

1月21-22日, 澳门, 首届“澳门中欧高端对话”  
Jan. 21-22, Macau, The first "Macau and Sino-Europe Debate"

1月23日, 香港, “激发人文主义传统, 再生欧洲团结”研讨会  
Jan. 23, Hong Kong, Seminar on "Carrying Forward Humanism and Regenerating European Solidarity"

5月28-30日, 北京, 第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会: 变革中的公民社会发展  
May 28-30, Beijing, The Second China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting: Civil Societies in Progress for Change

11月17日, 广州, 法泽城市与公益研究中心在穗揭牌  
Nov. 17, Guangzhou, Launch Ceremony and Council Meeting of FAZE UWI

11月16-19日, 广州, 《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》广州论坛(2013)  
Nov. 16-19, Guangzhou, The EU-China Urbanisation Partnership - Guangzhou Forum (2013)

3月31日, 上海, 中欧城镇化合作前景会议  
March 31, Shanghai, Meeting on "The Prospect of the EU-China Urbanisation Cooperation"

11月, 《中欧社会论坛文库》创立, 《城镇化: 中国与欧洲》(中文版)在京出版  
Nov., *The China-Europa Forum Book Series* launched, the Chinese Book "Urbanisation: China and Europe" Published

11月21日, 北京, 2013年中欧城镇化伙伴关系论坛——人文城市分论坛  
Nov. 21, Beijing, The EU-China Urbanisation Partnership Forum 2013 - "Cultural City" sub-forum

中欧社会论坛



CHINA-EUROPA FORUM

2013

## 中欧社会论坛简报合集

### The China-Europa Forum Newsletter 2013 Bound Edition



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## 专题·首届澳门中欧高端对话

### THE FIRST "MACAU AND SINO-EUROPE DEBATE" HELD IN MACAU

首届“澳门中欧高端对话”于2013年1月21-22日在澳门成功举办，作为发起方的中欧社会论坛，联合澳门基金会、香港理工大学中欧对话中心、北京大学高等人文研究院、凤凰卫视《震海听风录》栏目和腾讯网，共同精心筹划、合力推动创建这一独特的思想平台，此次活动邀请了中国和欧洲的政府精英、社会公知、媒体先进、公民领袖等，以欧洲视角、东方视角、澳门本土视角切入，围绕“澳门与中西对话”、“欧洲危机与中国转型”、“欧洲和平与东亚和平”三大主题展开对话。

欧洲理事会主席赫尔曼·范龙佩先生表示，“澳门中欧高端对话”有助于增进中欧间的相互了解。中国和欧洲面临着相同的挑战，尤其在欧中互为战略伙伴的背景下，双方需紧密合作，共同解决全球性问题。法兰西科学院院士巴斯蒂女士指出当前中欧对话尤为重要，双方能够借“澳门中欧高端对话”的平台，交流各自国内治理的观点与经验，适应、调整在国际关系中的行为，制定解决冲突、维持持久和平的新道路和新方式。

The first "Macau and Sino-Europe Debate" was successfully held in Macau on 21-22 January 2013. Initiated by the China-Europa Forum, this Debate covered across themes ranging from *Macau and Sino-western Dialogue*, *Euro Crisis and China's Social Transition to Peace in Europe and East Asia*. Supported by the Macao Foundation, the debate was co-organised by the China-Europa Centre of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, the Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies of Peking University, Peter QIU's Talk of the Phoenix Satellite Television and the Internet service portal Tencent.

All partners worked together to elaborate and promote the creation of this unique ideological platform. Government officials, academics, media representatives and civic leaders from China and Europe discussed the common issues of our times and new models of world governance. They endeavoured to identify solutions to common problems and challenges from the European perspective, the Eastern perspective and the local perspective of Macau.

Mr Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, said in a video message that the event "will contribute to improving mutual understanding between Europe and China". He highlighted the fact that "in today's world, European and Chinese societies face common challenges. In particular the European Union and China are strategic partners and work closely together, also to address global issues." In her address to the debate, Mdm BASTID-BRUGUIÈRE, Member of the Institute at the Academy of Humanities and Political Sciences in France, pointed out that the dialogue between China and Europe for exchanging views and experiments on domestic governance, for accommodating action in transnational relations and for devising new paths and means of solving conflict and securing lasting peace could be especially fruitful at present.



1583年，意大利耶稣会传教士利玛窦通过澳门进入中国内地，从此揭开了基督教文化世界和中国文化世界长达四百年的对话历史。在二十一世纪的全球化时代，中西之间新一轮对话正在新的文化语境中拉开帷幕。

### 1. 澳门体现了中国和欧洲的宏大历史

北京大学杨煦生教授将中欧两大文化实体之间的对话划分为前对话时代、对话时代、中国被对话阶段和真正对话时代。中国文化书院副院长陈越光先生总结中欧相逢中三大历史机遇，第一次是和平的对话，以宗教和文化为诉求，第二次是19世纪带着武力的对话，第三次是以经贸为主文化融合为辅的对话，而澳门是中欧三次相逢的重要亲历者。香港理工大学于硕博士将中欧相逢总结为神圣人相逢、英雄人相逢、经济人相逢和生态人相逢。

### 2. 澳门对自身文化价值的认识严重不足，应加强人文投资

澳门欧洲研究学会主席麦健智先生认为，澳门的文化价值长期被忽视，对土生葡人的研究很不够，缺少历史学和人类学的研究。亚太拉美交流促进会理事长魏美昌博士呼吁，要把澳门丰富的财政资源（3000亿澳门元/年）用在刀刃上，开发澳门的文化资源，将现在做的中西文化交流平台常态化。

### 3. 澳门学研究很重要，澳门去赌城符号也很必要

于硕博士从澳门拥有最深远的中西交流史、澳门人需建构自身身份、澳门做学问的地理优势三个方面肯定了澳门学。她强调，要跨越金钱和赌场的符号去认识澳门，要透过城墙、街灯的细节来看澳门深厚的历史。陈越光先生也认为，就澳门赌场形象来看，假如有青少年的会议或交流活动，就不太敢选择澳门作为平台，因为家长会质疑可行性及对青少年的影响。魏美昌博士深深感慨，要扭转澳门消极形象，特区政府、学术机构、媒体、学者都责无旁贷。

In 1583 Matteo Ricci, an Italian missionary from the Society of Jesus (Societas Jesu), entered Mainland China via Macau, thus opening the 400-year-long history of dialogue between the Christian cultural world and the Chinese cultural world. In the globalisation era of the 21st century, new rounds of dialogue between China and the West are being launched in a new cultural context.

### 1. Macau embodies the grand history of China and Europe

Professor YANG Xusheng of Peking University divided the dialogues between the two cultural entities of China and Europe into the *Pre-dialogue Era*, the *Dialogue Era*, the *China-being-dialogued Stage*, and the *Real Dialogue Era*. Mr CHEN Yueguang, Associate Dean of the Academy of Chinese Culture, summarised the three historical backgrounds of encounters between China and Europe: the first was a peaceful dialogue with religious and cultural appeals; the second was a dialogue accompanied by military forces in the 19th century; and the third was a dialogue focusing on economics and trade combined with cultural integration. Macau has been a crucial witness to these encounters. Dr YU Shuo of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University summed up *the encounters as those of sacred persons, of heroic persons, of economic persons and of ecological persons*.

### 2. Macau's understanding of its own cultural values is inadequate, it should enhance the investments in humanity

Mr José Luís de Sales Marques, president of the Institute of European Studies of Macau, believed that Macau's cultural values had been overlooked for a long time and that research on the Macanese was greatly inadequate, especially in terms of history and anthropology. As a result, Dr Gary Ngai Mei Cheong called for wise use of Macau's abundant financial resources (300 billion pataca/year) to explore Macau's cultural resources and to promote international exchanges such as the Macau and Sino-Europe Debate.

### 3. Research on Macaology is of great importance, and the de-casino symbol of Macau is also of great necessity

Dr YU Shuo offered a positive recognition of Macaology from three aspects: first, Macau had the most far-reaching history of exchanges between China and the West; second, Macau people needed to construct their own identity; and last Macau had a geographical advantage for real academic research. She emphasised that it was necessary to understand Macau by setting aside the symbols of money and casino and looking at Macau's profound history through the details of the city walls and the streetlights. Mr CHEN Yueguang also believed that due to Macau's casino image, meetings or exchanges involving young people had not dared choose Macau as a platform because parents would question the feasibility and the impact on young people. Dr Gary Ngai Mei Cheong called on the Macau SAR Government, academic institutions, media and scholars to shoulder the responsibility of reversing Macau's negative image.





#### 4. 澳门需要增加开放度，提高在中西交流中的作用

香港城市大学杨富雷教授建议加强人与人之间的交流与合作，譬如大学的学科和学术交流。陈越光先生强调，澳门要吸引人才，提高开放程度是关键。中山大学吴重庆教授认为，可以利用澳门大学在横琴的发展，不仅可引进西方信息、学术、文化或者经贸，也可输出中国集结在那儿的资源。

#### 4. Macau needs increased openness, and an enhanced role in the exchanges between China and the West

What should Macau do to build its own culture? Prof Fredrik Fällman of the City University of Hong Kong proposed strengthening exchanges and cooperation between people, through such things as university partnerships and academic exchanges. Mr CHEN Yueguang emphasised once again that the key for Macau was to attract talent and increase its openness. Prof WU Chongqing of Sun Yat-sen University believed it possible to make good use of the development of the University of Macau on Hengqin Island which could not only serve as a platform for introducing Western information, academic studies, culture, economy and trade to China, but also for exporting concentrated Chinese resources.

## 主题二：欧洲危机与中国转型

### THEME II: EURO CRISIS AND CHINA'S SOCIAL TRANSITION

欧洲正经历着重大的危机，不仅体现在经济和金融方面，而且也体现在社会和政治稳定、价值观方面，这场危机正慢慢地让人们重新定义欧洲各国、各地区的有效合作与和睦团结；中国经济的快速增长也加剧了国内政治问题与社会紧张局势，各界对社会转型的呼吁和诉求普遍增强。

#### 1. 欧洲一体化已从经济层面进入政治层面和社会层面，危机也是契机

巴黎政治学院德拉诺瓦教授认为，欧元本身没问题，是欧元管理机制出现了问题，建议继续深化欧洲一体化。中国人民大学的宋新宁教授认为，欧洲危机的出路除了进一步深入一体化外，还应该进行社会福利政策转型或改革，这对中国建立社会福利保障体制有启示。马斯特里赫特大学的托马斯教授提出，欧洲危机暴露了欧盟内部分裂的丑陋面，但危机给欧洲建立更合理、更严谨的超国家权力制度提供了契机。

#### 2. 宪政民主遭遇全球化，中国改革进入深水区

清华大学秦晖教授谈到，当宪政民主遇到全球化，如果民主化过程不能全球化推进，现有民主制度就很成问题。北京理工大学胡星斗教授认为中国现在面临三个陷阱：国家主义陷阱、经济主义陷阱、军国主义陷阱，要解决问题需建立宪政市场经济。

In the last few years Europe has been undergoing a major crisis shaking not only its economic and financial foundations but also its social and political stability and common beliefs. This crisis is now slowly leading to a renewed approach to the definition of more efficient cooperation and more deeply rooted togetherness between the various European nations and regions. China's rapid economic growth is at the same time exacerbating many serious domestic political and social issues and tensions as well as a need for reviewing China's role and responsibilities in the world.

#### 1. Starting from the economic level, the European integration has entered the political level and social levels meaning that the crisis also represents an opportunity

Prof Gil Delannoi of Sciences Po believed that Euro itself had no problem, but the management mechanism of Euro had flaws, and recommended the deepening of European integration. Different from questioning the social welfare system in Europe, Prof SONG Xinning of Renmin University of China said that in addition to the further deepening of the integration, the way out for the crisis in Europe should also include the restructuring or reform of the social welfare policy; and it would offer beneficial revelation to China's establishment of its social security system. Prof Thomas Christiansen of Maastricht University proposed that Euro crisis exposed the ugly side of the split within the EU, however, the crisis provided Europe with an opportunity to establish a more rational, more rigorous supranational power system.

#### 2. Constitutional democracy encounters globalisation and China's reform enters a "deep water" area

Prof QIN Hui of Tsinghua University pointed out that when constitutional democracy encountered globalization, if the process of democratization could not be promoted globally, the existing democratic system was very problematic. Prof HU Xingdou of Beijing Institute of Technology believed that, at present, China faces three traps: the trap of nationalism, the trap of economism, and the trap of militarism, and it was necessary to establish a constitutional market economy to solve the problems.



### 3. 中国如何启动转型？寻找适合自己的路子是关键

秦晖教授认为，要减少转型的阻力，需要施加压力，公民向政府权力问责与福利问责，问责是为了更接近宪政。胡星斗教授则认为要既得利益者同意改革，需要保护他们的某些利益，使其让出部分财产与权力，这才是妥协的民主精神。德国罗桑伯格上校指出，中欧间有不同的地理、历史、文化境况，不能生硬地将某种制度套在中国实行，中国还需为转型找到适合自己的路子。

### 3. How can China start the transition? The key is to look for its own way

Prof QIN Hui believed that, to reduce resistance to the transition, bureaucratic capitalists should not be pardoned but on the contrary should be put under pressure, and citizens should hold the government accountable for its powers and the welfare system. The purpose of the accountability system is to draw near constitutionalism. Prof HU Xingdou said that the compromising spirit of democracy should be to make the vested interests of China agree to reform and to protect some of their interests in order to let them turn over part of their properties and powers. Colonel Manfred Werner Rosenberger believed that China and Europe had different geographical, historical and cultural conditions and that it was not possible to rigidly implement certain kinds of system in China. China needed to find its own path for the transition.

## 主题三：欧洲和平与东亚和平

### THEME III: PEACE IN EUROPE AND EAST ASIA

当前，东亚的战略局势变幻莫测，战争与和平的声音不绝于耳。六十年的欧洲建设史不仅对欧洲大陆和平作出了巨大的贡献，同时也为人类争取持久和平提供了新的思维和治理模式。欧洲经验或者欧洲经验背后的智慧在多大程度上适用于东亚和平的构建是关注的焦点。

#### 1. 欧洲和平建构的智慧，增强互信很重要

欧洲的和平是如何建构的？欧盟驻世贸组织前大使张万亭先生认为，欧洲经过五个世纪战争与冲突的洗礼之后，和解与和平备受珍视。欧洲经验的智慧从何而来？罗桑伯格上校表示，智慧最重要的构成因素之一是信任。岭南大学亚太研究中心主任张泊汇博士表示赞同并认为，军事计划走向透明可以让彼此产生信任。张万亭大使还提出，要成就和平大业，公民社会要扮演重要角色。欧洲经验对二战后的中日关系有何借鉴？张泊汇博士认为，东亚和欧洲的发展模式不同，二战后，欧洲从多极化格局变成统一格局，而亚洲现正处于多极化格局的状态，不安全感与安防竞争如影随形，削弱了政府间的合作，增加了国家间不信任，跨国间合作框架在东亚的建立难度很大。

The strategic situation in East Asia is currently unpredictable and the voices of war and peace can be heard everywhere. The last 60 years have proven that the EU has not only made a huge contribution to a reunified and peaceful continent, but also offered new modes of thinking and governance for lasting peace all over the world. To what extent could the European experience or the wisdom behind it be applied to the construction of the peace in East Asia? These were the focuses of this session.

#### 1. The wisdom behind the construction of European peace—enhancement of mutual trust is very important

How was peace constructed in Europe? Prof Paul Trần Văn Thịnh, former Ambassador of the EU to the World Trade Organization, believed that Europe's transition from war to peace was irreversible and that after five centuries of wars and conflicts reconciliation and peace were greatly cherished. Where did the wisdom of the European experience come from? Mr Rosenberger said that one of the most important constituent elements of wisdom was trust. Dr ZHANG Baohui of Lingnan University agreed and considered that the shift of military plans towards transparency could generate mutual trust between each other. Prof Trần also pointed out that civil society should play an important role in the realisation of the great cause of peace.

What lessons could the European experience offer to the Sino-Japanese relations after the Second World War? Dr ZHANG Baohui said that the models of development in East Asia and Europe were different; after the Second World War Europe shifted from a multi-polar pattern to a unified pattern, while Asia was now in the state of a multi-polar pattern. He said that a sense of insecurity went hand in hand with competition in security and defence, weakening intergovernmental cooperation and increasing mistrust between countries, and that therefore the establishment of a transnational cooperation framework was highly difficult in East Asia.





## 2. 亚洲领土争端不可忽视，美国在亚洲扮演重要角色

二战后影响和平进程的主要因素为何？张泊汇博士认为不同的政治体制也阻碍了中日相互信任，与欧洲不同的是，亚洲问题更棘手就在于还有很多悬而未决的领土问题。如何定义美国的角色？日本驻希腊大使北村隆则教授认为，过去十年，美国的想法发生了很大变化，至少从建设性角度来看，美国发挥着积极的作用。

## 3. 和平应作为普世价值，促进和平谈判

澳门大学王建伟教授提出，影响欧洲和东亚两个地区稳定的共同因素包括能否实现历史性和解、外来强权的作用及各个国家的内部发展。陈彦博士认为，欧洲在战后有共同的价值认同、民主的政治制度，这是谈和平和联合的牢固基础。和平应作为普世价值之一，在认同的基础上进入谈判框架，不同的声音才能慢慢达成一致。

## 4. 亚洲一体化阻力不小，尚处于相互制衡阶段

亚洲一体化的阻力在哪？张万亭大使认为，亚洲国家要自己缔造和平，美国或欧洲国家不应干涉。另外，扎实的经济基础、教育、研究、公民社会的参与等对和平建设非常重要。北村隆则教授补充说到中国崛起是非常重要的因素，如果随着国力提升，中国倾向于独立解决问题，那么亚洲其他国家恐怕无法接受。张泊汇博士分析说经济增长和态度转变使得亚洲其他国家开始不信任中国，合作变得更加艰难。

## 5. 东亚要建立一个怎样的共同框架

东亚需要建立的一个共同框架是怎样的？北村隆则教授指出现在还没有确切答案，但他认为，可从现实出发，尝试建立区域合作，由易到难，这是一个合作与整合的过程。罗桑伯格上校提醒，欧洲建立的框架是多层次的，包括经济、安防、会议、组织等，不断增强互信。

## 2. Territorial disputes in Asia cannot be ignored, the United States plays an important role in Asia

What are the main factors affecting the peace process after the Second World War? Dr ZHANG Baohui added that differences in political systems also hindered mutual trust between China and Japan, and that the reason why problems in Asia were trickier was because there were many unresolved territorial issues. How to define the role of the United States? Prof Takanori Kitamura of the Chinese University of Hong Kong believed that the mentality of the United States had changed greatly in the past 10 years and that, at least from a constructive point of view, they would play a positive role in Asia's future.

## 3. Peace should be taken as the universal value to promote peace talks

Prof Wang Jianwei of University of Macau put forward the idea that common factors affecting the stability of Europe and East Asia included the ability to achieve historic reconciliation, the role of foreign powers and the internal development of each country. Dr CHEN Yan, Executive President of the China-Europa Forum, considered that Europe had a common value and a democratic political system after the Second World War, which was a solid foundation for talking about peace and integration. Peace should be taken as one of the universal values and only when the negotiation framework was based on acknowledgement of those values could the different voices slowly reach an agreement.

## 4. The resistance to Asian integration is strong—it is still in the stage of checks and balances

Where did the resistance to Asian integration come from? Prof Trần believed that the Asian countries should make peace by themselves and that the United States or the European countries should not interfere. In addition, solid economic foundation, education, research and civil society participation were very important in peace-building and peace-keeping. Prof Takanori Kitamura proceeded with the topic and added that if there were a framework of Asian integration, the rise of China was a very important factor. If, with the enhancement of national strength, China tended to solve problems independently, then the other Asian countries could not accept this. Dr ZHANG Baohui said that economic growth and the change in attitudes made the other Asian countries begin to distrust China, and cooperation became more difficult.

## 5. What kind of common framework should East Asia establish?

Prof Takanori Kitamura responded that there was no definitive answer at present, but he believed that it was possible to start from the reality and attempt to establish regional cooperation, from the easy to the difficult, and that it was a process of cooperation and integration. Mr Rosenberger reminded the meeting that the framework established in Europe was a multi-level one including economy, security and defence where conferences, organizations, etc., and mutual trust were constantly enhanced.



## 6. 中日和解仍需努力，有框架就有限制

日本如何看待侵略史？北村隆则教授认为教育非常重要，中日双方都要有所改善，包括日本历史教科书问题和中国的爱国主义教育。只有面对历史才能展望未来。王建伟教授认为，西欧很多国家确实希望有超越主权国界的框架，但东亚各国还没达到那个境界。张泊汇博士补充说，在经济上，中国非常愿意超越主权利限制，走向国际化；在政治上，中国依旧强调主权。

## 6. Sino-Japanese reconciliation needs further efforts—where there is a framework, there is restriction

How did Japan look at the history of aggression? Prof Takanori Kitamura believed that education was very important and that both China and Japan should make improvements in the Japanese history textbook issue and China's patriotic education. Only in the face of history could the future be moved forward. Prof Wang Jianwei believed that many countries in Western Europe really wanted the framework that was beyond the sovereignty and borders but that countries in East Asia had yet to reach that level. Dr ZHANG Baohui added that economically China was very willing to go beyond sovereignty restrictions and go to internationalisation; politically, China still placed emphasis on sovereignty.

## 独具创意的思想平台

## AN ORIGINAL PLATFORM OF IDEAS

### 1. 中欧对话的形式创新

与传统国际会议、学术会议不同，首届“澳门中欧高端对话”别有新意，首创了“主持人—嘉宾—媒体人士”三体互动模式，每一场的主持人都是媒体人或者有媒体背景的人担当。会议主办方格外重视对话参与者的遴选工作，目的在于促成领域内最高水平的对话，发出权威公信、有社会责任感和人文关怀的声音。

### 2. 中欧对话的内容创新

对话主题充分考量了当前国际热点与思想前沿，巧妙权衡了中欧双方共同关注的时代命题，并且特别体现了澳门的在地需求。只要是时代迫切呼吁的、人类关心追求的、世界正在发生的，都可以凝练成为这个思想平台的对话主题，主题是多样的、有特色的，对话是可持续的、不断深入的。

### 3. 对话资源整合方式的创新

首届“澳门中欧高端对话”通过组织“电视-网络-报刊杂志”三位一体的立体动态媒体参与计划，同时打造了三个现场——活动现场、网络现场、电视现场，使之既成为思想的碰撞平台，又成为思想的传播平台。“微博现场播报”成为此次媒体架构的一大亮点。仅仅杨恒均博士和杨子云女士的两条微博，累计阅读量就超过20万，传播效果相当好。今后，“现场”的辐射力度将不仅限于活动现场、网络现场、电视现场，高质量的思想文集也是传播思想的有力推动器。如此，“澳门中欧高端对话”便以较少量的人力、物力、财力的投入，达到社会效益最大化。

腾讯网专题网页：<http://news.qq.com/zt2013/amduihua/index.htm>

人民网专题网页：<http://fangtan.people.com.cn/GB/147551/199759/index.html>

### 1. Innovation in the form of a Sino-EU dialogue

Different from the traditional international conferences and academic meetings, the first “MACAU AND SINO-EUROPE DEBATE” was original and innovative, creating a tripartite interaction model of “moderators-discussants-journalists” for the first time. The moderator of each session was a senior commentator from media outlets or a person with a media background. Based on its eight-year achievements, the China-Europa Forum conducted a targeted selection of excellent moderators, participants and media professionals from the social network of nine themed groups and more than 70 workshops with the purpose of promoting a dialogue at the highest level in the relevant fields and delivering a voice with authority, credibility, social responsibility and humane care.

### 2. Innovation in the content of the Sino-EU dialogue

Themes took full account of current international hot issues and ideological frontiers, balanced the common concerns of China and Europe, and particularly reflected the local demands of Macau. Any issue that the era urgently appeals to, that people care about and pursue which is taking place in the world can be condensed to become themes of the dialogue of this ideological platform. Themes are diverse and unique, and the dialogue is sustainable and penetrating.

### 3. Innovation in the method of integrating the resources of the dialogue

Through the organisation of the trinity involvement plan of the three-dimensional dynamic media of “TV-Internet Media-Newspapers and Magazines”, the first “MACAU AND SINO-EUROPE DEBATE” created three sites at the same time—the activity site, the online site and the TV site, becoming both a platform for ideological collision and a platform for the dissemination of ideas. It is particularly worth mentioning that the “Microblogging (Twitter-like service in China) on-site broadcasting” became a major highlight of the media coverage this time. The cumulative amount of the reading volume of just two tweets from Dr YANG Hengjun and Ms YANG Ziyun exceeded 200,000 and the dissemination effect was very obvious.

In future, anthologies will be considered for the dissemination of ideas. As a result, the “MACAU AND SINO-EUROPE DEBATE” could be able to maximise social benefits with relatively smaller input of manpower, materials and financial resources.

The dedicated webpage on Tencent:

<http://news.qq.com/zt2013/amduihua/index.htm>

The dedicated webpage on People.com.cn:

<http://fangtan.people.com.cn/GB/147551/199759/index.html>



3月，中欧社会论坛与《社会与公益》杂志合作，组织出版中国城镇化专刊。该专刊以《人的城镇化——中欧城镇化合作与欧洲经验》为题，通过采访和约请中欧双方专家学者撰写文章，多方面论述中欧在可持续发展城市方面合作的意义并重点介绍欧洲经验对中国城市发展的借鉴与参照作用。

发改委城市发育中心主任李铁，中欧社会论坛基金会主席、城市专家卡兰默，法国国家科研中心主任、城市中国项目协调人弗朗索瓦·吉浦罗，欧盟能源总司主管中欧城市合作事务官员佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯接受了论坛的专访。武汉大学教授詹庆明，欧洲城市专家哈利·邓·哈托格、帕斯卡琳·加柏莉等应论坛邀请为本期杂志撰写了文章。专家们从中国城镇化改革的社会意义，中国城镇化面临的挑战，欧洲与中国城镇化发展的异同以及中欧合作面对共同的挑战等方面提出了自己的观点。同时，本专号还刊发了西班牙维多利亚市政府战略规划总干事比尔巴鄂先生的一篇专文，介绍2012年欧洲绿色首都奖获得者——西班牙维多利亚市在建设低碳、绿色城市方面的经验，为专号补充了具体实例。

阅读文章，请点击：<http://www.china-europa-forum.net/rubrique807.html>

In collaboration with the Chinese monthly magazine *Society and Public Welfare*, the CEF released a special issue on urbanisation in March 2013. The 30-pages cover stories are dedicated to sharing European experiences from which China can benefit and the prospect of the EU-China Partnership on Urbanisation.

This edition included the interviews with Mr LI Tie, Director General of the China Centre for Urban Development (CCUD), Mr Pierre Calame, President of the CEF Foundation, Mr François Gipouloux, Director of the France's National Centre for Scientific Research and Coordinator of URBACHINA, and Mr Pedro Ballesteros, International Relations Officer and European coordinator of the EU-China Partnership on Urbanisation, DG Energy of the European Commission, as well as the articles contributed by Chinese and European urban experts, as Prof ZHAN Qingming of the School of Urban Design at Wuhan University, Mr Harry den Hartog, Urban expert and Director of Urban Language (Rotterdam & Shanghai), and Ms Pascaline Gaborit, Director of the European New Towns Platform (ENTP) who presented case studies and shared experiences based on their own knowledge, research and practices.

All articles touched on a many key issues about the urbanization process, such as on the social significance of the reform of China's urbanisation, the challenges faced by China and Europe, the similarities and differences of urbanisation in Europe and China, and common challenges of the EU-China urbanisation cooperation. Mr Inigo Bilbao, Director General of Strategic Planning of Vitoria-Gasteiz, capital of the Basque Country—in northern Spain, contributed in his side an article in illustrating why Vitoria-Gasteiz deserved this Environmental Nobel Prize and which green and sustainable values can be disseminated to other cities.

Read the full articles, please see <http://www.china-europa-forum.net/rubrique807.html>

## 论坛在沪举办中欧城镇化合作前景会议

### MEETING ON “THE PROSPECT OF THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION COOPERATION” HELD IN SHANGHAI

3月31日，在“2013中国城镇化高层国际论坛”框架下，《中欧城镇化合作前景》分论坛在沪召开。来自中国和欧洲的100余位政府官员、市长、城市专家、学者、民间组织代表、企业家代表围绕“中欧城镇化所面临的问题”和“中欧城镇化如何应对挑战”展开了对话。该分论坛由欧盟能源总司支持，中欧社会论坛和中国国家发展改革委员会城市和小城镇改革发展中心联合主办。

欧盟负责欧中城市化合作的能源司国际事务官员佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯以及欧盟驻华使团代表全程参加了会议。此次会议是继李克强总理和巴罗佐主席2012年5月签署《中欧城镇化伙伴关系共同宣言》以来第一次由社会组织举办的中欧城市化合作讨论会，为今后双方进一步合作提供了思路 and 基础。

The meeting on the Prospect of EU-China Urbanisation Cooperation, co-organized by the China-Europa Forum (CEF) and the China Centre for Urban Development (CCUD), with support from the DG Energy of the European Commission, was held in Shanghai on 31 March within the framework of the “2013 China International Urbanisation Forum”.

More than a hundred participants (government officials, mayors, urban experts, scholars, civilian representatives and entrepreneurs) from Europe and China attended the event to discuss problems faced by China and Europe in terms of urbanisation and ways of dealing with these challenges. Mr Pedro Ballesteros, International Relations Officer, European coordinator of the EU-China Partnership on Urbanization, DG Energy of the European Commission, and representatives of the Delegation of the European Union in Beijing attended the event.

The meeting was the first-ever follow-up organised by a NGO to the *Joint Declaration on the EU-China Partnership on Urbanisation* signed by Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, and LI Keqiang, then Vice-Prime Minister of China on May 3 2012 offering guidelines and basis for further cooperation between China and Europe on urbanisation.

# 论坛在沪召开中欧城镇化合作圆桌讨论会

## EU-CHINA ROUNDTABLE ON URBANISATION HELD IN SHANGHAI

4月1日上午，中国城镇化高层国际论坛主会议结束后，中欧社会论坛在上海举行了中欧合作伙伴圆桌讨论会。30余位中欧方代表出席讨论会，分别介绍了各自在城镇化方面与中国或欧洲的合作项目，继续探讨了中欧城镇化合作的挑战与机遇；分别从各自领域出发，就交通、规划、社区建设、公共服务、教育、能源、城市质量评估等问题提出了务实的合作设想。

城市和小城镇改革发展中心主任李铁着重介绍了国家发改委和欧盟能源总司在《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》框架下的合作进展情况及未来的一些设想。据悉，2013年的工作重点是筹备下半年在中国举办的“中欧城镇化伙伴关系高层会议”。

A roundtable aimed at seeking potential collaborations with partners to advance EU-China cooperation on urbanisation took place on April 1 at the Crowne Plaza Lake Malaren in Shanghai. It was organised by the China-Europa Forum (CEF) and the China Centre for Urban Development (CCUD).

After the 2013 China International Urbanisation Forum on March 30 and 31, the CEF took the opportunity of bringing together more than 30 Chinese and European urban partners to share existing initiatives and experiences on EU-China urbanisation collaborations. Key issues included how participants could contribute to the EU-China partnership on urbanisation and how to work together in the future.

Mr LI Tie, Director General of the CCUD, highlighted developments in cooperation between the NDRC and the DG Energy of the European Commission within the framework of *EU-China Urbanisation Partnership* as well as several plans for the near future. According to him, one of the priorities for 2013 would be the EU-China Urbanisation Summit which was expected to take place in autumn in China.

## 第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会将在京召开

## SECOND CHINA-EUROPE-SOUTH AMERICA DIALOGUE MEETING TO BE HELD IN BEIJING

5月28-30日，第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会将在京召开。届时，12名来自欧洲和南美的民间组织代表来京参会，三方代表将聚焦民间组织在建设可持续社会中的作用，讨论的议题包括：千年发展目标评估及2015年后扶贫事务与可持续发展等。本次会议还将集中分享各方带来的具体案例。中方主办方是中国国际民间组织合作促进会。

这次会议是“中欧南美民间组织三方对话平台”的延续，该平台由中欧社会论坛及其合作伙伴联合发起，于2012年6月17日“里约+20峰会”期间在巴西里约热内卢正式成立。40余名三方代表围绕“我们即是未来，参与就是选择”展开讨论，共分三个主题：消除贫困、可持续社会与发展模式。

The *Second China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting: Civil Societies in Progress for Change* will be held on 28-30 May in Beijing. The Tripartite Dialogue will aim at the assessment of MDGs and Post 2015 Development Agenda with special focus on the role of civil society in the challenges of building sustainable societies. Representatives from the three continents will also share a dozen of cases with concrete and successful initiatives or projects which answer specific needs.

The *Tripartite Dialogue Platform* was initiated by the CEF and its partners, and formally announced at an on-site side-event entitled “Another Future is Possible, Civil Societies in Action” on 17 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro during the Rio+20 Summit. More than 40 representatives from the three parties attended the roundtable, covering themes of poverty eradication, sustainable societies and biocivilisation.



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## 专题·中欧城镇化合作

## THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION COOPERATION

- 中欧城镇化合作前景会议在沪举行
- MEETING ON "THE PROSPECT OF THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION COOPERATION", SHANGHAI

2013年3月31日，在“2013中国城镇化高层国际论坛”框架下，《中欧城镇化合作前景》分论坛在沪召开。来自中国和欧洲的100余位政府官员、市长、城市专家、学者、民间组织代表、企业家代表围绕“中欧城镇化所面临的问题”和“中欧城镇化如何应对挑战”展开了对话。

### ► 向可持续社会转型：中欧城镇化合作势在必行

■ 卡兰默（中欧社会论坛基金会主席）：

向可持续社会转型是21世纪最重要的问题之一，城市处在可持续社会转型的最前线。转型有四个维度：构建国际社会、责任变革、治理变革、新型经济模式。

现在，中国和欧洲处在同样的位置，中国和欧洲坐在桌子的同一侧。我们知道没有一个预先设定的可持续社会、可持续城市方案，这需要我们共同来建设。

The meeting on the Prospect of EU-China Urbanisation Cooperation was held in Shanghai on 31 March within the framework of the "2013 China International Urbanisation Forum". More than a hundred participants (government officials, mayors, urban experts, scholars, civilian representatives and entrepreneurs) from Europe and China attended the event to discuss problems faced by China and Europe in terms of urbanisation and ways of dealing with these challenges.

### ► TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES: THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION COOPERATION IS IMPERATIVE

■ Pierre Calame (President of the China-Europa Forum Foundation):

The transition towards sustainable societies will definitely be the major issue of the 21th century and when looking at this transition, four different dimensions can be found: building a global community, a revolution of responsibility, a revolution of governance, a new economic model. Cities will be at the forefront of this transition.

It is exactly the situation we have with China and Europe, and we have to sit on the same side of the table and say: "there is no predefined solution on sustainable society, sustainable cities, we have to build that."



■ 马莉 (国家发展和改革委员会外事司副巡视员) :

迄今为止, 欧洲积累了丰富的城镇化发展经验。同时在新发展阶段, 欧洲也面临着城镇化发展的新挑战。中国是城镇化起步比较晚的国家。虽然在城镇化过程中面临很多问题, 但城镇化也带来了巨大的发展机遇。中欧城镇化合作符合中国和欧洲的共同利益。

■ 佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯 (欧盟能源司国际关系事务官员) :

我们可以分享丰富的经验, 因为我们的历史是建立在自下而上的多样化方法之上, 我们为之感到自豪。我真心希望与中国分享这种多样化的感觉。不要试着去寻找一个模式, 应该让人们寻找好的解决方案, 不同的解决方案。我们没有一种模式, 我们所拥有的是我们所发现的和人民所梦想的。

现在的问题是采取的模式是在模仿我们, 不仅学好的, 不好的也拿来了, 可是地球再也承受不起了。对欧盟来说最重要的是来到这里, 来这里与中国合作, 真心地尽我们所能帮助你们。因为我们坚信, 欧盟的未来完全取决于中国城镇化的良好发展。

■ 邱爱军 (发改委城市和小城镇改革发展中心副主任) :

城镇化过程当中, 中国面临的最大挑战是人口问题。其次依次是: “差异化”的公共服务、城乡建设用地利用粗放的问题、中小城市和小城镇发展机会不均等。

在新型城镇化过程中, 核心是提高城镇化的质量, 让流动人口真正地享受和城市人同样的服务。

## ► 城镇化理念创新

■ 雅克·圣马克 (中法城市可持续发展合作项目负责人) :

人口增加对土地使用造成了很大压力。人们大量涌向城市, 到2050年, 全世界60%的人口可能都住在城市。所以, 城市设计者面临的一个问题是, 城市还是城镇化? 两者的含义是不同的。在这方面我们要考虑到人口的密度, 要考虑步行范围所能达及的日常服务, 还要考虑到交通系统。

■ MA Li (*Deputy Inspector, the Foreign Affairs Division of the National Development and Reform Commission(NDRC)*):

The European urbanisation had started since the British Industrial Revolution in the mid-18th century, from which Europe has accumulated a wealth of experiences. However today, it faces new challenges. Despite its late start and many unresolved problems and the challenges ahead, China's urbanisation is bringing enormous opportunities for development. The EU-China urbanisation cooperation conforms to the common interests of China and Europe.

■ Pedro Ballesteros (*International relations Officer, DG Energy, the European Union*):

We can offer a lot of experience because our history is based on extremely diverse bottom-up approaches, and we are proud of this. One thing that we can share with you is to try to entail this same feeling of diversity, and you should not try to look for a single model because it is good that people are looking for good solutions, different solutions. We do not have a model, we have what we found and what our people have in dream.

The problem is that the model of development you are taking is a model that is imitating us! In our good aspects and in our bad aspects. The world cannot afford this. This is the most important reason for the European Union to be here, to continue to be here for many years and to help you with our heart and our possibilities because we are firmly convinced that the survival of the European Union absolutely depends on the good model of urbanisation in China.

■ QIU Aijun (*Deputy Director General, China Center for Urban Development, NDRC*):

China's urbanisation faces many challenges, the biggest one being the population issue, followed by “differentiated” public services, the issue of the extensive use of urban and rural construction lands, and the inequality of opportunities for small and medium-sized cities and small towns.

In a new process of urbanisation, one of China's priorities is to improve the quality of urbanisation, and focus on the migrant population and migrant workers.

## ► CONCEPT INNOVATION IN URBANISATION

■ Jacques Saint Marc (*Deputy delegate of French Inter-ministerial Steering Committee*):

Increasing population has put great pressure on the land use. More and more people are going to live in cities, in 2050 we could have an urbanisation rate of more than 60 %. So the question for urban planners is cities or urbanisation? There is a difference. Therefore we have to consider the population density, and that daily services should be at walking distance and there should be a good transportation system.





■ 章仁彪 (同济大学城市社会学研究所所长, 教授) :

现代城市化发展有三个基本原则: 在物理-地理空间中, 要超越技术中心, 回归以人为本; 在经济-政治空间中, 要扬弃消费主义, 实现可持续发展; 在文化-心理空间中, 要化解文化冲突和解城乡问题。

■ 潘海啸 (同济大学城市规划系教授) :

城市交通领域研究的一个根本性转变就是从强调小汽车畅通的“以车为本”转向以提高机动性的和交通出行的“及时性”的“以人为本”。我们正处于城市空间结构和新交通体系建立的关键时期, 绿色城市化的实现需要整体的技术和策略。

■ 张俊 (同济大学社会学系副教授) :

中国的城市是高密度的, 普通老百姓在家里没有过多的绿化空间, 也没有办法在家里和朋友交流。面对这样的现实, 我们提出空间重塑和社会再造。因为中国城市的现代社区一方面存在行政化倾向, 缺少培育社区的基本公共空间和社会机制, 另一方面老百姓又有对公共空间的需求。

■ 费海威(上海Le Pont des Arts (LPDA)有限公司总裁):

标准是支持中欧合作与技术转移的一个良好平台, 但同时也是不同国家之间交流的壁垒或障碍。因此中欧应加强标准机构之间的合作, 继续开放这一交流或沟通渠道。

技术转移还包括知识转移、经验转移。技术转移需要时间, 因为在技术背后是日积月累的经验、技术和知识, 需要互信, 需要无数次的教学过程。我们还需要政府和大型机构提供合作与经验转移的商业模式。

■ 莫里休·马亚尼 (意大利Risteco联盟主席):

直到今天, 传统的商业活动只考虑资金、技术和人力这三种资源。但在未来, 我们1) 必须再次将人类劳动置于实体经济的中心; 2) 必须将环境作为商业活动中第四种不可或缺的资源; 3) 利用税收杠杆, 鼓励年轻一代发展创新性的可持续农业食品体系。只有把“食品政策”作为软件, “食品物流枢纽”作为硬件, 以一种巧妙、可持续的方式在城乡之间建立共生关系, 才有可能实现智慧城市。

■ ZHANG Renbiao (Professor, Director, Urban Sociology Institute, Tongji University):

Modern urbanisation development has three basic principles: in terms of physical-geographical space, we have to go beyond the technology-orientation, and return to the people-orientation; in terms of economic-political space, we have to abandon the consumerism, and try to achieve sustainable development; and in terms of cultural-mental space, we have to resolve cultural conflicts before answering urban and rural issues.

■ PAN Haixiao (Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Tongji University):

A fundamental change needed in researches on urban transport is the shift from “car-orientated” resource intensive city to “people-oriented” green urbanisation. We are now in the critical period of the establishment of an urban spatial structure and a new transportation system, the realization of green urbanisation needs the overall techniques and strategies.

■ ZHANG Jun (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Tongji University):

China's cities are very densely populated areas - people do not have much green space to enjoy at home, or enough open space to invite friends at home. In response to this reality, we proposed Space Reshaping and Social Reconstruction. On the one hand, modern communities of Chinese cities lack basic public space and a social mechanism for nurturing communities, while on the other hand people have a demand for public space.

■ Hervé Philippe (CEO of Le Pont des Arts(LPDA)):

Standards constitute a good platform to support cooperation and technology transfer between Europe and China, but we have to be careful because, at the same time, standards are very good barriers between countries. So we should encourage cooperation between the standard bodies in Europe and China to keep open this communication channel.

Technology transfer contains experience and know-how transfer and this needs time, needs the partners to trust each other and needs a lot of pedagogy. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the governments and of the large organisations to provide the right business models.

■ Maurizio Mariani (President of the Consortium Risteco, Italy):

Until today business activities have traditionally been taking into account three different resources: financial, technical and human resources. We hope that from tomorrow onwards human labour is put again at the centre of the economy. Environment must also be taken into consideration since the first three ones are not endless resources. Some suggestions are to use taxation as a lever to encourage the development of an innovative and sustainable food processing system run by the younger generation and capable of producing healthy and tasty food for citizens in harmony and in symbiosis with the territory itself. There is no smart city without food policy as software and food logistic hubs as hardware to create this symbiosis between rural and urban area in a clever and sustainable way.



■ 檀学文 (中国社会科学院农村发展研究所副研究员):

在中国快速城市化的背景下,在城市饮食可持续性方面,其实有很多事情可以做,比如如何解决城市居民对食品安全的不信任问题。是否可以设立一个由政府 and 多方共同参与的食品安全检验检测机构?如果一个消费者担心食品不安全,就可以送到这个机构,花很少的代价检测食品,大部分的成本由这个机构来承担。也许这可以对食品生产、加工企业形成非常大的压力,能有效推动城市食品安全。

■ 卡兰默: **城镇化可以借鉴的国际经验**

要理解城市代谢,并对之影响和封闭循环承担责任;城镇化不能停留在政治层面,需要联合所有利益相关者;治理不能停留在一个层面;共同财富不能仅靠公共服务部门来创造;未来的制度管理既需要考虑可持续城市,也需要考虑可持续全球供应链;建立能源和不可再生资源的合理治理机制;要理解不可逆转的长远决策;制定城市与城市规划新愿景,我们应该把城市作为一个生态系统、复杂的系统、生物系统来设计;最后,要在新愿景中融合技术进步。

## ► 中欧案例交流与经验分享

■ 佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯:

目前,已有48个国家的4800个城市签署了《欧洲市长公约》,它们经济发展水平不同,但都拥有共同的目标:都希望自己的市民能住上质量有保障的房屋,有尊严地生活,居住在清洁的环境里,不希望那些污染空气、水源、土壤的工业继续存在。不要跟我谈世界,世界太大了,而是想一想我脚下的土地,我的家人,我所在的地区……然后我将采取行动开始减排、应对气候变化……这正是《市长公约》的精神所在。

■ 玛蒂尔达·桑登(瑞士驻华使馆二等秘书):

瑞典在环境科技和城市可持续发展的系统性解决方案方面具备独特的优势。斯德哥尔摩的Hammarby Sjöstad生态城是瑞典设计的一个模式与项目,但终端产品中的技术却是欧洲的,这实际上是将不同的技术解决方案整合到一个大系统的过程。因此,问题在于如何将欧洲的不同资源用于中国的可持续城镇发展,以及不断加强的各种形式的中欧合作。

■ TAN Xuewen (Associate Research Fellow, Rural Development Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS)):

In the specific context of China's rapid urbanisation, there are, in fact, a lot of things that could be done for the sustainability of the Eating City Platform. I would like to suggest to establish a food safety inspection and testing institution with the participation of the government and multiple parties. If a consumer is worried about safety of a particular food, he or she could send the food to this institution and pay a very small amount of fees to have it tested. Most of the cost would be borne by this institution. Maybe this could exert heavy pressure on food production and processing enterprises, and could effectively promote urban food safety.

■ Pierre Calame: *International experiences on urbanisation*

1) We need to understand the urban metabolism. 2) Change cannot be the result of a political will; it needs to involve all the stakeholders. 3) With regard to governance, no issue can be solved at one level. 4) Common good cannot only be produced by public services. 5) The two major institutional arrangements needed for the future are on one side cities, on the other side global supply chains. 6) We need to create an appropriate governance regime for energy and for non-renewable resources. 7) We need to understand irreversible long-term decisions. We have to move to conceiving cities as ecosystems, complex biological systems. 8) Developing a new vision of cities and city planning. And finally, integrating technical progress in this new vision.

## ► CASE SHARING AND EXPERIENCE EXCHANGES

■ Pedro Ballesteros:

Now in the *Covenant of Mayors* there are 4800 cities in 48 countries. There is the city of London, a very rich, financial centre, and there is the city of Ploiesti in Romania, in which there are very few cars, and still people riding horses, but both of them have shared objectives: I want to have my people with good quality in their houses, and I want to have my people with a certain dignity in their living, and I want my city to be clean and I don't want my city industry to be on top of import, just having industry contaminating and dirty air and dirty soils. I want to fight climate change upon this, please let me think about my own piece of land, let me think about my own family, don't tell me things about the world, the world is too big, let me think about my own territory and then I will do it. This is what is the Covenant, this is something that we can share.

■ Matilda Sanden (Second secretary, Embassy of Sweden):

*Sweden* has a unique competence in environmental technology and systems solutions on urban sustainable development. The eco-city of Hammarby Sjöstad is a Swedish planning model and project, but the technologies in the final product are distinctly European. It is certainly a question about combining different technical solutions to large systems. The question is how many different sorts of pulling on the European side could work for the benefit of sustainable urbanisation in China and for increased Sino-European cooperation in different forms.





■ 帕斯卡琳·加柏莉 (欧洲新镇平台主任) :

在**新城镇与新区**建设中,我们提倡在规划时就综合考虑所有重要因素:就业,新城镇和新区不只是修新房盖新楼,重要的是能创造多少就业机会;建筑物的维护;要考虑社会的变化,如老龄化问题就需要考虑在建筑物内安装电梯,方便老人进出;防止投机行为,以防新城镇成为空城;生态社区的问题,欧洲在尝试建设生态社区时,往往考虑较小的规模。

所有的新城镇都想吸引高新技术产业,都想通过发展集约式经济打造他们的竞争力,我想可能可以通过发展多元经济来打破这一局面,中小企业,创新产业,不要单纯依赖一个行业,尤其是制造业和物流业等易受经济危机影响的产业。

■ 让-热内·布奈迪埃(法国生态、能源及可持续发展部官员):

法国建立了广泛协商机制 - 《Grenelle法令》,在国家、地方政府、企业、工会以及非政府组织间展开广泛协商,内容涉及到可持续发展的方方面面。

如今,地方政府必须与当地利益相关者沟通之后,才可以采取行动。对于每一个影响环境的项目来说,这是强制性要求。即使在法律上没有强制规定,地方政府也经常这么做。因为有关自然、气候变化减缓、生活质量的每一个项目的成功在于每一位公民的认同,以及所有行动者之间的良好协调关系。

■ 陈光(西南交通大学公共管理学院院长):

中国已经进入城镇化的关键时期,如果在这个时候,没有从理念、设计、建造、检测到管理质量方面,对未来城市有实实在在的落地举措,那么未来的发展是堪忧的。现在迁入城市的人口面临就业、居住、子女入学、社保、融入城市生活,包括外地人、新增人口和在地人口的价值观冲突等问题,城市管理者面临人口过度聚集制约城镇化质量提升、人口资源环境承载能力与经济发展容量、不同阶层人群公平发展等问题,这是很严峻也是很集中的考验。我们建议要有一套可以评估、检查、实施的《**城镇化质量指标体系**》。

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

We have tried to identify some key points about **new towns and new districts** that are important to take into account. The first one is the question of employment and jobs because building new cities is not only about providing housing this is also about bringing some jobs. The second point will be to include the maintenance of buildings. Third point, take into account the changes of society, like the ageing of population, concretely having elevators in buildings otherwise old people cannot reach their home. And, fourth point to avoid the speculation and empty buildings. In Europe, most of the time when we really try to build ecological neighborhoods, we address cases at a small level rather than a larger development scale.

All new towns want to attract high-tech industries and have hubs, clusters and a competitive economy. However probably there are solutions in the diversification of economy: SMEs, creative industries for example; and not only dependence on one sector especially if it is manufacturing or logistics sectors which are highly sensitive to the crisis.

■ Jean René Brunetière (*French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning*):

We had a big consultation in **France**, called “Grenelle”. It was a negotiate between the State, local authorities, companies, trade-unions, and NGOs to think about the future of our planet. At the local level, local authorities cannot act today without discussing with local stakeholders. It is compulsory for each project impacting the environment, (and even if not compulsory they do it very often) because the success of projects for nature, for climate change mitigation, or for quality of life depends on the acceptance by each citizen and on the good coordination between all the actors.

■ CHEN Guang (*Professor, Dean of School of Public Administration, Southwest Jiaotong University*):

First of all, China enters a critical urbanisation period. If there are no systematic measures for urban development in terms of concept, design, construction, monitoring and test of the quality management, then the future is worrying. Secondly, the migrant population faces problems such as employment, living, children's education, social security, adaptation and integration into the city life, values conflict with locals and so on. City governors face problems such as the quality of urbanisation being restricted by excessively gathered population, the bearing capacity of the population, resources and environment, the economic development capacity, the fair development of people in different class, etc. We proposed an **Index System of Urbanisation Quality** to measure the quality of economic development, social development, resources and environment and people's life in the process of urbanisation.



■ 林鸿（瑞士联邦理工大学与洛桑大学合作项目经理、研究员）：

日内瓦是如何落实产业生态学理论的？我们把城市看成一个生命有机体，研究了日内瓦的产业代谢、货物运输代谢，鉴别了潜在的产业共生关系，最后向公众传播研究成果。

■ 谢忠岩（吉林省长白山保护开发区管委会主任）：

城镇化的根本所在离不开当地的本土居民、本土文化和本土市场。长白山希望把生态保护放在第一位，走一条以旅游服务为导向，以文化产业、智力产业、生态产业、健康产业、绿色产业为主的产业结构发展道路。

■ 唐华东（黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市副市长）：

今天城市化的发展必然要经过工业化的过程吗？能不能从农业社会走向生态文明社会呢？有些地方已经进行了探索，叫生态经济的发展，既可以推进经济发展，又可以带来生态的好处。

■ 沈迟（国家发改委城市和小城镇改革发展中心总规划师，规划院院长）：

中国还有多少人可以城镇化？未来可能还有接近20%的空间。

■ 谢扬（国务院发展研究中心农村经济研究部巡视员（原副部长）、研究员）：

在现实中，无论是向中国出口智能、绿色产品，还是转让这些产品的技术，甚至是直接在中国开发投资这些产品和技术都需要认真对待一个现实：中国存在以数量庞大的农民工为代表的低收入群体。集约、智能、绿色的新型城镇化既离不开这些农民工的建设，也离不开这些农民工收入、就业的转型，要使数亿农民工成为中坚力量不断充实新的中等收入群体。

■ Edouard Laurent (Project Manager, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)):

What did Geneva do to implement the industrial ecology principle? The first thing was to better understand Geneva's industrial metabolism. The next steps included a study on the transportation of goods in and out of Geneva, the identification of the potential industrial symbiosis in the city, and finally to communicate with the general public.

■ XIE Zhongyan (Secretary of Party Work Committee, Administrative Committee of Changbaishan Nature Reserve, Jilin Province):

In my view, the essence of urbanisation cannot be separated from local residents, the local culture and the local market. Changbaishan was expected to put ecological protection as its priority, taking a tourism-oriented development path with the cultural industry, the intellectual industry, the ecological industry, the health industry, and the green industry as its major industries.

■ TANG Huadong (Vice Mayor, Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province):

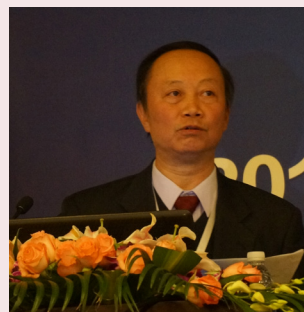
In today's society, is the development of urbanisation bound to go through the process of industrialization? Is it possible to go from an agricultural society to an ecologically civilized society? Some places are exploring the development of eco-economy, which could not only promote economic development, but also bring ecological benefits.

■ SHEN Chi (Director of the Institute of Planning, China Center for Urban Development, NDRC):

How many people can be urbanised in China? There might be nearly 20% margin in the future, and it would be a new topic of these people's integration into urban areas.

■ XIE Yang (former Deputy Director, Department of Rural Economy, Development Research Center, the State Council):

In reality, whether it is to export smart and green products to China, or to transfer the technologies of these products, or even to make direct investment in China to develop technologies and produce products, it is necessary to take the reality seriously: China has a low-income group represented by a huge number of migrant workers. The new process of urbanisation cannot be realised without construction efforts of migrant workers, and their income and employment transformation. It is important to make hundreds of millions of migrant workers become the backbone to enrich the new middle-income groups.



## • 《城市会客厅》：来自欧洲的经验

## • 《URBAN CHAT ROOM》 – EXPERIENCES FROM EUROPE

2013年3月31日，发改委城市中心专题节目《城市会客厅》主持人杨燕青与出席《中欧城镇化合作前景》分论坛的欧洲四位嘉宾就中欧城镇化合作、城镇化进程中存在的

On March 31, 2013, Mrs Yang Yanqing, host of the Urban Chat Room invited four European guests to discuss the issues about the China-EU urbanisation cooperation, the problem faced by China on urbanisation and how to share



问题、如何借鉴欧洲城市化经验以及当前危机、竞争力、食品安全、人的理念、社会和谐等方面进行了一个多小时的广泛交流。

### ► 佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯：要聆听人民的声音来设计你们的国家

中国的经济是建立在制造上，生产了很多商品，并销售到全世界各个市场，这是很好的事情，中国政府可以赚取很多收入。但同时也付出了代价，这代价不是经济上的，而是环境代价，也带来了许多社会问题；另一个代价就是你们没有聆听人民的声音来设计你们的国家，你们的设计是建立在如何更具竞争力之上。

这种企业竞争是全球性的，超过了70年，已经造成了一种危机，很少有人能够从中受益。当我们没有竞争，开始合作的时候，我们处在另一个层面，我们处在和谐中，我们寻求和平，寻找我们的价值观，我们发展自己。我并不是说欧洲已经是这样了，因为我们没能做到，所以我希望中国和欧洲共同拥有它。

现在西班牙又开始变得具有竞争力了。我很讨厌这一点，我不喜欢我的国家有竞争力。现在，很多工厂又搬到西班牙去了，你知道为什么？因为西班牙的工资又变得非常低，因为社会权利失去了。因为人民又开始受难，因为一些肮脏的东西又回来了。从长远看，我想你所能依靠的，那就是自己的生活取决于你自己内心的能力，你自己内心的满足，你已创建了的生活网络及其稳定性和可靠性。这与竞争力或经济无关。

### ► 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）：中国现在应该开始关注老龄化问题，中等规模城市更宜居

我们看到中国开始走向一个老龄化社会，所以你们现在应该思考和关注人口老龄化问题。我认为不能仅仅考虑经济竞争力，更需要规划20-30年后仍然宜居的城市，这是明智之举，这应该是一个均衡的城镇化体系和平衡的城市，这是最关键的挑战。通常中等规模城市生活质量比较高，人们花在交通方面的时间少，也拥有良好的服务设施。从荷兰来看，中等城市更适宜工作，我们没有大城市，我们有非常均衡的城镇体系，它带来了相当高的生活质量。

experiences from Europe. The topics touched also about the on-going crisis, about competitiveness, food safety, innovation, and philosophy.

### ► Pedro Ballesteros: Design your own country with your own people in mind

China has been designed as a country to produce a lot of things in a competitive way and to sell them in the world market. You and your government can get a lot of money out of this but it has a price, a price that is not economic, you are paying a price for this in the environment, in social problems and so on. Basically you are not designing your own country with your own people in mind, you are not designing what you want for you, you are designing something that intends to be competitive.

This system of competitiveness among enterprises is only generating disgrace all over the world, for more than 70 years now. When we are not competitive, when we are cooperative, we are human beings, we are in another dimension, we are in harmony, we are looking for peace, we are looking for our values, we are developing ourselves. I am not saying that we have this in Europe, because we do not have this in Europe; I am saying that I would like to have this in China and in Europe.

Now Spain is becoming again competitive. I do not like my country being competitive, because it means a lot of factories are closing down in China and being installed again in Spain, because salaries are very low in Spain again, and because some social rights have been lost. I do not want my country to be competitive, because people are not happy, because people are going to suffer again, because a lot of dirty things are going to come again. In the long-term the only thing that you can be sure of is that your own life is in your own inner capacity, in your own inner satisfaction, in the quality of the network that you have created by yourself and in the stability and credibility of the systems that are taking control of this. Not about competitiveness or economy.

### ► Marc Glaudemans (Professor of Urban Strategies, Architecture and Planning, European Urban Design Lab in Tilburg, the Netherlands): China should think now and plan the aging issue, providing middle-sized cities that will be liveable 20 -30 years from now

In the long term it is sure that China is becoming an aged society, so you have to think now and to plan now for the China with relatively old population. It would be wise to do the exercise from the perspective of not just the competitive economy but from the perspective of providing cities that will be liveable 20 years from now or 30 years from now. It has to be a balanced urban system and balanced cities, and that is I think the key challenge. There is not one size fits all but in general people in mid-size cities have a very high quality of life, they spend less time in traffic and they still have access to good amenities. Certainly from the Dutch perspective it seems to work quite well, we do not have large cities, we have a very balanced urban system and this creates quite a high quality of life.



► 卡兰默：中欧之间需要共同发明新的模式，寻求不同的解决方案

西方社会疲惫了，从16世纪开始，西方就引领世界，无论好坏，冲锋在前。现在，中国冲在前面，不能再模仿西方了，否则就会死亡。现在，你们和我们一起合作，我们必须寻找一条新的道路，你们不要盲目模仿而不考虑你们的文化背景。从20世纪60年代开始，物质财富与幸福之间就不再有直接的关联。

20年来，我认识到没有一个放之四海而皆准的标准和模式，没有像世界银行在任何国家都可适用的准则和管理模式。最重要的是国际间的合作，使不同国家的人、不同背景的人互相合作，做出创新，这涉及如何彼此学习，彼此互补。30年的国际合作告诉我，问题是相同的，解决方案是不同的。

► 莫里休·马亚尼：食品浪费是个严重的问题，应改变经济模式，发展缓慢一些

我从事的领域是研究农食品和食品供应链。我想，在这方面中国可以借鉴欧洲的经验，包括老牌西方国家和美国的经验。我们浪费了很多很多的食品。试想一下，在欧洲我们人均生产900公斤食品，但人均永远消费不了这900公斤。这是事实，我们浪费了相当于一半的产量，我们的消费模式简直是疯狂的。在一些尚未发展的国家也同样存在这个浪费的问题，因为那里缺乏技术。

我们食品系统的另一个矛盾是，我们不仅浪费了这么多的食品，而且我们面对着一个很大的问题，也是医疗上的主要挑战之一：即在欧洲和美国的肥胖症问题。今天，欧洲大约25%的儿童有潜在肥胖症，15%已经是肥胖症。这占医疗总开支的7%左右。我认为应该要改变经济模式，发展缓慢一些，少些压力，应该在经济、劳动环境和社会包容方面找到平衡。我想，这是打造我们未来的一个好配方。

► Pierre Calame: China and Europe have to invent new paradigm together, and find their own solutions

Western societies are tired, from the 16th century, in a way, they have lead the world for the good and for the worst, with the wind in the face like front runners. Now China will have the wind in the face, now you cannot imitate anymore, because then you will die. You are becoming together with us, the front runners, and we have to run together to find new ways. It is changing everything including the fact that when you want to imitate the Western style you build just an imitation which has nothing to do with your culture. From the 60s there is no more correlation between material wealth and happiness.

Over the last 20 years, I learnt that there is no universal model; there is no such thing as the silly idea of the World Bank about good practices and good governance. That does not exist. International cooperation is absolutely essential for any nation or any people to learn and innovate. What we learn from each other are the major questions we have to solve, eventually I learnt from my 30 years of international cooperation that it is not the solutions which are the same, it is the questions.

► Maurizio Mauriani: Food waste is a serious problem, we should change the economic model and slow down the development process

Since my field is agribusiness and food-processing supplies chains, I should say that maybe you can learn something from the experience in Europe and also from the experience of the old occidental countries including USA. We waste a lot of food, in Europe we produce 900 kg per capita of food, but we will never be able to eat 900kg of food per capita. We waste quite half of the production because our model of consumption is crazy. We have the same problem in the not yet developed countries, where a main part of the food production is lost for a lack of technology.

Another paradox in our food system is that not only we waste a lot of food but we also have a big problem that is one of the main challenges for medical reasons in both Europe and in the USA: obesity. Today we can account in Europe around 25% of children at a risk of obesity and 15% already being obese. This costs the sanitary system around 7% of the total expenditure; we should find a new balance between real economy, human labour, environment and social inclusion. This is, I think, a good recipe to build our future.

• 中欧城镇化合作圆桌讨论会在沪召开

• EU-CHINA ROUNDTABLE ON URBANISATION, SHANGHAI





2013年4月1日，30余位中欧方代表出席讨论会，分别介绍了各自在城镇化方面与中国或欧洲的合作项目，继续探讨了中欧城镇化合作的挑战与机遇，并就今后如何共同合作进行了沟通。

与会嘉宾提出了很多值得考虑的建议，其中包括：中国新型城镇化最重要的是要有人，既要理解本地发展优势，又有国际先进理念；建立中欧城市案例库；到欧洲实地参观学习，开展长期沟通与交流；发布《城镇化发展质量指数报告》；在设计、建设新城镇过程中要从食品的维度有所考量；中欧城镇化合作要从技术层面进入到社会科学乃至人文，同时也要注重结合中国的本土文脉、文化传统。

会议特别提到了非政府组织间的合作内容：1. 如何把欧洲在城镇化，城市管理和规划各方面的经验更好运用到中国，怎样使我们的城市能实实在在学到这些好经验和方法？2. 如何促进欧洲先进技术和理念与中国市场相结合？3. 如何把城市和城市、城市和企业之间的对接形成高度合作？

陈彦强调，中欧社会论坛会把城镇化问题作为一个系统工程来做，作为一个综合性的对话来开展。论坛是桥梁，我们希望引导、建设好这个平台，促进更好的交流、对话，以及实际项目的开展。

On April 1, more than 30 Chinese and European urban partners shared existing initiatives and experiences on EU-China urbanisation collaborations. Key issues included a reflexion on the ways participants could contribute to the EU-China partnership on urbanisation and how they could work together in the future.

The participants put forward many suggestions: the most important element in China's urbanisation process is the talented personnel who not only understands local features and advantages but also has advanced international concepts; to set up a database of case studies on urbanisation in China and Europe; to organise more learning journeys and on-site visits in Europe and place much emphasis on the learning of quintessence and long-term exchanges; to release a *Report of the Performance of China's Urban Development*; to include the food dimension and the Eating City concept in the design and building of new towns in China; and EU-China exchanges on urbanisation should shift from the technical level to social and humanistic aspects. Meantime, attentions should also be paid to the integration of China's own culture and to the local context.

Collaborations among NGOs of the two sides were highlighted from the following three aspects: 1) how would European experiences on urbanisation, urban management and planning be better employed in China? and how could Chinese cities actually learn these good experiences and methods? 2) how could European advanced technologies and concepts be combined with the Chinese market? 3) how to promote and deepen inter-city collaborations and cooperation between cities and enterprises?

CHEN Yan, Executive President of the CEF, said the CEF would regard the issue of urbanisation as one of its systematic projects and one of its comprehensive dialogues. The CEF team would like to build and maintain this platform to promote better exchanges and dialogues and facilitate pragmatic projects on urbanisation between Europe and China.

## 香港研讨会 • 激发人文主义传统，再生欧洲团结

### HONG KONG SEMINAR • CARRYING FORWARD HUMANISM AND REGENERATING EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY

作为首届“澳门中欧高端对话”的重要接续，由香港理工大学中欧对话中心、中欧社会论坛及北京大学高等人文研究院、澳门欧洲研究学会、凤凰卫视《震海听风录》栏目和腾讯网联合举办了一场关于欧洲反思的研讨会。会议于2013年1月23日在香港理工大学人文学院举行，来自中国大陆、香港、澳门以及欧洲的学者、教授和驻港欧洲各国使节参加了此次名为“激发人文主义传统，再生欧洲团结”的研讨会，围绕中欧对话的重要性和紧迫性，与会者各抒己见，思想碰撞，内容丰富，讨论深入，是少有的从哲学和人文角度思考经济危机与中欧新关系的对话。

香港理工大学副校长徐林倩教授代表校方欢迎各位中欧嘉宾，祝贺会议的召开。她用法语向中国加入世贸组织的“导演”欧洲大使张万亭先生致谢，并充分肯定了此次研讨会的重要意义，“争端虽无可避免，但可得到解决，可通过今日这样的会议有效地去解决。对

The First Sino-Europe Debate continued under the theme of *Carrying Forward Humanism and Regenerating European Solidarity* in the Faculty of Humanities, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) on 23 January 2013. The grand event was co-organised by China-Europa Centre of PolyU and China-Europa Forum, joined by the Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, Peking University, Institute of European Studies of Macau, “Peter Qiu’s Talk” of the Phoenix Satellite Television and QQ.com. From mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Europe, scholars, professors and Hong Kong-based European consuls convened to express in-depth thoughts on the prominence of Sino-Europe dialogue, a rare occasion nowadays for discussing economic crisis and Sino-Europe relation from the philosophical and humanistic perspectives.

PolyU Vice President, Professor Judi Tsui addressed the participants with great hospitality. Professor Tsui showed heartfelt appreciation to his Excellency Ambassador Paul Trần Văn Thịnh, widely known as “maitre en scène” of Chinese entry into the WTO, and underlined the significance of this debate, “conflicts can be remarkably resolved in meeting rooms like today. Dialogue can be controversial, but also establish mutual respect and consensus”.



话中存在争论，但也能建立起相互尊重和共识。”

张万亨大使已经83岁，感谢理大的邀请，与大家分享了他的欧洲信念。他为欧盟委员会工作了35年，一个亚洲面孔，越南原籍，童年经历过战争，因此立志终生为和平而努力。欧洲是人类历史上相当独特的东西，是人类历史上的第一次，将敌人变成伙伴。和解不仅在法国和德国之间，还有德国和波兰，和罗马尼亚之间的和解。今天，我们的世界已不同于欧洲之父让·莫奈时代，我们的世界是相互依存的，因此需要另一种方式去发展欧洲。如果我们不能将相互依存转变成团结，我们就不能维护和平。欧洲有问题，整个世界也会受累。因此，中国和欧洲之间的对话是十分必要的，可以互相学习，分享不同的经验。他认为欧洲正在走出欧元区危机，然后与中国的伙伴关系可以更可靠。

欧盟驻香港及澳门办事处主任彭家杰先生致辞，他肯定了欧盟获得诺贝尔和平奖的重要意义，并为此而倍感自豪，他尤其强调了德法和解，以及全球范围内持久安定的“三大基石”，即政治对话、经贸合作和多层面交流，而第三点的重中之重就是“教育、专业培训、文化交流、语言沟通，这是包括欧盟和亚洲在内的所有双边关系的关键”。

欧洲理事会主席赫尔曼·范龙佩先生在其视频贺词中表达了对中欧对话的高度重视。他特别强调了澳门和香港的历史地位和中欧桥梁的重要角色。

法兰西科学院院士及轮值主席、著名汉学家巴斯蒂夫人在其祝贺信中提到本次会议的召开恰逢欧洲危机爆发之后，暴露的种种问题让人们重新思考欧洲各国间的合作模式。而中国经济的快速增长所引发的政治和社会问题，也让中国需要重新审视自身在世界上的角色与责任，两者间有着很高的相似性。

澳门欧洲研究会会长麦健智多年参与一项名为“欧盟商务信息计划”的项目，充分了解香港澳门对于欧盟商界的重要地位，“它们是连接中国和欧盟的桥梁，而且大部分来自欧洲的投资，都经香港流入中国”，因此香港凭借其地理位置、文化历史和经济地位，可以有力地促进中欧双方对话。另外麦健智先生还提到，欧盟各所大学可以加强欧洲和中国大陆及港澳地区之间的学生互访，让彼此在欧洲或中国能够体验、交流和旅行，对欧洲来说也算是了解中国的一种经验。

凤凰卫视著名评论员邱震海博士主持了讨论，与会者就“欧债危机”、“危机的实质”、“人文主义的传统及启示”、“中国在世界治理中的角色”等话题各抒己见，将对话演成热烈的辩论，角度立场多元，求同存异，并在更高的境界上取得思想的深化。

Invited by PolyU, the 83-year-old Ambassador Trần shared his strong belief in Europe as a European Commission veteran for 35 years. His memory of wars in Vietnam where he was born made this Asian dedicated to peace-making career in Europe. The European Union stands in human history for its uniqueness, when for the first time foes turn into friends. Conciliation has been reached between Germany and France, Poland and Romania. Today's world of ours differs from that of Jean Monnet, Father of Europe, as we are more interdependent on each other which calls for a new mode of development. If we failed to derive solidarity from this interdependence, we could not possibly maintain peace. Should there be any problems occur in Europe, the whole world would suffer as well. Consequently, a dialogue between China and Europe is of great necessity, learning from each other by sharing different experiences. Ambassador Trần asserts that the Euro crisis is fading out in Europe and its relation with China can be more reliable than now.

Mr Vincent Piket, Head of Office of the EU to Hong Kong and Macao delivered an opening speech, reaffirming the profound meaning and his pride of the EU winning Nobel Peace Prize, in which the conciliation between France and Germany cannot be overvalued. He also pointed out three “pillars” of worldwide peace and stability, namely political dialogue, economic and trade cooperation, and multilateral relations including “education, expert training, cultural exchanges, languages and usage of changes”.

Mr Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, conveyed his attention to the Sino-Europe debate via video speech. He particularly emphasized the historical status of Macau and Hong Kong and their bridging role between China and Europe.

In her greeting letter, Madame Marianne Bastid-Bruguère, member of Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Institute de France and its former President, also highlighted the timely happening of this debate, just after the crises broke out in Europe where the varying kinds of problems made people give a second thought to the cooperation of European countries. Similarly, China needs to rethink of its role and duty in the globalising world amid its political and social problems brought about by speeding economic growth.

As longstanding partner of the European Union Business Information Programme, Mr José Luis Marquez de Sales, President of Institute for European Studies, is fully aware of “the role of Hong Kong as well as Macao had in the relation between China and European Union, because we know that most of investments get going to China from Europe goes to Hong Kong”. Hong Kong can play a greater role in the China-Europe dialogue thanks to its geography, culture, history and economy. Mr Marquez de Sales also proposed a more frequent exchange of Chinese and EU students through university cooperation. Students who share experience, communicate and travel with their counterparts help mutual understanding on both sides.

In the hours to follow, Mr Peter Qiu, Phoenix TV commentator, hosted the dialogue in which participants shared and exchanged opinions on “Euro Crisis”, “the Nature of Crisis”, “Tradition of Humanism and its Enlightenment” and “China's Role in the World Governance”, at some point turning the debate into heated argument. Notwithstanding diverse perspectives and positions, participants were seeking consensus and carried out a deepened level thinking.





中国人民大学国际关系学院，让·莫内终身教授宋新宁，就欧洲的南北关系做了专题发言，打破了常识性的地理说和贫富说。他认为欧债问题最主要的原因，并不是地理差别，也不是经济发展水平，而是经济和社会的结构问题，是政治、经济、社会多种因素综合作用下的一个产物。他在分析了欧洲整合的四种模式之后表示对欧洲前景不悲观，认为欧洲一体化的进程是不可逆转的。南北的多样性具有某种积极作用，因为我们在讨论相互依赖的伦理，对整个欧洲具有黏合作用和聚合的力量。

清华大学教授秦晖认为欧洲面对的是“逆水行舟，不进则退”的挑战。如果经济上的一体化不能继续推进，已有的成果就可能丧失，如果在财政上不能更进一步的一体化，货币一体化就可能维持不住。“人文主义”说穿了是宪政，在文化上就是要超越宗教的藩篱。欧洲的人文主义就是在不断地用人类共同的一些东西取代了新教和旧教之间、西方宗教和东正教之间、基督教世界和伊斯兰世界之间的藩篱。欧洲成功化解了德法矛盾，第一实现了和平，第二实现了合作，甚至在某种意义上还在实现统一，不管这个目标有多么遥远，总而言之，还是朝这个方向走，是所谓的“欧洲合众国”。但是在更高层次上，我觉得欧洲文化要解决“化干戈为玉帛”，其实更重要的是处理文化差距更大的实体，比如说穆斯林国家、东正教国家，这个我觉得希腊不能退欧的一个很重要的原因，不是在经济上，其实在经济上，希腊离欧洲的要求是非常遥远的，我最近去过一趟希腊，去过一趟土耳其，如果就经济层面而言，我一直认为土耳其比希腊更有资格加入欧洲。

邱震海作为哲学博士和欧洲问题专家，单刀直入地提出了一个现实而尖锐的问题：我们讨论欧洲的“人道主义”，那么对于土耳其这么重要的国家，欧洲为何拒之门外呢？秦晖跟进说：“在欧洲，对于人文主义构成最大威胁的，一直都是民族主义和宗教之间的不相容。这是一个很大的问题。我们现在谈德法对立几十年，有的说几百年，（但最终走向了和解）。可是大家不要忘基督教世界和穆斯林世界的对立有更久的历史。”

欧洲驻香港政务参赞白尚德回答说：尽管我不是基督教徒，但是我时常听到我的父辈谈“三位一体”，因此我既是一个欧洲人，也是一个穆斯林，同时也是一个外交官。我认为这其中没有任何矛盾。欧洲有其独特的方式来包容不同的人，我们既有成功的一面，也有失败的一面，但是我们毕竟树立起一个榜样来同大家分享价值观，而价值观是非常重要的。

《经济观察报》研究院院长新望先生从中国本身的问题出发，就“价值观”，“宪政理念”和“转型”三个方面展开，尤其谈到中国亟待解决的“政治”、“社会”和“观念”等三个“转型”的实现在目前发展阶段至关重要，其后果该如何预料值得我们深思。欧洲的经验教训将对我们有重要的借鉴意义。

Professor SONG Xinning of School of International Studies of the Renmin University of China, Jean Monnet Professor for European Integration Studies, gave a featured speech on North-South relations in Europe which countered the conventional geographic and wealth gap reasons. He noted that the biggest reason for the European debt crisis should be attributed to, instead of geographic variation or development difference, economic and social structures. The crisis itself is the outcome of multiple factors including politics, economy and society. His analysis of the four modes of European integration leads to a bright prospect of Europe, and the European unification is an irreversible process. The South-North variation has a somewhat positive effect, because the ethic of interdependence under discussion helps “glue together” the entire Europe.

Professor QIN Hui of Tsinghua University defined the challenge facing Europe as “sailing against the current”. If the economic integration fails to forge ahead, the gained achievements may go in vain; if the financial integration fails, the unified Euro cannot sustain either. Humanism is in nature constitutional government, and culturally, it is to surmount religious barrier. The European tradition of humanism consists in incessantly replacing barriers between old and new churches, Western religions and Eastern Orthodox, Muslim and Christianity, for universal human notions. Europe successfully resolved Franco-German dispute by peace and cooperation, and in a sense, achieving unification. No matter how far the goal lies, Europe in general is heading for the United States of Europe. But Professor QIN Hui reflected on a higher level. To ultimately bury the hatchet, European culture should attend to those entities with greater cultural distance, such as Islamic and Orthodox countries. That is the reason why Europe cannot afford to let go of Greece. In terms of economy, I think Turkey is more eligible for EU membership.

Dr Peter Qiu, also a Europe expert, put a practical but acute question straight on the table, why Europe talks about humanism on the one hand, but rejects a country important as Turkey on the other hand. Professor QIN Hui joined the discussion and said: “In Europe, the biggest threat to humanism has always been the incompatibility between nationalism and religion. Precious as the ultimate conciliation seems after centuries-long rivalry between France and Germany, an even longer conflicting history goes between Islamic and Christian worlds.”

Mr Asad Beg, Head of Political, Press and Information Section of the EU Office to Hong Kong and Macao admitted that he is not a Christian but used to hear much about Trinity in his family. Both European and Muslim, he is also a diplomat, and there occurs no contradiction. Europe has its own way of embracing people from all corners of the world. Notwithstanding success and failure, Europe has set an example for sharing different values, which holds great importance.

Dr XIN Wang, director of the Economic Observe Research Institute, related to the problems in China from the perspectives of value, constitutional government and transformation. Of all, the transformation at the current stage involves politics, society and ideology, which poses great challenges and draws much attention. The European experience and lessons will be of great importance for China.



北大哲学教授杨煦生指出，讲到欧洲人文主义危机、欧洲的民族主义或者宗教问题，我们忽略了1962-1965年梵蒂冈第二次公会。因为这次公会在整个精神层面上解决了很多问题，开始了与东正教、犹太教的对话。所以从欧洲内部来讲，我觉得穆斯林不是个大问题，我更不觉得土耳其能不能加入欧盟是一个宗教问题。

国际军事伦理学会执行主任德国罗森伯格上校补充说：有四百万土耳其人居住在德国，联邦总统最近讲话中称伊斯兰文明已经成为德国文化的一部分。在法国大约有20%至30%的穆斯林，伊斯兰文明也成为法国文化的一部分。当法国的穆斯林穿上军装，为法国，为欧洲而奉献生命时，这一切都不再与宗教有关，而在于他代表着什么。幸运的是，我们在欧洲有一些著名的哲学家，我们选择了康德“永久和平”的陈述，这要追溯到很远的过去。我们有许多哲学家曾反思战争与和平的问题，在这里重温这些和平思想是非常重要的。

秦晖教授仍然以问题的方式追问：简单来说，可以化解德法矛盾的那些原则，能不能化解基督教世界和穆斯林世界（阿拉伯帝国、奥斯曼帝国）几百年甚至几千年的冤仇？

中欧社会论坛执行主席陈彦博士回应说：《欧洲宪法》中明确地写上欧洲国家的文化遗产，但它根本就没有写基督教，没有把宗教遗产写进去。也就是说，欧盟在宗教融合的问题上已经走得很远了。在欧盟建立的过程当中，把宗教色彩给去掉了，这是十分重要的一点。从近代起，欧洲新起的民族主义主要是民族国家之间的对立和冲突，而不是宗教和某一个民族国家的冲突。从这个意义上讲，欧洲历史上的民族主义问题是发生在欧洲民族国家内部的。说到欧盟吸收土耳其的问题。我的看法是，现在欧洲是在一步一步地向吸收土耳其的方向走，但要达成共识的路还很长。在关于土耳其是否能够加入欧盟的讨论上，基本上没有谁提出因为土耳其是个东正教的国家。原因在于土耳其的经济和政治发展是不是达到了欧盟的标准。因为欧盟的三个标准“民主”、“人权”和“经济发展”，而土耳其尚未达到。土耳其有民主的制度体系，但同时也有军人专权的可能，军人还是在很大程度上凌驾于民主政权之上。欧盟目前还是每一个成员国都有一票否决权，这造成了很多的问题，所以欧洲的民众现在不大能够同意把它吸收进来。

巴黎政治学院德拉诺瓦教授提出了欧洲民主决策的机制：我们必须确信为什么我们支持土耳其，我们必须说服其他人为什么要吸纳土耳其。如果我们不这样做，如果每一个新的候选国家都违背了大多数的意愿，那么这就将引发民主问题，整个过程将土崩瓦解，也会激起民族主义情绪。

Professor YANG Xusheng of Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, Peking University, noted that the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) had often been ignored when it came to humanistic crisis, nationalism and religious matters in Europe. The Council, in fact, resolved a number of problems on the spiritual level, more importantly, bringing a start to the dialogues between Eastern Orthodox and Judaism. As a result, inside Europe, Muslim has no longer been a big issue, and even less a religious issue as to Turkey's entry into the EU.

Colonel Manfred Rosenberg, executive director of the International Society for Military Ethics, added that there are now 4 million Turkish people living in Germany and the German Federal President lately said of Islam being a part of German culture and in France, 20%-30% citizens are Muslims. So Islam is a part French culture. When French Muslims die in uniform for France and Europe, the problem is no more about religion but what they stand for. “Fortunately, we have some famous philosophers in Europe, we have chosen this statement of ‘Perpetual Peace’ from Immanuel Kant which goes very far back, we have some philosophers who have reflected about the question of peace and war, and this is a very important idea which is represented here to state of peace.”

Professor QIN Hui continued with the question whether those principles for resolving Franco-German conflicts could apply to the feuds between Christian and Islamic worlds (Arabic Empire, Osman Empire etc.) that have lasted for hundreds or even thousands of years.

Dr CHEN Yan, executive president of China-Europe Forum, responded that the European Constitution includes cultural heritage of European countries but it does not say anything about Christianity or any religious heritage. To put it another way, the EU goes far ahead in terms of religious integration when it disposed of religion on establishment. In recent history, the nationalism in Europe mainly has risen as clashes and conflicts among nation-states, rather than among religions, so in this sense, the nationalism in European history occurred only within nation-states. In terms of Turkey's entry into the EU, it is on the right track, but it will take a long while before any consensus can be reached. The main problem is less about its Orthodox identity than whether it is up to the EU standard in economy and politics. Turkey now does not quite meet the three standards, namely democracy, human rights and economic development. Despite its democratic system, Turkey is also venerable to military dictatorship. Bills can be vetoed by one single member state in the EU which also causes problems because it is difficult to reach a consensus.

Professor Delannoi of Sciences-Po, Paris took the perspective of democratic policy-making mechanism in Europe. It poses questions why the EU should integrate Turkey, of which it is necessary to convince the rest of Europe. The matter of democracy will arise if a candidate is granted against the will of majority, and even worse, the whole mechanism will break apart and national emotions be stirred.





理大人文学院院长黄居仁教授从“小我”和“大我”角度深入分析了欧洲面临的人文主义的挑战和民族主义的问题。人文主义的“人”既可以代表极端的个人主义——把个体利益置于所有人之上，也可以指极端的普世主义——强调全人类的福祉高于每个人。人文主义在殖民主义时期可以表现为民族主义，它激励弱小国家团结起来抵抗霸权；而大到像欧盟这样的规模，民族主义也可以代表一个“大我”，由此变成人文主义的对立。所以人文主义的关键是找准定位，找出“小我”和“大我”之间的最佳平衡点。

香港理工大学中欧对话中心主任于硕博士作为东道主很欣赏这场热烈的讨论。她认为中国和欧洲的思想交流虽然至少逾五百年，相互了解的程度也很深入，相互知晓各自的文明秘钥，但相互接受的程度并不高。19世纪主权国家的思维模式仍然影响着我国，国家视野一直支配着其他的关系。这已经不能适应21世纪的人类需要，世界亟待新的人文主义的引导。致力于中欧对话，就是要在精神撞击中相互警醒，深刻思考如何进行思想革新，如何超越竞争的思路，如何创立莫兰所说的协力互助的人类伦理。在人类共同体的视野下促进同舟共济的“地球祖国”的认同，携手应对全球共同的挑战，包括宗教冲突、民族矛盾、环境危机，展开为了和平的军事合作。她希望得到全社会对人类深层对话的参与和支持。

一直支持中欧社会论坛的霍英东基金会的顾问Christopher Drake和其他企业家也参加了研讨会。

To the end, Professor HUANG Chu-ren, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of PolyU concluded with a thorough analysis of humanistic challenges and the question of nationalism facing Europe from the perspective of collectivism and individualism. Humanism can be interpreted as extreme individualism in the sense that humankind places its interest above everything else, or as extreme universalism that humankind's well-being is higher than any single human. On the other hand, humanism presents itself within the domain of colonialism in the form of nationalism which motivates weaker countries united to resist hegemony. It however could represent in the scale of Europe a large collective group as opposite to humanism. So, it is important that humanism should be accurately positioned by striking a balance between collectivism and individualism.

Dr YU Shuo, Director of China-Europa Centre of PolyU, as the host very much appreciated this lively discussion. She pointed out the low mutual recognition between China and Europe despite some five hundred years' encounters with deep knowledge and awareness of each other's civilisation "secrets". The sovereign state mode of the 19th century still affects our thinking and the national arguments dominate other perspectives. Such statements no longer meet the human needs of the 21st century and the whole world is eager to the guidance of neo-humanism. A genuine Sino-Europe dialogue is to wake up each other in mental impacts, to contemplate how to undertake a reform of thinking, how to surpass and transcendent competition and how to establish an anthropoethics of solidarity in terms of Edgar Morin, so as to enhance the recognition of an interdependent "Terre Patrie", jointly and ably resolving common challenges such as religious conflicts, ethnic disputes and ecological crisis. Dr YU anticipated participation and support to in-depth humanistic dialogue that involves the whole society.

Christopher Drake, advisor of the Henry Fok Foundation which has been a strong supporter of the CEF, and several other entrepreneurs attended the workshop too.



## 第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会在京召开

### CHINESE, SOUTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CSOs JOIN HANDS IN PROGRESS FOR CHANGE

5月28日至30日，第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会在北京西华智德饭店召开。20多位与会代表来自中国、欧洲和南美，分别代表17家民间机构。在为期三天的会议中，他们一起探讨了与《千年发展目标》、《2015年后可持续发展目标》相关的共同议题。

本次对话会由中国国际民间组织合作促进会（民促会）主办、中欧社会论坛协办，是2012年“里约+20峰会”期间搭建的“中欧南美民间组织三方对话平台”的延续。

本次研讨会的主题是变革中的公民社会发展。与会代表着重讨论了民间社会在建设可持续社会中发挥的作用，并集中分享各方在消除贫困和可持续

The “Second China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting: Civil Societies in Progress for Change” was held from 28-30 May 2013 in Beijing. More than 20 distinguished CSO delegates representing 17 organisations from the three regions attended the meeting to discuss issues of common concern relating to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sustainable development post-2015.

This tripartite dialogue, initiated during 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference in Brazil, was hosted by the China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO) and co-organised by the CEF.

The workshop had a special focus on the role of civil society in the challenge of building sustainable societies. Delegates shared cases with concrete and successful initiatives or projects, and lessons from

发展活动与政策方面的案例、实践与理念，旨在增进理解，借鉴经验与教训，并探讨三方民间组织潜在的合作。

此外，与会代表还联合发表了《中欧南民间组织共同宣言以及对千年发展目标评价与可持续发展目标框架的建议》（《宣言》）。《宣言》内容包括千年发展目标过程中的经验教训，中国、欧洲、南美可持续发展方面的区域优先事项，未来可持续发展目标框架下建议纳入的要点，如何加强三方合作以促进可持续发展，以及向一个新发展模式转型的共同愿景。

据悉，《宣言》内容与建议将由民间组织代表提交给各自的国家政府，对可持续发展目标的集思广益成果会提交给联合国有关部门。会后，《宣言》全文将发布在各方网站。

national and international poverty eradication and sustainability campaigns and policies. They also explored potential collaborations in the future.

Moreover, the delegates discussed a joint statement and recommendations for the MGD evaluation and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework which would replace the MDG framework in 2015. The joint statement would include the lessons learned from the MDG process, a description of remaining regional priorities for sustainable development in China, Europe and South America, a summary of main points to be integrated into the future SDG framework, recommendations for enhanced cooperation for sustainable development between the three regions and a shared vision for the transition to a new development paradigm.

The statement and recommendations will be submitted to the national governments and inform the United Nations process on SDG development. The full statement will be available on the websites of the organisers.

## 陈彦主讲欧洲危机与中国转型

### CHEN YAN GAVE SPEECHES ON EURO CRISIS AND CHINA'S SOCIAL TRANSITION

5月27日和6月11日，论坛执行主席陈彦博士分别做客蓟门决策论坛（北京）和“中欧社会论坛·中国直播室”（广州），主讲欧洲危机与中国转型。有关专家、学者、资深媒体人、学生和网友共同参与讨论。

陈彦首先指出要全方位地看欧洲危机，它不仅仅是一个经济危机，也不仅仅是一个制度危机，而是一个生存性危机，人类发展模式的危机。传统意义上，欧洲走出危机至少需要两个条件：科技创新和全球尤其是新型国家的经济增长。因此，欧洲危机也同中国发展紧密相连。

现在的中国，虽然还没有遇到欧元危机类型的问题，但很多深层问题出现了，生态问题、资源匮乏、能源紧张等问题均已充分展现。从此意义上讲，欧洲危机与中国正在显现的问题都是一个人类可否可持续发展的问题。在全球化的背景下，面对此种危机，中国与欧洲，或者说中国与世界要么为了各自的发展争夺能源，不惜你死我活；要么携手合作，通过对话，追求共存共赢，共同寻找人类文明发展转型之路。

有关演讲和讨论的更多内容，请点击：<http://news.sina.com.cn/z/ouzhouweiji/index.shtml>；<http://wen.oeeee.com/channel/5672.html>

“中欧社会论坛·中国直播室”是由论坛和奥一网联合发起的网络对话专栏，自2007年发起至今，已成功举办两季，第三季也已拉开帷幕。2010年7月，演讲报道集《从开放社会到公民社会》出版，记录了17位中欧各界人士，围绕着“从开放社会到公民社会”的主题与广大中国网民的对话进程。

On 27 May and 11 June, Dr CHEN Yan, Executive President of the CEF was invited to give speeches on the Euro Crisis and on China's Social Transition at the *Jimen Decision-making Forum* in Beijing and at the “China-Europa Forum • China Chat Room” in Guangzhou. Discussions with experts, scholars, chief commentators, students and Internet users were also organised.

First of all, CHEN pointed out that the crisis in Europe should be considered in a holistic way as it is not only an economic crisis and an institutional crisis, but also a crisis of survival. He highlighted that there are at least two prerequisites for Europe to get rid of the plight: technological innovation and an economic growth in the context of globalisation. Therefore, the Euro crisis is closely connected to China's development.

According to him, having not encountered the same problems as Europe, China has to face serious issues such as ecological and environmental problems, lack of resources and energy shortages. In this sense, the European crisis and the emerging challenges faced by China are, as a matter of fact, an issue of sustainability for human beings. In the context of globalization and faced with this crisis, China and Europe, or China and the world are bound to either fight like cats and dogs for the energies and resources necessary to their own development, or work together and make dialogues to seek coexistence, win-win solutions and a transitional path for the human civilization.

Read more at: <http://news.sina.com.cn/z/ouzhouweiji/index.shtml>; <http://wen.oeeee.com/channel/5672.html>

The “China-Europa Forum • China Chat Room” is an online dialogue programme jointly initiated by the CEF and Oeeee.com. Since its creation in 2007, it has organised more than 40 talk shows. In July 2010 a collection of speeches and dialogues based on this programme, was published in simplified Chinese language in a book entitled: *From open Society to Civil Society*.



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## 专题·第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会

### MAY: SECOND CHINA-EUROPE-SOUTH AMERICA DIALOGUE MEETING

5月28日至30日，第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会在北京召开。来自中国、欧洲、南美17家民间机构的20多位与会代表，在为期三天的会议中，一起探讨了与《千年发展目标》、《2015年后可持续发展目标》相关的共同议题。

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The “Second China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting: Civil Societies in Progress for Change” was held from 28-30 May 2013 in Beijing. More than 20 distinguished CSO delegates representing 17 organisations from the three regions attended the meeting to discuss issues of common concern relating to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sustainable development post-2015.

This tripartite dialogue, initiated during 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference in Brazil, was hosted by the China Association for NGO Cooperation and co-organised by the CEF.

#### ■ 尼古拉斯·克劳泽，梅耶人类进步基金会（法国、瑞士）：

在支离破碎的世界，各种神话相继破灭，我们需要寻找新的替代范式。1. 经济增长神话的破灭：少部分人似乎变得更加富有，而数百万中产阶级却深受其害，这使得大家对政治、金融和经济体制失去了信念和信任。2. 技术革命神话的破灭：开发更加节能的技术并不一定会减少能源使用，有时甚至可能会增加能源使用总量。3. 发展神话的破灭：发展组织推行的许多以市场为基础的解决方案和技术方案不仅没有改善我们的处境，反而是问题的一部分，因为它们维系了一个不可持续的、不平等的体系。新兴的替代范式包含以下向度：一种系统的方法：人类的互联性，生活质量，健康的地球；文化转型：远离今天的消费主义和民族主义，追求拥有简单生活和地球认同感的幸福文化；远离技术方法；开展全球公民运动；各个层面的试验：

#### ■ Nicolas KRAUSZ, Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (France, Switzerland) :

Considering the myth gaps of our broken world, we need new narratives for development, emerging alternative paradigms and quest for strategies. 1. The myth of economic growth no longer works: A small global class seems to become ever richer and millions of people in the middle class are damaged, has contributed to a loss of belief and trust in the political, financial and economic system. 2. The myth of technology no longer works: The deployment of more efficient technologies does not always lead to the desired reduction of energy use but sometimes can even increase the total energy use. 3. The myth of development no longer works: Many of the current market-based solutions and technological fixes promoted by developmental organisations are not improving the situation but are actually part of the problem as they perpetuate an unsustainable and unequal system. The emerging alternative paradigms including the following aspects: A systemic approach: human interconnectedness, quality of life, healthy planet; Cultural transformation: away from today's consumerism and nationalism towards a culture of well-being with simpler life and a sense of planetary identity; Overcoming the market paradigm: away from technical fixes; A global Citizen

转型城镇（低碳，低能源未来），智慧的民间社会组织，都市农业，农业生态学……

■ 娃伊霞•图乌夏，可持续发展4D协会（法国）：

2015年是多个国际事件的时间节点：可持续发展目标，2015年后发展议程，气候，第三次联合国住房与可持续城市发展会议，某些爱知生物多样性的实现。我们应采取的社会和环境行动：在直接关系的基础上建立新的治理结构；是时候参与进来，进行尝试并确保我们正携手创造更为可持续的未来；是时候勇敢起来，满怀激情和远见，履行我们共同的承诺，为下一代创造一个更加美好、更可持续的未来。建立世界的横向结构，它是专业组织、社会组织、文化组织、非政府组织、个人、企业以及当地政府之间的直接关系。这些合作关系可超越主权国家所采取的立场的局限性。重要的是让国家层面和草根层面均参与进来，因为后者往往是被边缘化群体，以前从来没有参与过这些过程。

■ 蒂埃里•威亚德，救助一切不幸者 - 第四世界（比利时、国际）：

我们认为，贫穷不单单是经济问题。我们提议，联合国千年发展目标指标机构间专家组规定的，每天1.25美元的贫困定义，不应再被视为极端贫困的一个值得信赖的全球衡量指标，而应仅仅视为一个收入的衡量值。贫穷是一个多维度现象，贫穷包括有尊严地生活的基本能力，获取基本权利的困难（收入、住房、体面的工作、教育、卫生、与家人生活在一起的权利，获得公义的途径），参与社会生活的途径。极端贫困往往代代相传。贫穷的人往往容易遭受歧视和社会排斥。

欧盟国家的贫困人数在不断增加，由2009年的1.13亿上升到2011年的1.19亿，占总人口的24%。

（在欧盟，贫困指金钱上的贫困，失业或在低报酬职务工作的人以及物质剥夺的结合）。

■ 玛蒂娜•施密特，粮惠世界（瑞士）：

玛蒂娜从普世教会合一的视角分析了可持续发展目标。“为变革而对话（Dialogue4change）”是“人人享有面包”基督教教会组织与天主教四旬期基金联合发起的一个倡议。这是一个持续进程，融合了普世教会合一的、国际的、跨文化和跨学科的不同方面，同《千年发展目标》之后议程与可持续发展目标直接相关。普世教会合一的基础与视角为这方面的讨论增加了附加价值。公义、气候正义、可持续发展、对财富积累的批判与所有生物过上美好生活等问题均是普世教会合一运动关注的核心。

Movement; Experiments at all levels: Transition Towns (low carbon, lower energy future), Smart CSOs, Urban Agriculture, agroecology ...

■ Vaia TUUHIA, Association 4D (France):

2015, the international timeframes converge: SDGs, post-2015 MDGs, climate, Habitat III, some Aichi Biodiversity Targets. We should take social and environmental actions in the field: a new structure of governance built on direct relations; time to get involved to try and ensure we are working together on a path to a more sustainable future; time for boldness, for passion, for vision and for our joint commitment to create a better and more sustainable future for the next generations. Establish the horizontal structure of the world, which is the direct relations between professional, social and cultural organizations, NGOs and individuals as well as companies, local government. These partnerships can reach beyond and defined limits of position taken by States. It is essential to engage national levels as well as the grassroots level, those who are marginalized and have never been in these processes before.

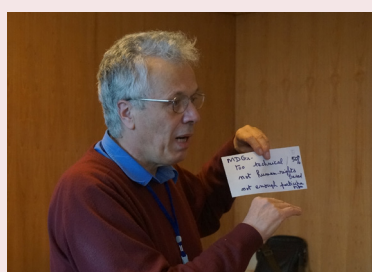
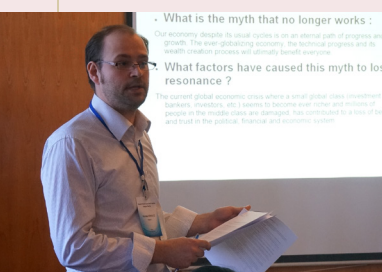
■ Thierry VIARD, ATD Fourth World (Belgium and International):

Poverty is not solely an economic issue. We suggest that the \$1.25 a day definition of poverty be no more considered by the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) as a reliable global measure of extreme poverty, but simply as a measure of income. Poverty encompasses the basic capabilities to live in dignity, the difficulties to have access to fundamental rights (income, housing, decent work, education, health, right to live as a family, access to justice, etc.) and to participate in the life of society. Extreme poverty is often passed on from one generation to the next. People living in poverty are also subject to discrimination and social exclusion.

Poverty increases within the European Union, from 113 million people in 2009 to 119 million people in 2011 - 24% of the population (Poverty is defined as a combination of monetary poverty, unemployment or working poor, and material deprivations).

■ Martina SCHMIDT, Bread for All (Switzerland):

Martina analyzed SDGs from an ecumenical perspective. Dialogue4change is a joint initiative of *Bread for all* and *Catholic Lenten Fund*. It is an on-going process with ecumenical, international, intercultural and interdisciplinary dimensions, which is directly linked to the post-MDG and the SDG. The ecumenical grounding and perspective is the added value of this discussion. As you have seen, questions of justice, climate justice, sustainability, criticism of wealth accumulation and good life for the whole creation are part of the core business of the ecumenical movement.





对“发展”的常见批判是：“我们不想总是过更好的生活，我们只希望以一种良好的方式生活。”因此，我们需要采取一种更具包容的、政治的与道德的方式来设定发展目标。“里约+20”峰会之后，人们达成一项共识，即将环境目标纳入《千年发展目标》之后的议程。此外，重要的是将过去几年中出现的新情况纳入可持续发展目标中，如金融危机，利用自然资源和粮食的金融投机，气候变化等。

#### ■ 中国国际民间组织合作促进会：

中国民间气候变化行动网络是一个由中国民间组织组成的关注气候变化议题的行动网络。开展的活动有：1. “C+气候公民超越行动”框架下的节能减排行动，编写了三个《试点案例研究指南》，用于将试点案例的经验复制到其他学校、城市社区和企业的类似活动当中。2. 气候变化政策研究工作方面，2011年已经完成了一份气候立法建议稿并提交给发改委气候司。之后，CCAN组织了一系列民间组织与政府决策者的对话活动。同时，CCAN代表也应邀参加了国际气候变化研讨会，在与不同利益相关方的讨论中提出了自己的观点。3. 国际交流方面，CCAN的活动已经从组织对话会发展到具体的交流活动和具体的联合行动。2013年，三对中欧民间组织伙伴通过中欧交流项目建立了紧密的合作关系，共同设计气候变化领域的长期合作项目，如气候融资、排放交易体系和气候变化教育。

#### ■ 邹凌冰，北京红枫妇女心理咨询服务中心（简称红枫）（中国）：

方舟家庭中心是红枫的一个品牌项目，创建于1998年，是红枫为单亲家庭服务创建的一个载体。15年来，方舟家庭中心将心理咨询与社会工作的专业技术相结合，为单亲家庭开展心理与社会服务，改善单亲与子女的关系，促进他们的心理成长和社会适应能力。已有上千个单亲家庭从中受益。

#### ■ 李利，中国扶贫基金会：

中国扶贫基金会为实现千年发展目标所做的努力包括：消除极端贫困和饥饿；普及初等教育；促进两性平等并赋予妇女权力；降低儿童死亡率，改善产妇保健；建立全球合作伙伴关系促进发展。

按照中国最新的扶贫标准——人均年纯收入2300元（2011年），中国仍有1.28亿人口生活在贫困线以下。因此，大多数中国普通老百姓和组织致力于解决自身贫困问题，还未做好支持中国民

Common critics of “Development” is that “we don’t want live always better, but we want to live only in a good way.” We need a more inclusive, political and ethical approach of the development goals. Since Rio + 20, there is a consensus to include elements of environmental goals in the post-MDG-agenda. It is important to integrate in the SDG’s the experiences of the evolution of the last years: financial crisis, financial speculation with natural resources and crops (food, cultures agricoles), and climate change.

#### ■ *China Association for NGO Cooperation - CANGO:*

China Climate Change Action Network (CCAN) is a network of Chinese NGOs working on climate change. CCAN’s activities include: 1. Concrete initiatives for energy saving under the “C+ Initiative”. The C+ Initiative has produced three Guidelines on Pilot Case Studies drafted for replication of similar activities at other universities, residential compounds and SMEs. 2. As for the climate policy work, a policy recommendation paper was completed in 2011 and submitted to the Climate Change Department of the NDRC. In addition, CCAN organized a series of dialogue meetings with policy makers. CCAN also joined international seminars on climate change and exchanged ideas and views with different stakeholders in debates. 3. In terms of international communication, CCAN activities have moved from organizing and hosting dialogue meetings towards more concrete exchanges and joint-actions. In 2013, three partnerships between European and Chinese CSOs have been established to develop closer cooperation and jointly design long-term projects on green climate finance, emission trading systems and climate change education and etc.

#### ■ *ZOU Lingbing, The Maple Women’s Psychological Counseling Center - the Maple Center (China):*

Founded in 1988, the Maple Center is the first non-profit NGO in China designed to support women. Its well-known project, the Ark Family Center (AFC), aims at providing psychological counseling and social services to single-parent families. Since its creation in 1998, the AFC has benefited thousands of single-parent families with professional services to improve relationships and mental development of single parents and their children and enhance their capability of social adaptation.

#### ■ *LI Li, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation - CFPA:*

CFPA’s efforts in achieving MDG include: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality and improve maternal health; and develop a global partnership for Development.

In 2011, Chinese government adopted a new poverty line of per capita annual income of RMB 2300 (€282), which means China still has 128 million people under the line. For this reason, the majority of Chinese ordinary people and organizations keep thinking how to deal with this domestic challenge. They have not well prepared to make donation for





间组织走出去的准备。中国的公益慈善事业始于1980年代，绝大多数中国人，包括各级政府官员缺乏对专业慈善的正确理解，对国际公益慈善事业更是知之甚少。

■ 廖国朝，江西省山江湖可持续发展促进会：

山江湖促进会总结了与地方政府和社区的合作：政府和地方社区是可持续发展的主要利益相关者，非政府组织扮演着推动者的角色；通过支持政府和地方社区的重点项目，建立起与他们的互信关系；通过组织考察团，培训和研讨会提升他们的意识和达成共识的能力；将环境可持续发展和扶贫，经济增长整合起来；提供资金和技术咨询。参与式评价方法是建立与地方政府和社区合作关系的有效方式。

■ 玛丽娜·帕拉，民主与公平网络（阿根廷）：

在过去四十年中，阿根廷已被不同的事件伤得千疮百孔：失业率达到26%，57.5%的人处在贫困之中，最终导致阿根廷在2001年末爆发了金融危机，并引发了波及全国的社会动荡。

在此背景下，阿根廷出现了各种新式的公民参与和新社会运动，例如货易货俱乐部（不通过货币来交换商品和服务），邻里集会，社区食物救济站，以及团结农民运动、阿根廷土著和小农户捍卫自己的土地。同时，在社会参与和组织方面也有很多创新经验，这些与争取基本的生存权密切相关。

阿根廷出现政治分裂的局面，但也出现了新的主角。在“复苏经济，政府与国家的主要职责是恢复就业，以及捍卫人权”的三个基本支柱之上，阿根廷人民开始了公共重建。

为恢复政治、实现转型，公民参与无疑是阿根廷过去十年最大的成就。

■ 罗西奥·巴尔德亚韦利亚诺，气候变化公民运动（秘鲁）：

在21世纪，人类面临气候危机与主导文明模式危机，全球变暖与气候变化的直接原因是大气中的温室气体含量过高，但深层次的原因在于处于主导地位的文明模式。因此，我们要发展一种新的社会与生活范式，拯救“美好生活”遗产。

supporting Chinese NGOs going abroad. Chinese philanthropy started in 1980s and most Chinese people, including governmental officials at different levels, do not have proper understanding of professional philanthropy and know little about international philanthropy.

■ LIAO Guochao, *Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development of Jiangxi Province (China)*:

Government and local communities are key stakeholders on sustainable development. NGOs play as a facilitator: building mutual trust with government and local communities by support their priority project; organizing study tours, trainings or workshops to raise their awareness and capability to build common understanding; integrating the environmental sustainable development with poverty alleviation and economic development; providing some finance resource and technical advises. Participatory Appraise Approach is a useful tool to build up cooperation with local government and community.

■ Marina PARRA, *Network for Democracy and Equity (Argentina)*:

In the last 40 years, Argentina has been scarred by different events. The resulting rate of unemployment of 26 percent and a poverty level of 57.5 percent brought about the crisis in Argentina which was manifested by the social explosion of the year 2001.

In this scenario, new forms of citizen participation and new social movements emerged, such as the barter clubs (exchange of goods and services without money), the neighbourhood assemblies, the community soup kitchens, and the integration between the movements of peasants, native Argentines and small farmers in defence of their lands. There were also innovative experiences of social participation and organisation, which were very much related to the fight for subsistence and at the same time characterised by a rejection of anything that had to do with the government.

It was a situation of political fragmentation but also of the emergence of new protagonists. A process of public reconstruction by putting those themes most polemic for and felt by our people on the agenda, resting on three basic pillars: the reactivation of the economy, the recovery of work as the social organizer and the new role for the State and politics of human rights.

Citizen participation organised and linked with the State for the recuperation of politics as a tool of transformation, is indubitably the greatest of achievements of the last decade.

■ Rocío VALDEAVELLANO, *The Citizen Movement on Climate Change (Peru)*:

People living in the 21st century are facing the climate crisis and a crisis of predominant civilization models. The direct cause of GW and CC is the excessive accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere. However, the underlying root cause is the predominant model of civilization. Therefore, we should develop a new paradigm for society and lifestyles and rescue the “Buen Vivir” heritage.



这是土著人传递给人类的讯息，是历史上被欧洲中心文明压迫的人们提供的一种替代范式。几个世纪以来保护生物多样性、与人类和谐相处的文化正遭受威胁。玻利维亚与厄瓜多尔认同这一理念，并率先将“自然权利”的概念纳入了《宪法》。

“美好生活”是指一种与所有存在之物和谐相处的状态；以社区为基础：所有人彼此联系，相辅相成，以合作为核心的生活方式；达到生态平衡与社会均衡；以生物为中心，以全方位的视角看待人类。

罗西奥呼吁人类“鼓起勇气改变航向，让我们离开泰坦尼克号驶向的歧途，开始诺亚方舟之旅，保存生命的多样性，从废墟中拯救所有人！”

■ 甘地多·格兹波维斯基，巴西社会经济研究所：

支配我们生活方式的生产本位主义和消费在制造更多的奢侈品和垃圾的同时，也损害了生命和大自然。我们集聚着个人财富、集体贫困和人的不幸。

文明危机的特征是占统治地位的体系丧失了为子孙后代保障地球和生命的可持续性和应对目前在人民内部和各国人民之间存在的社会与环境不公正的反应能力。目前，人类迫切需要思考一个新文明的基础，开启一个文化与权力的社会重建进程。生态文明的想法符合寻找一个新的文明范式的大方向。

生态文明的基础有：生命与地球的完整性，关爱、共存和分享的行为准则，公共物品，社会正义与环境正义，平等、多样性与独特性，人权与责任，和平、民主与公民参与。

■ 马林，新世界治理论坛（智利）：

我们很难界定社会运动或公民运动，因为它们形式多样、诉求不同、方向不同、组织者也存在很大差异。但是我们应该以开放的心态看待社会运动，看待公民如何改变世界，也许有的时候，这种改变是以一种无声的方式在进行。

即使是一些重大的社会/公民运动是全球性的，但归根结底还是在某个国家框架内实施的。近两年出现的以互联网技术为基础的新社会运动更多地是对不公的抗争，但活动组织者并不知道如何改变人们的日常生活，因为没有长远的眼光与愿景。

至今还没有真正意义上的全球公民运动。

It is a message from indigenous peoples for mankind. It is an alternative paradigm which comes from the people historically oppressed by Eurocentric domination. Cultures that have conserved biodiversity throughout the centuries in harmony with human life are now threatened. The constitutions of Bolivia and Ecuador recognize and assume this orientation for their countries.

“Buen Vivir” means a state of fullness and harmony with all that exists; it is community-based, with all beings complementary and reciprocal. It aims an ecological balance and social equilibrium and advocates a biocentric and holistic vision of human beings.

Rocío called on people to take courage to change the course, to move from ship, to leave once for all the misleading trip of the Titanic and embark in the Noah’s ark to preserve the diversity of life and save all of us from the wreck.

■ Candido GRZYBOWSKI, *Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas - IBASE (Brazil)*:

The destructive productivism and consumerism creators of more – luxury and more misery- have taken over our lifestyles. We have accumulated individual goods, collective poverty and human unhappiness.

The civilization crisis characterizes, for us, the dominant system’s loss of capacity to answer planetary challenges, regarding both the preservation of the integrity of the planet and of life for future generations, and the correction of social and environmental injustice inter and intra people.

Thinking the basis of a new civilization and becoming part of the long process of social dismantlement and of reconstruction of culture, of economy and of power which this remodeling implies is an imperative for humanity. The idea of biocivilization moves towards the search for a new civilization paradigm.

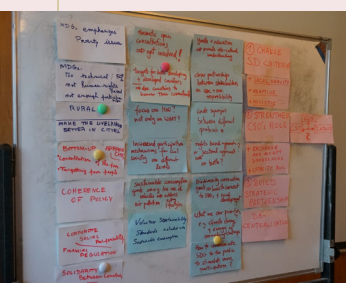
The foundations for biocivilization consist of life and planetary integrity, the ethics of caring, of living together and of sharing, the Common goods, social justice and environmental justice, quality, diversity and individuality, human rights and responsibilities, and peace and democracy.

■ Gustavo MARIN, *Forum for a New World Governance (Chile)* :

It is very hard to define social/citizen movement as it has very different forms, directions, purposes and initiators, but we should be very open-minded to see how societies move, and how people change the world maybe sometime in a silent way.

Even if some important social movements were worldwide, they were still movements in the framework of a State. The new social movement based on IT in recent years is more like a rebel against injustice, but organizers, without long-term vision of what should be done, do not know how to change the everyday life of people.

We still have missing links in our society to change the world. We do not





一场社会/公民运动如果没有在全球层面的政治远见，那么注定四分五裂，各自为政，难以产生改变。

have a Global Citizen Movement yet. As far as a social movement is not related to with a political vision to change the world in a global level, we will remain split, fragmented, and unable to change the world.

## 中国-欧洲-南美民间组织三方对话共同宣言

### CHINA-EUROPE-SOUTH AMERICA CSO DIALOGUE JOINT STATEMENT

2013年5月28-30日，第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会：《变革中的公民社会发展》在中国北京举行。本会议形成了三方共同宣言。

#### 我们的共识：

##### 1. 在共济方面：

我们是国际社会的一部分，我们认为必须克服边界障碍以及任何形式的霸权主义，让共济成为我们的共同利益。这是我们应该承担的责任。为实现可持续发展，我们要本着开展建设性对话和相互尊重的精神，共享过程、经验和成功案例。

##### 2. 在全球危机方面：

在面对自身局限的时候，地球和人类息息相关，同呼吸共命运。我们认识到，当前的状况是最不理想的发展模式之一。我们正面临一场文明危机，在国际社会成员目前的议程框架内，似乎还没有求同存异或相互理解的基础。

环境、社会和经济方面的各种危机交错重生，这揭示了国内生产总值（GDP）增长的局限性，迫使我们必须重新审视集体和个人的责任。

我们必须改变对经济层面的单一关注，应该加大努力，增进社会、环境，特别是文化层面的可持续发展。最后，可持续发展要求人们更加尊重并珍视民族与文化的多样性。

##### 3. 在公民社会方面：

公民社会拥有一个共同的目标，即针对全球议程中悬而未决的问题提出新的解决方案。公民社会组织必须成为全球、区域、国家和地方治理过程中的主要行动者之一。因此，有必要加强民间组织在议程设置和向可持续社会转型过程中的作用。

##### 4. 在应对贫困与不平等问题方面：

消除贫困是可持续发展的一部分，应该加快其步伐。我们必须制定既要消除极端贫困又反对不平等的包容性政策。这也意味着，要考虑到贫困人群的经历与文化程度，因为他们不仅仅是某些项目的受益者或目标群体，更是变革的真正行动者。社会的繁荣离不开最脆弱人群福祉的改善。

The statement has been issued following the Second China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting: *Civil Societies in Progress for Change*, held in Beijing 28-30 May 2013.

#### Our common points:

##### 1. On solidarity:

We feel that we are part of a worldwide community and believe that it is necessary to overcome borders and hegemonies of any kind, and to make solidarity our general and common interest. It is a responsibility that should be assumed. The path towards achieving the goal of sustainability involves the sharing of procedures, experiences and successful cases studies in a spirit of constructive dialogue and mutual respect.

##### 2. On global crises:

The planet and human beings are interconnected and share a common destiny in confronting their limits. We acknowledge that the current situation is one of the least desirable alternatives. We face a crisis of civilization and, within the framework of current agendas of the members of the international community, there seems to be no basis for common ground or mutual understanding. The convergences of various crises - environmental, social and economic - reveal the limits of GDP growth and must force us to reconsider our collective and individual responsibility.

The focus on the economic dimension must be balanced by more efforts directed at improving the social, environmental and particularly the cultural dimensions of sustainability. Finally, sustainability requires greater respect for and appreciation of ethnic and cultural diversity.

##### 3. On Civil Society:

Civil society shares a common goal of proposing new solutions to the pending issues of global agendas. Civil society organizations must be included as one of the main actors in global, regional, national, and local governance processes. A stronger role for civil society in agenda-setting and implementing the transition towards sustainability is necessary.

##### 4. On poverty and inequalities:

The struggle against poverty is part of sustainable development and should be accelerated. Inclusive policies directed against extreme poverty as well as inequalities are needed. It implies also to take into account the experience and knowledge of people living in poverty, who are real actors of change and not only beneficiaries or targets of programs. The wealth of the societies is contingent on the well-being of its most vulnerable citizens.





## 5. 在体制方面:

我们了解到, 现有的体制和程序已无力解决那些悬而未决的问题。简而言之, 现存的体制和程序在结构上已无法应对这一危机, 这使得启用新程序和新范式成为公民社会组织义不容辞的责任。

## 6. 在市场方面:

市场经济无法顾及环境压力和资源分配的不平等。而且, 追逐金融利益还造成越来越多的社会与经济损失, 加快破坏生态稳定, 导致权力失衡的加剧。

## 7. 在伙伴关系方面:

我们应该为自下而上的过程、争取公民权和财产权建立社会网络和参与机制, 促成利益相关者之间的横向合作。此外, 必须加强媒体、政府、私营部门、民间组织和学术界等多方利益相关者之间在实现可持续发展方面的合作。

## 8. 在心灵方面:

可持续发展力求在物质与精神发展之间找到一个平衡点。基于信仰的不同组织, 不同的宗教, 以及各种道德生活理念 (如 “美好生活” / Buen Vivir, 是一种与自然和谐相处的社会生活理念) 是民间社会的一部分, 尤其可以为这方面的讨论做出贡献, 因为这些组织不仅诉诸于价值, 而且在全球、区域以及地方层面都已经组织起来。

## 我们面临的共同挑战:

### 1. 在当前经济制度方面:

恢复并保护地球与人类之间的关联很重要, 因为这一关系已被基于功利主义和金融利益的经济制度所打破。金砖国家正面临各种经济挑战, 应加大努力改变其目前不可持续的经济发展模式以及对经济领导地位的追求; 而欧洲国家应解决导致贫困与不平等现象加剧的财政紧缩政策问题。

### 2. 在伦理与多样性方面:

假如我们承认理念与追求的多元化, 接受潜藏着重视多元化的、新的、更好的替代方案, 那么我们将生活得更好。与此同时, 我们也应充分认识到, 解决方案不是单一的, 而是多种多样的。我们需要一个建立在普世权利与责任基础之上, 并与各种行动者的能力、财产与知识相一致的共同伦理。

### 3. 在新体制方面:

要创建新体制和新程序, 以展示人民和公民在鉴别关键问题方面的参与, 同时消除他们的疑虑。

### 4. 在社会正义和参与方面:

人们工作, 但收入却不足以保障他们的基本生活, 也难以维护他们的尊严。我们必须制定一个包括尊重地球完整性的社会正义概念。应鼓励弱势群体参与可持续发展的决策过程, 尤其是地方层面的决策。

在欧洲, 经济和工业危机致使人们质疑占主导地位的资本主义生产与消费模式, 并引发人们思索如何创造非市场导向的生产和消费系统 (如在 “公共资源” 的框架内)。(注: “公共资源” 指社会的所有成员均可获得的文化与自然资源, 包括空气、水、适合人类居住的地球等天然物资。)

## 5. On institutions:

We understand that existing institutions and procedures have proved incapable of resolving outstanding issues. In short, current institutions and procedures have been structurally unable to respond to this crisis, making it incumbent upon citizens and CSOs in positions of responsibility to define new procedures and a new paradigm.

## 6. On markets:

The market economy is incapable of taking into account environmental pressures and resource disparities. Furthermore, the search for financial advantages leads to increasing social and economic damages and accelerates ecological instability, resulting in increasing power asymmetries.

## 7. On partnerships:

We need to build social relations and participation for bottom-up processes, empowerment and ownership, resulting in horizontal cooperation between stakeholders. Multi-stakeholder cooperation for achieving sustainability between media, government, private sector, CSO and academia must be enhanced.

## 8. On spirituality:

Sustainability requires finding a balance between material and spiritual development. Faith based organizations, religions and ethical life conceptions (“buen vivir”) as being part of civil society can particularly contribute to this debate because they tackle with values and they are organized on a global, regional and local level.

## Our common Challenges:

### 1. On the current economic system:

It is important to recover and preserve the connection between the Earth and human beings, as it has been broken by an economic system based on utilitarian and financial interests. The BRICS countries are facing economic challenges and should be making stronger efforts to change their current unsustainable economic development model and quest for economic leadership, whereas Europe should address the austerity policies which are leading to increased poverty and inequality.

### 2. On ethics and diversity:

We will all be better served if we acknowledge the diversity of ideas and ideals and accept the potential for new and better alternatives that value this diversity, whilst fully recognizing that there are multiple solutions rather than a single one. We need a common ethics based on universal rights and responsibilities consistent with the capacities, property, and knowledge of actors.

### 3. On new institutions:

To invent new institutions and procedures that can display the participation of people and citizens in identifying key issues while also reassuring them.

### 4. On social justice and participation:

People work but their incomes are insufficient to ensure the living wage and preserve their dignity. We must formulate a conception of social justice that also respects the Earth's integrity. Vulnerable groups should be encouraged to participate in the decision-making processes for sustainability, especially at the local level.

In Europe, the economic and industrial crisis leads to question the dominant capitalist patterns of production and consumption and how to invent new forms of non market-oriented production and consumption systems (e.g. within the frame of the “Commons”). (“Commons” refers to the cultural and natural resources accessible to all members of a society, including natural materials such as air, water, and a habitable earth.)

在南美洲，政府间机构（南美洲国家联盟/ UNASUR、拉加经委会/ ECLAC、南方共同市场/ MERCOSUR以及太平洋联盟）的明显差异导致公共政策在区域层面难以协调一致。很显然，这种差距反映了政治行动者在意识形态上的分歧，他们各执己见，对不同经济体该如何融入全球化进程，参与式民主制度在各国以及整个地区内该如何发挥作用持有不同的意见。

#### 5. 在重新界定国家—社会关系方面：

我们必须重新界定国家、地方政府与企业的关系，以便为公民社会留出更多的回旋余地来制定、实施替代方案。无论是在全球范围还是国家层面，公民社会正发挥着越来越重要的作用。

中国政府鼓励其民间组织为社会发展做出贡献，尤其在推动中国实现可持续发展方面。然而对民间组织的管理需要进一步改进，需要营造有利环境，为民间组织开展活动提供更多的空间。民间组织为中国实施千年发展目标做出了重大贡献。中国发布的《联合国2015年后发展议程的国别咨询》为民间社会、政府机构、企业和学术界提供了一个对话平台。这不仅增进了不同利益相关者之间的理解，而且还促进了未来的合作。民间社会的积极作用已被证实，要鼓励他们在制定可持续发展目标方面进一步发挥作用。

在欧洲，由于人们对现行体制及传统公民社会团体，如工会或传统民间组织（见“愤怒大游行”）的不信任，新的社会运动正在兴起。欧盟的运作应该更加民主，参与过程应具有包容性，向不同的利益相关者开放，从而使公民的呼声得到重视，减少决策的官僚化。

在南美洲，民间组织和社会运动（学生、土著人、公民大会等）正力求在进步派政府领导的国家影响公共政策，或在保守派政府领导的国家抵制新自由主义政策。除了与国家和政府的关系之外，许多社会行动者正寻求独立于官方的更自主的议程，并通过公民动员的新方法，实施网络化的政治组织形式。

#### 6. 在生活满意度和意象方面：

生产和消费是社会交换的主要驱动力。我们必须开发提升生活满意度的其他动因，推动互相关怀与文化共享，并且能够促进和发挥公民和人民的想象力。

#### 7. 在增长与发展方面：

当前的全球发展模式是一个陷阱，必须重新审视。为解决消除贫困这一主要问题，我们必须创建另一种范式，摒除以经济增长为首要目标的观念，确保最弱势群体能从公共政策中获益。

#### 关于共同议程与未来对话的建议：

##### 在参与行动与民间组织的原则方面

- 丰富学习过程：分享与进程有关的信息（通过联合国、区域、社会论坛等）

In South America, the disparity of the intergovernmental agencies (UNASUR, ECLAC, MERCOSUR, and the Pacific Alliance) prevents public policies from being coordinated coherently at the regional level. This disparity is notably a reflection of the ideological differences of political actors who have conflicting views on how the different economies should be integrated into globalization and how participatory the democratic regimes should be within each country and in the region.

#### 5. On redefining State-society relations:

The relations with the state, local governments and business must be redefined in order to give civil society more leeway to frame and implement alternative solutions. Civil society is playing an increasingly important role globally and nationally.

The government of China encourages Chinese CSOs to make their contribution especially to the realization of sustainable development in China, yet the governance of CSOs needs to be further improved and an enabling environment needs to be provided to give more space for CSOs to carry out their activities. CSOs have made significant contributions to the implementation of the MDGs in China. China's National Consultation on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda has provided a platform for a dialogue between the civil society and government agencies, enterprises and academia. It has promoted a better understanding of the different stakeholders and facilitated their future cooperation. The positive role of the civil society has been confirmed and their contribution to the formulation of SDGs is encouraged.

In Europe, new social movements are rising based on mistrust of the system including towards the classic civil society bodies such as Unions or CSOs (see “The indignant movement”). The functioning of the European Union should be more democratic and the participatory process should be inclusive and open to a wide variety of stakeholders, so that the citizens' voices could be taken into account and the decisions become less bureaucratic.

In South America, civil-society organizations and social movements (students, indigenous peoples, citizens' assemblies, etc.) are seeking to influence public policies where states are being managed by progressive governments, or to resist neoliberal policies where states are being managed by conservative governments. Beyond their relationship with the state and governments, many social actors are pursuing a more autonomous agenda, independent from the official agenda, and implementing networked forms of political organization with new methods of citizen mobilization.

#### 6. On life satisfaction and imagery:

Consumption and production are the primary drivers of exchange in our society. We must develop other sources of satisfaction, promote care and shared cultures and be capable of promoting and harnessing the imagination of citizens and the people.

#### 7. On growth and development:

The current global development paradigm is a trap and must be reconsidered. We must address the key issue of poverty alleviation through creation of another paradigm which challenges the primacy of growth and check that the most vulnerable people are benefiting from public policies.

#### Our proposals for a shared agenda and future dialogue:

##### On principles for our actions participation and civil society

- Enrich the learning process: share information on processes (through the UN, regional, social forums, etc.)



- 组织全国性运动，并检验其关联性
- 彼此之间相互支持，提高民间组织的能力建设

## 在活动方面

### 1. 案例研究：

在2013年底，出版中欧南美三方在北京会议期间介绍的《案例研究合集》，并针对我们面临的主要共同挑战（参与、环境边界），提供一种“自下而上”的分析。

### 2. 信息共享：

通过网络在线平台共享现有资料。通过该平台，各方机构可以共享各种文件、文档、视频资料等，在此过程中要考虑到各成员所需的兼容性与格式。这些信息共享机制与平台将通过Skype会议，邮件往来等形式，使得成员能够共同讨论南美洲与欧洲民间组织的近期动态，并分享中国民间组织的最新进展。

### 3. 参与：

- 构建具体的长期战略伙伴关系，便于联合行动
- 在三方（或多方）对话的框架内，为其它意见和参与者创造机会，增进对议程中悬而未决问题的理解，并寻找可能的解决方案
- 在各自国家践行新的参与形式
- 共同支持、帮助最脆弱、最边缘化和最弱势的群体，让他们的呼声得到重视

### 4. 今后的会议：

- 2014年11月在智利圣地亚哥召开第三次三方对话，希望北京三方对话的参会者与其他成员能够参加
- 未来的对话主题：
  - “公共资源”的治理、伦理与经济
  - “文明”：生物、生态
  - 在不断变化的世界中的新世界治理
  - 金砖国家民间组织的不同声音

### 5. 国际进程：

与可持续城市、区域和气候变化有关的国际会议时间表：

- 2013年9月，法国生态城市会议
- 2014年2月，纽约可持续发展目标会议：共同关注，建设性地参与，并积极影响可持续发展目标的协商过程
- 2014年12月，秘鲁利马全球气候变化大会（COP20），为2015年巴黎全会（COP21）做准备，届时将达成新的全球气候变化协议。

- Organize national campaigns and examine connections
- Mutually support one another as we improve civil society's capacity building

## In terms of activities

### 1. On Case studies :

- Publish the collection of case studies relating to the three regions that were presented during the meeting and provide a “bottom-up” analysis related to our main common challenges (participation, environmental boundaries) by the end of 2013

### 2. On Information sharing:

- To share the available material through an online platform where all groups can share various papers, documents, videos etc., taking into consideration the compatibilities and formats each member need. These information-sharing mechanisms and platforms will enable to discuss recent developments in South American and European CSOs and share updates from Chinese CSOs through Skype calls, mailing lists, etc.

### 3. On participation:

- Create concrete long-term strategic partnerships for joint action.
- Create opportunities for other voices and participants, thus encouraging a better understanding of and possible solutions to the agenda's outstanding issues, all within the framework of tripartite (or multipartite) dialogues.
- To implement new forms of participation in our countries.
- To collectively support and assist the most vulnerable, marginalized, and disadvantaged in making their voices heard.

### 4. On future meetings:

- To have an open dialogue at our next meeting in Santiago de Chile in November 2014, in the hope that the current members and others will participate.
- Topics for future dialogues:
  - The governance, ethics, and economics of the Commons
  - « civilizations »: bio, ecological
  - New world governance in a changing world
  - Alternative voices of the CSOs in the BRICS context

### 5. On international processes:

An international agenda on sustainable cities and territories, and climate change

- Ecocity in France, September 2013
- SDG session in NY February 2014: jointly follow, constructively participate in, and positively influence the SDG consultation processes
- Process COP 20 on Climate Change in Lima (December 2014) towards COP21 in Paris (2015) where a new global climate agreement must be agreed on.





# “天性的力量”全方位艺术特展在京举行

## ART EXHIBITION OF “THE STRENGTH OF NATURAL IMPULSES” HELD IN BEIJING

7月30日-8月8日，“天性的力量”全方位艺术特展在北京NAMO SPACE举行。本次展览得到了法国驻华大使馆、中欧社会论坛、香港理工大学中欧对话中心的大力支持。

参展艺术家由法国画家方索和四位中国原生艺术创作者张森、谢红、孙乾玮、张雨晴共同构成。这是一场明澈清朗、充满活力、养眼养心的视觉艺术体验，一场超越国界、种族、宗教、政治、性别、年龄等等一切人为界限而直叩灵魂的艺术事件。

方索为这次展览带来了近5年的新创作——以《色境》命名的系列油画作品。他在作画中重温童年时那种发现和实验的乐趣，并把这种感受转换成四溢飞扬的色舞，这种打破常规的创作思维和返璞归真的创作能量，让作品展现出真切而鲜活的生命力。

张森那超乎常人的天赋，终于开始挣脱周围拥挤着且异常强大的人性常规思维的扼制，绘画语言让他迸发出天性的力量，并由此坚守自己生命的本份。

孙乾玮和张雨晴，简直是两个艺术奇葩，他俩完全不顾及色彩的任何历史记忆或象征性意义，完全无视任何绘画的章法技巧，却用最高级的游戏精神和最真诚的生命态度，为我们呈现了一场艺术大师级的视觉盛宴。

完全没有美术教育背景的谢红，于年近半百之时，拿起画笔开始了原生艺术的创作之路。或许是上苍赋予的天性终得释放，她只需静静地体味内心，好似一股无形的力量在控制着画笔，手随心动。

展览开幕当天，多年致力于电影音乐研究的杨大林和杨冬为观众带来“天性的力量”电影音乐沙龙，特别分享了人物传记类影片《莫扎特》中的配乐，评述了音乐天才短暂而曲折的人生。

From July 30 to August 8, an N-Dimension special art exhibition entitled “The Strength of Natural Impulses” was held at the Namu Space in Beijing, with the support of the China-Europa Forum, the French Embassy in China, and the China-Europa Centre at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Jointly contributed by French artist François Bossière and four Chinese raw art creators - ZHANG Sen, ZHANG Yuqing, SUN Qianwei and XIE Hong, the exhibition brought visitors with a bright and limpid experience of visual art that would destroy boundaries of nationality, age, gender, religion and social rank.

François Bossière brought oil series *Chromotopies* to the exhibition. The French artist infused blocks of colors with a folding texture on the canvas. In his paintings, one could easily find childlike discovery and experimentation transformed into visual delights. The same passion for creativity in paintings could also be discovered in three children's paintings.

“They all painted from instinct, from being curious and imaginative, crossing the fences of either illness or painterly doctrines. In an unsophisticated manner, their works strike deeply on our soul,” the art curator Ms ZHANG Yanbo said.

The exhibition also displayed several drawings in ink and pen by Xie Hong, 54, a retired staff member from a university library. Xie had never thought about painting until she heard of raw art from her sister, who saw such works abroad, six years ago. She began scrawling unconsciously on the paper, and has gradually formed her own style - drawing circles and curving lines.

In the evening of July 30, Mr YANG Dalin and Mrs YANG Dong held a salon on film music, sharing music pieces in Amadeus, a 1984 period drama film directed by Miloš Forman about the genius of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The term, “Art Brut”, translated to “raw art,” in English, was coined by Frenchman Jean Dubuffet in the 1940s. It refers to art created by people outside established art circles, such as children, patients with mental illness and adults who have not studied academically.



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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:

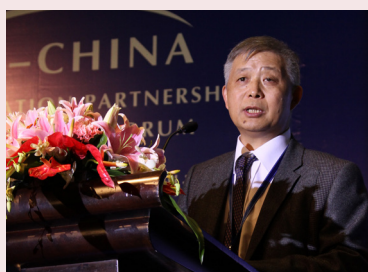
As an extremely complex systematic mechanism, urbanisation involves various stakeholders in various fields. Starting from basic planning and design, investment, construction, up to the implementation of projects, the process of urbanisation – which can also be described as a procedure starting from the 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.

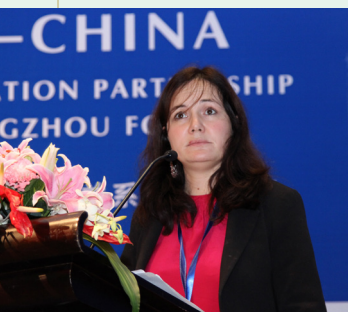
12. The impact of the economic crisis in Europe has slowed local public investment.

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



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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.



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## 法泽城市与公益研究中心在穗揭牌

### LAUNCH CEREMONY AND COUNCIL MEETING OF FAZE UWI



11月16-17日，广州市法泽城市与公益研究中心（简称“法泽”）成立大会暨首届理事会第二次会议在广州召开。

法泽理事会和顾问委员会汇聚了一批关注社会进步，具有公益理念与丰富管理经验以及广泛社会影响力的法律、媒体、经济、人文、公益领域专业人士。16日晚，中欧社会论坛执行主席、法泽顾问陈彦先生主持召开首届理事会第二次会议，法泽创办人、理事长吴治平女士、副理事长颜俊先生分别介绍了法泽注册经过，以及君泽君律师事务所对创立法泽的支持。十余名理事、监事、顾问进一步讨论了法泽《章程》，以及近期和中期发展规划。

17日上午举行了法泽正式成立仪式，参加《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》-广州论坛（2013）的200余名中欧嘉宾见证了这一重要的时刻。

On November 16 and 17 the launch ceremony and second meeting of the first Council of the FAZE Urbanisation and Wellbeing Institute (Guangzhou) (referred to as FAZE UWI) were held in Guangzhou.

The council of FAZE UWI brings together a group of influential professionals with extensive management experience from a broad range of backgrounds, including legal experts, journalists, entrepreneurs and other representatives of civilian society concerned about social progress and well-being. On the evening of November 16 Mr CHEN Yan, advisor to FAZE UWI and Executive President of China-Europa Forum (CEF), chaired the council meeting. Mrs WU Zhiping, founder and President of FAZE UWI, and Mr YAN Jun, founder and Vice-President of FAZE UWI, introduced the registration and creation process of this unique NGO and the support of the Junzejun Law Offices. Members of the first council, supervisors and advisors discussed the institute's charter and the short and medium term development plan.

On the morning of November 17 the ceremony marking the creation of FAZE UWI was held at the opening session of the EU-China Urbanisation Partnership – Guangzhou Forum. More than 200 participants from China and Europe witnessed this important moment.





法泽在中欧社会论坛的倡议下创建，是中欧社会论坛在中国的唯一对口机构，于2013年10月在广州市民政局成功注册。这是一家致力于中国城镇化与社会公益领域的研究与交流的民间组织，力求以中欧对话为杠杆，以中欧借鉴为指引，加强与国内外民间组织、企业、政府和热心公益人士在城市发展、公益文化、环境保护和公民社会互动方面的交流与合作，为中国城镇化发展和公益事业的发展贡献力量。

FAZE UWI was established in October 2013 at the initiative of the CEF. As designated, it is an independent Chinese organisation in partnership with the CEF. Through dialogue and mutual learning between European and Chinese societies, FAZE UWI seeks to carry out research on urbanisation and social well-being in contemporary China, with a focus on the integration of local and international experiences. It strives to foster exchanges and facilitate cooperation on urban development, social well-being, environmental policy and civil society empowerment. This cooperation among key stakeholders, including CSOs, enterprises, various levels of government, and public-spirited individuals in China and abroad aims to contribute to construction of harmonious and coordinated urban development and social well-being.

## 《城镇化：中国与欧洲》（中文版）在京出版

### THE CHINESE BOOK “URBANISATION: CHINA AND EUROPE” PUBLISHED

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策划：杨丽华工作室

主编：陈彦

编者：阎敏 白丽

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Urbanisation: China and Europe

Publishing Manager: YANG Lihua Studio

Content Director : CHEN Yan

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11月初，《城镇化：中国与欧洲》（中文版）在京出版，这是金城出版社与中欧社会论坛合作推出的《中欧社会论坛文库》的第一本著作。此书记录了中国与欧洲专家学者关于中欧城镇化建设的思考和对话，辑纳了中欧城市专家对20世纪中国城镇化发展的反思和对21世纪中国城镇化发展之路的前瞻性探索。同时，这也是一本中国借鉴欧洲城镇化相关经验的参考著作。

欧洲理事会主席赫尔曼·范龙佩先生对本书给予了高度评价，他在序言中指出：“《城镇化：中国与欧洲》一书探讨中国在向未来可持续城市转型中如何借鉴欧洲城市过去几十年的经验和教训……毫无疑问，本书将成为在年度《中欧城镇化论坛》上分享各自经验的所有欧洲和中国地方决策者、建筑师、城市规划者以及产业解决方案供应商的兴趣与灵感之源泉。”

In early November the book *Urbanisation: China and Europe* (in Chinese) was published by Gold Wall Press in Beijing. As the first publication in the **China-Europa Forum Book Series** it is also the first dedicated to EU-China urbanisation cooperation, sharing the European urbanisation experience which China can draw lessons from, and the prospects for China in seeking new solutions to sustainable societies that will later benefit European cities.

In his **Foreword**, Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, wrote: “The book discusses how the experience of European cities over the past decades could inform China’s own transition towards a more sustainable urban future... The book will no doubt be a source of interest and inspiration for all the European and Chinese local decision-makers, architects, urban planners and industrial solution providers who will share their experiences every year at the EU-China Urbanisation Forum.”

11月17日上午,《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》-广州论坛开幕式上举行了新书发布仪式。金城出版社总编辑潘涛先生在致辞中表示,将继续加强与中欧社会论坛的合作,做好《中欧社会论坛文库》的出版和发行。

该书在《中欧城镇化伙伴关系》-广州论坛、2013年中欧城镇化伙伴关系论坛(北京)以及2013年中欧城镇化博览会期间反响热烈。

On the morning of November 17, the book was presented at the opening ceremony of the three-day *EU-China Urbanisation Partnership – Guangzhou Forum*. Mr PAN Tao, Editor-in-Chief of Gold Wall Press, said that the Press would continue to strengthen cooperation with the China-Europa Forum (CEF) in order to publish more significant books within the framework of the ***China-Europa Forum Book Series***.

The book was given an enthusiastic reception from participants at the *Guangzhou Forum*, the *2013 EU-China Urbanisation Partnership Forum in Beijing* and the *EU-China Exhibition on Urban Development*.

## 中国民间组织参与共建全球公民社会

### THE CHINESE NGO ROLE IN BUILDING A GLOBAL CITIZENS MOVEMENT

11月12日,为期两天的“共建全球公民社会”论坛在约翰内斯堡落下帷幕。该论坛由全球公民参与联盟(CIVICUS)、欧洲救济与发展非政府组织联盟(CONCORD)、呼吁消除贫困全球行动(GCAP)联合举办,得到了梅耶人类进步基金会(FPH)和欧盟支持。90余个国家的200名民间组织代表齐聚一堂,分享愿景、相互认识、建立联系,以实现全球正义。

中国国际民间组织合作促进会(CANGO)秘书长黄浩明、中欧社会论坛(CEF)白丽和成都城市河流研究会(CURA)李明玖应邀参加了论坛。

主办方CONCORD负责人托比亚斯·特罗尔(Tobias Troll)在开幕致辞中指出,越来越多的证据显示,当前的经济和政治制度已不能实现地球与人类的可持续发展。尽管许多公民社会组织正在为实现一个更加公平的世界而努力,各地公民也纷纷发表对正义、权利和可持续发展的见解。然而,这些努力往往受地域和主题的局限不能真正产生改变,我们还必须审视这些努力和行动能在多大程度上根治深层问题,而不仅仅是消除表面症状。

11日的会议主要以开放讨论的形式展开,先由部分与会者提出议题,其他参会人自行选择加入不同的讨论组。20余个讨论组围绕正义、权利、公民参与、伦理、多样性、民主、公平、人权、责任、土著人智慧、共济等展开讨论。

On November 12 the global conference “Building a Global Citizens Movement” ended in Johannesburg. This two-day event organised by DEEEP/CONCORD, CIVICUS and GCAP with the support of FPH and the EU, brought together more than 200 of the world’s civilian society members from 90-plus countries with the objectives of Vision, Linking and Learning. The overall aim was to initiate a global coalition for citizen empowerment for change.

Mr HUANG Haoming, Secretary-General of the China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), Ms BAI Li of the China-Europa Forum based in Beijing, and Mr LI Mingjiu of the Chengdu Urban Rivers Association (CURA), were invited to the conference.

In his opening speech, Mr Tobias Troll, with CONCORD, indicated that “there is growing evidence that the current economic and political system cannot provide the solutions to ensure a sustainable future for our planet and humankind. Although many civil society organisations (CSO) are working hard to achieve a fairer world and citizens are also mobilising themselves around the world and speaking out on issues of justice, rights and sustainability, these struggles are often geographically and/or topically limited. There is a need to reflect on the extent to which our work really addresses the underlying structural causes of the issues we are trying to address, rather than just the symptoms.”

In the Open Space held on the first day, more than 20 themes or issues were raised by participants and workshops were then self-organised around global justice, rights, citizen participation, ethics, diversity, democracy, fairness, human rights, responsibility, indigenous wisdom, solidarity, etc.





12日，与会代表投票表决专职小组起草的《约翰内斯堡宣言》，并逐条公开讨论有争议的内容。

《宣言》旨在表达、传递参会代表的共同愿景与使命，内容包括我们想要的世界（愿景）、不同的人如何相互学习、彼此借鉴（学习），以及如何加强全球公民社会之间的联系从而实现共同愿景（建立联系）。

据介绍，此次论坛是一个开端，该项目将一直持续到2015年底，未来至少还将召开两次会议，期间还将组织一系列在线活动。

On November 12 the global conference “Building a Global Citizens” On November 12 participants discussed, further developed and eventually approved a “Johannesburg Declaration for establishment of a global citizens’ movement” which was based on a framework draft shared with participants beforehand. The document will serve as a reference paper for the two-year process.

The conference was the kick-off of this process, with two more conferences and a number of online activities between the actual meetings. Participants should stay involved until the end of 2015.

## 三方代表相聚约堡，共议第三届“中欧南美三方对话”

### NEXT STEPS OF TRIPARTITE DIALOGUE PLATFORM DISCUSSED IN JOHANNESBURG

11月11日晚，由中欧社会论坛发起的“中欧南美三方对话平台”协调机构代表在约翰内斯堡召开了工作会议，讨论如何落实未来工作计划。三方协调人基本达成共识，将于2014年12月在秘鲁首都利马召开第三届中欧南美三方对话会，2015年在法国巴黎召开第四届对话会，在巩固、扩大三方对话平台的同时，也为联合国气候变化大会（COP20、COP21）做贡献。

据悉，2013年5月28-30日在北京举行的第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会“变革中的公民社会发展”的成果（英文版）将于2014年初在中国出版。

中国国际民间组织合作促进会秘书长黄浩明、梅耶人类进步基金会项目协调人尼古拉斯·克劳泽、智利新世界治理论坛主任马林、让·罗西欧，中欧社会论坛白丽、成都城市河流研究会李明玖参加了工作会。

On the evening of November 11 representatives from coordinating organisations of the **Tripartite Dialogue Platform**, which was initiated by the CEF and its partners in Rio de Janeiro during the Rio+20 Summit, held a working meeting in Johannesburg and discussed the 2014 work plan and next steps.

It was agreed that Chinese, European and South American CSOs should meet during the most important international events such as Climate Conferences. The third China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting would therefore be expected to take place in Lima in December 2014, and the fourth Meeting in Paris in 2015. With its roots in existing events and practices, the **Tripartite Dialogue Platform** would be consolidated and expanded, and meanwhile could contribute to COP 20 and COP 21 from its perspectives, said Gustavo Marin, Director of the Forum for a New World Governance (FnWG).

According to Mr HUANG, the outcomes (in English) of the “Second China-Europe-South America Dialogue Meeting: Civil Societies in Progress for Change”, which was held from May 28 to 30 2013 in Beijing, are expected to be published in China at the beginning of 2014.

HUANG Haoming (CANGO, China), Nicolas KRAUSZ, Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l’Homme (FPH, France and Switzerland), Gustavo MARIN and Jean ROSSIAUD (FnWG, Chile), BAI Li (CEF, France, Brussels and China) and LI Mingjiu (CURA, China) attended the working meeting.



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中欧社会论坛创始于 2005 年 10 月，由梅耶人类进步基金会和欧洲华人学会联合发起，霍英东基金会与澳门基金会协助创立。论坛秉持“对话 - 理解 - 回应 - 倡导”的理念，通过组织可持续、多方位对话，力求成为中欧社会间的对话平台与共同思想空间。发展至今，已在双方区域政府、学术机构、民间组织、企业及媒体之间构建了一张广泛的社会网络，一个中欧社会多方位对话机制初步形成。

The China-Europa Forum (CEF) was founded in 2005 on the initiative of the Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for Human Progress, the Association of Chinese Intellectuals Living in Europe and with the support of the Henry Fok Foundation and the Macao Foundation. It is a society-to-society dialogue and shared thinking space, with an ambition to create a platform where debates on ideas can be organized and exchanges can be fostered to seek solutions to common problems and challenges.



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