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第一届“中欧绿色奖”提名名单发布仪式

THE FIRST “CHINA-EUROPE GREEN AWARD” NOMINATION CEREMONY HELD IN BEIJING

2015年6月17日，中欧社会论坛、中国公益研究院联合举办的第一届“中欧绿色奖”提名名单发布仪式在京举行。中国公益研究院院长王振耀先生，北京大学汇丰商学院教授、国际生态发展联盟执行理事长黄海峰教授，中国社会科学院欧洲研究所研究员罗红波教授，北京益地友爱国际环境科技研究院院长、《中国资源综合利用》杂志社原主编兼副社长陈立柱先生等中方专家、数十家媒体记者和中外嘉宾参加了发布仪式。

“中欧绿色奖”，全称中欧绿色转型奖。“中欧绿色奖”倡导城市、企业、机构和个人积极参与和践行绿色转型，为绿色转型创造精神与物质条件；表彰以科技创新、治理创新等手段推进节能减排、节约资源、走向低碳社会的政策措施与企业行动；鼓励一切有利于走向可持续社会的投资、教育、培训等公共服务与个体行为。

王振耀院长指出，中欧绿色奖和绿色平台，是我们中国人联合欧洲的有志之士发起的，为了传播绿色理念、树立绿色典

On 17 June 2015 the first “China-Europe Green Award” Nomination Ceremony, initiated by China-Europa Forum and China Philanthropy Research Institute, was held in Beijing. Mr Wang Zhenyao, President of the China Philanthropy Research Institute; Dr Huang Haifeng, Executive Director of the International Ecological Development Union, and Professor at HSBC School of Business, Peking University; Dr Luo Hongbo, Researcher at the Institute of European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Mr Chen Lizhu, Executive Director of the Beijing EDUI International Environmental Science and Technology Institute, former Chief Editor and Deputy Director of China Resources Comprehensive Utilisation Magazine, and guests from media attended the ceremony.

The China-Europe Green Award aims to encourage cities, companies, institutions and individuals to actively participate in the ecological transition, and to create the momentum and the material conditions necessary for implementation. It also intends to encourage all public policies and individual actions conducive to investment, education and training for a sustainable ecological society, and to provide tomorrow's solutions by sharing knowledge, experiences and technology transfer for ecological transition between Europe and China.

Mr Wang Zhenyao said that the “China-Europe Green Towns and Business Platform” was a new initiative by people of noble aspirations from China and Europe aiming to spread the green idea and set up green models. “China cannot invariably be the object of criticism in international opinion. We should

型。中国不能只是国际舆论的批评对象，我们要肯定中国的绿色进步，倡导和鼓励中国企业、城市、基金会进行绿色转型才是我们评奖的初衷。

黄海峰教授早在91年就开始关注和研究绿色经济转型，目睹了中国从唯GDP论到关注生态环境的转变。他认为，评奖是对正面的鼓励，对不足的鞭策，我们希望通过评奖传递正能量，让更多人的具有使命感。

陈立柱院长在资源利用领域工作了三十余年，见证了中国的资源利用从“修旧利废”到“收破烂”再到“循环利用”的转变。他本着环保精神和资源合理利用的原则，对候选企业进行评估。

罗红波教授表示，她在生态环保问题上特别强调人的意识，在撰写评奖报告时，她发现，中国基金会太缺乏国际交流了，它们需要加强交流，学习先进的理念。

recognise China's efforts in ecological development and encourage Chinese enterprises, cities and foundations to realise the green transformation. This is our objective of the award.”

Early in 1991 Dr Huang Haifeng began to pay attention to and research the green economic transition. He witnessed China's transformation from blindly chasing GDP growth to caring about the ecological environment. He estimated that the award spreads positive energy and endows people with commitment.

Mr Chen Lizhu has been engaged in the field of resource utilisation for more than 30 years. He has witnessed resource utilisation in China changing from “repairing the old and utilising the waste” to “collecting waste” then to “recycling”. He assessed the nominated enterprises according to the principle of environmental protection and rational utilisation of resources.

Dr Luo Hongbo emphasised the awareness of Man regarding eco-environmental protection. While writing the assessment report, she found that Chinese foundations lack exchanges at an international level and pointed out that it was important for Chinese foundations to enhance exchanges with and learn from their international counterparts.



2015年中欧城镇化伙伴关系高层会议——向可持续城市转型分论坛

EU-CHINA URBANIZATION FORUM -- TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CITIES

在欧盟能源总司和欧盟地区委员的指导下，由中欧社会论坛承办的“向可持续城市转型”分论坛于2015年6月29日在欧盟地区委员会大楼成功举行。分论坛旨在彰显中欧最具创新与雄心的多元合作关系，聚集了来自欧洲和中国的60多位代表。丰富多样且具深度的见解和案例介绍，突出了

The 《Transition Towards Sustainable Cities》 sub-forum, aiming to highlight the most innovative and ambitious multi-stakeholder partnerships forged in Europe and China, was organised by the China Europa Forum on 29 June 2015 in Brussels under the patronage of the DG Energy and the Committee of the Regions of the European Commission.

A transition towards sustainability has emerged and there are four dimensions: First, a systemic approach beyond sector policies; second, long-term multi-

民间行动者、政界人士、企业家、金融家、学者、研究员、培训员之间建立的多元合作关系。

可持续城市转型的进程包涵四个方面：1)超越部门政策的系统方法；2)多元利益相关者的长期合作；3)可持续城市与可持续供应链的整合；4)多层次治理，即从国家层面到地区层面合作的组织能力。在分论坛的第一环节中，与会人员分享了中国和欧洲在多元利益相关者伙伴关系的案例；第二环节大家共同讨论了《共同责任倡议书》，以期帮助和理解集众人之力实现低碳城市的路线图和承诺。最后一个环节，一同见证了表彰在向可持续城市转型方面做出突出贡献的中国城市、企业和基金会的颁奖典礼。

stakeholder partnerships; third, combining sustainable cities and sustainable supply chains; and fourth, multi-level governance - that is, the capacity to organise cooperation between the various levels from state to local. In the first part of the sub-forum, the richness, diversity, depth of views and convergence of contributions illustrated a variety of partnerships between civilian actors, politicians, economic and financial players, universities, research centres and trainers, and have shown that such a strategy cannot be defined from above. In the second part we looked at what might be a pact of co-responsibility, to help understand what could be the roadmap and the commitment to carbon-neutral cities combining the efforts of the different stakeholders. At the end of the sessions an awards ceremony celebrated the Chinese champions in serving the transition and encouraged new vocations.



I. 开幕式发言精选

EXTRACTS OF SPEECHES AT THE OPENING CEREMONY



■ 波里·艾森德，欧盟地区委员会秘书长内阁成员

欧洲的城市与地区都全力支持“中欧城镇化伙伴关系”。这些城市与地区在中欧合作项目中都是至关重要的参与者，尤其在城市结对、基础设施建设、战略投资等方面。

■ Boris Essender, Member of the Cabinet of the Secretary-General, Committee of the Regions, EU

The Committee of the Regions has been actively involved in and supported the EU-CHINA Urbanisation Partnership since its inception in 2012 in order to promote sustainable urban development and find solutions to common problems. European cities and regions have supported this partnership very strongly, they are crucial actors in joining projects such as city pairings, infrastructure development and strategic ventures between EU and Chinese stakeholders.

The urban agenda is a priority for the coming Dutch Presidency of the Council of the European Union which will be in the first semester of 2016 and which strives for the adoption of an Amsterdam declaration establishing the EU urban agenda. In order to prepare the Declaration the Dutch ministry will present a very clear roadmap, and the COR will contribute to this document with the particular opinions. Since the publication of a white paper on multi-level governance in COR and more

2016年上半年，欧盟理事会荷兰轮值主席国将通过正式的《阿姆斯特丹宣言》，优先推出《欧洲城市议程》计划。欧盟地区委员会将在未来几个月为《阿姆斯特丹宣言》提出独特的建议。自《多层面治理白皮书》的出版以及2014年4月采纳了《多层面治理宪章》，欧盟地区委员会强调建立新治理模式的重要性。该模式不仅基于多层面，强化政府间的合作（如国际、国家、区域或地方政府间的合作），还扩展到所有利益相关方的可操作性合作关系。这一合作模式将充分尊重参与方的能力与责任。

多层面治理有利于支持可持续转型的所有实例和重要倡议，它也吻合中欧社会论坛推出的长期《共同责任倡议书》所阐述的观点，欧盟地区委员会完全支持这一创意。

recently the adoption of the charters of multi-level governance in April 2014, the Committee has emphasised the importance of establishing a new model of governance in Europe. It should be based not only on reinforced cooperation at different levels of governance (international, national, regional or local) but also on operational partnerships between all relevant stakeholders. This model should fully recognise each party's respective competencies and responsibilities.

Multi-level governance applies to all examples and great initiatives in support of the transition towards sustainable cities. As such it is very much in line with the ideas put forward by the Pact of Co-responsibility which can only be supported in full by the COR.



■ 金德钧，原建设部总工程师、中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会主任

城市化委员会是中国城市化研究领域的第一个民间组织，启动了中国城市化的调查报告，对中国1949年以来，城市化发展的历程与变化的规律进行了系统的研究，首次以中国非农人口占中国总人口比例发布城市化率。

城市化委员会持续开展了城市化典型案例研究，建立了案例库，重点关注在中国城市化进程中解决产业转型发展、产城融合、就地城市等问题，还特别注意了在文化教育、生态环境保护、城乡垃圾污水与无害化处理，以及政府引导发挥社会公益力量搞好社会建设、乡村建设等案例。

城市化委员会依托中国城市化国际峰会、中国城市化论坛两大主流高端活动平台，总结、挖掘中国城市的典型案例、贡献力人物、影响力机构，及优秀农民代表，通过新闻媒体专委会、城市化杂志，城市化网、城市化委员会微信公众号等媒体平台，大力宣传推广，为交流国内外城市化理论和实践经验做出了应有的贡献。

■ Jin Dejun, Former Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD); Director of the China International Urbanisation Development Strategy Research Committee (CIUDSRC)

The China International Urbanisation Development Strategy Research Committee (CIUDSRC) is the first civilian organisation focused on Chinese urbanisation research. It is eight years since the CIUDSRC launched the Chinese Urbanization Report, presenting systematic studies on the rules of the Chinese urbanisation process and its evolution from 1949, and published for the first time the Chinese urbanisation rate based on the proportion of the non-agricultural population to the total population.

Through on-going urbanisation case studies, the CIUDSRC created a database which focuses on industrial transformation, city-industry integration and local urbanisation during the Chinese urbanisation process. We also concentrated on cases relating to culture and education, environmental protection, harmless disposal of waste and sewage in urban and rural areas, and promoting social development through social welfare under the guidance of the government and rural improvement.

With two platforms for the Chinese Urbanisation International Summit and the Chinese Urbanisation Forum, we are continually carrying out research on typical Chinese urbanisation cases, contribution figures, influential institutions and outstanding migrant workers. Through our Media Professional Board, Urbanisation Magazine, CIUDSRC's website and the Wechat platform, we are working to promote international exchange concerning urbanisation theories and experiences.



■ 亚历山大·冯·史威林，欧洲经济社会理事会成员、欧洲中国联络小组主席：

感谢中欧社会论坛选择了中欧民间社会十分关切的主题：向可持续城市转型。我认为，欧洲和中国在过去60年的发展方式都导致了农村地区遭受破坏。欧洲和中国都面临城市扩张和土地资源管理不善以及环境污染等问题。自2007年起，欧洲经济社会理事会就一直关注着中国，我们努力通过圆桌会议、合作机制等方式，与中国建立互信的合作。

在这里，我想强调我们共同面对的两个重要挑战。第一，为了在全球层面（包括城镇化发展方面）根除贫困、消除不平等、实现可持续发展的新模式，中欧需要一个协调路径，以建立2050年后富有雄心的框架；第二，在贸易谈判以及中国对外直接投资吸引力的背景下，中欧双边投资应当包含可持续发展标准，这涉及诸如强占土地等问题，而这些问题影响着城镇化的进程。

■ Alexander GRAF VON SCHWERIN, Member of the EESC, President of the EU-China Contact group

I am grateful to the organisers for picking a concrete topic for EU and Chinese civilian society: transition towards sustainable cities. In my view the long-term rules and structural changes we have been living in in Europe and China for the last 60 years have been detrimental to the rural areas. Urban sprawl and mismanagement of land resources together with pollution are unfortunately common to Europe and China. As a member of the EU-China civilian society roundtable, I would like to reaffirm the long-term interest of the European Economic and Social Committee on China since 2007. We have been working hard for the development of trusting cooperation with China through the roundtable and cooperation mechanisms such as the sustainable urbanisation partnership.

I would like to refer to two important challenges that need to be addressed. The first challenge is that China and Europe need a concerted approach in order to establish an ambitious post-2050 framework to eradicate global poverty, reduce inequality and enable a new model for sustainable development at global level which includes urban development. The second is that in the context of trade negotiations and the attraction exerted by China on foreign direct investments, EU-China bilateral investment should include sustainable development criteria. This concerns issues such as land grabbing, which has impact on urbanisation.



■ 雷志强，中国江苏省镇江市政府副市长

镇江作为中国政府确定第二批国家级低碳试点城市、首批国家级生态文明示范区，近年来坚持低碳发展、生态领先的理念，大力推进低碳城市建设。

我们的具体做法：

1、打造低碳生活：我们确立了以产业结构减排为主、辅之以能源结构减排，到2020年左右在中国率先达到碳峰值的目标，比基准情景提前20年。

■ LEI Zhiqiang, Deputy Mayor of Zhen Jiang City, in charge of urban construction, Jiangsu Province, China

As one of the second group of China's low-carbon experimental cities and one of the first group of China's ecological progress demonstration zones, Zhenjiang has always insisted on low-carbon development and deemed environmental protection our priority.

1. Promoting a low-carbon lifestyle

During our low-carbon development, we make it very clear that we will achieve a carbon emission peak around 2020 by optimising industrial and energy structures. This deadline is 20 years earlier than the benchmark scenario. Our city is now implementing nine principles to guide carbon reduction, including optimising the functional areas for development, encouraging the development of low-carbon industries, promoting low-carbon production, building carbon sinks, developing low-carbon buildings, using low-carbon energies, fostering capacity for low-carbon development and promoting a low-carbon lifestyle. These principles are applied in our

我市正在大力实施低碳九大行动，明确以优化空间布局、发展低碳产业、构建低碳生产模式、碳汇建设、低碳建筑、低碳能源、低碳交通、低碳能力建设、构建低碳生活方式等九大行动为行动纲领，以项目化全面推进低碳城市建设。

2、突出环保先行：“十二五”以来，累计关闭化工企业347家，完成161家企业淘汰落后产能任务。大力实施技术改造，推广应用更加节能、安全、环保、高效的工艺技术，2014年工业技改投入353亿元，实现省级以上经济技术开发区园区绿色循环化改造全覆盖，实施117项大气污染防治工程，市区空气质量良好以上天数比例66.1%、PM2.5浓度下降6.25%。中国社科院发布的全国宜居城市排名镇江位列第九。

3、坚持生态领先：着力构建城乡一体的生态文明建设推进机制、产业绿色低碳发展机制、资源有偿使用和生态补偿机制、资源环境总量控制机制、生态文明建设投融资机制、生态环境监管和风险防范机制等“六大机制”，从城市治理的角度探索可复制、可推广的“镇江经验”。

city's low-carbon development through specific projects.

2. Emphasising environmental protection

Since the implementation of the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015), we have shut down 347 chemical companies and helped 161 companies to phase out out-dated production. We carry out vigorous technical reforms and promote the application of energy-efficient, safer, environmentally friendly, and highly efficiency techniques. In 2014 we invested 35.3 billion Yuan in industrial technical reform. With respect to air quality, we have carried out 117 projects to treat air pollution. Every year 66.1% of the days have good air quality, and the concentration of PM2.5 has decreased by 6.25% so far. According to the ranking of the most liveable cities in China issued by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Zhenjiang ranks ninth.

3. Insisting on ecological progress

We have formulated Six Major Mechanisms to promote ecological progress. These are a mechanism to integrate rural and urban development; a mechanism to promote green and low-carbon industrial development; a mechanism emphasising paid use of resources and ecological compensation; a mechanism to control the overall consumption of resources and impact on the environment; an investment and financing mechanism for ecological development; and a mechanism for environmental monitoring and risk prevention. We are exploring a replicable “Zhenjiang Experience” from the perspective of city governance.

II. 中欧案例交流与经验分享（摘要）

EXTRACTS OF SPEECHES AT THE OPENING CEREMONY



■ 伊夫琳·海特布鲁克，布鲁塞尔议会议员，国际地方环境理事会以及能源城市副主席，原布鲁塞尔首都地区环境与能源部长（2004 - 2014）

在布鲁塞尔，建筑占温室气体排放的70%，这就意味着建筑业是节能减排、向无碳社会转型的重要战略。我们的第一个目标锁定了可持续建筑。2015年我们强制所有新建建筑必须满足被动式住宅的标准，实现能源零消耗。

2009年我们成立了可持续建筑业 - 就业与环境联盟。通过这一项目，我们提高了住房隔热的标准，降低了能耗

■ Evelyn Huytebroeck, Member of the Brussels Parliament, former Minister of Environment, Energy and Renovation of the city 2004–2014

In Brussels building are responsible for 70% of greenhouse gas emissions and are the largest potential source of energy savings. They are therefore of strategic importance in the transition to a carbon-free society. Thus the first focus is on the sustainable construction sector. We calculate that by 2020, 70,000 new homes will be needed in response to the demographic boom in Brussels and in 2015 we ordered that all new buildings will need to meet passive standards, zero energy consumption.

In 2009 we initiated Employment-Environment Alliance Sustainable Construction. Through this programme we are aiming to improve the standard of insulation in all homes, reduce energy bills and create long-term jobs. Good for the planet, the budget and the economy. To achieve this we encourage companies in the construction sector to move to

并创造了一些长期岗位。从政府决策层面来说，这一联盟是一个全面的革新，是一种自下而上的模式，它使所有参与者能够最大程度地在政府所给予支持的活动中发挥积极的作用。这些参与者包括行政机关、公益组织、专业协会、行业代表和社会伙伴。

我们鼓励建筑公司采用可持续建筑方式，响应能源和环保政策，由此获得政府的补贴。我们把区域内能够提供可持续建筑服务、能够找出问题并提供对策的所有建筑商都召集一起，他们共同确定了44项行动，超过110家的公共和私营机构参与了这个进程。我们组织了8个讨论会，目标是完成8万小时的培训，在未来5年内创造2500个新的就业岗位。



■ 理查德·艾德曼，巴塞罗那CTM技术中心基金会公共管理项目负责人

《能源城市》的概念是25年前提出的，它代表着上千座城市和上千个欧洲地方政府。当人们寻求建设一个可持续发展城市时，《能源城市》无疑代表着一种理念，一种实际力量。

《能源城市》展现了城市间合作的具体成果，包括公共部门、学术界、商界、公民和环保组织的协同努力，以期规划一个长远目标。

我们必须培养人们的观念。《能源城市》不懈地参与这些项目，诸如在大众中培养基于长远发展的理念，基于一个自下而上的公民参与和明确的政府架构的发展模式。

如果拥有公众意识，而且公民认识到世界所面临的重要挑战，那么我们就能够达成共识。如果我们能达成共识，我们就可以创新，就可以依托本地解决方案应对全球问题。今天，中欧代表们齐聚一起，我认为与会的各位必须认识到，只有本地区公民的参与，我们才能够讨论全球性的议题。不仅欧洲、中东、美国的公民，世界上所有国家的公民，特别是像中国这样对未来30年全球可持续发展具有重要影响力的国家的公民，都需要参与其中。我们期望能与中国建立交流互动，因为，基于长期的经验，我们认为最重要的是城市之间的知识分享。

using sustainable construction methods to respond to the demand stimulated by energy and environmental policies such as grants and subsidies.

We brought together all regional players who could help to improve the range of services on offer in sustainable construction and who can identify the main obstacles and the actions for overcoming them. They identified 44 actions. More than 110 public and private sector participants were involved in the process. We organised eight workshops. The goals are: 80,000 training hours and 2,500 new jobs in five years.

■ Richard Elelman, Head of Public Administration Projects at the Fundacion CTM Centre Tecnològic (Barcelona)

Energy Cities was created 25 years ago and now represents more than a thousand cities, a thousand municipalities in Europe, and therefore has a moral and a practical power when one is looking to establish what a sustainable city really is.

Energy Cities is an example of something which has shown practical results due to collaboration between cities due to the capacity to include not only the public sector but also the academic sector, the business sector, citizens and environmental pressure groups in order to communicate so as to create a long term vision.

We have to create that consciousness among the public. And Energy Cities has been working tirelessly with projects such as Imagine to create that consciousness, to create a public consciousness based on a long-term vision, based on a clear structure of governments with a bottom-up approach where citizen engagement becomes the most important thing.

If there is public awareness, if citizen themselves are conscious of the essential issues which our world faces, then we can guaranty consensus. If we have consensus then we have political continuity and we can therefore create structures where local solutions can really address global issues. Today we have representatives from both Europe and China so I think it is essential that we ask everyone present to be aware of the fact that we can discuss global issues only when the local citizen is involved. Not just in Europe, not just in the Middle East, not just in the United States but also most certainly in countries such as China which has such a strong influence on what will be the sustainability of the world in the next 30 years.



■ Li Fengling, Vice Director of the China International Urbanisation Development Strategy Research Committee (CIUDSRC); Professor of Tsinghua University

After more than 30 years of reform and opening-up, China's economy and society have realised remarkable changes. Due to historical reasons and natural resource endowment China is still a big agricultural country, per capita income is still very low, the wealth and urban-rural gap still great, and regional development remains very uneven. China's urbanisation process will therefore be unbalanced and gradual with the process of migrant farmers moving into the city difficult. I think we should pay equal attention to both urban development and rural improvement, because they are complementary to each other. City civilisation construction is much more arduous and important than city material construction. Relative to European urbanisation, all the above problems are Chinese urban characteristics which should not be neglected, otherwise they will restrict Chinese urbanisation.

Chinese traditional medicine focuses on human body system engineering. In the science of Chinese traditional medicine "JING-QI-SHEN" are three elements in the human body. Urban construction is more complex than the human body system. I think that the city's "JING" is the hardware of a city, it is the quality of urban functions and urban construction. The city's "QI" refers to the power of the city's economic capacity and development - different cities may have different economic structure and economic growth but cannot make ends meet and need to leave room for development. The city's "SHEN" is the city's spirit and culture, the accumulation of history and heritage. More importantly it is the soft power of sustainable development. The trinity of "JING-QI-SHEN" provides the key points of urbanisation development.

■ 李凤玲，中国国际城市化发展战略研究委员会副主任，北京修实公益基金会理事长

中国改革开放三十多年来，经济、社会都发生了举世瞩目的巨大变化。但由于历史的原因和资源禀赋的种种条件，中国仍然是农业大国，人均收入水平还很低，贫富差别、城乡差距仍然还很大，地区发展也极不平衡，所以中国的城市化发展进程也将是不平衡的和渐进的。进城的农民融入城市的过程是艰难的，甚至是反复的。城镇建设和乡村发展应该是并重的，相辅相成的。文明城市的建设，相对物质城市的建设，将更为艰巨，也将更为重要。相对欧洲的城镇化，这些是中国城镇化的个性。如果不能顾及这些个性，中国的城镇化也就不能发展得很好。

中医注重系统工程，强调治本。在中医文化中所讲的精气神，指的是人体健康，精气神缺一不可。城市建设是比人体更为复杂的系统的工程。一个城市的持续健康，精气神同样是缺一不可的。我认为，城市的“精”就是城市的硬件，是城市的功能和城市建设的品质。城市的“气”指的是城市的经济能力和发展的实力，不同的城市可以有不同的经济结构和经济增长点，但是不能入不敷出，要留有发展的余地。城市的“神”是城市的精神与文化，它是历史的积淀与传承，更重要的是可持续发展的软实力。精气神三位一体的城市发展之路是城市化发展的关键所在。



■ Wolfgang Teubner, European coordinator of the ICLEI network

I think one of the important reasons we need multi-level governance and stakeholder involvement and partnership is because, besides the technical transition and the technological transition we have to undergo, sustainable development is by enlargement also a major cultural transition of our societies and our urban areas.

If we look at multi-stakeholder cooperation we can observe the importance of technological development and innovation,

■ 沃夫冈·托布纳，地方政府环境行动理事会（ICLEI）欧洲网络协调人

我认为，之所以需要多层次治理和利益攸关者参与的伙伴关系的重要原因之一，是因为实现可持续发展不仅需要技术技能的转型，而且需要推进社会和城镇区域主流文化的转型。如果我们着眼于多元利益相关者之间的合作，那么我们不难发现，科技发展和创新以及与私营部门合作是何等的重要。我们看到近期呼吁达成可持续社区和城市的标准化运动如火如荼。这是一个重要的信号：我们正在向我们期望签署的共同协议的方向迈进。当然，如果我们承诺进行长期的转型与变革，那么我认为，尤为重要的是要对变革什么达成共识。



■ 骆建华，全国工商联环境服务业商会秘书长

2013年，中国对城市开始做PM2.5鉴定，只有海口、舟山、拉萨3个城市可以达标，且都位处中国版图的周边。其余的70多个城市全部不达标，也就是我们达不到世卫组织设定的平均浓度限值为0.035毫克/立方米的最低标准。这样的空气质量给公众身体带来怎样的影响？这是大家最关心的。

中国环境问题到了刻不容缓的危急地步，我们的污染程度已经不亚于当年英国的伦敦、美国的洛杉矶和日本的一些城市。我们把西方国家工业化这条路重新走了一遍。现在中国最大的挑战，是环境的挑战。

我们如何应对？中国央行和国家发改委正在酝酿要建立国家的生态银行、设立国家的环保基金，用经济杠杆来刺激污染治理；其次，在能源效率和能源结构上，要做大的调整。现在，中国煤炭的利用量达到42亿吨，占全球的50%以上。中国现在替代能源补不上，满足不了能源需求量，因而煤的清洁利用技术就显得非常重要。最后，促进治理模式的革新，譬如PPP模式。对于工业污染治理，我们推荐第三方治理，也就是，过去工业企业是自己污染，自己治理。现在可以由环保公司来协助工业企业治理。通过这些措施以及其他手段，经过10至15年的时间，中国可能会实现环境拐点的到来。

and cooperation with the private sector. We can also see a currently on-going standardisation movement for agreeing standards for sustainable communities and cities. This is also an important sign that we are reaching a common agreement about the direction in which we want to go. If we all confirm that we are engaged in long-term processes of transition and transformation, I think it is also important to agree on where we want to transform.

■ LUO Jianhua, Secretary-General, China Environment Chamber of Commerce

In 2013 the Chinese Government began to monitor the PM 2.5 and only three cities – Haikou, Zhoushan and Lhasa met the standards – close to the borderline. According to the standards set by the World Health Organisation, the concentration should be no higher than 0.035mg./ m³ which means 70 Chinese cities were substandard. Would the air quality be harmful to humans? This is what concerns the public most.

China's environmental problems are at an urgent critical point. Our pollution levels have been no less than past levels in London, Los Angeles and some Japanese cities. We followed in the footsteps of Western countries on the road of industrialisation, and the environment is the biggest challenge facing China.

How do we deal with it? The China Central Bank and the National Development and Reform Commission are preparing to create the national eco-bank and the national environmental fund in order to stimulate pollution abatement by economic leverage. Second, energy efficiency and structure need to be largely adjusted. Nowadays utilisation of coal in China has reached 4.2 billion tons, accounting for more than 50% of world use. Due to the lack of alternative energy sources China cannot meet its energy demands. In this circumstance, clean technology for coal is crucial. Finally, reforming the governance model, such as the PPP model, should be promoted. We recommend third-party management to address industrial pollution. What is third-party governance? In the past industrial enterprises managed their own pollution. Now they can hire an environmental protection company to do it. By these methods and new measures, China could reach the environmental turning point in 10 or 15 years.



■ **Özgür Oener, President of Urban Affairs Committee, Housing Europe**

We are facing challenges within the housing sector. New social housing production decreased between 2009 and 2012, but the number of households on waiting lists is still increasing due to increased migration trends, asylum seekers, labour migrants, aging of the population and, of course, fuel poverty. According to European Commission figures between 50 and 125 million Europeans are unable to afford thermal comfort. This is clearly linked to energy performance.

One of the consequences of high housing costs in some attractive urban areas is spatial segregation of deprived neighbourhoods. Housing policy indeed has a strong impact on cities. Provision of affordable housing has an impact on economic growth, social protection and environmental performance. (...) Social cooperative and public housing providers are looking at ways to promote their role in a wider society: that is responsible housing. At the European level Housing Europe has this year finished a project with tenancy unions and other stakeholders on principles of European responsible housing. The choices for that housing is not simply housing people somewhere and giving them a place to sleep and that's all - housing and housing policies are, of course, at the base of the creation of a society where people come together locally.

Europeans share the same kind of view on the ideal city: a compact city where all functions, services, homes, hospitals, schools and public transport are easily accessible and affordable; a city with low air pollution, many green spaces and sports facilities; but also a safe city where relationships between people are based on mutual respect; a city which does not foster spatial and social segregation, and benefits from mixed neighbourhoods.

■ **奥古尔·欧奈尔, 住房欧洲联盟 (Housing Europe) 城市事务委员会主席**

欧洲在住房领域面临一些挑战。2009-2012年间, 新增社会住房量一直持续走低。由于移民潮、难民潮、劳动移民、人口老龄化和燃料贫困等因素, 申请住房的家庭名单持续上升。根据欧盟委员会数据, 约5000万 - 1.25亿的欧洲人负担不起取暖费。

具有吸引力住宅区的高房价直接导致了居住社区的空间分隔。住房政策对城市有很大的影响, 经济适用房的供给对经济增长、社会保障和环境绩效的影响巨大。社会合作与公共住房供应商正在寻求在社会中扩大他们作用的新方法, 即推广责任住房。在欧洲层面, 住房欧洲联盟与租房协会以及其他利益相关方建立了责任住房项目。这种住房供给不仅给人们提供一个居住和睡觉的地方, 尤其为人们创建一个共同生活的社区。

欧洲人对理想城市有一个共同的概念: 即紧凑型城市, 融合了多种功能、服务、住房、医院、学校和价格合理便利的公共交通; 城市空气污染少、绿色空间和运动场所多; 同时还应该是安全的城市, 且居民关系建立在互相尊重、多元互利共享的基础上, 没有空间和阶层的分隔。



■ **ZHU Ruihong, Associate Researcher of the Zhen Jiang City Construction Industry Group (ZJCCIG)**

Xijingdu, an historic and cultural street in Zhenjiang city, covers a square kilometre including 500,000 square metres of residential zone. In Xijingdu, there are the British Concession returned to China during the regime of the Republic of China and historic and cultural street blocks which were removed and transformed to industrial premises and public buildings such as hospitals during the industrialisation movement from the 1950s to 1960s.

While protecting the street zone, we have formed a

■ 祝瑞洪，镇江市西津渡文史研究院院长，镇江城市建设产业集团有限公司副研究员

镇江经过3000年的历史文化发展有了一些积累，在我们的历史文化街区 - 西津渡渡口，它大概面积一平方公里，其中50万平方米的民居，包括当时的英国租界，民国政府时期归还中国，以及上世纪50、60年代的历史文化街区，在工业化运动中被拆迁建成了工业厂房，还有一部分是后来建成的公共建筑。

我们在做渡口历史文化街区的时候，产生了一个连续性的、原真性的思路，主要体现在：一，对历史文化街区进行深入的全程研究，使我们了解西津渡从公元7世纪开始至今，有1400年的历史，这个渡口继承下的建筑文化、宗教文化和渡口相关的历史文化是城市的重要印记；二，在建筑文化中积累了有特色的江南民居建筑，包括在第二次鸦片战争中继承的租界建筑以及一些洋行，这些西方建筑的历史符号，也是我们的一种历史遗产；三，制定了一整套完整的保护原则和方向，使我们的历史文化街区可以永久传承下去。



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

欧洲可持续城市发展项目是欧洲最小的合作与交流网络，致力于在可持续发展的综合方法上进行不断的创新，同时借鉴了非常广泛的社区内外的专业经验，明确了“谁是城市创新者”的蓝图。我们认为，城市当局应该明白，广泛的专业知识并不存在于其组织内部，而是来自外部。公民、居民以及企业都是非常重要的利益相关者。如果没有他们，我们在发展城市新政策的背后就没有公众，就没有所有权。

我们围绕3个整合概念来实现合作项目。1) 横向整合，将地方层面与所有其他行动者联合一体；2) 纵向整合，即不同级别的政府、多层次治理之间的合作；3) 区域整合，周边城市之间、相同的城市功能区之间的协调。

我们认为，欧洲城市以及世界各大城市都需要建立新形式的领导力。它不应是传统式的指挥与控制，比如强大的市长决定所有答案，当然，市长的作用不可或缺。我们如何让人们在城市的各层级发挥责任与作用，这是欧洲不同和多样化治理制度的一个挑战，同时它也是中国的一个

continuous and authentic idea based on the concept of sustainable development. This is mainly reflected in: 1) After the deep and comprehensive research, we found that Xijingdu, which is dated back to the 7th century and has a 1400-year history so far, inheriting our architectural culture, religious culture and other historical culture relevant to the street, is a significant imprint of our city; 2) In the long history of development, our city has conserved residential buildings of Jiangnan characteristics, some concession buildings inherited in the Second Opium War, as the British Concession became museum after 1949, and ancient foreign banks buildings. These Western architectures are an historic symbol and also our heritage; 3) we have made a systematic principle of protection measures so that our historical and cultural streets can be preserved for good.

■ Peter Ramsden, Pole Manager (in England), URBACT Expert

URBACT is the smallest of the European cooperation and exchange networks. We have been trying to innovate in the way the integrated approach is used in sustainable development. We draw on a very wide range of expertise both from within communities and from outside. I think an important point for municipalities to understand is that most of the expertise is not inside their own organisation. Therefore a stakeholder approach is absolutely essential. And for us as well, the user, the citizen, the resident and sometimes the business are very important stakeholders. Without these we have no ownership, no crowd behind the new policies we are trying to develop in cities.

We work particularly around three notions of integration. 1) Horizontal integration: between policy areas, aiming for coordination between the policy fields; 2) Vertical integration: between different levels of government, towards multi-level governance; 3) Territorial integration: coordination between neighbouring municipalities in the same functional urban area and supporting urban rural linkages.

We have identified that a very radical form of new leadership is needed in European cities and I would perhaps think in world cities. It is not really about the old commanding control such as having a strong mayor who has all the answers, although mayors may be useful on occasion. It is really about how we can empower people at all levels in the city. This is a challenge in Europe, with our different and diverse governance systems, and it is also a challenge in China.

挑战。

我们必须融入和参与，必须善于进取。我们需要积极地学习世界其他地方的良好做法，这些做法可以是来自亚洲，来自世界的任何地方。同时，我们还需要开发获取这些良好做法的方法论，并把它们带回到自己的城市，因为，最后的一段路程往往是道路最艰难的一段。



■ 卡特琳·萨伐尔，法国威立雅集团项目主任

威立雅是参与瑞典Borås市成功实现伙伴关系案例的伙伴之一。上世纪80年代，Borås市建立了一个联合当地官员、学者和企业的创意与资源协会。这个伙伴关系旨在使Borås市在2025年实现碳中立城市的目标和成功的能源转型解决方案，减少七倍的二氧化碳排放。

为实现可持续发展，Borås市建设了连接到电厂的区域供热网络。起初是燃烧煤炭，而且仅有小部分的垃圾被回收。随着技术的不断改进，生产变得更加清洁和高效，并转化为生物质能和煤炭的使用，且通过垃圾分类取得生物质能的混合燃料。当前Borås市只有4%的收集垃圾被送到垃圾填埋场，30000吨有机垃圾被转化成沼气，用以城市公交车、垃圾车以及出租车的驱动燃料。

为满足冬季供热高峰需求并向无化石燃料的目标发展，Borås市建造了一座高80米、容量为35000立方米的能源存储罐 - 热水存储。这是欧洲最大的热水储存设施。居民们称之为“热水瓶”坦克，现在它已成为该市的一个具有里程碑意义的地标。

We must be integrated and participative but also acquisitive. We need to be active about how to learn from where the good practices are elsewhere in the world. Those practices can be in Asia, they can be anywhere. But we also need to develop a methodology for acquiring those good practices and bringing them back into our own cities because it is that last kilometre which is the hardest part of the road.

■ Catherine Savart, Project Director, Véolia

Veolia is one of the partners involved in the successful partnership of Borås city in Sweden. In the 1980s the city created an association to pool the ideas and resources of local officials, academics and businesses. This collaborative partnership for a more sustainable future was undoubtedly instrumental in the successful energy solutions developed in Borås with the end goal of creating a carbon-neutral city by 2025 and an energy turnaround that would allow Borås to emit seven times less CO₂ in the space of 50 years. To give shape to this sustainable society, Borås built a district heating network linked to the power plant. At first it burnt only coal, since only a small production of waste was recycled. Then, thanks to continuous improvements that made the facility cleaner and more efficient, it was converted to biomass and coal, then to a combination of fuel obtained from waste sorting and biomass.

To manage fluctuating demand on the district heating network in a sustainable manner, they use the fuel obtained from waste in the summer and add to this fuel source, biomass in the autumn and winter. Fossil fuels may also be used to cope with spikes in demand on the coldest days of winter. However, as part of the campaign to smooth out these peaks and move towards a goal of zero fossil fuel, they built an 80-metre high accumulator tank with a capacity of 35,000 cubic meters to store energy as hot water. This reservoir is the largest hot-water storage facility ever built in Europe. Residents have named the tank “the thermos”, and it has now become a cherished landmark for the city.

A keystone in the Borås development model is the willingness of the city’s people to sort their waste. Today, only 4% of the waste collected each year ends up in a landfill and 30,000 metric tons of organic waste is turned into biogas used to power the city’s buses, garbage trucks and taxis.



■ 胡海东，远大集团驻欧洲代表

作为一家民营企业，远大在过去的二十多年中一直致力于节能环保。我们的企业理念是：我们保护生命。我们这栋57层的建筑被称为可持续建筑。它对中国的传统建筑是一种颠覆性的创新。正是因为这个原因，我们非常遗憾地看到，直到今天，这样一栋节能环保、具有可持续意义的建筑在中国市场还处于一个初期的发展阶段。我希望借助这个平台呼吁发展中国家和发达国家政府，既然我们的目标是可持续，而可持续发展必须建立在节能环保的基础上，为了可持续的最终目标，我们必须做到节能环保。作为企业的代表，我呼吁各国政府能够给予像这样的、有颠覆性的、创新的、节能环保技术和企业予以更多的关注和政策上的支持，只有这样，我们的可持续建筑才能落到实处，我们的节能环保目的才能实现。

■ Hu Haidong, General Manager of Broad Air Conditioning Europe

As a private enterprise, the Broad Group has devoted itself to energy conservation and environmental protection over the past two decades. Our corporate philosophy is: We preserve life. This 57-floor skyscraper is called sustainable construction, which is an innovation to Chinese traditional architecture. Unfortunately this kind of technology is still at developmental stage. Our latest overseas order is from Myanmar. We are looking to build a sustainable 100-floor building there. Meanwhile, we have not built the same in Europe. With this video I would encourage developing and developed countries to take more pragmatic action based on energy conservation and environmental protection. As a representative of a Chinese enterprise, I appeal to state governments to pay more attention to and give policy support for innovative companies in energy conservation and environmental protection. Only in this way can we actually build sustainable buildings and realise the target of energy conservation and environmental protection.



■ 加里·托普，英国布里斯托绿都伙伴关系业务发展经理

什么是公民社会？那就是社会创新的空间，是人们聚集一起改善他们的街区，街角拥有花园，城市拥有食品街。布里斯托“绿都伙伴关系”就是一个对话的场所，是关于城市主要问题的对话平台，同时它也是行动的空间。我们正在开展数百个项目，有民间社会伙伴引领的食品、能源、垃圾、自然、社会和谐以及公民所期望实现的各种项目。

作为2015年欧洲绿都庆祝年，我们完全认识到必须深化对话，并提出了一个非常严肃的问题，即“我们如何建设我们所期望的未来城市？这一对话如何在今年晚些时候巴黎举办的COP21上发出真正的声音？因此，我们认为，这需要一个新的智识根

■ Gary Topp, Business Development Manager, Bristol Green Capital Partnership

What is it about civilian society that is so important? Well it is that space where social innovation happens, it is that space where, at street level, people come together and improve their street, it is a space where gardens grow up on street corners and food is grown in a city food trail. Bristol green capital partnership, formed in 2007, is a place for dialogue, a place for city conversations about important issues. It is also a place for action. We have hundreds of projects going on across the city run by our civilian society partners, on food, energy, waste, nature, social cohesion, on all sorts of fantastic things where organisations and citizens just say we want to do this, we want to make it happen.

In 2015 we celebrate the European Green Capital year, we also recognised that it was time to deepen this conversation and ask a very serious question about “how do we create the cities of the future that we want? And how does that conversation have a real voice at things like COP21 later in the year?” So we think that demands a new intellectual foundation, a new thinking about the power of civilian society to change cities.

We think it is at the forefront of global thinking on civilian society partnerships, we think it is massively important that cities

基，一个由公民社会力量来改变城市的新思维。实现“人人享有低碳城市、高品质生活”对城市来说是相当重要的。布里斯托还没有100%实现这一口号，但我们拥有这个美好的期望，并以此推动我们未来的行动计划。



■ 玛尔达·曼切妮，米兰市市长办公室外事部主任

《城市食品政策公约》首先由米兰市推出，将在今年10月16日米兰联合国粮食日上由来自世界许多国家的市长（包括欧洲和中国的市长）共同签署，旨在促进世界更多的城市实施基于可持续发展原则和社会公正的食品系统发展道路。

该公约涉及广泛的主题，如减少浪费、减少由于食品运输导致的二氧化碳排放量、食品方面的社会融入问题，包括对城市低收入社区的食品供给，或城郊农户的土地使用权以及农业生产与城市食品需求之间的关联性。

《公约》将是米兰世博会的主要遗产，是市长们的长期承诺，并激励他们在未来的几年实现具体成果。超过200个来自世界五大洲的城市已应邀加入这一进程，并出席10月16日在米兰举行的《城市粮食政策市长峰会》。城市名单中包括了来自中国的北京和上海。我们很乐意看到欧洲和中国的城市为我们提供良好的实践案例，以期为其他城市提供借鉴并得以实施。

take the lead in creating our slogan “a low-carbon city with a high quality of life for all”. We think that in Bristol we have not got it a 100% right but we have got a fantastic foundation upon which to drive this agenda forward.

■ Marta Mancini, Chief Officer, Foreign Affairs Department, Institutional Relations, Mayor's Office - City of Milan

The Urban Food Policy Pact is a protocol promoted firstly by the city of Milan and that will be signed on the UN Day for Food on October 16 in Milan, by many mayors of the world. Among them there will be many from Europe and China. Milan is working to elaborate its own food policy and we are advocating together with other cities of the world, an international protocol engaging the largest members of world cities for the development of food systems based on the principles of sustainability and social justice. There are many themes that are dealt with by the pact, such as waste reduction, reduction of CO2 emissions due to food transport, social inclusion issues related to food such as providing food for low-income neighbourhoods in cities, or land access for farmers near to cities and the links between rural production and city food needs.

The pact will be disseminated to the largest number of mayors in the world. On October 16, it will be presented to the UN Secretary, Mr Ban Ki-moon, on the occasion of World Food Day. This is very important for us, because our mayors conceived the pact as the major legacy of World Expo 2015. It is a set of commitments that mayors take for the long term, and that will engage them over the coming years to reach concrete results. In the list of cities currently participating with us in this project you can see Beijing and Shanghai as representatives of China. We would be more than happy to receive suggestions from any city, European or Chinese, which could suggest good practices which could be implemented and copied in other cities.



■ Jacques Saint Marc, Delegate of the President of the Intergovernmental Steering Committee on Urbanisation, France

The Lyon Metropole example is worthy of guiding us all in our common pursuit of a low-carbon better future. Lyon Metropole decided that 75% of construction must be situated in the already urbanised area not outside, to save land farming. It is very important not to expand the city because if you expand the city you will expand transport etc.

In order to reach it, Lyon embellished its public places and reconvert former (old) industrial and commercial buildings, re-

■ 雅克·盛马克，中法城市可持续发展合作项目负责人

在追求低碳、营造美好未来的实践中，里昂的案例具有引领性意义。里昂市75%的新增建筑都建在里昂城市化地区，而不是向城外扩张耕种土地。不扩张城市非常重要，因为扩城，必将扩展交通运输。为实现可持续城市的目标，里昂还对公共空间进行了改造。十年前，河岸边被汽车所占据，而现在被改造成市中心的一个10公顷城市公园，这个公园沿河五公里，成为连接城市与河流的绿色空间。

过去20年的经验表明，为了设计和实现转型，需要动员全体居民和所有利益相关者的共同参与和协同行动。实现向可持续发展转型的领先城市的特点就在于：长期的承诺；建立长期的合作伙伴关系；拥有系统性转型的全面愿景，包括拥有创新解决方案的设计能力。

used the banks of the Rhône: Ten years ago this was only for cars and now it is a park - 10 hectares inside the city centre.

The experience of the last 20 years has shown that in order to design and conduct such a transition it is necessary to base action on a diagnosis shared by the entire population and all stakeholders. The champions of the transition towards sustainable cities are thus characterised by: long-term commitment; the will to create long-term partnerships whether at the level of cities and regions; a comprehensive vision of systemic transition and the capacity to design innovative solutions.



■ 黄海峰，国际生态发展联盟执行理事长，北京大学汇丰商学院教授

在多元治理中，尤其是城市的可持续发展中，一个城市的发展需要干净的空气、清洁的土地和水，有效的、可持续的交通，健康食品和良好的教育。

我们可以看到，在以下几个方面，中欧之间有很广阔的合作前景。第一是平台建设，第二是社会网络，我还要强调的是教育，尤其是大学教育，号召更多的公民参与，这样才能推动更多的企业、社团、公益组织、NGO在向可持续城市化的交流平台中进行合作。另外，金融机构的合作也很重要。

生态城市的建设依赖三个方面，一是低碳的发展，二是循环的发展，三是绿色的发展。中国到现在还没有一座城市实现了垃圾分类，这个方面要更多的学习借鉴欧洲的经验。所以，我们强调在任何城市的发展中，要考虑生态足迹以及经济发展和物质依赖的脱钩，这样才能实现生态城市的彻底转型。

■ HUANG Haifeng, Executive Director of Ecological Development Union International (EDUI), Professor at HSBC School of Business, Beijing University

In multi-governance procedure, especially for urban sustainable development, a city needs clean air, soil and water, sustainable traffic, healthy food and good education.

The first aspect is the establishment of a platform from which we can achieve practical things rather than simply chanting slogans. The second is that we have built up a social network platform, and I would like to attach importance to education, particularly university education, to call on more people to join us in order to encourage more and more enterprises, communities, philanthropic organisations and NGOs to work with each other on the urban sustainable development platform. In addition, I think the cooperation of financial organisations from both sides is important too.

The construction of an ecological city cannot be completed without low-carbon development, a circular economy and green development. To date there is no city in China that has implemented waste classification. It is what we should learn from European experience. In the procedure of urban development it is emphasized that ecology and the disconnection of economic development and substance dependence is the key point of urban eco-transition.

III. 《共同责任倡议书》介绍与讨论（摘要）

EXCHANGES ON THE DRAFT OF THE PACT OF CO-RESPONSIBILITY (EXTRACTS)



■ 卡蓝默，中欧社会论坛基金会主席

什么是《共同责任倡议书》的范畴？我认为应从五个维度来考虑。

1. 我们需要对城市和地区、生态系统的工作原理、不同流动方式拥有共同的理解。很多嘉宾已谈到了民间社会的作用和新兴意识、公民意识、公民行动权力和参与当地行动的能力，以及如何将这一能力带入巨大的系统性转型层面，其中包括文化的转型。这就意味着我们在共同建设一个城市的生态系统同时，要让所有公民都真正了解这个生态系统，这不仅涉及专业和研究人員，而是关乎所有人的共同努力和理解。

2. “什么是进取的过程？”它意味着彼此相互学习，不是学习具体的解决方案，而是“共同的治理原则”。这是一个长期的过程。我们如何相互学习与借鉴？如何共享经验，建立共同的原则，以帮助理解和想象具体的解决方案？我用“想象”一词，因为它有助于规划长期项目。

3. 系统性转型。如果我们能够就共同议题名单达成一致，包括能源的整体管理，而非能源的行业管理，这样我们将构思一个长远的路线图。

4. 包容性和多层次治理。没有社会的可持续发展，就不可能有生态环境的可持续性。那么，我们如何表达？刚才的发言嘉宾提出了领导力的改变，强调自下而上的过程有利于提供创新的空间，而不仅仅是依赖自上而下的技术方法。那么，我们必须思考如何设计这种多层次的包容性治理以及如何制定相互的责任，无论涉及食品供应链，或是能源。

5. 在转型的全面方法上，城市和地区所进行

■ Pierre Calame, President of the China Europa Forum Foundation

I wondered what the dimensions should be for a strong pact of co-responsibility. I found that there were five dimensions which should be considered.

1) We need to have a common understanding of cities and territories, the way the eco-system works, the different flows. Lots has been said about the emerging consciousness of civilian society and the role, their empowerment to act, their capacity to be involved in local action and how to bring that in at the level of the huge systemic transition, including cultural, which was mentioned. That supposes that we build together a real understanding of the ecosystems of our cities and also involve the citizen in this understanding. It is not an understanding from only the majors and researchers but from the common work of the people.

2) “What is an acquisitive process?” In fact it has been shown through different conditions that it meant to learn from each other - not the solutions but common principles with specific solutions. How do we build that together? How do we learn from each other? How can we share that, and topic after topic, in order to build common principles to help understand and imagine specific solutions. I love the word “imagine” which helps to project into the long term.

3) The systemic transition. If we could agree on a common list of topics including the foremost which is the global management of energy - not sector management of energy - then we could show a roadmap for the long term.

4) Inclusive and multi-level governance. As has been said: ecological sustainability will not stand without social sustainability. So how do we articulate that? Some of you have mentioned the change in the leadership. You could see that emerging from the different speeches: a bottom-up process making room for creativity and not just a top-down technical approach. So how do we conceive this multi-level inclusive governance and how do we conceive the phrasing, the formulation of mutual responsibilities whether concerning the food supply chain or whether about energy.

5) Cities and regions are now well ahead in efforts to achieve a comprehensive approach to the transition. They also depend on constraints (taxation, management of quotas, impact on supply chains, negotiating international commercial agreements) and they are dependent for the success of their effort on changes at the level of the state. So how could we do to unite the efforts of the city and

的努力已经走在了前面。然而，他们的努力若要取得成功还取决于国家层面的政策（税收、配额管理、对供应链的影响、国际商业协议的谈判）。那么我们如何联合城市 and 地方政府？并向国家政府提出“我们现在已经准备好了”。城市需要共同发出声音，我们需要变革，以改变我们努力转型的规模。这就是我们期望向大家提出的倡议，并迅速落实到行动上。刚才我们很高兴得知欧盟地区委员会愿意成为《共同责任倡议书》的发起方之一并支持倡议书。

local governments to tell their governments “now we are ready”? We commit ourselves, we don't wait for the other to commit, but we will be helpless, we will be limited, if you don't change. And so cities could speak loudly and together to say “we need this change in order to change the scale of our transition efforts”. So this is what we would like to present to you and, very briefly, actions. I was very happy to hear that the Committee of the Regions is going to be part of the group of initiators of the Pact, support the Pact.



■ Maurizio Mariani, Coordinator of European Network of Eating Cities

At Eating Cities Platform we have a really deep interest in disseminating and fostering this Pact of Responsibility. We find all our ideas, all our activities within it. When you talk about the metabolism of the city, this is a phrase we like. City, metabolism and food is one of the main issues. There is inflow and outflow, and there is externality of food, so a city must manage the metabolism of the food system.

We are thus fully engaged in this challenge and I would like to add something more: We really need a kind of win-win relationship between private and local authorities, the private and public sector. This should be one of the keys for success in the ecological transition of our cities in Europe and in China.

■ 莫里丘·马利亚尼，意大利Consortium Risteco主席，Sotral Spa首席执行官

从《饮食城市》平台（Eating Cities）而言，我们对宣传和推进《共同责任倡议书》具有浓厚的兴趣。我们在这个《倡议书》里找到了我们的理念和业务方向。当人们讨论城市的新陈代谢，这正是我们热衷的词汇之一。城市、新陈代谢和食物，这是相互关联的问题。有流入和流出，并有食物的外部性，因此，一个城市必须管理好食品系统的新陈代谢。

我们已经做出承诺，并全力以赴应对挑战。我想补充一句：我们真正需要建立一种私营与地方当局、私营部门与公共部门之间的双赢关系。这将在欧洲和中国城市成功实现生态转型的关键。



■ ZHANG Renbiao, Chairman of the Professorial Committee of the School of Political Science and International Relations at Tongji University, Deputy Director of the Chinese Urban Sociology Society (CSA)

Now that China's urbanisation is entering a new stage which emphasises how to transform the old city to a new urban development, that is a turning point, but also presents new challenges. The previous stage of China's urbanisation was expanding the city into a large area of rural land. Now we are entering into old city transformation. This

■ 章仁彪，同济大学政治与国际关系学院教授、教授委员会主席，中国城市社会学研究会副会长

现在，中国城镇化进入了新的阶段，这一阶段更强调存量的城镇化，也就是在现有的城市化中怎样改造旧城建造新的城市发展，这是一个转折，但也面临新的挑战。前一阶段的中国城镇化是大量扩张型的，大量用农村土地来搞城镇化、新城建造。现在进入旧城改造，这关乎历史文化建筑的保护。比起以前可能面临更大的挑战。我们可以在城市中再造一个自然，但是城市的历史文化建筑的毁坏和消失是不可再生的。刚才盛马克先生讲到的里昂75%城镇化改造是在老城区，我想这是中国非常需要借鉴的经验，这也是我们可以同欧洲共同研讨的问题。

involves protection of historic and cultural buildings, and this may face greater challenges compared to the previous stage. We can rebuild nature in the city, but if the city's historic and cultural buildings are destroyed and disappear they are non-renewable. I heard the presentation by Mr Jacques Saint Marc concerning 75% of urban transformation situated in the already urbanised area. I think that the experience needs to be learnt for China. That is also an issue we would like to discuss with Europe.

IV. 中欧绿色平台介绍与《中欧绿色奖》颁奖式

PRESENTATION OF THE “CHINA-EUROPE GREEN TOWNS AND BUSINESS PLATFORM” , AND CHINA-EUROPE GREEN AWARD CEREMONY (EXTRACTS)



■ Green Platform presentation, by Chen Yan, Director of the China Europa Forum

■ 《中欧绿色平台》介绍：中欧社会论坛执行主席陈彦

第一，绿色平台的宗旨：建立中欧社会之间对话、交流、分享平台；建立一个多元综合性的网络和通道，这个平台不仅是城市，也包括企业、个体、机构、NGO的一个多网络、多渠道、多面向的平台。

第二，绿色平台的核心业务。主要业务之一 - 中欧绿色奖，是以鼓励生态保护、环境保护、走向可持续发展为宗旨的奖项。

第三，中欧绿色奖的必要性和紧迫性。欧洲在绿色方面是领跑者，中欧社会论坛有义务把欧洲的经验引向中国；从欧洲的角度讲，中国的城市化速度和规模都是史无前例的，这对世界、欧洲、各国都是有挑战性的。双方结合，对人类的绿色转型肯定有重大的意义。

最后，中欧绿色奖是一个民间的绿色奖。我们以

1) The “China-Europe Green Towns and Business Platform” aims to establish a platform of dialogue and exchange, a sharing of experience between Chinese and European societies, and to strengthen the development of citizens, enter-prises and institutions in civilian society networks, and to evaluate and reward the efforts of cities, enterprises, associa-tions and citizens in the field of sustainable development.

2) The core activities. One of the main activities of the platform is the China-Europe Green Award, aiming to encourage ecological conservation and environmental protection towards sustainable development between China and Europe.

3) The necessity for and urgency of the China-Europe Green Award. Europe is a leader in green development. The China-Europa Forum has an obligation to introduce the European experience to China, and for the European side, the speed and scale of Chinese urbanisation is unprecedented, which is challenging for the world, Europe, and all countries. A com-bination of both must have great significance for the green transformation of humanity.

民间机构，希望大家加入到这个平台。对各个国家的政府、欧洲和中国来说，我们是一种补充。从绿色转型角度而言，我们希望调动更多城市、机构加入这个活动，从这个意义上来讲，中欧绿色奖期望为大众提供一个参照的体系。

Finally, the China-Europe Green Award is a green award for civilian society. It can be a supplement for the governments of each country, for Europe and China. From the green transformation perspective we hope to mobilise cities, institutions, and NGOs to participate in this event. In the meantime we also hope that the China-Europe Green Award could provide a reference system for the public.

《中欧绿色奖》颁奖式



■ China-Europe Green Award Ceremony, chaired by Zhang Youyun, Council Member of the China Economic and Social Council, and Executive Vice President of the China Association for Employment Promotion (CAEP)

■ 主持人：張幼云，中国经济社会理事会理事、中国就业促进会副会长

我们相信这个平台会越做越大，并展现我们的精彩。

中欧十佳绿能城市奖：澳门、广东珠

The first Awards Ceremony included the following Chinese Champion cities, enterprises and foundations in ecological transition. Ten Green Cities Award: Macau, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, Guangdong, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu, Guizhou, Guiyang, Chengdu, Changbai Mountain Nature Reserve, Haikou, Xiamen, Fujian, Zhejiang Zhoushan Islands District; Ten Green Enterprises Award: Vanke, Tencent, ENN, Wanda, Ali Baba, Minsheng Bank, Broad Technology group, Haier Group, Hainan Airlines, Lenovo; Ten Foundation Awards: Beijing Entrepreneurs Environmental Protection Foundation, Elion Foundation, Yunnan Green Environment Development

海、广东深圳、江苏镇江、贵州贵阳、四川成都、长白山自然保护区、海南海口、福建厦门、浙江舟山群岛新区；十佳绿力企业奖：万科、腾讯、新奥集团、万达、阿里巴巴、民生银行、远大科技、海尔集团、海航、联想；中欧十佳绿荫基金会：北京市企业家环保基金会、亿利公益基金会、云南省绿色环境发展基金会、天合公益基金会、中华环境保护基金会、老牛基金会、阿里巴巴公益基金会、中国绿化基金会、阿拉善生态基金会、中国绿色碳汇基金会。

会上，欧盟地区委员会前秘书长斯塔尔、中欧社会论坛协会主席张万廷为镇江市和远大集团代表颁奖。

Foundation, Trina Community Foundation, the China Environmental Protection Foundation, Laoni Foundation, Alibaba Foundation, China Green Foundation, SEE Foundation, China Green Carbon Foundation.

Paul TRAN VAN THINH, President of the China-Europa Forum Association, Gerard Stahl, former Secretary-General of the EU Committee of the Regions, respectively presented the awards to the representative of Zhenjiang city and the representative of the Broad Technology Group.



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