

应对气候变化 反思发展模式 共建公民伦理

中欧对话——危机与转型暨中欧社会论坛第四届大会专题一



FACING CLIMATE CHANGE: RETHINKING OUR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL

2014 CHINA-EUROPA DIALOGUE AND 4TH PLENARY OF THE CHINA-EUROPA FORUM

- 本次会议已被列入中法建交 50 周年系列活动之一
- 本次会议也被列入 2015 年巴黎联合国气候变化大会（COP21）系列活动之一

This conference:

- Takes place alongside celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Franco-Chinese diplomatic relations;
- Leads up to the 2015 UN Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP21).

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IPCC报告摘要

EXTRACTS FROM THE IPCC REPORTS



极有可能的是，人为影响是造成观测到的20世纪中叶以来变暖的主要原因。

*It is **extremely likely** that human influence has been the dominant cause of observed warming since the mid-20th century.*

温室气体继续排放将会造成进一步增暖，并导致气候系统所有组成部分发生变化。限制气候变化将需要大幅度 and 持续地减少温室气体排放。

Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all components of the climate system. Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

——IPCC第一工作组报告，2013年9月

——Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC AR5, September 2013

应对气候变化需要针对不断变化的世界产生的风险做出选择。虽然气候变化也将继续产生一些预料之外的后果，但是气候变化的风险所具有的性质日趋明显。

Responding to climate change involves making choices about risks in a changing world. The nature of the risks of climate change is increasingly clear, although climate change will also continue to produce surprises.

气候变化的风险来自于脆弱性（缺乏准备）和暴露度（处于危害状态的人或资产）与各种危害（触发气候事件或趋势）叠加在一起。在为降低风险采取明智行动时，这三个要素的每一个可作为考虑对象。

Risk from a changing climate comes from vulnerability (lack of preparedness) and exposure (people or assets in harm's way) overlapping with hazards (triggering climate events or trends). Each of these three components can be targeted for smart actions to decrease risk.

——IPCC第二工作组报告，2014年3月

——Working Group II Contribution to the IPCC AR5, March 2014

通过采取各种技术措施以及行为改变，有可能将全球平均温度升高幅度限制在超出工业化前水平 2° C 以内。但是，只有通过重大体制和技术变革才更可能将全球变暖幅度不超过各国政府公认的上述阈值。

——IPCC第三工作组报告，2014年4月

It would be possible, using a wide array of technological measures and changes in behaviour, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Only major institutional and technological change, however, will give a better than even chance that global warming will not exceed this threshold.

——Working Group III Contribution to the IPCC AR5, April 2014

关于2014巴黎气候大会

ABOUT THE 2014 PARIS CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

大会简介

“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巴黎气候大会”）由中欧社会论坛发起，阿拉善SEE基金会、中国青少年发展基金会联合主办，获得了众多协办机构和媒体合作伙伴的大力支持。2014巴黎气候大会将于2014年12月初在欧洲举行，来自不同领域的300名中欧嘉宾将围绕十二个主题讨论组展开对话。

2014年是中法建交50周年，也是第一次世界大战100周年。中欧社会论坛希望利用历史的机遇，借鉴中法建交突破东西僵局的启示，吸取第一次世界大战的血腥教训，呼吁国际社会联合共济，从气候变暖入手，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，为中欧民间社会共同参与全球事务创造条件，以期对2014年利马联合国气候变化大会（COP20）和2015年巴黎联合国气候变化大会（COP21）有所助益。

Introduction

Initiated by the China-Europa Forum (CEF), the “Facing Climate Change, Rethinking our Global Development Model” 2014 China-Europa Dialogue and the Fourth Plenary of the China-Europa Forum (“the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change”) will be co-organised with the Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE) Foundation and China Youth Development Foundation (CYDF) with support from a number of NGOs, research institutes, enterprises and media partners. The conference will be held in Paris early December 2014, gathering more than 300 delegates from Chinese and European societies in order to rethink our current global development model through dialogue and exchanges of views on 12 themes.

In the framework of the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Franco-Chinese Diplomatic Relations in 2014 and the 100th Anniversary of the WWI, the CEF would like to take this historic opportunity by learning from the inspiration of breaking the western and eastern impasse, to appeal to the international community to stand in solidarity, rethinking our global development model and taking action in the face of paramount threats of climate change to human survival.

In 2015 France will host the COP 21. Without a broader dialogue by including civilian society, it is difficult to believe that an agreement could be found between developed and newly industrialised (developing) countries. There is therefore an obvious opportunity for the CEF to organise a conference by bringing together a broad range of stakeholders from both societies.

顾问委员会/Members of the Steering Committee

首席顾问/Special Advisers:



让-帕斯卡·范伊普塞勒先生

IPCC副主席

Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele

IPCC Vice-Chair



秦大河先生

IPCC第一工作组联合主席、中国科学院院士、第三世界科学院院士、第十一届全国政协常委、前中国气象局局长

Mr QIN Dahe

Co-Chair of Working Group I (WG1) of the IPCC, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and former Director of China Meteorological Administration



米歇尔·罗卡尔先生

法国前总理

Mr Michel Rocard

Former French Prime Minister



埃德加·莫兰先生

当代著名思想家

Mr Edgar Morin

French Sociologist and Philosopher

以下按姓氏首字母排序/Members:



乔治·贝尔图安先生

欧洲煤钢联盟委员会主席让·莫内办公室主任 (1952-1955)，欧洲联合创始人之一

Mr Georges Berthoin

One of the founding fathers of the European Union, Former Chief-of-staff of Jean Monnet, first president of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (1952-1955)



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陈越光先生

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国家应对气候变化战略研究和国际合作中心主任

Mr LI Junfeng

Director of the National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation of China (NCSC)



任志强先生

阿拉善SEE生态协会会长，北京市华远地产股份有限公司董事长

Mr REN Zhiqiang

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Mr WANG Yi

Member of the Standing Committee of the 12th China's National People's Congress, Vice-Director of the Institute of Policy and Management of CAS, Leader of Sustainable Development Strategy Study Group of CAS



吴昌华女士

气候组织大中华区总裁

Mrs WU Changhua

Greater China Director of the Climate Group



吴建民先生

前中国驻法国大使，国家创新与发展战略研究会常务副会长

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Director of the China Philanthropy Research Institute



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自然资源保护协会 (NRDC) 能源、环境与气候变化高级顾问

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Mr ZHOU Yongzhang

Director of the Centre for Research on Resources and Environment of the Earth at the Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, President of the Association of Guangdong Industry and Low Carbon Technologies

会议形式:

第一天: 开幕大会	
第二天: 实地考察与专题讨论	
第三天: 专题讨论	
第四天: 总结大会	
后续:	2014年12月, 利马联合国气候变化大会 (COP20) 边会活动
	2015年: 持续跟进, 参与巴黎联合国气候变化大会 (COP21)

专题分论坛:

1. 可持续城镇化
2. 循环经济与能源转型
3. 绿色技术、生态企业与气候
4. 碳管理与碳交易
5. 企业社会责任与节能减排
6. 可持续消费与生产 (包括可持续旅游、可持续农业与食品供应链等议题)
7. 低碳意识、教育、传播与公民个人行为
8. 青少年应对气候变化
9. 健康与气候
10. 法律、环境与气候
11. 能源转型的融资机制
12. 水和气候

Programme:

Day 1: Opening Session	
Day 2: "Decentralised" thematic workshops will be held in French and European cities with field visits	
Day 3: Workshop discussions in cities where workshops are organised	
Day 4: Closing Session	
Follow-ups:	2014: Satellite events of the 2014 UN Climate Change Conference in Lima (COP20)
	2015: Participation in the COP21 in Paris

Themes and Workshops (indicative):

1. Sustainable cities and climate change
2. Circular economy and energy transition
3. Green technologies, eco-business and climate
4. Carbon management and trading
5. Corporate social responsibility and energy savings
6. Sustainable consumption and production (including tourism, agro-ecology and sustainable food supply chain, etc.)
7. Behaviour of citizens and low-carbon society (awareness, education and communication)
8. Youth facing climate change challenges
9. Health and climate
10. Justice, environment and climate
11. Funding mechanisms of the energy transition
12. Water and climate

中国媒体启动仪式 (北京站) 成功举行

CHINESE MEDIA LAUNCH CEREMONY (BEIJING)

2014年4月29日, 由中欧社会论坛与腾讯网联合举办的《2014巴黎气候大会·中国媒体启动仪式 (北京站)》在京顺利召开, 来自各主办方、协办方、合作媒体的代表共30余人应邀参会。这正式拉开了于2014年12月初将在巴黎召开的“2014巴黎气候大会”之帷幕。

The Chinese media launch ceremony for the 2014 China-Europa Dialogue “Facing Climate Change: Rethinking Our Global Development Model” was held in Beijing on April 29. Some 30 participants from the co-organisers and media partners attended the event.



嘉宾精彩观点：

■ 陈彦（中欧社会论坛执行主席）：

地球变暖正在一步一步向我们逼近，人类正面临着自工业革命以来自然变化的最严峻挑战。人类在战胜自然、毁坏自然之后，剩下的唯一天敌乃是人类自我。人类能否成功消解气候变暖灾难的关键即是人类能否战胜自身。人类今天无论是反思还是行动，都必须从人类利益共同体出发，而非从一族一国利益出发，打造世界生命共同体的全球化。人类自上世纪八十年代起为应对气候变暖已经开始了历史壮举，但是壮举能否真正达到目的，却是对人类集体意志的严峻考验。

2014巴黎气候大会就是希望尽可能广泛地调动中欧社会力量来关注这一行动，参与这一行动，为这一壮举能够最终达到目的贡献力量。这次大会希望以四天的密集对话、积极的思想交锋聚焦我们这个时代的大主题。我们希望在媒体造势、公共讨论的基础上形成一个可作参考的关于减排、低碳、控制全球气温增长的共识文本。我们也希望能够在联合国第二十届利马气候峰会上公布我们这一成果，将我们的努力贡献给全球社会，并最终为2015年联合国巴黎气候峰会各国达成有约束力的协议贡献力量。

■ 贝家宝（法国驻华使馆政务参赞）：

中国是2015年联合国巴黎气候大会（COP21）能否成功的关键因素之一。中国政府已在其改革战略中将环境置于优先地位。在实际操作中，中国在着手应对严峻的环境挑战，参与筹备巴黎大会是中国向国际社会展示这些努力的一个机会。通过承担领导者的角色，中国与法国合作将有能力改变局势，同时汇聚国际社会的支持，拯救我们共同的遗产。

气候变化不仅是一个潜在的束缚，更是一个机会，一个让低碳经济成为我们所需且所想要的机会，因为低碳经济能创造更有意义的就业机会、更加幸福健康的生活以及更加紧密的社会联系。法国正在努力地抓住这个机会，希望与所有合作方、利益相关方一同，达成一个雄心勃勃且适用于所有缔约方的气候协议。这也是为什么我们非常欢迎中欧社会论坛的动议，非常欢迎将于12月在巴黎及欧洲其他城市举办的为期4天的气候变化大会。

Extracts of speeches:

■ CHEN Yan, Executive President of the CEF

Mankind is facing the most serious challenges of natural change since the Industrial Revolution. When we defeated and destroyed nature, the only enemy remaining turned out to be OURSELVES. Whether we can eventually address catastrophic climate change lies in our ability to overcome ourselves. No matter what we do, rethinking or taking action, we should start from a community of human interest - rather than from the interests of one country or one nation, to building a global community of life in the entire world.

Since the 1980s mankind has historically taken measures to tackle global warming. Whether these measures can really succeed, however, poses a serious challenge for man's collective willpower.

The 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change aims at motivating various actors of Chinese and European societies to focus on, participate in and contribute to this campaign addressing this threat. The conference focuses on 12 themes through four days of dialogue and debate. Based on discussions and a wide range of media coverage, we will propose a **Common Text** on the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, low carbon cities and fighting the increase in climate warming. We will present the document - as an outcome of the dialogue - to COP20 in Lima and make our contribution to a binding agreement expected at COP21 in Paris.

■ Thierry Berthelot, Political Counsellor of the French Embassy in China

China holds one of the keys to making the Paris Conference successful. In their reform strategy, Chinese authorities have made the environment a priority. China is indeed addressing major environmental challenges. Preparation of the Paris Conference is an opportunity for China to showcase these efforts at international level. By taking on a role of leader in this area, in cooperation with France, China will be able to change how things are done and rally the support of the international community in order to save our common heritage.

Climate change is not just a potential constraint, but also an opportunity. An opportunity to make low-carbon economies not just something we need, but something we want - because it delivers meaningful jobs, happier and healthier lives, and reinforced social bonds. What France is striving to do is to seize this opportunity and actively facilitate with all partners and stakeholders the conclusion of an ambitious, universal climate agreement. This is why we very much welcome this initiative of the China-Europe Forum in organising a four-day conference in Paris and other European cities in December.



我们充分意识到世界正处在应对气候变化挑战的关键时刻，2015年将是决定性的一年。如果2015年巴黎气候变化大会没能成功达成协议，公众赋予国际气候谈判的信心将持续下跌，可能无法修复。我们知道前路漫漫，困难重重，但我们仍然满怀希望。对法国来说，促使谈判成功的关键因素有以下几点：首先，协议必须适用于所有缔约方；其次，协议必须具有雄心勃勃的目标；第三，协议必须富有灵活性。法国作为COP21的东道国，在众多利益相关者中尤其指望中国有所作为。我们如此期望既不是无奈顺从，也不是过度自信：不无奈顺从是因为我们看到了中国领导人的政治意愿；不过度自信或自负，是因为法国同样面临着一些不会轻易取胜的战役。

■ 陈越光 (2014巴黎气候大会顾问，中国文化书院副院长)：

当我们在争论经济全球化的利弊得失之际，比市场全球化，比资本全球化更触目惊心的是，这个世界的危机、挑战和灾害已经全球化了！这种全球化不经过谈判，不需要任何条约和批准，它们是沙尘暴、是PM2.5、是被溶化的冰川、是被核辐射污染的海水……，任何行政区划、国家疆界都不可能阻止它们。在这种全球化面前，可以区分的只是人类持续性生存的愿望和人类面对的危险！

必须坦诚地说，我们背后没有力量，只有责任，责任就是我们的力量。地球危机我们是肇事者之一，人类危机我们是受害者之一，在人类自我拯救中我们是行动者之一，这就是我们责任的来源。如果面对如此巨大的灾难性挑战，你深感个人的渺小和害怕，那么，害怕就可能是负责的起点。在害怕中，表达害怕就是责任；在表达中，寻求共识就是责任；在共识中，坚持行动就是责任。我们的参与者能不能坚守公民伦理责任，这就是挑战。

■ 白哲 (青少年发展基金会环境与卫生部副部长)：

中国青少年发展基金会一直在做环保与卫生方面的工作，如“保护母亲河”行动和“大学生激励”行动，后者旨在为大学生社团的环保创新型项目提供支持。

We are fully aware that the world is at a critical juncture with regard to the climate challenge. 2015 will be a decisive year. If COP 21 fails to deliver, the declining faith of the public in international climate negotiations will probably be damaged beyond repair. We are aware of the difficulties, the challenges ahead. And yet we remain hopeful. For France, there are a handful of key criteria that would make such an outcome successful: First, it must be universal. Second, the agreement must be ambitious. Third, the agreement must be flexible. France, as the host country of COP 21, does look to China, among major stakeholders, to play an important role. We do so with neither resignation nor overconfidence: no resignation, because we observe the political will of Chinese leaders; no overconfidence or arrogance, because France also faces key battles ahead and they will not be easily won.

■ GHEN Yueguang, Adviser of the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change, Vice-President of the International Academy for Chinese Culture

When we argue the pros and cons of economic globalisation, we should realise the horrifying fact that the crisis, challenges and disasters have already been globalised. This kind of globalisation can be achieved without any negotiation and agreement; they are sandstorms, PM2.5, melting glaciers, sea waters contaminated by nuclear radiation and so on. No sovereign state or country or national borders can prevent them. Facing this globalisation, we can only distinguish between the desire for a sustainable future and the danger we are facing.

We are responsible for the Earth's crisis, victims of mankind's crisis and those who should take actions in mankind's self-preservation - these results in our responsibilities. If you feel insignificant and fearful in facing such a devastating challenge, I can tell you that the fear is where responsibilities come from. In fear, the expression of fear means responsibilities. In the expression, the pursuit of consensus means responsibilities. In the pursuit, persistent actions mean responsibilities. It's a challenge whether the people involved can commit to the ethical responsibilities of citizens.

■ BAI Xi, Deputy Director of the Department of Environment and Health of CYDF

The CYDF has treated the issue of environment conservation and health as a top priority. A number of key environmentally innovative projects dedicated to young people, including Mother River Protection and Inspired Action of College Students, have been organised.



■ **黄浩明（民促会副理事长兼秘书长）：**

应对气候变化，我们能做什么？我们可以建立低碳家庭、低碳社区和低碳企业，然而，最关键的是能否参与到国家现代治理中。公民社会组织如何参与到国家的治理体系中：法律层面，推动应对气候变化立法；行动层面，发挥NGO的监督优势；国际层面，参与到全球气候变化事务中去。

■ **施龙（欧盟欧亚可持续发展项目资深专家）：**

欧亚可持续发展项目的目标是推动可持续消费与生产，我们关注生产过程和消费过程的排放。

■ **郑保卫（中国人民大学新闻与社会发展研究中心主任，中国气候传播项目中心主任）：**

“反思发展模式”是对国家、企业来讲的，“共建公民伦理”是对社会公众来讲。我们想继续在公众推动方面做些工作，我们提出“政府、媒体、NGO、企业和公众”五位一体的行动战略，这五个要素积极行动起来共同参与才能使我们应对气候变化和节能减排的工作做得更好。

■ **李滨（北京师范大学法学院教授）：**

在不同文化中是否用法律刑事制裁的功能引导人们对气候变化的反应，可能会有不同见解和选择，这便突出了法的文化维度。当我们在构建全球伦理时，如何弥合跨文化差异，如何寻找一个能够被不同文化所共同接受的最低标准，在此标准之上允许不同国家、不同文化和不同个体在各自需要的环境里进行调整和调解，是需要进行对话的。

■ **赖丹妮（中欧社会论坛北京办公室主任）：**

2014巴黎气候大会的目标之一是提高中欧双方社会对气候变化的关注，要实现这个目标需要借助媒体的力量。为了使《2014巴黎气候大会》的最终成果《参考文本》严谨、科学、扎实、有效，除了大会上300名与会嘉宾的讨论成果之外，先期在媒体上发起的讨论、访谈、案例库等，也将为《参考文本》提供重要依据和一手材料。

■ **HUANG Haoming, Vice-President and Secretary-General of China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)**

What can we do when facing climate change? We can build low-carbon households, communities and companies. The most important thing, however, is whether we can participate in modern governance at a national level. Civilian organisations might engage in state governance through the following three aspects: at a legal level, it's necessary to promote legislation on climate change; at an operational level, by making the most of their role in supervision; at an international level, participation in affairs on global climate change is suggested.

■ **Patrick Schroeder, Senior Expert on SCP of the SWITCH-Asia Network Facility**

The SWITCH-Asia Program is aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP). We are concerned mainly with emissions resulting from the production and consumption process.

■ **ZHENG Baowei, Director of the Research Center of Journalism and Social Development of Renming University of China, Director of China Center for Climate Change Communication**

“Rethinking our Global Development Model” is for countries and enterprises while “Cultivating Civic Ethics” is for the general public. We'd like to further our efforts on the improvement of public awareness and actions on climate change by proposing an integrated action strategy of combining the efforts of government, media, NGOs, enterprises and the general public. Only if these five parties play their roles together can we do better in tackling climate change, energy conservation and emissions reduction.

■ **LI Bin, Professor, The Law School, Beijing Normal University**

People of different cultures have diverse views and choices on the application of criminal sanctions to guide public responses to climate change, which indicates the cultural dimension of law. In the process towards global ethics there is a need for dialogues with respect to the approaches of bridging cross-cultural differences and the establishment of minimum standards accepted by different cultures which allow different countries, cultures and individuals to adjust and adapt to their own circumstances.

■ **LAI Denise, Director of Beijing Office, China-Europa Forum**

One of the objectives of the 2014 China-Europa Dialogue is to raise awareness about climate change within Chinese and European societies, something in which the media can play a critical role. In order to have a rigorous, scientific and effective **Common Text** as an outcome of the conference, discussions, interviews and good cases and practices organised by media partners will provide an important basis and first-hand material for the text.



■ 贾佳 (腾讯微博《大家》栏目总监) :

面对人类共同的气候灾难, 腾讯网作为一个有社会责任感的企业和新兴媒体, 有责任为全球气候协议做出自己力所能及的贡献。此次合作中, 腾讯网将利用腾讯微博、微视两款社交型媒体, 通过全方位深入细致的策划, 汇集社会力量, 集思广益, 探讨应对气候变化的创新思路 and 具体行动。

■ 何晶茹 (人民网社区部主任) :

人民网自2007年就开始和中欧社会论坛合作。今年, 强国论坛和中欧社会论坛再度携手, 希望能够从中欧对话的系列访谈、“我有问题问欧洲系列, 我有问题问中国”互动以及大学生绿色环保公益项目合作三个方面展开深入合作, 全面跟踪报道2014巴黎气候大会, 呼吁国际社会联合共济, 为共同寻找应对气候变化和建设生态文明的有效途径做出努力。

■ 蒋阿简 (城市中国网副总编辑) :

2007年我参加了第二届中欧社会论坛, 论坛高质量的成果对我们的工作有很多推进, 论坛下面嘉宾与嘉宾之间有很多高质量的交流。我建议媒体伙伴深入到小组讨论里, 更多地报道出真知灼见。

■ 齐林泉 (《中国教育报》主编) :

《中国教育报》分三个层次参与此次会议: 一是引导层次, 宣传和普及环保; 二是调查层次, 了解中小学生的环保意识; 三是呼吁和提倡的层次, 动员中小学生通过参与“美丽中国, 美丽地球”绘画大赛, 关注环保问题。

■ 徐楠 (《中外对话》中国办公室副总编) :

在2015年这个时间点时, 观察中国和欧洲之间的气候变化问题上的共识、分歧、思维, 时机很关键, 责任很重大, 因为世界格局面临重整。在这个过程中, 中国和欧洲需要重新调整自己的影响力, 以及在世界规则制定过程中的地位和互动。

■ JIA Jia, Director of the program *Opinion Leaders' Blogs (Dajia)* at the Tencent Microblogs

Facing climate catastrophe, the Tencent, as an internet corporate and emerging media outlet with a high sense of social responsibility, would like to accept its responsibility and contribute to a global climate agreement. We have established a partnership with the CEF with the aim of exploring innovative ideas and concrete actions tackling climate change in China through all-round and intensive online programmes which will involve a wide range of internet users and brainstorming. Two social media products of Tencent, named Micro-blogs (Weibo) and Micro-videos (Weishi), will be employed to reach the goals.

■ HE Jingru, Director of the E-Community Sector, People's Daily Online (people.com.cn)

People's Daily Online has had a sound partnership with the CEF since 2007. We will cooperate together on the 2014 Paris Climate Change Conference in regard to three dimensions, including an interview series with key Chinese and European stakeholders, interactions of “Questions for Europe and Questions for China” and green projects for college students. In addition we will closely follow the entire process of the conference, making a contribution to the effective solutions to climate change and ecological civilisation.

■ JIANG Ajian, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of ccud.org.cn

I attended the second plenary of the CEF in 2007. As a participant, the high quality of the formal dialogue and informal discussions on the sidelines was always helpful to my own work. I propose that all of the media partners go deep into the thematic sessions and produce more insightful reports.

■ QI Linquan, Chief Editor of China Education Daily

China Education Daily will be involved in the 2014 Conference at three levels: first, at the guidance level the Daily will publicise and popularise the ideas and practices of green development; second, at the level of investigation we aim to raise awareness of primary and secondary school students about environmental protection; and third, at the advocacy level we are going to organise a painting competition of “Beautiful China, Beautiful World” for those students to raise their awareness of the sustainable future of the world.

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

The year 2015 will be a milestone to witness consensus and differences between China and Europe on climate change. We take on greater responsibility in this critical timing in that the set-up of the world will be subject to restructuring. In this regard, China and Europe have to re-adjust their own influences and roles in the development of the global rules.



■ 赵雅楠 (凤凰网《纵议院》编导) :

凤凰网将从三个层面与中欧社会论坛合作: 一是专题网页, 依托凤凰纵议院深度内容和高端网友资源搭建“2014巴黎气候大会专题网页”。二是通过视频, 《纵议院》是凤凰网一款高层的访谈栏目, 我们会依托其传播力和影响力, 组织嘉宾和高层领导就特定议题展开深入对话。三是案例库, 将在专题网页上集中呈现低碳案例、城市案例、NGO案例、企业案例、校园案例等, 形成对气候变化、发展模式与转型、公民伦理等领域有参考价值的案例库。

■ 郭虹宇 (创绿中心气候与金融政研部气候传播项目专员) :

创绿中心关注气候谈判; 会针对气候变化和金融进行报道研究, 发布解读文章; 同时, 注重多元对话, 为各界人士的对话提供对话空间。

■ 苏智 (青年应对气候变化行动网络品牌发展总监) :

中国青年应对变化行动网络一方面在校内开展高校节能项目; 另一方面, 为中国青年人和世界青年人搭建交流的平台; 同时, 做大量关于气候和节能低碳的传播工作。

■ 于卿婵 (全球环境研究所能源与气候变化项目协调) :

全球环境研究所从2008年开始致力于国内应对气候变化政策及低碳政策的研究和实践, 我们非常注重国际合作。从2009年哥本哈根会议开始, 每年都会参加会议, 而且在每次会议上会举办自己的一个主题边会, 一方面介绍我们自己在气候变化领域的工作, 同时希望在这个平台上能跟更多机构开展合作。

■ 王磊 (全球环境研究所对外联络官员) :

大众媒体应该如何宣传气候变化、贡献于气候变化? 我认为不能是泛泛地参加一些会议, 而要深入跟踪NGO的工作。

■ ZHAO Yanan, Producer-Director of the talk show “Zongyiyuan” at ifeng.com

Ifeng.com will cooperate in the following three aspects: first, a dedicated website to the 2014 Paris conference on climate change will be set up; second, our team will conduct video interviews on specific themes on climate change with participants and high-profile figures at Zongyiyuan, a quality and influential talk show programme of ifeng.com; and third, a pool of referential low-carbon cases and practices with respect to cities, NGOs, enterprises and campuses will be solicited from the general public from China and Europe.

■ GUO Hongyu, Programme Officer, Climate and Finance Policy Center at the Greenovation Hub

The issue of climate negotiation is one of top priorities of Greenovation Hub. We report and research on climate change and its financing mechanisms, publish interpretative articles and provide diverse dialogue platforms for people from all walks of life.

■ SU Zhi, Director of the Branding Division, China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN)

The CYCAN is on one hand carrying out energy-saving projects at university campuses and on the other has committed to the creation of a platform for exchange among young Chinese people and their peers around the world. In addition, we also work on the dissemination of knowledge and practices on climate, energy efficiency and low carbon practices.

■ YU Qingchan, Coordinator of the Energy and Climate Change Project, Global Environmental Institute (GEI)

GEI has been engaged in studies and practices on climate change and low carbon policies in China since 2008. We have paid great attention to international cooperation. GEI has participated in the UN Climate Change Conference every year since the 2009 COP15 in Copenhagen and organised a satellite event each time with an attempt to introduce our work and efforts on climate change and explore more chances for collaboration with international counterparts.

■ WANG Lei, External Liaison Officer, GEI

I advise that media partners should delve into the work of NGOs work so as to get a better and more accurate picture of climate change and contribute to the solution.



■ 网友提问1: 欧洲好像比中国更关注气候问题, 他们这么做的动力是什么?

陈彦: 欧洲好像确实比中国、美国更关注气候问题。从2009年哥本哈根大会的情况可以看出, 当时欧盟提出的减排数额比较高, 但美国、中国、印度、巴西都不同意。在气候变化问题上, 欧盟国家是领跑国, 这应该是可以成立的。

施龙: 欧洲关注气候变化, 但关注还不够。有一点动力, 但动力也不够, 欧洲其实可以做得更好。贝家宝先生强调, 这与法律也有关系, 现在法国主要的原则是环境保护。

■ 网友提问2: 如果没有利益驱动, 单靠反思和自觉的行动, 能解决气候问题吗?

李滨: 关于利益驱动, 什么是利益? 空气清新是利益, 水、土壤、饮食安全也是利益。应对气候变化问题, 思想变化扮演着至关重要的作用, 因为只有在想要改变时, 才有可能发生真正的改变。

陈彦: 应该把利益跟空气净化、环境保护结合起来, 既有整体的利益也有个体的利益, 如此才是可持续的。

■ 网友提问3: 顶层设计错综复杂, 就目的而言, 碳交易、碳税, 碳金融等对中国大众来说有很大距离, 而中国节能减排压力这么大, 公众参与如何起作用?

郭虹宇: 根据创绿中心的梳理, 中国未来两年节能减排的压力远远大于前三年, 这样才能够达到十二五能源规划目标。实践表明, 社会舆论通过自媒体的力量推动了中国治理雾霾的步伐。在应对气候变化方面, 公众也可以通过社交媒体参与进来。

郑保卫: 应对气候变化是全人类的事、各个国家的事。最重要还是体现在公众参与上, 政府和企业能解决一部分, 但没有公众参与是不行的。公众参与的障碍是认知问题, 公众不知道什么叫气候变化, 不知道气候变化对自己的影响到多大, 这就影响了公众参与的积极性。

■ Q1: It seems that Europeans are more concerned about climate issues than Chinese. Where is the impetus coming from?

CHEN Yan: It is true that the EU is regarded as a leading force on climate issues. At the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in 2009, the EU put forward a much higher emission target which was not agreed with by the US, China, India, Brazil, etc.

Patrick Schroeder: It is right that Europe is concerned about climate change, but not enough attention is given to the issue. There is an impetus, but insufficient. I believe that Europe can do better. As Thierry Berthelot emphasised, this relates to the law, with French's top priority environmental conservation.

■ Q2: If there is no profit-driven impetus, can reflections, a rethink and self-awakening actions alone tackle climate change?

LI Bin: What is profit or interest? In my view, clean air is an interest, as are land and safe food. Mind-change will play a crucial role in facing climate change, in that only when people want to change their minds are fundamental changes likely to take place.

CHEN Yan: Only if interests are linked with air purification and environmental protection, which involves overall interests and those of individuals, can a sustainable solution result.

■ Q3: In terms of climate issues, top-level conceptual design is highly complex. Such concepts as carbon-trading, carbon tax and carbon finance seem far away from the general public. Since China is facing huge pressure in energy conservation and emissions, how will public participation work?

GUO Hongyu: According to research by the Greenovation Hub, China will need to be under much greater pressure on emissions in the next two years compared to the previous three years in order to reach the goals set in the 12th five-year plan. Practices show that public opinion with the help of social media has propelled the pace of curbing haze and air pollution in China. I believe that the general public could participate in facing climate change through the same approach.

ZHENG Baowei: Climate change is a common issue faced by people and countries of the world. Public participation, however, is deemed to play the most important role in tackling this because governments and enterprises can only solve part of the issue. One obstacle to public engagement is lack of cognition and awareness – people know little about climate change and its corresponding impacts on human beings, which has impeded their enthusiasm for involvement.



5月7日上午，由中欧社会论坛与广州市法泽城市与公益研究中心联合举办的2014巴黎气候大会中国媒体启动仪式（广州站）召开。这与日前举办的继中国媒体启动仪式（北京站）活动南北呼应，2014巴黎气候大会在中国全面拉开帷幕。

中欧社会论坛执行主席陈彦先生致欢迎辞，中山大学地球环境与地球资源研究中心主任周永章教授、广州天则区域发展研究中心执行主任赵旭先生、广州创绿中心副总干事白韞雯女士等出席并做主题演讲。广州日报粤传媒、香港成报、南方日报、南方都市报、南方周末、粤商杂志、大洋网等来自各协办方和媒体的代表与会。

此外，与会者从组织方式、坚持民间视角以及注重可传播性等方面对《参考文本》的起草进行了有益的探讨，最后周永章教授表示愿意牵头组织南方文本起草小组。

■ 周永章（2014巴黎气候大会顾问，中山大学地球环境与地球资源研究中心主任、广东省低碳协会理事长）：

低碳发展目标与应对全球变化的目标是一致的，都要削减石化能源的消费，现在人们已看到低碳经济的市场价值。在低碳经济领域，中国政府、企业和学者难得达成共识：追求经济的快速发展不是问题，只是要以低碳的方式去实现，而碳交易正是发展低碳经济的良好助推器。推行碳交易制度也是对过去单纯以行政命令推行节能减排的反思。

广东的碳交易机制是在碳配额之外建立一个补充市场，企业10%的碳减排量指标完不成的时候可以在交易平台向社会购买碳汇。不发达地区通常拥有较多碳汇，这种支付就完成了资金向不发达地区的转移，因此，碳交易可以解决地区发展不平衡和扶贫资金的转移支付等问题。

The Chinese media launch ceremony (Guangzhou Leg) of the 2014 China-Europa Dialogue “Facing Climate Change: Rethinking Our Global Development Model” was held in Guangzhou on May 7.

Dr CHEN Yan welcomed participants and was followed by the keynote speeches of Prof. ZHOU Yongzhang, Mr ZHAO Xu and Ms BAI Yunwen (see below). Representatives from media partners, including *Guangzhou Daily News*, *Sing Pao Daily News*, *Nanfang Daily*, *Southern Metropolis Daily*, *Southern Weekly*, *Cantonese Merchants Magazine* and *Dayoo*, also attended the ceremony.

Participants discussed the **Common Text** framework in terms of organisation, adhering to the civil perspective and the ability to generate major publicity. Prof ZHOU of the Sun Yat-Sen University would like to take the lead in preparing the text in China's southern area.

■ ZHOU Yongzhang, Adviser of the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change, Director of the Center for Earth Environment and Resources at Sun Yat-Sen University, Chairman of Guangdong Low-Carbon Society

The goals of low-carbon development are in line with those of tackling climate change – to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels. Now people have realised the market value of a low-carbon economy. The Chinese Government, business and academics have reached a consensus on the low-carbon economy in saying that the pursuit of rapid economic growth is acceptable as long as it is achieved in a low-carbon way, and that carbon trading rightly propels the low-carbon economy. The implementation of the carbon trading system is a reflection on past practices of energy conservation by administrative orders.

The carbon trading mechanism in Guangdong province is a supplement to the carbon credits. When a company fails to reach its target of 10% corporate carbon emission, it may buy carbon sink on the trading platform. As there are many more carbon sinks in underdeveloped areas, the trade helps transfer money from wealthy areas to poorer ones, thus narrowing regional imbalance.



目前我们还在研究建立一个惩罚机制，对超过年排放二氧化碳两万吨以上的大企业（以后可能会扩展到五千吨或一万吨以上的企业）进行惩罚，完不成碳配额，就以当时三倍的价格罚款。同时，我们也希望碳交易制度可以惠及每一个普通人，在生活中采取低碳生活方式（如节约用电、用水、低碳出行）就能获得低碳积分，而一定量的碳积分则可以换取比如车牌号等奖励，也可拿到碳交易市场上去交易。

■ 白韞雯（创绿中心副总干事）：

1992年的联合国环境与发展大会《里约宣言》第十条中提出了公众参与原则（也叫可及性原则），指的是各国应为每个公民提供适当的途径了解公共机构掌握的环境信息，也要保证公众参与环境决策的过程。20年来中国的可持续发展领域的公众参与经历了从无到有，从少到多的历史发展过程，环境治理的公众参与分为三条主线：第一条主线是政府主导下的公众参与和创新。第二条主线是民间组织的发展带动了公众参与。第三条主线是互联网、新媒体时代的公众参与。

应对气候变化，公众参与显得尤为重要。一方面公众本身是排放者，个人低碳的生活方式可以直接减少碳排放；另一方面公众也是消费者，通过引导消费方式转变从而引导生产方式和消费方式整体向低碳转变。中国本土NGO以前的环保工作主要集中在物种保护、污染防治上，现在开始关注气候变化，创造了一些很成功的案例，比如夏天公共建筑物的空调不能低于26摄氏度就是六家NGO共同发起，后来国务院发文予以支持的。

实践证明：自下而上的公众参与对于整个节能减排、气候变化减缓都是至关重要的。如果改变了公众的行为，政策也会逐渐发生调整和改变，企业也会对自己的行为作出一些改变。

Currently we are working on the establishment of a punitive mechanism by punishing those large enterprises that emit more than 20,000 tons of carbon dioxide a year (later may be extended to those with emissions of 5,000 or 10,000 tons) when they fail to fulfil their own carbon quotas.

Meanwhile we hope that all ordinary people can benefit from the carbon trading system, for example, by living a low-carbon lifestyle (saving electricity, water, green mobility, etc.) and that one can earn bonus points which can be exchanged for goods and/or trade in the carbon trading market.

■ BAI Yunwen, Deputy Director, Greenovation Hub

As mentioned in *Principle 10* of the **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development** in 1992, “environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level”. This specifically means at the national level each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities and the opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. In the past 20 years China has witnessed increasing public participation in sustainable development. Public engagement in environment governance has experienced three main procedures: first, it is government-led; second, it developed with the growth and evolution of civilian organisations; and third, the era of Internet and social media.

It is critically important to involve the general public in tackling climate change. On the one hand people themselves are emitters so the low-carbon lifestyle of individuals can directly reduce carbon emissions. On the other, people are also consumers so a change in consumption patterns will lead to an integrated conversion to green production and consumption modes. Local Chinese NGOs had focused on species conservation and pollution controls, and then began to pay attention to climate change. A number of very successful cases have been produced - for instance, six Chinese NGOs launched the “26 Degrees Campaign” urging people to set the temperature of their air conditioners above 26 degrees centigrade in summer, which was supported by the State Council later.

Practices have shown that bottom-up public participation is essential for energy conservation and climate change mitigation for all of society, because policies would gradually adjust and modify with the change in people's behaviour, as with enterprises.



■ 赵旭 (天则区域发展研究中心执行主任) :

气候变化适应有狭义和广义的措施, 狭义措施聚焦于风险管理和减灾, 广义措施就涉及制度的设计。适应气候变化首先要有一个市场机制, 气候发生变化的时候, 各种要素随之发生变化。通过价格传导出来, 市场主体就可根据市场的信号来调整自己的行为, 适应气候变化, 服务需求方的付费机制和供给方盈利模式就会通过这种市场机制自动形成。

适应气候变化也存在市场失灵, 第一类市场失灵是公共物品的外部性、垄断性、信息不对称导致的一些低估风险、高估收益等非理性行为; 第二类市场失灵是属于发展中国家或者叫计划经济向市场经济转型国家的特殊的市场失灵。现在中国的农业生产制度, 就是典型的第二类市场失灵。农村的核心生产制度——农村土地的集体所有制和家庭联产责任制——把农业产业隔离到市场体制之外, 使它们在面临气候变化时没有市场机制的调节和保护。

我们该如何应对? 首先, 改革农村的产权制度, 落实农民对土地的使用权、收益权和处置权, 让市场为适应气候变化提供信号。第二, 土地的产权管理要和用途管制相分离。第三, 提高农业生产的组织化程度, 引导和鼓励农业产业化, 提高农业生产和农民适应气候变化的能力。第四, 稳妥地推进农村的土地流转, 为规模化经营准备物质条件。第五, 改革公共资金支持农业的方式。在市场应对气候变化发生失灵的时候, 由政府来提供一些额外的公共资金, 支持提供市场信息和提供市场交易服务来矫正市场的失灵。

■ 吴国华 (广州日报报业集团粤传媒副总经理) :

广州日报将联合旗下《羊城地铁报》、《广州文摘报》、《大洋网》以及粤商杂志等系列媒体, 为巴黎气候大会提供支持。6月份

■ ZHAO Xu, Executive Director of South China Research Center of Unirule Institute of Economics

Climate change adaptation has narrow and broad measures. In the narrow sense, it focuses on risk management and disaster reduction, while in the broad sense it involves system design. First of all it is essential to establish a market mechanism for adapting to climate change - when climate changes, various elements will change accordingly. With the mechanism of changing prices, different players in the market are likely to adjust their behaviour in accordance with market signals, and thus adapt to climate change. In this process a payment mechanism of the demander and a profit model of the supplier will be self-generated.

Market failures may occur in climate change adaptation. One kind of failure refers to non-rational behaviour such as underestimating risks and overestimating revenues, resulting from the externality, monopoly and information asymmetry of the common goods. The second type of market failures typically exist in those countries transforming from planned economy to market economy. Currently the agricultural production system in China rightly follows the latter type. The core production system in rural areas - collective ownership of rural land and the family-contract responsibility system - has separated agricultural production from the market system, thus depriving them of adjustment and protection from the market system in facing climate change.

I propose five suggestions to responding to climate change in terms of agricultural production. The first is to reform the rural property rights system and entitle farmers to the rights of land use, usufruct and disposal, so that the market would send signals for climate change adaptation; second, property management and land-use control should be separated; third is to enhance the degree of farmers' organisation in agricultural production, guiding and encouraging the industrialisation of agriculture and improving farmers' ability to adapt to climate change; fourth, to steadily push forward rural land transfer, preparing material conditions for large-scale operations; fifth, the practice of public funds supporting agriculture should be changed. As an alternative approach in the market-based mechanism of addressing climate change, the government should use public funds to correct market failures by providing market information and trading services.

■ WU Guohua, Deputy General Manager of Guangzhou Daily Media Co. Ltd.

Guangzhou Daily will work with its affiliated media outlets, including Guangzhou Metro, Guangzhou Digest News, Dayoo as well as the Cantonese Merchants magazine to support the 2014 Paris Conference on Climate Change.



也将联合法国领事馆、法国商会和欧盟商会，与中欧社会论坛共同举办一个媒体新闻发布会暨中法建交50周年的纪念活动，不仅具有社会意义，也能扩大我们的品牌影响力，这是互惠、双赢的好事。

■ 贺栩模（成报常务副总经理）：

我们在《成报》的报纸、网站都将设立专刊，利用新媒体展开互动，来支持2014巴黎气候大会。今年还会在广州、深圳、佛山启动百场低碳环保进社区活动，将气候变化与每一个人的影响息息相关理念传播到社区里面去。

■ 李智珊（南方日报）：

南方报系与中欧社会论坛合作已久，已举办三次中欧社会论坛中欧直播室。此次，借巴黎大会的契机，我们准备以国家治理为主题开通第四期中欧直播室。

■ 栗傑（粵商杂志社市场总监）：

粤商会是为企业家提供专属的智力支持及社交服务的平台。我们将在《粤商杂志》，设立一个常规专栏，每期做一个企业家的访谈，宣传对绿色低碳有社会责任感、有建树的企业家，并同时会上线到网站、微信平台、微博等。另外结合线下每个月都会有五到六场企业家的活动，把环境保护及企业发展、都市圈的构建来融合到一起的活动，为2014年巴黎气候大会造势。

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Next June, together with the French Consulate, the French Chamber of Commerce and the CEF, we will hold a press conference on this conference and a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France. I believe that it will be a mutually beneficial and win-win cooperation between *Guangzhou Daily* and the CEF.

■ HE Xumo, Executive Deputy General Manager of the Sing Pao Daily News

The *Sing Pao Daily News* as well as its associated website will set up special pages dedicated to the 2014 Paris Conference. We are going to launch 100 campaigns on community-based low-carbon and environmental friendly activities in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Foshan, disseminating knowledge of climate change and its impact on individuals.

■ LI Zhishan, Nanfang Daily

Nanfang Daily Media Group has a long history of cooperation with the CEF. Three editions of *The China-Europa Forum - China Online Studio* have been held in past years together with the previous three CEF plenaries. This year we are ready to take the opportunity of the 2014 Paris Conference to launch the fourth season of online dialogue programmes on the theme of national governance.

■ LI Su, Marketing Director, Cantonese Merchants Magazine

Guangdong Chamber of Commerce aims to provide intellectual support and social interaction services for entrepreneurs. We will set up in each issue a special regular column in the *Cantonese Merchants* magazine featuring an interview with an entrepreneur who has a high sense of responsibility and good practices on green and low-carbon development. Those interviews will be released on websites and social media, including WeChat and micro-blogs. In addition, building on the five to six entrepreneurial activities every month, we will attempt to integrate environmental protection, corporate development and the establishment of the metropolitan circle, building up momentum for the 2014 Paris Conference.

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