

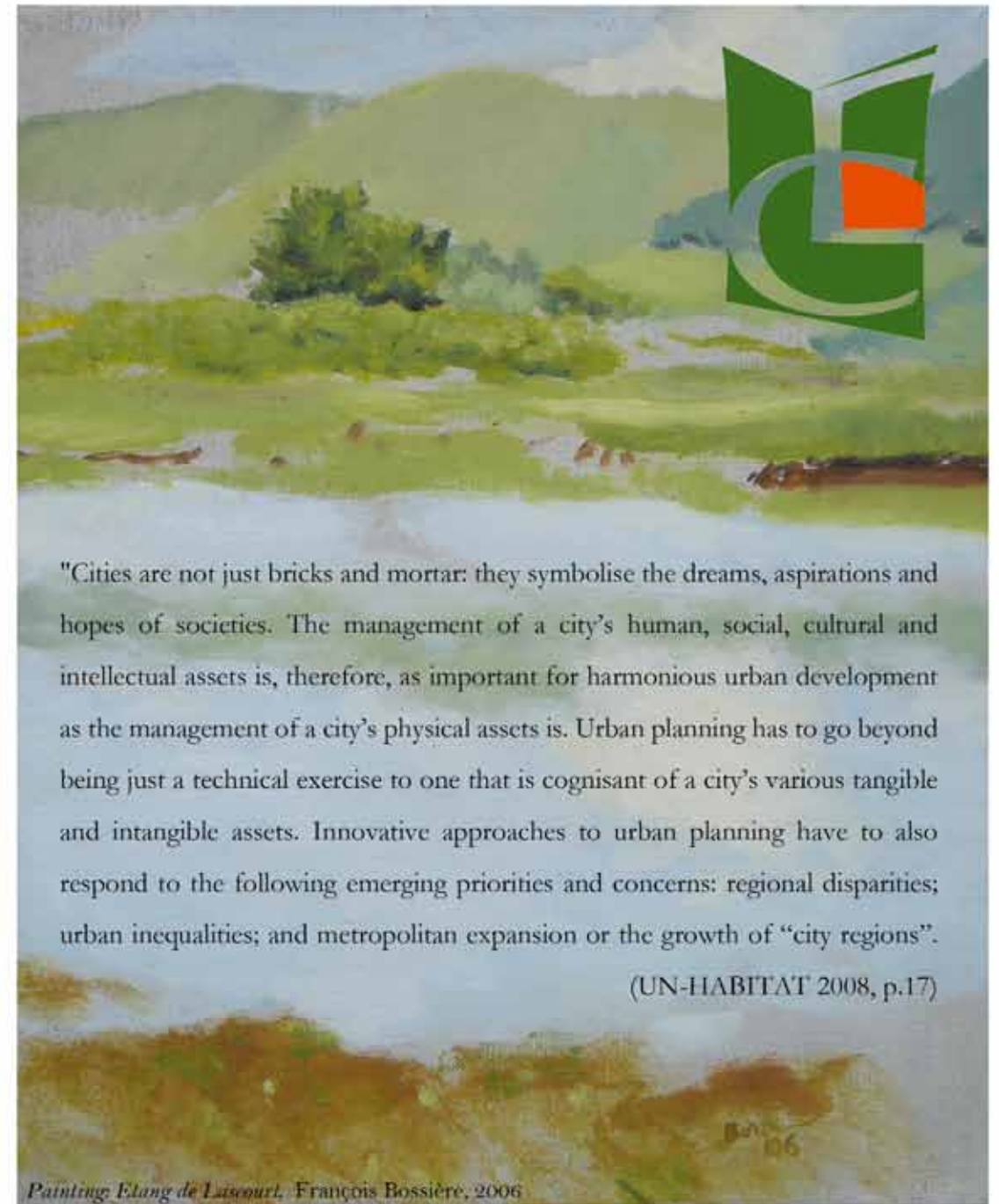


“Cities are not just bricks and mortar: they symbolise the dreams, aspirations and hopes of societies (...) Urban planning has to go beyond being just a technical exercise to one that is cognisant of a city’s various tangible and intangible assets.”

(UN-HABITAT, 2008)

CHINA-EUROPA FORUM

中欧社会论坛



Preface

Twenty years have passed since the concept of *Sustainable Development* was collectively adopted in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit. From then on, debates and experimental practices around on the theme of sustainable cities have never ceased.

After 50 years of development, European cities have accumulated a vast pool of experiences from which later more recently urbanised societies have the possibility of drawing from the most successful lessons and avoiding the repeated failures. The speed and scale of urban development in China is one of the most significant social phenomena of this century. Some features of this development are very similar to those which occurred in post-war Europe. However, the issues and problems they are facing today are radically different, especially in the backdrop of globalisation of trade,

resource scarcity, the fragility of the biosphere and the increasing interdependence of societies.

How do people perceive the concept of sustainability in China and Europe? How do they think about urban development? What are the models and best practices that determine urban planners and decision makers? What can be done to build greener and cleaner cities of tomorrow? ...

All the above issues have been top concerns of the China-Europa Forum since its initiation in 2005. Nine workshops related to **City, Territory and Sustainable Development** were established one after another. With years of dialogue and exchange, city stakeholders of Chinese and European societies have fostered mutual understanding and taken steps to respond to common challenges.



Vatican City, Photo: Giampaolo Macorig

The EU-China partnership on sustainable urbanisation was formally announced at the 14th EU-China Summit held in Beijing on 14th February 2012. The new political entity aims to bring together all stakeholders from the two sides to address common challenges resulted from urbanisation.

Researchers are well aware that the continued dialogue and collaborations between Chinese and European societies in this respect is crucial for the success of the new partnership and the enhancement in the long run of the "interconnected" relations between the EU and China.

A NEW PERIOD IS JUST BEGINNING...

GREENING CHINA'S CITIES OF TOMORROW, BRUSSELS, 8 MARCH, 2012

Initiated by

 friends of europe / les amis de l'europe



Photo: Friends of Europe

Tie LI
General Director,
China Centre for Urban
Development, National
Development and Reform
Commission (NDRC) in
China

“During many trips to Europe, I have learned about greening buildings and public spaces but am still grasping the essence of European green culture (...) The concept of green cities is different in China and the EU. We are very interested in learning what we can from Europe about how to raise the efficiency of urbanisation in China while decreasing the consumption of resources and raising the quality of services.

Urbanisation in China will continue growing at 0.8-1% a year. What we are aiming at is increasing not only the quantity but also the quality of that growth.”



Photo: Friends of Europe



Photo: Friends of Europe

Jun ZHANG
Deputy Director,
Chengdu Environmental
Protection Bureau

“It is our goal to resolve the disparity between rural and urban populations. In this regard, Chengdu can be viewed as a role model for how rural migrants can be assimilated into the urban environment.

In order to fully benefit from progress in urbanisation, we need a harmonious development which includes the support of the Chinese people.”



Introduction:

On March 8, some 40 senior discussants, representing a wide range of stakeholders including policymakers, business leaders and academics from Europe and China gathered in Brussels for a roundtable entitled “Greening China’s Cities of Tomorrow” which was organised by *Friends of Europe*, a leading European think-tank that aims to stimulate thinking on the future of the EU.

At the juncture of the EU-China Urbanisation Partnership initiated at the 14th EU-China Summit, the roundtable focused on two themes: an EU-China “Partnership for Sustainable Urbanisation”, and the Challenge of China’s “Urban Billion”.

This was the starting point of the partnership between the Forum and *Friends of Europe*.



The following Chinese key speakers were jointly invited by China-Europa Forum and Friends of Europe:

Tie LI, General Director of the China Centre for Urban Development, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in China

Jun ZHANG, Deputy Director, Chengdu Environmental Protection Bureau

Qingming ZHAN, Professor, Associate Dean, School of Urban Design, Wuhan University

Shuo CHEN, Professor, Deputy Director, Fuzhou Planning and Design Institute

Bin DAI, Professor, Associate Dean, School of Public Administration, Southwest Jiaotong University

Xiaodong LU, Vice President, Chengdu Association for Science and Technology

Edwin Chan, Professor, Building and Real Estate Department, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

URBANIZATION AND URBAN GOVERNANCE, PARIS, 9 MARCH, 2012



Paris, Photo: Yuanshan



To promote a more in-depth dialogue, *China-Europa Forum*, with the support of *Friends of Europe*, invited Chinese experts to debate with their French counterparts at a second meeting in Paris on 9 March. The French delegation included witnesses of rapid urban development which occurred in Europe from 1950s to 1980s.

This meeting was designed to foster a sincere and constructive dialogue between representatives of European and Chinese societies, to promote an improved mutual understanding, appropriately dealing with the universal challenges of our time.

The presentation of the European experiences, achievements as well as failures gave rise to a heated discussion on the concept and practices conducive to the sustainable development of cities of tomorrow.

The frank statement of Tie LI, General Director of the China Centre for Urban Development, NDRC in China, illustrated a comprehensive and penetrating analysis of the situation of Chinese urban development. The major environmental and social problems generated by the rapid development of China's cities were of great concern to Chinese officials and experts. This aroused a round of debate on countermeasures to these challenging issues. Other topics included the urgent necessity to develop public mass-transport systems, the need to plan urban and rural areas in conjunction, the establishment of a legal rights systems, a reform of the administrative system, and question of social inequalities etc.

Many common issues were identified. And both sides expressed their willingness to respond them together.



Pierre Calame

President, China-Europa Forum; Expert on City Issues;

Author of many works and articles on Cities and Territories of the 21st century;

Former Deputy-Director, Department of Urban Planning, French Ministry of Equipment

"The development of European cities over the last fifty years shared a number of common features, but also quite a few differences. In this way, European cities are a vast pool of experiences from which later urbanised societies, such as China, have the possibility of drawing from the most successful experiences and understanding the conditions for their success.

How to build a city that is more alive, sustainable and able to adapt with the passage of time? We cannot only be interested in teaching urban planning, but rather all economic, social, political and technical factors."

With the support of



URBANIZATION AND URBAN GOVERNANCE, PARIS, 9 MARCH, 2012



The Seine River, Photo by Jingxinrui



Pierre Mayet

*Rapporteur, the 6th Five Year Plan (1972-1977) of the Commission on Cities;
Former Executive Director of Human Resources, Ministry of Equipment, France*

"It should be understood that the awakening took place between 1965 and 1970: France was no longer a rural country, but was rapidly in the process of becoming an urban country. This 'Cultural' Revolution created a new perception of society at the time.

Planning a territory by any general standards is impossible, because every

territory in itself is a singular part of the planet. It has its own geography. Therefore, each plan that is created must be invented for a specific territory. To make this plan, it is necessary for a territory to possess strategic intelligence - namely an organisation willing to lend its intelligence to the various authorities of the territory."



Francis Cuillier

Chairman, Urban Transport Management Group of PREDIT 2 (Interdepartmental Research Programme on Transport)

"The problem of urban planning: it is at the intersection of the time scale and spatial scale. We need to project this in the long run because the implementation is slow, but

once these achievements are realised, they may no longer meet the needs or create new problems."



Jean Loup Drubigny

Director, the Secretariat of URBACT

"The right of residence in the urban and rural areas is free throughout Europe.

Nothing in the legislation can prevent rural people from going to a large Western city."



Thierry Gaudin

Former Director, Centre for Prospective and Evaluation, French Ministry of Industry

"We believe that the cities of 21st century will be different from those of 20th century. Firstly, throughout the world, for climate refugees, they either go to a more liveable place, or leave a less liveable place.

The city of 20th century was dedicated to the labour-intensive manufacturing industry; in the second half of the 20th

century, the concentration began to shift to the tertiary sector. Since the 21st century, the evolution of manufacturing has required less labour. As for the tertiary sector, it will be less needed to concentrate them, because with Internet-based communication systems, these activities can be performed remotely."

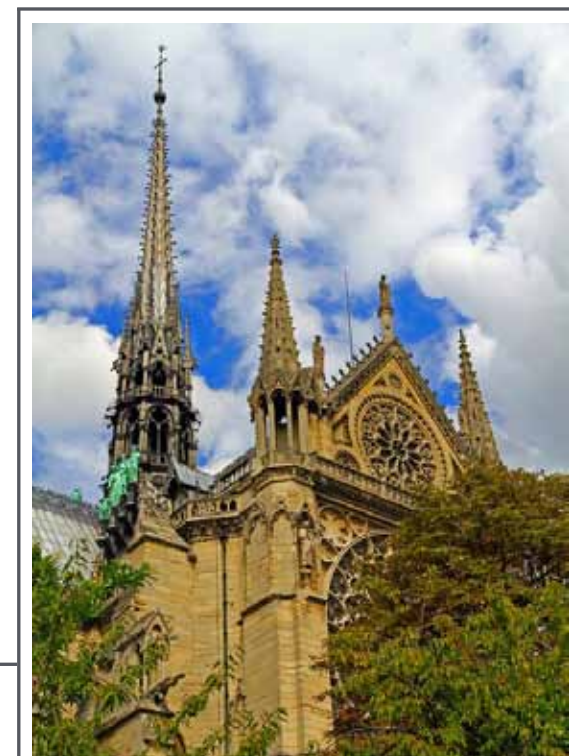


Elie Faroult

Vice President, NGO "Petits dé brouillards"

"In France, people who live in rural areas enjoy the same services that urban dwellers have. Nowadays, most of the buildings in France are within a 20 km radius of the city. To some extent, France is a large city of 60 million inhabitants!

On the evolution of cities, we have many experiences, but only for the past. We have not experienced the future. With the new modes of telecommunications, you can sit in a place that has a complete network of communication, water, and electricity etc., and it is no longer necessary to physically come together as before. Faced with this evolution of the concept of cities, we need to reflect on this together to address the same concerns in the future."



Notre Dame de Paris, Photo: Jingxinrui



"The city-state comes into being for the sake of living, but it exists for the sake of living 'well'."

- Aristotle, Greek philosopher

URBANIZATION AND URBAN GOVERNANCE, PARIS, 9 MARCH, 2012



Tie LI

General Director, China Centre for Urban Development, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in China

“A series of reforms are needed to be launched to address problems of China’s urbanisation. To begin, the household registration (*hukou*) system should be abandoned in order to enable people to move freely, though, this will probably take years to realise. Secondly, we need to accelerate the land reform.

Administrative reform in Europe shows that decentralisation is imperative. The Chinese Central Government has a disproportionate amount of control over city management. We need to reform the city governance and simplify the hierarchical system by reducing local administrative levels and allowing more autonomy of individual cities.

The administrative approval and licensing

system required for city establishment should be gradually reformed. For towns that have already met the requirements, they should be granted full autonomy and a status of a real city.

Urban development requires multidisciplinary approaches and the coordination between various actors, including architects, sociologists and economists. Therefore, China needs to resolve its problematic planning system by allowing Chinese urban experts to collectively work together.

I hope that we can strengthen our collaborations and exchanges to capture the essence of the European experiences to urbanise China instead of superficial imitations.”



Bin DAI

Professor, Associate Dean, School of Public Administration, Southwest Jiaotong University

“In recent years, suburban population has become one of the most concerned issues posed by urbanisation in China. The main features of this phenomenon include: the rapid growth of suburban population density, urbanisation of agricultural lands, and the increasing numbers of migrant workers in urban areas.

We found that there are three major reasons behind this problem. First, most migrant workers prefer to live in the suburbs where the living standards and

cost are relatively lower. Second, affluent city dwellers choose to live in suburban areas where larger spaces and better natural environment are more common. Third, as a result of urban sprawl, many industries as well as job opportunities are expanding to suburban locations. This migration creates a series of problems, including serious traffic congestion, uncontrolled and disorder suburban planning, pollutions, and urban-rural gaps.”



The Forbidden City, Photo: NordicStar



Xiaodong LU

Vice President, Chengdu Association for Science and Technology

“The urbanisation process itself proves that a city is more attractive than the countryside. However, due to limited spaces for urban sprawl, it is worth considering how the city and the rural areas benefit from each other.

The open society is an inevitable trend, so is urbanisation. The remaining question for

China is how to give its people the right to move and reside freely. One solution is to reform the household registration system and eliminate rural-urban inequalities.

It is even more important to discuss how Chinese and Westerners understand the concepts of urbanisation.”



Qingming ZHAN

Professor, Associate Dean, School of Urban Design and Deputy Director, Research Centre for Digital City, Wuhan University.

“China’s situation of urban development has been gradually improving. In 2008, City Planning Law was replaced by Urban and Rural Planning Law which was designed to promote the balance between urban and rural development. The change also reflects that decision-makers realised that urban development should not be at the expense of rural areas any longer.

Besides, there is another change in China. In the past, urban planning was a sub-discipline of architecture. Today, it has

become an independent discipline, with the same statue of architecture. Wuhan University took this opportunity to establish a major on Urban and Rural Planology and extend the Bachelor’s degree to five years. On one hand, we provide related courses, including social sciences, sociology, and ecology. On the other hand, we also added elements of new technologies such as geographical information technology, remote sensing, GPS, and information and communications technologies (ICT).”

URBAN HARMONIOUS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE AND CHINA SHANGHAI, 23 MARCH, 2012



“How did the concept of ‘Sustainable Cities’ appear?”, “What are the strategies for low-carbon cities in urban planning?”, “Learning from folklores and traditions in urban planning”, “New towns around Shanghai”, “Public spaces in cities and functions of sidewalks”, “Urban community”, “Land use and urban transportation”, “Urban design for public life”, “Roles of inhabitants in urban management”, “Security problems in cities”, and “Green buildings for sustainable dense city”....

These were the topics discussed in the roundtable entitled “Urban Harmonious and Sustainable Development in Europe and China” which was held in Tongji University (Shanghai, China) on 23 March, 2012. The roundtable, initiated and supported by *China-Europa Forum* and organised by Tongji University, was a continued exchange of workshops T41a, T41b, T41d, T41e and T46c with themes revolving around City, Territory and Sustainable Development. Sixteen discussants from China, Europe and the United States with wide range background in architecture, urban planning, and sociology, participated in the discussion.

This over-eight-hour long meeting was the first step of a long-term and prolific collaboration in 2012. A joint publication of the project was put forward as a proposition to start a collaboration between experts from China (an extremely dynamic urban laboratory) and Europe (a laboratory of a post-urbanisation period) to better understand the qualities and the limits of the concept of “Sustainable Cities.”



Workshops Involved:

- T41a - Urban Design and Management: Sustainable and Eco-city Community
- T41b - Conservation of Urban Heritage and the Renewal of Old Cities
- T41d - Urban Development and City Governance
- T41e - City, Traffic and Energy
- T46c - Roles of Inhabitants in the Management of Urban Communities



“The environmental future of the planet is closely linked to the management of our cities, towns and villages. ...The relationship between the environment and human settlements is like the proverbial chicken and egg paradox. Good environmental governance requires good urban governance and vice versa.”

- Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, former Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

URBAN HARMONIOUS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE AND CHINA SHANGHAI, 23 MARCH, 2012



Julien Woessner

Architect; Responsable de programme, Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH); European Prime Mover of T41a

“There are two key elements of urban development in Europe: the **1933 Athen's Charter** and **1994 Aalborg's Charter**. Between these two moments, there were 60 years of very intensive urban development in Europe. And beyond the 60 years, there is the complete inversion of main principles which are used to plan cities.

It is interesting that the concept of Sustainable Development in Europe was not originated from academic network but from

the political network.

Europe, with fifty years of urban development, made a lot of mistakes, but there are also some lessons to be shared. China is an extremely dynamic laboratory of contemporary urban development, which is expected to find solutions for sustainable development in future.

Sustainable city exists neither in China nor in Europe, and it is a common challenges and co-responsibilities for both societies.”



Pascaline Gaborit

Director, the European New Towns Platform (ENTP); European Prime Mover of T41a

“New Towns have been created in Europe after World War II in response to an anarchic urban growth, a strong demographic growth and the congestion in major metropolitan area. The aim was to create a balanced territorial development.

Challenges faced by new towns: the lack of good transport infrastructures, the lack of centrality, low urban density, the lack of a sense of community, the lack of architectural

coherence, the need for regeneration, the growing number of an ageing population, and social exclusion.

Priorities: urban regeneration, sustainable development and social cohesion.

A breeding ground for sustainable development: Influence of garden cities, transport, communities, and environmental policies.”



Haixiao PAN

Professor, Department of Urban Planning, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University; Chinese Prime Mover of T41e

“1. Five-D Models for the land use and urban transportation in spatial planning:

POD>BOD>TOD>XOD>COD

People/Pedestrian > Bicycle > Transit > Image-Improvement > Car

2. Regional planning should be oriented by mass rapid transit (MRT).

3. Cities must be a bicycle-friendly environment with a well-established connection to the rapid public transit system.

A city that abandons bicycles will lose its future.

4. Information and modern communication are crucial to create an effectively functional and flexible city.

5. A transit system is based on the Central Place Theory to the Inter Nested Theory in urban planning.

6. The development of large-scale public facilities should be tied into the public transport hubs.

7. The development intensity depends on the accessibility of the public transportation.”

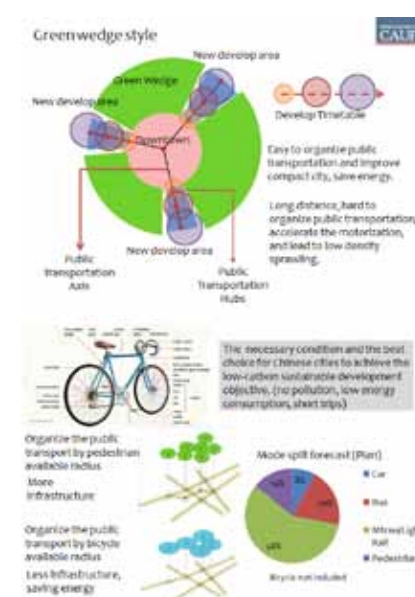


Renbiao ZHANG

Deputy Director, Chinese Urban Sociology Society; Professor, School of Political Science and International Relations, Tongji University; Chinese prime mover of T41d

“The development of cities and towns are closely connected to the development of society as a whole. We agree that in this process, there are issues of the space justice which involves the sharing of natural resources (such as land and landscape), social resources (such as education and healthcare), urban renewal, demolition and relocation, as well as the protection of cultural heritage and the rights of residence and free movement.

To uphold space justice, we should first return to the people-oriented development rather than persisting on the technology-oriented advancement. We should follow the path of sustainable development by throwing out the consumerism, dispel cultural shock, and head for building a harmonious society.”



“Everywhere you can see, they don't care about the materials.” “The material is not just about materials. Inside it has the people's experience, memory - many things inside. So I think it's for an architect to do something about it.”

- Shu WANG, the first Chinese architect who received Pritzker Prize in 2012

URBAN HARMONIOUS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE AND CHINA SHANGHAI, 23 MARCH, 2012



Roger Trancik

*Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Cornell University;
Urban designer, environmental planner and landscape architect*

“It is crucial to combine education, research and practice in urban planning and design. It is essential to collaborate between disciplines.

We work with the people at local communities and set up offices on site. We really need to respect natural and cultural heritage.

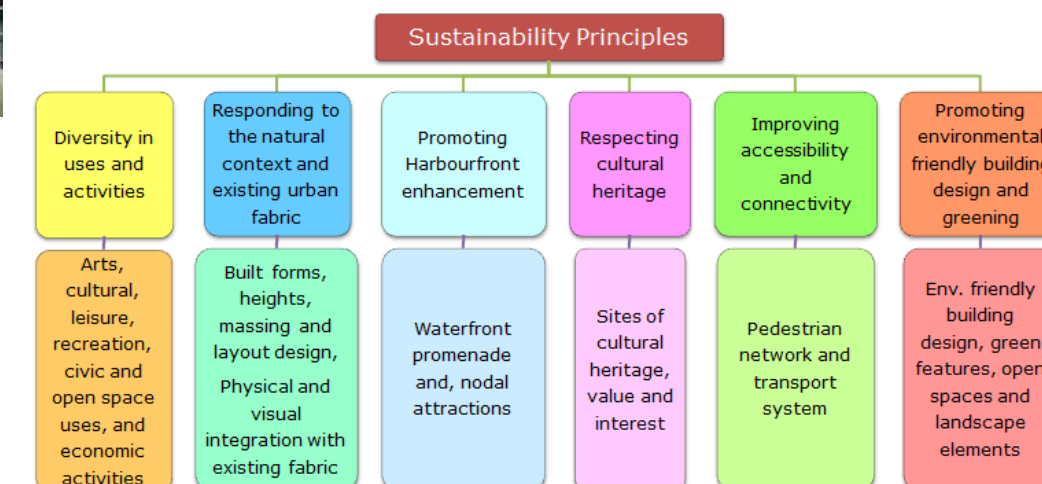
A city needs fabric of streets, squares and parks, and a good finger ground relationship, good linkage, and good quality of place.

We should shift attitude from **City of Objects** to **City of Fabric.**”



Edwin CHAN

Professor, Faculty of Construction and Environment, Building and Estate Department, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University



Harry den Hartog

Designer, Researcher, Editor, Urban Language for Urban and Rural Studies

“Themed towns are an attempt to attract residents. This is an encouraging sign and a first small step towards social and political normality. It is obviously no

longer enough to command people to move within a given timeframe. People want to be attracted.”



Remi Ferrand

Urban Planner and Engineer - Architect

“Sometimes, being at the edge may be stronger than being at the centre of the city.

Three goals for Economical Land Use in Edge:

- Continuity-green space connections;
- The space should not be considered as empty;
- Characteristics of the Edge.”



Yi HUANG

Associate Professor, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University

“With the increasing urban sprawl, a sound spatial distribution of urban population has become an important issue. It is also worth noting that the true Chinese population is much larger than the registered population

shown in the Chinese household registration system (*hukou*).

Since 2006, China’s private housing rate has exceeded those in Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.”



Jun ZHANG

Research Institute of Urban-sociology Society Tongji University

“In the concept of public space, sidewalks have critical functions in urban lives. The informal life and its tie to sidewalks enable the existence of urban communities. Yet, in reality, they are undervalued in urban planning. Sidewalk-based communities go

beyond the traditional zoning. Sidewalks need to be included when designing an urban community where the majority of people are the senior people, safety and essential infrastructure must be taken into account.”



“Only by understanding the rich social organization of the sidewalk, in all its complexity, might citizens and politicians appreciate how much is lost when we accept the idea that the presence of a few broken windows justifies tearing down the whole informal structure.”

- Mitchell Duneier, American sociologist

URBAN HARMONIOUS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE AND CHINA SHANGHAI, 23 MARCH, 2012



Jiang WU

Professor, Vice President, Tongji University

"The most important matter in China related to sustainable development is land resource limitation. In the past 30 years, the central and local governments have always tried to focus on how to save the land, though development in China has a lot of problems related to land usage. In the academic sense, the land use planning must be part

of the urban planning, while in China, the land use planning goes before urban planning.

The interchange between different people as the China-Europa Forum does today is very necessary and important. Now we are facing a new era when we should start to think about new sense of value and morality."



Zhenguo WANG

*Professor, Shanghai Urban Planning and Management Institute;
Chief Editor, Urban Management*

"City management plays an increasingly important role in urbanisation and it seemingly has reached a turning point. In China, the urban management attaches too much to administration; while in most other countries, welfare is the top priority of city governments. It is proved that neither of the approaches works successfully.

Therefore, as a paradigm of the public service, city management

in future should return to Public Reason which is based on equality, justice, science and jurisprudence. It should involve the participation of the government, the market, NGOs and citizens, and allow synergy of different actors. We should also establish more suitable long-term mechanisms for the market-oriented city management from the perspective of sustainable development."

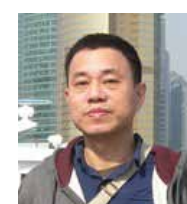
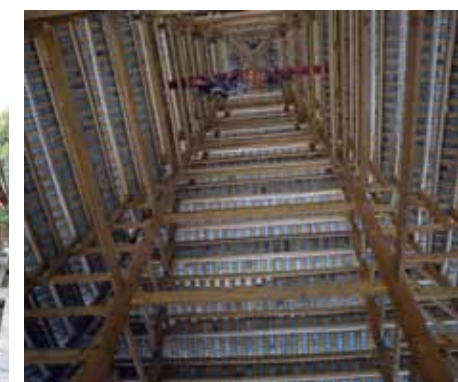


Yanjun QIAO

Deputy Director, Information Office, Shanghai City Development Research and Information Centre

"Highly urbanised cities could be very dangerous and the on-going urbanisation will continue to create major security issues. The safety of Mass Transit, high-rise buildings, glass curtain walls and the storage and transportation of flammable, explosive and dangerous chemicals has always been great concerns of

residents and may cause anxieties. Many factors should be taken into account in building and maintaining a safer city, including prevention work, the establishment of emergency response system, the use of information technology, and the enhancement in social participation etc."



Paul LIN Dong
*General Manager,
You Si Mei Di
Design Institute*

"In the beginning of the 21st century, for the first time in history, the world's urban population (50.8%) was more than the rural (49.2%). It is reported that the Chinese urbanisation rate has surpassed 50% as of 2011. However, there has been no single real ecological city in China so far.

An ecological city is a city that provides acceptable living environment for their inhabitants without depleting the ecosystems and biogeochemical cycles on which they depend.

I propose TEN essentials to be considered in eco-city planning: sustainable culture; energy and renewable energy; water resources management; landscape and nature; land and restoration; green transportation; community construction; the use of materials; waste; the management of information system.

Urban planners in China should learn from the west and the folk, and honour both the environment and Chinese traditions."



Shanghai, Photo: Konghua



Shuo CHEN

Professor, Vice President, Fuzhou Urban Planning Design Research Institute

“The major problem of today’s urban planning in China is that we focus too much on spatial planning. Urbanisation in terms of space is much faster than the urbanisation of population. Currently, quite a few large cities in China are designed to become international metropolises while small and medium-sized cities seek to grow into national cities. Another

problem is that cities throughout the country almost have a uniform appearance because everything is quite standardized.

Urban planning needs to combine science and liberal arts, and honours the past. We should seek wisdom from the Chinese history, such as the employment of *Fengshui* ‘Theory in city planning.’”



Bo PENG

Professor, School of International and Public Affairs, Shanghai Jiaotong University

“A multi-actor collaboration is key institutional arrangement for urban renewal in China:

government should take more efforts in investing on infrastructure; enterprises should focus on private investment and

bearing economic risk; the role of NGOs is to adjust urban development strategies; and community residents should contribute more to policy suggestions and evaluations.”

WORKSHOPS REVIEW

T41f - What is Ideal City like in the 21st Century?

Chinese PM (Prime Mover):

Houqiang LI

Professor, Deputy Director, Policy Research Office of Sichuan Provincial Committee of the CPC

European PM:

Jacques Saint-Marc

Secretary-General of GIVE (French Inter-ministerial Group on Mobility and Electric Vehicles)

Topics (included but not limited to):

- Urban renewal and cultural inheritance;
- Transcultural and historical experiences in, and the innovation of “Garden City”;
- The ideal city of the 21st century

T43i - Post-quake Reconstruction and Sustainable Development

Chinese PM:

Nanshan AI

Professor, College of Architecture and Environment, Sichuan University

European PM:

Ana Maria CRUZ NARANJO

International Consultant in Industrial Risk Management and Emergency Planning

Topics (included but not limited to):

- Risk study of secondary disasters in earthquake-prone areas; construction and sustainable development of new rural areas; the participation of farmers, ethnic minorities and the homosexual in the post-earthquake reconstruction



The launching ceremony of the Third China-Europa Forum (CEF) was held in Chengdu on 7 July 2010. It was followed by several multi-thematic Dialogues, including two workshops on urban issues – T41f and T43i.

Prominent guests participated in the dialogues included Pierre Calame; Dr Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Regional Committee of EU; Mr Gang BAI, Vice Mayor of Chengdu ; Dr Yan CHEN,



Executive President of CEF; Dr Shuo YU, Coordinator-General of CEF; and Mr Jiatai CHEN, Executive Vice President of Chengdu Association for Science and Technology.



T41a - Urban Design and Management - Sustainable and Eco-city Community T41d - Urban Development and City Governance

Chinese PM:
Paul LINDong
General Manager, You Si Mei Di Design Institute
Renbiao ZHANG
Deputy Director, Chinese Urban-Sociology Society
Professor, School of Political Science and International Relations, Tongji University

Topics (included but not limited to):
- The concept of eco-city and the Chinese and European perceptions of eco-city;
- Development paths toward an eco-city in China and Europe;

European PM:
Julien Woessner
Architect
Responsable de programme, Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH)
Pascaline Gaborit
Director, the European New Towns Platform (ENTP)

- Modes of urban governance: Changing role of the government in urban planning and management;
- Contradictions between urban planning and social development; city functions; and the perception of "Better City, Better Life"



T41e - City, Transport and Energy

Chinese PM:
Haixiao PAN
Professor, Colleges of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University
European PM:
Jean-Francois Janin
Head of Intelligent Transport Mission

Topics (included but not limited to):
- Sustainable mobility: A new challenge for urban transportation; Traffic management and urban transportation planning; Minimization of energy consumption and CO2 emissions; Improvement of security and accessibility; Cooperation among stakeholders and public participation

T26a - Social Housing Policy

Chinese PM:
Suisheng CAI
Chairman of Guangdong Real Estate Association
European PM:
João Carvalhosa
Vice President, Portuguese Liaison Committee for Social Housing;
CEO, Portuguese Association of Municipal Housing

Topics (included but not limited to):
- Division between the housing market and social housing;
- Protection of housing rights of new (im)migrants;
- Energy efficiency and social housing;
- Property management and social housing

T31d - Developing urban agriculture to resolve food crisis

Chinese PM:
Jianming CAI
Researcher, the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences
European PM:
Yves Cabannes
Chair of Development Planning, Development Planning Unit, Faculty of the Built Environment, UCL-IRIS (Institutional Research Information System)

Topics (included but not limited to):
- The urban food crisis, fuelled by the paramount economic and financial crisis, has to be addressed through a radical re-thinking, planning and building of cities;
- Modes and experiences of the urban agriculture development;
- Social inclusion of vulnerable groups;
- Entertainment and leisure for urban population deprived of a link with nature;
- Enhancement of urban food safety;
- Urban agriculture and low-carbon agriculture



WORKSHOPS REVIEW



T41b - Conservation of Urban Heritage and Renew of Old Cities

Chinese PM:
Shuo CHEN
Professor, Deputy Director, Fuzhou Planning and Design Institute

European PM:
Jean-Michel Galley
Project Manager, ANVPAH and VSSP

Topics (included but not limited to):

- Experiences of protection and renewal of ancient cities in China and Europe;
- Preservation of regional features of urban cultures;
- Public participation in urban heritage protection and old cities renewal

In 2009, the workshop issued *Three Lanes and Seven Alleys* Declaration on Urban History, Culture and Urban Renovation*.

Three Lanes and Seven Alleys, Photo: linban123123



T46c - Role of Inhabitants in the Management of Urban Communities



Chinese PM:
Chunchen WANG
Secretary, Work Committee of the CPC, Education Bureau of Yangpu District, Shanghai

European PM:
Christophe Pons
Project Manager, "Exchange of Inhabitants between Gran Lyon-Berlin-Birmingham"; Consultant on EU Affairs

Topics (included but not limited to):

- Exchanges of inhabitants from different communities; resident participation in community governance; integration of newcomers/immigrants into local societies and fusion of races; Personal safety and community tranquillity

*Note: Three Lanes and Seven Alleys is a well-preserved ancient block, built during the Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368-1911). It is known as the "Museum for China's Ming and Qing Buildings" and the "Living fossil of Urban Lifang System".

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The China-Europa Forum (CEF) was initiated by Mr Pierre Calame, Dr Yan CHEN and Dr Shuo YU in 2005. It has the ambition to foster a mutual understanding between Chinese and European societies.

CEF organises workshops and plenary meetings for participants of diverse backgrounds to jointly collaborate on creating the resolutions for sustainable planning among Chinese and European cities. The workshops provide a dialogue platform for members to discuss and identify the elements needed for sustainable development; while, the plenary strengthens and unifies members to focus on overcoming common contemporary challenges.

Since its initiation in 2005, CEF has already organised more than seventy theme-based and socio-professional workshops and three plenary meetings (Guangdong, China in 2005; Brussels, Belgium in 2007; and Hong Kong, China in 2010) throughout Europe and China. Our goal is to perpetuate strong cooperation among the 1,200 members from the Chinese and European academics, NGOs and local authorities. Since 2011, issues of urbanisation have become one of top concerns of CEF.



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