development of ecological civilisation. And we are going to become the ancestors of the ecological civilisation two or three hundred years from now. In this sense we are also initiators of this ecological civilisation.

■Mr LIU Xuanguo, Vice President of the Chinese Red Cross Foundation (CRCF)

It is not our ultimate goal to submit the Common Text to world leaders or hold a conference in Europe. More importantly the preparation process ranging from the drafting to media conferences conveys an important message to the public that we do hope the issues of environmental protection and addressing climate change become a consensus of the general public. I believe it is a great design.

I have two suggestions for the Common Text. First, it would be good to have an abridged version of the Text. Second, who will represent the Common Text? I think, in addition to the initiators, the drafting committee members and others involved, we should mobilise more NGOs to sign the document and more individual citizens to participate in the discussion, and even carry out online voting.

■Professor YANG Xusheng, Director of the World Ethics Institute at Peking University

When viewing those things people have taken for granted from a different perspective, we will find they are extremely perverse.

We have translated the entire organic environment into an inorganic one and everything has been reduced to the question of efficiency. How can we regain an organic life? It depends on a new idea of our own desires. A bioethics might be grown from traditional Chinese medicine, Taoism and Buddhism. All of these things together will inevitably generate a new environmental ethic.

■ 王香奕 (中国国际民间组织合作促进会项目管理部主任)

要点: 为了参与“2014巴黎气候变化大会”，民促会今年刚刚启动一个项目——中欧民间组织工作交流的项目，目标在于推动中欧民间组织工作人员之间的交流，届时会邀请这个项目的十位代表一同参加大会，期望能够为大会做一些贡献。

■ 许望 (世青创新中心秘书长)

要点: 我感觉这两三年来，身边越来越多关注气候变化的青年人慢慢淡出这个领域，转到别的领域，比如说能源或者商业。在座的几位嘉宾，不管是作为基金会，还是比较有影响力的NGO，应多考虑引入更多的青年人融入到这个气候变化领域。

■ Ms WANG Xiangyi, Project Officer of the China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)

In order to participate in the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change CANGO launched an EU-China NGOs Twinning Exchange Programme this year, aiming to promote exchanges between NGO practitioners of both sides. Ten representatives from different NGOs in this programme will be invited for the conference and make some contribution.

■ Mr XU Wang, Secretary General of the Youthink Centre

I feel that in these two or three years more and more young people who used to be concerned about the issue of climate change have switched to other fields such as energy or business. I appeal to foundations and influential NGOs here today to consider bringing more young people into the field of climate change.



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