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《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛（2013）

THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION PARTNERSHIP - GUANGZHOU FORUM (2013)



2013年11月16至19日，由**中欧社会论坛**、**中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会**和**广州君泽君律师事务所**共同发起的以“中欧对话和可持续城市建设”为主题的《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛在广州富力君悦大酒店举行。此次论坛得到了欧盟能源总司的大力支持，来自中国和欧盟方面的政府高层、城市管理者、专家学者、企业家、社会组织代表共200余人出席。

这是继2012年国务院总理李克强和欧盟委员会主席巴罗佐签署《中欧城镇化伙伴关系共同宣言》以来，首次由民间力量主导，邀请中欧城镇化理论研究与实践者共同参与的平等对话，是所有肩负中国城镇化转型责任者的一次头脑风暴。

The EU-China Urbanisation Partnership-Guangzhou Forum (2013) was held on November 16-19 at the Grand Hyatt Hotel Guangzhou. The forum was initiated and organized by the **China-Europa Forum (CEF)**, **China International Urbanisation Development Strategy Research Committee (CIUDSRC)** and **JunZeJun Law Offices**, and with the support of the DG Energy of the European Commission.

It was the first-ever CSO-led dialogue on Urbanisation since the establishment of the EU-China Urbanisation Partnership in 2012, bringing together more than 200 high-level officials, entrepreneurs, civil society representatives and players, practitioners and citizens involved in the process of urbanization from China and Europe.

On November 16 a field trip was organised to the Dalang Community in Shenzhen where Chinese and European delegates witnessed the "Third Eight



16日，中欧嘉宾考察了“深圳大浪青工‘第三个8小时’”社会建设实践案例，切实地了解了中国在城镇化进程中面临的社会管理方面的挑战，以及各方在社会建设与管理创新方面做出的尝试与探索。17-18日，中欧与会代表围绕“城市设计、融资及模式创新”、“城市与可持续社会”、“生态环境与城市的可持续发展”、“治理模式的演变及培训和传播”、“区域发展与区域合作”五个主题论坛展开了交流和探讨。论坛在19日上午进行的总结大会中落下帷幕，中欧方小组长分别对各自小组做总结发言。

Hours of Young Migrant Workers" there, a true portrayal of new urbanisation and social construction in Shenzhen. Participants learned not only of achievements and challenges in the process, but also of local attempts at and exploration of innovation in social management.

Over the following two days, participants had comprehensive, multi-dimensional dialogues and exchanges around the theme of "EU-China Dialogue and Construction of Sustainable Cities", covering topics including *Designing, Financing and Innovating Cities, Sustainable Cities and Societies, Ecological Environment and Sustainable Cities, Evolution of the Governance Model, Training and Communication, and Regional Development and Cooperation*.

On the morning of November 19 the prime movers of the workshops presented their conclusions to the Plenary Session and these were followed by a presentation of a synthesis of all the reports.

开幕式发言精选

■ 格哈德·斯塔尔，欧盟地区委员会秘书长：

中国和欧盟的今后发展对地球的未来具有决定性意义。很显然，当前经济模式产生的社会消费模式，造成了严重的污染，威胁着我们的地球。欧洲如何继续发展其经济模式？中国如何进一步开拓经济发展？这是我们面临的挑战。为此，欧盟制定了能源战略政策，确定了以智能、绿色城市为目标的应对气候变化的发展方向。中国的十二五规划也制定了相同的政策方向，其未来发展目标是减少能源的消耗，增加生物能源，并为减排和减少贫困做进一步努力。中国和欧盟在朝同一个方向发展。

为实现可持续城市发展目标，我们无疑需要所有城市和地区的参与。至少在欧盟层面，我可以这样说，所有的城市和地区合作伙伴都已经行动起来。因此，为了一个更美好和可持续发展的世界，为这一雄心勃勃的计划取得进展，我们必须让所有的人都参与到这一进程之中。

■ 李秉仁，住房和城乡建设部科学技术委员会常务副主任：

中国经济在快速发展的过程中也付出了沉重的代价，过高地消耗了自然资源、能源，严重污染和破坏了环境等。希望中欧嘉宾能借此机会探讨在城市化中如何应对环境和自然资源消耗的挑战，如何共同探索真正可持续发展的过程。

EXTRACTS OF SPEECHES AT THE OPENING CEREMONY

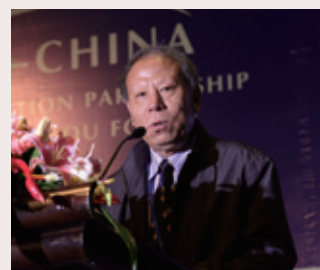
■ Gerhard STAHL, *Secretary General, the Committee of the Regions, EU:*

The following development of China and the European Union will be decisive for the future of our planet. It is obvious that the existing economic model, which is a space for social consumption creating pollution, is threatening our planet. We face these challenges: how to develop the economic model throughout Europe, and how to further Chinese economic development. The European Union decided in its energy strategy to change its climate direction and to develop smart, green cities as goals. China has embarked on its 12th Five-Year Plan in the same directions. China has decided to reduce energy consumption, increase bio-energy and make a further effort to reduce CO2 emissions and poverty. So we can see that the Chinese and European partners are going in the same direction.

That we can solve this ambitious policy only with the involvement of cities and regions is obvious. At least with the European Union I can tell you that all partnerships are undertaken by cities and regions. So we have to get involved in order to make progress with the ambitions of all regions and all leaders for the development of a better and sustainable world.

■ LI Bingren, *Executive Deputy Director of the Science and Technology Committee, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development:*

China has paid a heavy price in its process of rapid development of economy, with excessive consumption of the natural resources and energies, causing serious pollution and damage to the environment. I hope that Chinese and European participants could take this opportunity to discuss how to respond to these challenges in urbanisation and to seek paths towards a sustainable future.



■ 颜俊，君泽君律师事务所资深合伙人：

城镇化是极其复杂的系统工程，参与主体众多、涉及领域广泛。从思想理念、规划设计，到投资建设、运营服务，从产业引入、社区形成，到公共管理、社会治理，城镇化过程的每一步都涉及到不同主体之间的合作，这些合作都建立在一定的政策、法律制度框架之下，并需要将各种合作关系以契约的形式明确固定下来，因此，就有了律师的参与。君泽君律师事务所一直在城镇化过程中扮演制度、模式与架构的设计者和参与各方合作成果的集成商两个角色，因此，也深深介入到每一个城镇化项目的始终。

■ 陈彦，中欧社会论坛执行主席：

从世界范围看，20世纪是城市主导的世纪，是城市扫荡农村的世纪。今天中国城市化加速，正在快步加入世界城市化的大潮。然而，从欧洲所看，今天的世界正处于又一个时代的拐点。追求可持续性发展，寻求能源、生态的转型、转变发展模式不仅已经成为日益紧迫的课题，更是需要尽快成为人类发展、建设的基本理念。人类能否成功解决自己后代的生存繁衍问题和可持续发展问题的关键就在于城市的可持续发展。然而，对于我们时代所提出这些基本问题，中欧社会还远远没有共识。因此，中欧关于城镇化对话和合作就具有了至关重要的意义。

■ 杰拉尔·马宁，欧洲能源城市执行主任：

1. 除彼此差异，在各大洲或各个国家之间，城市和城市化的行动者都需要拥有共同的主题和目标。作为一个地方政府的能源网络，欧洲能源城市提出了如下口号：为了所有人拥有高品质生活的低能耗城市。2. 横向交流是绝对必要的，它有助于提高我们的行动能力。城市和地方层面蕴藏着巨大的潜力，包括经验、知识、成功和失败的各个方面，这些基于实践的经验与知识在其他任何决策层面都是不存在的。3. 我们需要改变思维方式和习惯，以建立地区的可持续发展未来。我们围绕如下五个战略轴心提出了城镇能源转型30条建议：加强地方政府的行动能力；了解区域资源及其流动状况；重新思考财政问题，尤其是地方层面的方式；发明地方治理的新模式，有效地参与社会整体行动；减少能源消耗的城市规划方式。

■ YAN Jun, Senior Partner of JunZeJun Law Offices:

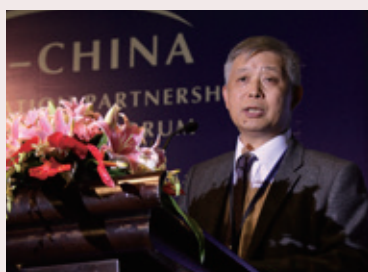
As an extremely complex systematic mechanism, urbanisation involves various stakeholders in various fields. Starting from basic planning and design, investment, construction, up to the implementation of projects, the process of urbanisation – which can also be described as a procedure starting from the introduction of industry, the emergence of a community, up to public management and governance – implies the cooperation of numerous actors. This cooperation is subjected to a certain framework of legal norms and policies, and has to be specified in terms of deed. Therefore, the participation of lawyers is required. Being both responsible for designing the system, the pattern and the framework of urbanisation plans, and for ensuring the cooperation of all the actors involved, JunZeJun Law Offices are also deeply involved in the whole process of each urbanisation project.

■ CHEN Yan, Executive President of China-Europa Forum:

From a global perspective, the 20th century is regarded as an urbanisation-dominated century. China's rapid urbanisation is currently joining the global tide. Looking at Europe, however, today's world is at the point of a new transition. The pursuit of sustainable development, energy and ecological transition and the change of the development paradigm have not only become increasingly pressing issues but should also be brought into the basic concepts of human progress and development. The key to a sustainable future for coming generations lies in the sustainability of urbanisation development. The EU and China, however, have not reached a consensus on these fundamental issues and dialogues and cooperation between the two sides on urbanisation are therefore of great significance.

■ Gerard MAGNIN, Executive Director of Energy Cities:

1. Beyond their differences, in their respective continents or between continents, cities and actors of urbanisation need to share a common topics and vision. As a network of local authorities specialised in energy issues, we have suggested the following motto: **The Low Energy City with High Quality of Life for All**. 2. Horizontal exchanges are absolutely necessary to improve our capacities to act. There is an enormous potential of experience, knowledge, successes and mistakes at local level in all cities and local authorities. This knowledge, based on practical experience, does not exist in any other place of decision making. 3. We need to change most our mind-sets and our habits to build a local sustainable future. *Energy Cities* has set up 30 proposals for the energy transition of cities and towns. These proposals are structured around five strategic axes: empowering local actors, knowing our territories' resources and flows, rethinking finance in general, in a more local way; inventing new local governance to effectively involved society as a whole; and urban planning as a way of reducing energy use.



■ 薛德升, 中山大学教授、博士生导师:

珠三角地区快速发展的经济和城镇化进程使其成为全球最具活力的区域之一。然而在城镇化过程中, 珠三角地区也面临很多问题, 如环境问题、流动人口管理问题、经济结构优化、公用设施建设与提供, 社会安全与管理等。区域规划是解决这些问题的重要渠道之一。

珠三角地区的城镇化与欧洲城市截然不同, 但可以汲取很多欧洲的经验, 包括准时、便捷的公共交通系统, 地铁、铁路系统, 公民社会的作用, 国内外移民政策, 环保政策、公众教育, 以及城市与区域治理等。

■ 金德钧, 中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会主任:

中国的城镇化有几个突出特征: 第一, 城镇化过程中的迁移人口数量巨大, 应该重视半城市化的现象, 一方面要下决心改革户籍制度, 另一方面要重视对新市民的教育。第二, 要高度重视农业现代化问题。第三, 要加强基础设施建设, 不仅要规划好, 还要建设好, 注重提升城市和农村基础设施的质量。

■ 皮埃尔·卡蓝默, 中欧社会论坛基金会主席、梅耶人类进步基金会主席:

中欧城镇化合作可分为两个阶段: 第一阶段主要是由欧方向中方分享其在城镇化过程中积累的丰富经验; 现在进入第二阶段, 这一阶段的目标在于中欧双方各地区与城市如何从可持续发展模式向可持续社会转型过程中互相学习、彼此借鉴。转型过程中需要面对十大问题: (1) 对世界、城市及区域的全新视野; (2) 把城市当作一个生态系统, 认知其新陈代谢和资源流动管理; (3) 公共产品的共同产出, 调动所有行动者的参与; (4) 可持续地区和可持续供应链的关系; (5) 能源转型战略与流动管理; (6) 致力于统筹各治理层级、各部门和各利益相关方之间关系的新型治理理念以及综合培训计划的需求; (7) 战略规划和新发展理念的新方法; (8) 技术和智慧城市的人性化结合; (9) 所有行动者的共同责任与知识的共同产出; (10) 合适的融资工具。

■ XUE Desheng, *Professor, Sun Yat-Sen University*:

Rapid economic growth and urbanisation has made the Pearl River Delta (PRD) one of the most dynamic areas of the world. Through development of urbanisation, however, the PRD has been facing a great number of challenges, such as ecological and environmental issues, management of the floating population and rural migrant workers, economic restructuring, public facilities supply and social security. Regional planning is an important measure in tackling these problems.

Urbanisation in the PRD region is quite different from that of Western Countries. We have been able, however, to learn a lot from European experiences, including a more punctual and convenient public transport system, a higher density of subway and train systems, the role of civilian society in the process of urbanisation, policies of international and domestic migration, policies of environmental protection and treatment, education of the public, and urban and regional governance.

■ JIN Dejun, *Director of the CIUDSRC*:

China's urbanisation has the following three prominent features. First, there is an extraordinarily large migrant population in the process of urbanisation, which makes peri-urbanisation a distinct phenomenon. China should take this seriously through a thorough reform of the household registration system and a focus on education for new citizens who have lived in rural areas before residing in the cities. Second, China must attach great importance to agricultural modernisation as a result of the stepped-up urbanisation. Third, urban and rural infrastructure should be strengthened not only in terms of planning and construction but in quality.

■ Pierre CALAME, *President of the CEF Foundation, President of the Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for Human Progress (FPH)*:

There are two stages in the EU-China cooperation process on urbanisation. The objective of the first stage was to help the Chinese society to benefit from the diverse European experiences as the urbanisation in Europe took place long before the Chinese one.

A new stage is now starting. Its objective is to learn from each other on the way for territories and cities to manage the systemic transition from unsustainable development to sustainable societies. Taking stock of the reflections of several European and international networks of local authorities, Pierre Calame summarized ten major issues for the transition: (1) a new vision of the world, the city and the territory; (2) the understanding of cities as eco-systems, the knowledge of their metabolism and the management of the flows; (3) the co-production of the public good and the mobilization of all the actors; (4) the relationship between sustainable territories and sustainable supply chains; (5) the energy transition strategies and the management of mobility; (6) a new conception of governance, with the focus on the management of relations between levels of governance, between sectors, between actors and the need of a comprehensive training program; (7) a new approach of strategic planning and of the conception of new developments; (8) an humanist approach of technology and the smart city; (9) co-responsibility of actors and co-production of knowledge; (10) appropriate financing tools.



主题论坛一：城市设计、融资及模式创新

■ 帕斯卡琳·加柏莉，欧洲新镇平台主任（布鲁塞尔）：

在第一节的4小时讨论中，我们归纳出了如下要点、评注和结论。

1. 城市的重建或设计、城市的运营都不应该以金融或房地产经营为目的，而是应该一方面为现有居民着想，另一方面考虑到未来的居民，需要对目前和未来人口的重要性有切实的认识。

2. 在这些城市运营中，需要找到不同利益相关者之间的平衡，即公共部门和私营部门需要共同尊重环境和千年发展目标。公共部门需要在国家、省级和地方各级之间建立有效的衔接。公共部门拥有目标和资金（这就是为什么出现对土地销售和开发的行动，然而，我们处在一个资源稀缺的背景下）。私营部门需要利润和投资回报率，而且面临倒闭的风险和短长期之间的平衡。

为应对这些问题，我们提出如下建议：

1. 地方政府的自主性十分重要，事实上地方政府处在国家利益和人民需要之间的十字路口。所以，在这种背景下，地方的自主权和权力下放尤为重要；

2. 环境是可持续组织的关键，但它不应该掩盖了人们的需求；

3. 城市的新陈代谢问题似乎比较抽象，除非你看一下食品供应链和废物处理。有必要减少垃圾，提高回收和资源分离，更好地把气候问题纳入城市规划战略；

4. 可持续城市化与健康（空气、水和食物污染）、医疗保健设施的供给、所有人群（包括弱势群体）获得饮用水和卫生服务息息相关；

5. 需要减少对汽车的依赖，这不仅是环保的必要，而且有助于缓解交通拥堵；

6. 与当地经济的链接（增加邻里的住房/就业）；

7. 大规模财政投入必须找到经济、文化传承和新老城市之间的平衡，文化、产业遗产以及社区投资的平衡是必要的。与此同时，有必要为投资建立信任和信誉；

8. 鬼城的风险值得重视，在此方面，有必要考虑建筑物的寿命、网络、本地经济及市场营销的参数，以避免产生这类空城；

9. 中国正在开展的公私合作伙伴关系，关键不仅在于提出议案，而且在于执行；

10. 城市不可能只靠工程师们来建造，还需要拥有规划师、建筑师、社会学家、经济学家、无学历者、艺术家和创意人士的创新，酝酿创造力；

Workshop One: Designing, Financing and Innovating Cities

■ Pascaline GABORIT, *Director of the European New Towns Platform (ENTP)*:

There were 14 key points, remarks and findings from the first workshop discussion of four hours.

1. Renewing cities or designing cities should not occur for financial or real-estate reasons. Rather, it should be on the one hand for current inhabitants and on the other for the inhabitants to come. The importance of the current and future population lies behind the technique.

2. In such urban operations a balance between the different stakeholders needs to be found - the public sector, the people and the private sector in combination with respect for the environment and other Millennium Development Goals. The public sector needs to be able to articulate between national, provincial and local levels. The public sector has targets and needs funds. The private sector needs profit, return on investment and to face the risks of failure, with a balance between the short and long terms.

In order to address these questions, our comments were:

1. The autonomy of local authorities is important. Indeed, local authorities are at the crossroads of national interests and people's needs.

2. The environment is key to sustainable organisation but should not overshadow the needs of people.

3. The question of city metabolism can seem abstract unless you look at food supply chains, and also waste management. There is a need to reduce waste and to improve recycling and source separation.

4. Sustainable urbanisation is not only linked to health (air, water and food pollution) but also to the provision of healthcare facilities and access for the whole population, including vulnerable groups, to drinking water and health services.

5. The need to reduce the car dependency is necessary within the context of environmental protection as well as traffic congestion.

6. Links with the local economy (increase the housing/job ratio at neighbourhood level).

7. In large-scale financial investment situations, it is necessary to find a balance between economy, cultural heritage and the old and new. There is a need to balance culture and industrial heritage, as well as heritage and community investment.

8. The risk of ghost cities is important. In this context it is necessary to take into account parameters such as the lifespan of buildings, connections, the local economy and marketing in order to avoid empty cities.

9. Public Private Partnerships are developing in China. In Europe, according to the participants, the key would lie not only in the proposals but also in the implementation.

10. The Integrated approach: cities cannot be built solely by engineers

11. 地方债务可能威胁经济，然而，这并不意味着公众、社会、卫生和文化服务不应该在地方一级得到发展；

12. 欧洲经济危机的影响使地方公共投资放缓。

结论是，尽管我们并不拥有宜居城市的设计配方，但讨论组开辟了很大的对话空间，并认同彼此合作是不容易的，应该把它视为集体的挑战。

■ 马克·格德曼，荷兰蒂尔堡市欧洲城市设计实验室（Fontys应用科技大学附属机构）城市战略、建筑与规划教授：

一、如果在可持续城市结构方面切实投资，子孙后代将从中受益，因为城市结构将适应变化，同时可以保持其基本质量。在发展都市农业时，必须让生产者和消费者更紧密地结合在一起，从而为农民提高附加值。农村和城市是相互依存和相互关联的，应被视为一个整体。关键要通过公民教育来提高意识，并引入激励机制（财政，经济，生态）引导发展。

二、我们讨论了如何将城市遗产与新发展和谐地结合起来、如何确保老城在中国未来城镇化的进程中发挥作用。紧凑型城市可以成为未来城市化的样板，尤其是中国已从制造业经济转向以服务为导向的经济。对目前土地使用政策和税收法规既得的利益和限制需要有清楚的认识。

对未来中欧交流的建议：首先，需要关注连续性和城市改造，如何协调新旧城市。在这方面中国可以参照欧洲，借鉴其最佳实践经验。第二，我们应该花更多的时间深入讨论特定的主题，如CBD、智能电网等，为中国城市提供参考模式。第三，聚焦二线城市而不是大都市，以避免未来错误和经验教训的错误运用。第四，在土地使用政策和改革方面深入交流。第五，城市化与未来创新经济（从工业化到服务型的经济转型，我们需要紧凑型城市，可持续城市的模式）。

but also need the involvement of planners, architects, sociologists, economists, people without qualifications, artists and creative people as innovation would not occur without creativity.

11. Local debts can threaten the economy. Speculation concerning public and local debts can be a threat. However, this does not mean that public, social, health and cultural services should not be developed at local level.

12. The impact of the economic crisis in Europe has slowed local public investment.

In conclusion, there is no recipe for designing liveable cities, but the workshop has opened a great deal of space for dialogue. It confirms that cooperation is not easy and remains a collective challenge.

■ Marc GLAUDEMANS, *Professor of Urban Strategies, Architecture and Planning European Urban Design Lab in Tilburg, the Netherlands:*

The key messages of workshop presentations were: 1. If you invest in a really durable urban structure you will benefit for generations to come because the urban structure will be able to adapt to changes while still retaining its basic quality. 2. We must bring producers and consumers more closely together so as to increase the added value for farmers. The key issue to focus on is raising awareness through the education of citizens and introducing incentives to guide these developments. 3. There was a debate that has already been mentioned on how to reconcile heritage with new development, and how to ensure that the old cities will also have a role in the future of China's urbanisation. 4. The compact city model could turn out to be a very suitable guideline for future urbanisation, especially because China is also already moving from a manufacturing economy to a higher-end, service-oriented economy. 5. Beware of vested interests and limitations through current land-use policy and tax regulations.

Recommendations for future Europe-China exchanges: 1. The entire debate on continuity and transformation - how to reconcile the old and the new. 2. Next time there should be more in-depth discussions on specifics or more time spent on specific topics; i.e. CBD and smart grids etc. 3. There was also a good suggestion about focusing on second-tier Chinese cities rather than a large metropolis in order to prevent future mistakes and also for the application of lessons learned. 4. In-depth exchange on land-use policies and reform (key guiding principle for current Chinese urbanisation). 5. Urbanisation for a future innovation economy (transition from industrial to services based economy; requires compact, sustainable urban models).



■ 皮特·朗斯登，欧洲可持续城市发展项目 (URBACT) 英国区域经理，城市化专家：

两天的讨论中，我们鉴定了四个要点：第一，如何提供和支付智能公共服务。第二，如何提供这些服务，无论是在中国和欧洲，关键的问题是外来务工人员 and 他们的家庭如何融入城市。第三，如何鼓励公民参与，以管理智能服务。这对可持续性来说很重要，我们需要紧凑型城市，应避免庞大的城市，我们需要修复老城过时的部分。但是，我们如何联合公民并建立信任，这是一个核心问题，欧洲城市的成功和失败例子都很多，中国在这些方面也面对许多挑战。第四，如何支持社会企业，并加强民间社会组织提供这些新类型的服务。这里面不乏各种各样的问题，比如如何能够获得资金，如何培育这些新组织并帮助他们成长，以及如何使他们在资金和运作方面变得更加独立并得以生存。

■ 孙威力，广州市业主委员会协会筹委：

我们讨论了中欧同行之间的优先合作事项，并提出一个大胆的设想，由城市、非政府组织、私营部门或律师组成一个利益相关者团体，建立一个智慧服务区。

Workshop Two: Sustainable Cities and Societies

■ Peter RAMSDEN, *Pole Manager, UK, URBACT Expert:*

We identified four main things which had come through the discussions over the two days.

1. How to provide and pay for smart public services. 2. How to provide these services: The key question in both China and Europe about how to integrate migrants and also their families in the city. 3. How to encourage citizen participation in order to generate smart services: This is important for a continual renewal. We need compact cities and to avoid sprawling cities, we need to renew the parts of a city that are out-dated. But how we can keep the citizens and build trust with the citizens in that process is a central question. There are many examples of cities in Europe that are successfully doing this and also examples of other catastrophically failing to do so. We could learn from both good and bad examples and in China there are many challenges in this regard. 4. How to support social enterprise and strengthen civil society organisations to deliver these new kinds of services: there are all sorts of questions here ranging from how they can be financed with new forms of social finance which are beginning to emerge in various part of the world, how we can incubate these new organisations and help them to grow, and how they can become more self-sustaining both financially and operationally.

■ SUN Weili (William SUN), *Chairman of Guangzhou Committee of Home-owners:*

We discussed the priority for the joint-working between Chinese and European counterparts. We propose the establishment of a seven-member team, comprising CSO representatives from both sides, to initiate a smart-service-based area.



主题论坛三：生态环境与城市的可持续发展

■ 莫里休·马亚尼，Risteco联盟主席、意大利企业环境竞争力协会副主席：

中欧参会人提出了未来几年共同面对的需求、机遇和挑战：

需求：我们需要在基本研究和基础研究方面建立更多的科学合作。我们需要共同的工具，需要找到用以分享、传播研究成果的平台和网络等共同工具。我们需要更多的交流机会，中欧社会论坛是最佳平台之一，它应是公民社会之间对话和分享思考的理想之地。

增进相互了解是非常重要的，欧方需要更务实，更具体，而不是在理论上夸夸其谈，要真正能够应对我们各自政府提出

Workshop Three: Ecological Environment and Sustainable Cities

■ Maurizio MARIANI, *President of the Consortium Risteco, CEO of Sotral Spa, Italy:*

Mr Mariani presented the common needs, opportunities and challenges to face together in the coming years.

The Needs:

We need more scientific cooperation in terms of basic research and fundamental research. We need to find some common tools such as platform, networking, in order to share and disseminate the results of research. We need more opportunities and the China-Europa Forum is one of the best places. It should be the ideal place to share and to create dialogue between civil societies. Increasing mutual understanding is very important. The European side needs to be more pragmatic, more concrete as the Chinese people are, and not lose ourselves in theory in order to really be able to address propositions from our respective governments. Another point raised during the three sessions is the

的建议。我们提出的是从基层——自下而上的方法：我们的建议需要具体务实。我们需要建立在欧洲已经拥有的、用于研究环境问题的共同框架，如水资源管理、废物处理、大气污染等。

机遇：公民应被视为改变城市模式的核心力量。我们需要更多的代际活动，需要分享几代人之间的交流，因为年轻人是世界的未来。我们希望再次通过中欧社会论坛的平台推出一些合作业务，我们也需要开始与商业伙伴展开合作。今年7月，在“美丽中国项目”的框架下，中国已经建立了一个具体参与生态文明项目的计划。这将成为中国和欧洲之间合作的又一大契机。

我们的共同挑战之一，是在知识产权领域的相互认同，我们在经济和企业行动者之间讨论知识转移，然而还需要真正实施知识产权的规则和认同。我们还应采用一个通用指标系统设立的标准，由此评价城市的可持续发展。

bottom-up approach from the grassroots level: we need to be concrete in our propositions. The last need is for a common framework such as that we already have in Europe, for research and environmental issues such as water management, waste management, and atmospheric pollution.

The Opportunities:

Citizenship should be considered as central in order to shift the paradigm in cities.

We need to organise more inter-generational events; we need to share between the generations, as young people are the future of our world. We should again use the platform of the China-Europa Forum to launch business cooperation as well. We need to start cooperation with business counterparts.

In July this year China created a concrete engagement in the ‘eco-civilisation’ project within the framework of the ‘beautiful China Project’. This should also be another big opportunity for cooperation between China and Europe.

One of the common challenges is mutual recognition in the field of intellectual property - we are talking about knowledge transfer between businesses, between economic actors, but we also need to process real rules and recognition of intellectual property. Another point is to create standards using a common metric system to evaluate sustainability of the city.



主题论坛四：治理模式的演变及培训和传播

■ 于连·伍斯纳，瑞士梅耶人类进步基金会城市问题专家：

我想分享的第一个思考是，如何从集中治理模式和自上而下的进程走向所有公民参与并加强学术界、民间社会、私营部门和政府部门之间合作的集体治理模式？在第二节的讨论中，我们强调，技术对连接不同部门和群体是十分重要的，但技术本身并不是目标，重要的是为民众带来福祉才是最终目标。在第三节中，我们强调了不同利益相关者共享信息和相互传授的学习环境。

第二个思考是，中国和欧洲在国际会议同时使用的一些概念需要更精确的定义，如“智慧城市”、“绿色”等。我们需要具体明确这一概念背后的涵义，这些概念需要有具体的实例。

最后一个想法是，无论在欧洲还是中国，目前还没有一个完美的可持续城市模式。但是，我们已经拥有很多有益的实践以及

Workshop Four: Evolution of the Governance Model, Training and Communication

■ Julien WOESSNER, Program Manager of Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for Human Progress (FPH):

My first idea to share was: How to move from centralised governance models and top-down processes towards collaborative models of governance involving all citizens and reinforcing partnership between academics, civil society, private sector and the authorities. In the second session, we underlined that technology is important for linking all these sectors and people but is not a goal in itself but more something in order to reach the final goal of implementing well-being for people. We also talked about a learning environment in which different stakeholders share information and teach each other.

My second idea is the need to define more precisely some concepts that are used by both China and Europe, in international meetings for example “smart city” and “green”. There is a real need to define, by exchanging views, what lies behind these general concepts and if there are concrete examples of implementation of these concepts.

The last idea was the fact that there is currently no perfect model of sustainable cities in either Europe or China. There are a lot of experiments that

社区、地方当局或公司正在尝试的替代方法。连接所有这些实践，并广泛应用于大众将是一个很大的挑战。这种交流如何系统化，如何使这些实践和经验推广到大众而不仅仅只有专家有机会参加这样的会议，同时也让这家酒店之外的人们或其他城市都能分享。这就是我们讨论组的合作前景。

■ 张幼云，中国经济社会理事会理事、中国就业促进会执行副会长、中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会副主任（代表中方组长北京邮电大学国际学院院长李欲晓发言）：

中欧在城镇化建设中存在的差异性明显的，也是阶段性的。中国作为最大的发展中国家，当前的城镇化建设主要要解决的是基础设施建设问题；而适应创新和可持续发展的体制、保护生活各主体合法权利的法制构建和市场监管、公众公共政策参与的环境还有较大的差距。而欧洲国家的城镇化正在完善的基础设施之上构建更为适合个体多重需求的环境。城镇化建设的核心目标是为城镇居民提供更为适合的生活、娱乐、成长环境，而城镇化的建设目标及实施过程需要城镇居民的参与，包括决策和建设本身。

中国的实践正在不断地推进，而治理的核心是为了让人生活得更好，尤其是要把智慧城市建设成为智者的城市，要将可持续发展的理念不仅传递给政府，也要传递给全社会，在城镇化建设过程中探索有效的培训方式，因为未来需要合格的公民和合适的制度设计。我们需要让下一代拥有更为光明的前景。

are very interesting and there are a lot of alternatives that are being experimented by communities or local authorities, and also by companies. There is a challenge to interconnect all these experiments and to make them available to a large public.

■ ZHANG Youyun, *Member of the China Economic and Social Council, Vice Chairwoman of the China Association of Employment Promotion, Deputy Director of the CIUDSRC (On behalf of Prof. LI Yuxiao, Dean of the International College, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications)*:

The differences between EU and Chinese urbanisation are obvious. For China, the world's largest developing country, urbanisation is mainly about tackling issues such as urban infrastructure construction. There is still a large gap between China and the EU in adaptation to an innovative and sustainable institution, construction of the rule of law to protect citizens' rights and interests, market regulation and public participation in the public policy-making process. By contrast, European countries are building upon a well-developed infrastructure to develop a more diverse and hospitable environment which can meet multiple individual needs. The core objective of European urbanisation is to provide urban residents with more liveable and favourable surroundings for living, entertainment and growing-up. It is crucial to have the engagement of urban residents in urbanisation, including the decision-making process and construction itself.

China is advancing in urbanisation. A better life and greater well-being for the people is the basic goal of governance. The concept of sustainable development should not only be delivered to governments, but to society as a whole. In addition we should seek effective training methods in the urbanisation process to develop qualified citizens and appropriate institutions. We need to create a more promising future for the coming generations.



主题论坛五：区域发展与区域合作

■ 于贝尔-于连·拉费尔，里昂政治学院副教授，法国大里昂地区副主席：

与会者一致认为，我们面临着共同的挑战，但我们不应该忽视中国和欧洲之间的差异，因此，我们在讨论时需要把差异摆在桌面上。

在许多方面，中欧的规模都是不一样的，但我们的城市面临同样的问题，它们（城市）不仅是当前问题的中心，同时也处在寻找解决方案的核心。地方政府官员应该是聚合

Workshop Five: Regional Development and Cooperation

■ Hubert JULIEN-LAFERRIÈRE, *Associate Professor of the IEP, Lyon, France, Vice President of Grand Lyon*:

Participants agreed that we faced a common challenge but that we have to be aware of and not ignore the differences between China and Europe. This has to be put on the table, as do the differences in operating methods.

Although the scale is definitely not the same in many ways our cities face the same problems. They are at the centre of today's problems and they are also at the heart of the solution. Everyone also agreed that local authority leaders are the ones to gather all the stakeholders, public leaders, state leaders and local

所有利益相关者、公众、政府职员和地方企业经理人以及民间社会的力量之一。公共领导者，尤其是地方政府领导人，应更加关注市民几代人之间、城市不同街区的公平，农村与城市地区之间的公平，以及在创新和联合所有利益相关者方面的效率。

如何加强中国和欧洲的合作关系？第一，建立公共领域、民间社会和商界行动者之间的相互理解，以便认识到这并不是关乎到资本、技术的转移，而是我们必须一起改变的目标和理念。第二，加强中欧合作也意味着改变我们的合作方式。中欧合作不是我们所说的南北合作，它超越了在可持续发展方面吸引资本的想法，也是共同创新和治理变革的进程。最后，通过中欧社会论坛的合作，建设中国和欧洲所有参与可持续发展的利益相关者的对话，并提供案例研究资料库。我们需要在论坛架构中开辟一个全面合作的伙伴关系模式，它应该超越单一的年度会议，构建一个我们需要并可持续合作的集体进程。

■ 陈述，广东行政学院副巡视员：

对中国社会来说，民间组织对社会的变革推动仍然有限，下一阶段的当务之急是干部队伍的培训，也就是说对中国社会影响到公共资源的这部分人的培训和教育，让他们融入我们的对话，吸收欧洲的宝贵经验和精神财富。对人的尊重和生存环境的理解以及公众的充分参与，是中欧最大的不同，也是我们做的最不够的地方。

我们达成以下共识：第一，区域的政策对于整个地区的发展至关重要。第二，可持续城市的发展过程，要关注人的感受，要重视人的参与。第三，中欧在制度和平台建设方面仍然有着差距。希望在这方面，提供更开放、更宽容、相互参与的空间。第四，我建议在广州周边设立一个真实的中欧合作平台。

leaders business and civilian society together. Public leaders, especially local authority leaders, owe to the citizens fairness between generations, between the different neighbourhoods of our cities, between rural and urban areas, and efficiency especially focusing on innovation and gathering all stakeholders together.

Recommendations to strengthen cooperation between China and Europe:

First: Build an understanding with public actors, civil society and business actors in order to accept that it is not only a problem of transfer of capital, of technology, but that together we have to change the vision and the mind-set.

Second: Strengthening cooperation between China and Europe also means changing the way we see cooperation. Cooperation between Europe and China is not what we call North - South cooperation. It is something that goes beyond the idea of attracting capital to sustainable development sectors, and is also a process of common innovation and changing governance.

Finally: Strengthen cooperation by using our China-Europa Forum to build a dialogue with all the stakeholders of both China and Europe involved in sustainable development and provide a database of case studies. We still have to invent a model of comprehensive partnership for the Forum that would go beyond a sole annual meeting, by building the community process that we need if we wish to move forward with our cooperation.

■ CHEN Shu, *Guangdong Provincial Party School*:

In China, however, the role of CSOs in promoting social change is still limited. It is imperative that the next step is the training of government officials and those who are in a position to dominate public resources. We should integrate them into our dialogues and exchanges, providing them with the wealth of European experiences and lessons in their urbanisation development. The biggest difference between China and the EU, which is also crucial, lies in respect for people, understanding of the living environment and public engagement. There are a lot of things for China to learn from in this regard.

We have reached the following consensus:

- Regional policies are of great importance to the development of an entire region;
- In sustainable development of urbanisation, people's feelings should be concerned and public involvement should be encouraged;
- There is still a large gap between China and the EU in institutional building, so a more open, inclusive and participatory platform between the two sides should be established;
- Fourth, we recommend the set-up of a real EU-China cooperation platform in Guangzhou and its surroundings.



■ 蔡义鸿, 中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会秘书长:

蔡义鸿代表五个主题论坛的中方组长做总结报告。本次论坛中欧双方达成了以下几方面的共识: 1. 《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛开启的民间交流与合作为促进《伙伴关系》发挥了积极作用。2. 《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》是中欧各国实现共同发展、共创美好未来的重要途径。此次论坛提出的许多重要议题, 为《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛今后发展成为具有重要影响力的民间平台奠定了坚实的基础。3. 加强以合作共赢为宗旨, 以互相尊重、求同存异为行动准则的中欧城市建设与城市人文合作非常重要。4. 中欧双方愿意开展多层面的深入合作。5. 《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》合作的目的, 一定要解决中欧乃至世界共同面临的实际问题。6. 当前世界经济复苏形势依然脆弱, 中国也面临着经济转型和通胀的双重压力。广州论坛汇聚中欧城镇化各界人士, 从推动民间的合作与交流入手, 促进中欧城镇化可持续健康发展具有重要的现实意义。7. 双方呼吁以实际行动维护和发展《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛这一交流平台, 将共识转化为惠及中欧城镇化伙伴关系的具体成果, 建立中欧城镇化民间长期交流与对话的机制。

中方认为, 中欧双方应该在如下方面加强合作: 一是中欧双方选择对方样本进行比较研究; 二是城市更新: 旧城升级; 三是新农村建设及其管理; 四是非盈利性公益组织的专业化培育; 五是公共服务与智慧型服务社区; 六是农业转移人口市民化与公民素质; 七是欧洲绿色之都与中国城市化质量评估; 八是食品安全与可追溯; 九是矿产资源枯竭型城市的转型升级; 十是水、空气和垃圾污染的治理; 十一要利用成熟案例与标准对政府官员进行培训与交流。

■ 颜俊, 君泽君律师事务所资深合伙人:

我提议成立“中欧城镇化合作伙伴关系联盟”, 以形成持续、长远、稳定的合作与对话机制, 使中欧学者、政府代表、非政府组织、企业家等各方建立常规联系与合作。

■ CAI Yihong, *Secretary General of the CIUDSRC*:

On behalf of the Chinese experts of the five workshops, Mr CAI presented the summary report.

“We reached the following consensus: First, both sides believed that the non-governmental exchanges and cooperation between China and EU advocated in the *Guangzhou Forum* have played a positive role in promoting the *EU-China Urbanisation Partnership*.

Second, it is agreed that the *Partnership* is an important means towards joint progress and a better future for China and the EU countries. A range of critical topics covered by the *Guangzhou Forum* will lay a solid foundation for the implementation of the *Partnership*, and for the development of the *Guangzhou Forum* as an indispensable society-to-society platform in EU-China urbanisation cooperation.

Third, it is of great importance for the two sides to strengthen the cooperation in urban construction and cultural cities, which is based on the principle of mutual respect and seeking common ground.

Fourth, both sides are willing to develop and deepen multi-dimensional collaboration.

Fifth, both sides recognise that the purpose of the *Partnership* is to tackle the common challenges faced by China and Europe, and even the world.

Sixth, the prospects for world economic recovery are still gloomy and China is also facing the pressures of economic restructuring and inflation. Aiming at the promotion of society-to-society exchanges and cooperation, the *Guangzhou Forum* is of great significance in facilitating moving the *Partnership* towards a sound sustainable development.

Finally, we appeal to both sides to take concrete action to continue and enhance this promising process setting sail from the *Guangzhou Forum*, moving the consensus reached by Chinese and European participants into concrete results and thus establishing a long-term, society-to-society dialogue mechanism between the EU and China on urbanisation.

Chinese participants believed that both sides should highlight, inter alia, the following aspects through cooperative efforts: (1) comparative studies on sample cases; (2) urban renewal; (3) the construction and governance of new rural areas; (4) the cultivation and support of civilian organisations; (5) urban public services system and intelligent service-based communities; (6) urbanisation of rural population and citizen attainment; (7) European Green Capitals and the quality assessment of Chinese urbanisation; (8) food safety and the traceability mechanism; (9) transition of mineral resource-exhausted cities; (10) water, air and waste pollution control; (11) personnel training and exchanges of government officials on urbanisation development with good cases and recognized standards.”

■ YAN Jun, *Senior Partner of JunZeJun Law Offices*:

I propose to set up an EU-China Urbanisation Partnership Alliance which will function as a sustained, long-term and stable mechanism for EU-China dialogues and cooperation on urbanisation by connecting European and Chinese experts and academics, government officials, CSO activists and entrepreneurs.

■ 广州论坛六点共识：

最后，卡蓝默做了总结发言，概述广州论坛达成的六点共识：1. 向可持续城市转型是中欧合作的重点。2. 中欧双方虽处在不同的起跑线，但都要向着可持续社会的方向发展。从欧洲角度来讲，要向可持续城市转型；中方则要直接进入可持续城市建设。3. 转型是一个涉及多层面的全方位过程，从概念和思维定势的转变到实际的解决方案，必须同时解决。4. 转型关乎多个利益相关者，在中欧合作中需要所有利益相关者的参与。5. 需要建立灵活机制，协助建立新的伙伴关系，开展潜在合作，降低新合作带来的交易成本。6. 需要针对焦点问题，开展深入对话，从多方面分享共同经验。

■ Six conclusions of the *Guangzhou Forum*

Six conclusions made by Pierre CALAME: 1. The focus of our cooperation must be the transition towards sustainable cities. 2. Although our situations are different (in Europe transform existing cities towards sustainability, in China create sustainable cities), China and Europe are on an equal footing as regards this common challenge. 3. Transition is a global process with many dimensions which must be addressed simultaneously and which range from conceptual and mind-set shift to practical solutions. 4. Transition is a multi-stakeholder process and all stakeholders have to be involved in China-Europe cooperation. 5. We need to create flexible mechanisms to help new partnerships emerge and a clearing house to connect possible partners and reduce the transaction costs of new cooperation. 6. We need to alter phases of in-depth dialogue on focused issues and sharing the common lessons from these different prospects.



2013年中欧城镇化伙伴关系论坛在京举行

— 卡蓝默主持《人文城市》分论坛并代表民间社会在主论坛发言

THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION PARTNERSHIP FORUM 2013 HELD IN BEIJING

— PIERRE CALAME CHAIRED THE “CULTURAL CITY” SUB-FORUM AND ADDRESSED THE PLENARY SESSION

11月21日，2013年中欧城镇化伙伴关系论坛在北京举行。当天上午分别举行的有5个分论坛，其中包括《人文城市》分论坛，聚焦文化在城市中的作用以及城市文物保护，中欧社会论坛代表团应邀参会。下午在人民大会堂举行的中欧城镇化伙伴关系高层论坛上，五个分论坛报告人分别进行了总结发言，中欧双方领导人出席并致辞。

中欧社会论坛基金会主席卡蓝默先生担任《人文城市》分论坛闭幕式主持人，并在下午的高层论坛期间做了题为《保护文物、促进文化繁荣与发展：相同的话语，不同的方式》的总结报告。他还与800余名中欧嘉宾分享了日前举办的《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛成果。

他指出，对中欧社会论坛来说，今天能在庄严的大会堂表达声音的确是莫大的荣誉。这一荣誉象征着人们对民间社会参与社会与社会之间对话之必要性的认同。这种敞开

Within the framework of the Strategic Partnership on urbanisation between the European Union and the Chinese Government, 2013 EU-China Urbanisation Partnership Forum was held in Beijing on November 21 in which five sub-forums were organised in the morning. One of these entitled «Cultural City» and was devoted to the role of culture in a city and the preservation of the ancient heritage. A delegation of the China-Europa Forum (CEF) was invited to attend the sub-forum. At the plenary session held in the afternoon in the Great Hall of People, a summary of these sub-forums was presented and followed by the speeches of Chinese Premier LI Keqiang, President Herman Van Rompuy of the European Council, and President José Manuel Barroso of the European Commission.

Pierre Calame, President of the CEF Foundation chaired in the morning the closing session of the “Cultural City” sub-forum and presented the summary report entitled “Preservation of Heritage, Culture and Development: Same Words, Different Approaches” at the main Forum in the afternoon. Meanwhile, he took the opportunity to share with more than 800 Chinese and European participants the results of the *EU-China Urbanisation Partnership-Guangzhou Forum* which was held on November 16-19.

和深层次的对话必须要能够支持中欧城镇化伙伴关系持续发展。

尽管所有发言嘉宾都一致认同文化的重要性，但在文化的实际作用及其同发展的关系方面，彼此之间仍存在着不同的观点。卡蓝默从大家的发言和讨论中提炼出如下关键问题：

1. 文化是否是向可持续城市和社会转型的资源？几乎所有的人都认同20世纪的“现代化”造就了新的城市模式、经济模式和不可持续的生活模式。因此，重大的转型是必要的。那么，我们是否需要调动社会的文化资源来服务于这一转型？或者说我们仅仅是把历史遗产当作过去的一个文库而已？

2. 文化与发展：涉及的是寻找两者之间的平衡还是发明一种综合方法？如何找到文物保护与经济发展之间的“最佳平衡”？在什么情况下，我们视之为两个不同的目标？平衡是不应该牺牲两者的利益，或者人们需要发明新的方法，让过去与未来相结合，使文化与发展相辅相成？如果人们更倾向于第二种方法，那么嘉宾们的发言则表明，我们需要拥有适应复杂性管理、善于调动所有利益相关者并具备从规划到战略实施的巨大能力和治理能力。

3. 我们是否把文物保护设计为“没有围墙的博物馆”还是把它当作历史的财富储存起来，与未来毫不相干（无论是在生活方式或社会与自然之间的关系方面）？其中一位发言嘉宾将我们与城市遗产之间的关系比喻为孙子和爷爷之间的关系，也就是说后人是要去给前人扫墓还是吸取前人的智慧？

4. 我们把文化当作静态资料还是动态现实？如果我们对文化做出静态定义，我们便会观察到“现代的”文化替代了先前非现代的文化，而且我们把后者储存在记忆的盒子里。相反，如果我们把文化视为动态且在不断变化中，那么我们所寻找的便是老城区和现代城市之间的连续性，我们期望给整个城市遗产带来新的用途。

“It is a great honour for the China-Europa Forum to have the floor in this solemn palace. This honour symbolises the need to recognise the role of civilian society in the dialogue between societies.... this type of open and in-depth dialogue must be able to support the EU-China strategic partnership on urbanisation,” said Mr Calame.

Even if all speakers agreed on the importance of culture, Mr Calame noticed different approaches regarding the actual role of culture and its relationship with development, and identified some key issues that have been found over the presentations and discussions.

(1) Is culture a resource for the transition to sustainable cities and societies?

Everyone seems to agree that what we have called 20th century “modernity” has given birth to an urban model, an economic model and to an unsustainable lifestyle. Hence a major transition is necessary. From this observation:

Do we want to mobilise the cultural resources of society for serving this transition? Or do we consider only historical heritage as a conservatory of the past?

(2) Culture and development: Is there a balance between the two or do we need to invent an integrated approach?

Does that mean finding a “better balance” between heritage preservation and economic development, in which these are treated as two different objectives, and the balance of not sacrificing one for the other; or, to the contrary, do we consider the need to invent new approaches where the past and the future are associating, and culture and development are mutually reinforcing? If we prefer the second approach, the presentations showed that we need a greater capacity and to be able to manage complexity governance involving all stakeholders to move from planning to strategy.

(3) Do we design heritage preservation as a «museum without walls», the conservatory of a past which has nothing to say about the future, or as a store of wealth whether it concerns lifestyles or relationships between society and nature?

One of the speakers offered the parallel example between our relationship with the heritage of the cities and the relationship of a grandson with his grandfather: Is it a matter of laying flowers on his grave or of learning from his wisdom?

(4) Do we consider culture as static data or as a dynamic reality?

If we have a static definition for culture we observe that “modern” culture has succeeded the preceding one that was not “modern” and we want only to keep some memories of this in a box. Instead, if we consider culture as a dynamic reality, constantly changing, then we are looking for continuity between the old town and the modern city, and we want to give new uses to the entirety of urban heritage.



5. 文化财富是否是我们世界变革的基本要素？如果文化只是为了美化我们的世界，只是无数休闲活动中的一部分，那么文化就可以被锁定在一个奉献给艺术活动的室内空间或博物馆里。相反，如果我们把文化财富作为一个社会的知识与创造的基本源泉，那么文化发展就会充实整个社会的发展，包括经济发展。

6. 保护建筑、城市和文化遗产是我们过去几代人传承后代并为他们提供一个更为宜居世界的责任。

(5) Is cultural wealth an essential element for the transformation of our world?

If culture is only for the beautifying of our world, a leisure activity among others, so it can be locked in houses dedicated to art activities or museums. If we consider instead cultural wealth as a key resource in a society of creation and knowledge, cultural development comes to nourish the entire development, including economic. And in this perspective, it is the whole city that contributes to education.

(6) The preservation of architectural, urban and cultural heritage is part of our responsibility for passing on the message of past generations to future generations as well as our responsibility to provide them with a liveable world.

媒体报道/MEDIA COVERAGE



鸣谢/Acknowledgements

本次论坛能够顺利召开，得益于各方的精诚合作，在此我们代表主办方中欧社会论坛、中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会和君泽君律师事务所向各支持方表示诚挚感谢与崇高敬意。

On behalf of the organisers the China-Europa Forum (CEF), the China International Urbanization Development Strategy Research Committee (CIUDSRC) and JunzeJun Law Offices, we would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to those who have made the Guangzhou Forum possible.



支持机构/With the support of:

欧盟委员会能源总局

DG Energy, the European Commission

赞助商/Sponsors:

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承办机构/Co-organizers:



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Yongqing Taiwan New Industrial City



广州市天则区域发展研究中心

Unirule Research Centre for Regional Development (Guangzhou)



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最后, 向我们的工作团队致以衷心的感谢!

广州市法泽城市与公益研究中心: 吴治平

君泽君律师事务所: 颜俊、靳林明、李文敏、文嫣仪、李超、魏微、肖潇、杨至德、侯玉敏、冯叶舟、古晓静、曾雪琪、胡凌波、周夏以及其他君泽君的同事们

中国国际城市化战略发展研究委员会: 蔡义鸿、顾晴

中欧社会论坛: 陈彦、阎敏、白丽、赖丹妮、雷李洪、陆易

广州市天则区域发展研究中心: 赵旭

绿芽基金会: 蔡文方、吕燕青、林炯、邹伟全

绿芽基金会志愿者团队

Special Thanks to Our Dedicated Team:

FAZE Urbanization and Wellbeing Institute (Guangzhou): WU Zhiping

JunzeJun Law Offices: YAN Jun, JIN Linming, LI Wenmin, WEN Yanyi, LI Chao, WEI Wei, XIAO Xiao, YANG Zhide, HOU Yumin, FENG Yezhou, GU Xiaojing, ZENG Xueqi, HU Lingbo, ZHOU Xia and other fellows.

CIUDSRC: CAI Yihong, GU Qing

CEF: CHEN Yan, YAN Min, BAI Li, LAI Danni, LEI Lihong, Louis Le Masne

Unirule Research Centre for Regional Development (Guangzhou): ZHAO Xu

Rural Women Development Foundation (Guangdong): CAI Wenfang, LV Yanqing, LIN Jiong, ZOU Wei quan

And Volunteers of the Rural Women Development Foundation (Guangdong)

监制 /Supervised by: 陈彦 /CHEN Yan 编辑 /Edited by: 中欧社会论坛编辑部 /The China-Europa Forum Editorial Team

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