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## Press Review

### The Third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum

Press Review - The Third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum

## CONVERSE TO CONVERGE

Forging a common vision for Chinese and European societies





CHINA-EUROPA FORUM

The Third Biennial

4 –14 July, 2010

CONVERSE to CONVERGE  
Forging a Common Vision for  
Chinese and European Societies

The Press Review

May 2011

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LEFT: At the Opening Ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12 July, 2010

RIGHT: At the Opening Ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12 July, 2010



LEFT: At the Launching Ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum and Multi-topic Dialogues in Chengdu, capital city of Sichuan province, China, 8 July, 2010.

(From left to right), BAI Gang, vice mayor of the Chengdu City; Pierre Calame, President of the China-Europa Forum Foundation; Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the

Regional Committee of European Union; LIU Junlin, municipal party secretary of the Dujiangyan City.





LEFT: Mr. Michel Rocard, a member of the European Parliament, former Prime Minister of France and former leader of the Socialist Party, addressed at the opening ceremony of the Third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12 July, 2010

RIGHT: Pierre Calame, President of the China-Europa Forum Foundation, General Director of Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le progrès de l'Homme, addressed at the opening ceremony of the Third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12 July, 2010



LEFT: Mr. Pat Cox, former President of the European Parliament, addressed at the opening ceremony of the Third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12 July, 2010



LEFT: Dr. CHEN Yan (Left), one of the Founders and Vice President of the China-Europa Forum was interviewed by QIU Zhenhai with the Phoenix TV



RIGHT: Mr. Pierre Calame at the Launching Ceromony with the Presidents of the PolyU in October, 2008



LEFT: The Launching Ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, October, 2008



RIGHT: After a preparatory meeting for the 3rd Biennial in the end of 2008: (from left to right) Mr. Xu Yongguang, Secretary General of the Narada Foundation, Prof. Angilina Yuen, Vice President of the PolyU, and Dr. Yu Shuo, Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum



Workshop discussing, during the Preparatory Meeting in Cité Universitaire de Paris, 21 July, 2009





Workshop discussing, during the Preparatory Meeting in Cité Universitaire de Paris, 21 July, 2009



Dining, the Preparatory Meeting in Cité Universitaire de Paris, 21 July, 2009



LEFT: Signing at the HK PolyU, 12 July, 2010



RIGHT: Participants are getting to the meeting, 12 July, 2010





LEFT: Participants are having breakfast at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 13 July, 2010



RIGHT: Mr. Tran Van-Thinh Paul, former Ambassador of EU at the WTO, at the Welcome Reception (PolyU Lawn), 12 July, 2010



LEFT: Performance by the participants from the workshop T12d “protection of tangible and intangible heritage” at the opening ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum, Hong Kong, 12 July, 2010

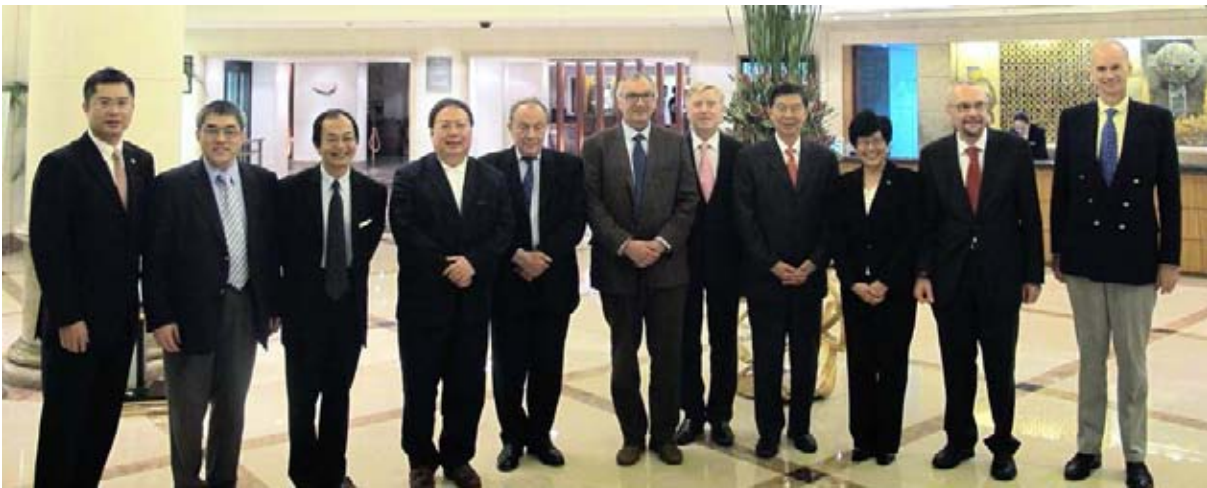
RIGHT: Participants are talking during the breakfast of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum, Hong Kong, 13 July, 2010







Posters of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum outside the HK PolyU, 12-14 July, 2010



Participants of the Shanghai Roundtable Meeting which was held after the Hong Kong Plenary, 15 July, 2010



Celebrating, Dr. YU Shuo, Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum and the Beijing team of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the Forum, 16 July, 2010

## Editor's Words

More than 50 workshops of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum were held in 18 Chinese cities (including Hong Kong and Macao) from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of July, 2010. Thereafter, nearly 600 Chinese and European participants from these workshops went to Hong Kong to attend the Plenary spanning from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> of July. Another 12 Forum workshops had been held in 2009. Those participants came from all walks of life, including scholars, entrepreneurs, scientists, government officials, migrant workers, artists, legal men, journalists and former heads of state.

According to available statistics, a total of 33 Chinese media outlets covered the third Forum, including newspapers and TV reportages as well as new platforms of online media. They mainly focused their attention on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial held in Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12-14 July, 2010.

Newspapers such as the *Southern Metropolis Daily*, the *Southern Weekend*, the *Daily Sunshine* and the *Chengdu Daily* all opened up special pages to introduce the China-Europa Forum and produced series of in-depth news stories addressing hot issues in Chinese and European societies. These topics were based on discussions and conclusions made at the workshops and also used interviews with both Chinese and European participants. *China Daily*, the leading English Newspaper in the Chinese mainland, introduced the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forum to its readers with "Follow the old Silk Road to prosperity" as a headline.

It is worth noting that online media has played a key role in the coverage of this Forum. *People's Daily Online*, *Tencent*, and *Oeeee.com*, made full coverage of the whole process. They not only updated related news items and photos on workshops and the Hong Kong Plenary, and followed closely the evolution of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forum, but also invited Chinese and European participants to do interviews. The most distinguished feature of online media is that it has a large amount of readers ranging from different ages and diverse backgrounds. Take *People's Daily Online* for example, each interview about the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum had one to two million online followers, and hundreds of them had raised questions to interviewees.

Besides, *China.org.cn*, the authorized government portal site of China, discussed issues on Globalization and World Governance after an interview with participants of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forum.

As for TV media, *Tianjin TV* covered workshops held in the city and the Hong Kong Plenary; *Guizhou TV* followed up the workshop on the Protection of Cultural Heritage; *Fujian TV* focused on the cultural exchanges between Chinese and European societies.

Unexpected results were witnessed after the follow-up on this social dialogue by dozens of media outlets. Scattered and small-scale debates, through traditional media tools and the Internet, have enabled wider public discussions. Results of workshops and the Plenary and insights of participants reached Internet users, thus spreading into numerous ideas and thoughts.

According to statistics, news items related to the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa were reproduced as many as 392,000 times, and the links on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial exceeded a million times. We, based on the news production of the above media outlets, edited this Press Review – the *Chinese Media Coverage*, so as to keep these valuable media records and make it fully available as a basis and a starting point for the 4<sup>th</sup> Forum which will be held in Europe in 2013.



The collection, editing and translation of this press review, including 53 full news items from about 20 Chinese media outlets (including Hong Kong-based *Wen Wei Po*), are the result of more than three months' efforts. The book contains 24 interviews, 18 in-depth news reports, 11 pieces of straight news, and the special pages of the *People's Daily Online*, *Tencent*, and *Oeeee.com*. However, due to time and space constraints, we were not able to include all the news items. We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this could cause to some.

## Acknowledgements

About ten months have passed since the closing ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum. However, the bustling scenes of last July still dwell in our memories. Hundreds of participants came together for dialogues, concluding online exchanges of the past three years, so as to forge a common vision for Chinese and European societies. Being Coordinator General and the direct operators of the Biennial, we are well aware that the ideas and spirits of the Forum will not be widely spread without full cooperation and selfless dedication from all sides. We hereby, on behalf of the staff of the China-Europa Forum, would like to express our deepest thanks to all of those who have been dedicated to the Forum in any aspects.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum cannot be successful without the strong support of the French Embassy in China, the French Consulate in Hong Kong, the EU Delegation to China, the EU Delegation to Hong Kong and the Committee of the Regions of the European Union. It will not be a success without concerted efforts of organizers, including the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Renmin University of China, Chengdu Municipal Government and Dujiangyan City Government. It cannot be an achievement without the sponsorship from Mr. Benjamin Fok and Mr. HUANG Qiang, and the input of every participant from Chinese and European societies.

The Press Review of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum has been a product of many efforts. Here, we would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to those who have made this book possible.

First of all, we are honored to have Ms. YAN Min, media coordinator of the 2<sup>nd</sup> China-Europa Forum, as an example for editing such book in 2007. She played a key role in the media work which has laid a solid foundation for publicizing the China-Europa Forum for years. We are thankful to François Soulard from Argentina, Mr. SHI Yingjie and Ms. WANG Huan from Dyna Arts Productions. In June of 2010, they, based on videos of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Forum, made two short films about the China-Europa Forum which contained different perspectives than that of a European and a Chinese. Their work vividly recorded the valuable historical memory of this social dialogue. We also want to express our thanks to François Bossière whose paintings, design of book covers and invitations made the Forum extraordinarily impressive.

Secondly, we owe a deep gratitude to all the related media outlets and journalists. This book would not have been possible without their interests in and concerns about the varied topics and discussed issues of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum. It is their efforts that made small-scale discussions become a great social dialogue which has inspired collective thinking and wisdom within the wider public. Here, we especially want to thank Mr. HE Xuefeng, former chief editor of Opinions Division of Southern Metropolis Daily, who volunteered as the general coordinator of media work for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial and played a crucial role in the coordination of the work plan and the provision of a great deal of media resources and operational recommendations. We want to thank Ms. YANG Ziyun, planner and hostess of Tencent's most popular and insightful *Yanshan Public Lecture*; Mr. ZHANG Sujun and Ms. ZHANG Hui from the *People's Daily Online*; Mr. REN Tianyang, CEO

of the *Oeeee.com*, and its Executive Editor Mr. LAN Yun. Their passion, support and wisdom made the China-Europa Forum a shine star in new media sphere.

Special thanks should be given to Mr. Wilfred Lai and Ms. Barbara Chung of the Communications and Public Affairs Office at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. They helped arrange interviews and the reception of mainland journalists, which facilitated coverage of those media outlets.

Our gratification also goes to Prof. GAO Hongming, his assistant Mr. WU Zhenhua from Shanghai Normal University, and Mr. FAN Shaoyang with Dyna Arts Productions. Their tireless efforts and professionalism during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial kept live records of this process.

It is memorable that the Beijing Team, the Hong Kong Team, the Chengdu Side and the Paris Team worked together for days and nights last year, making great contributions to the success of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial. Prime movers from both sides, especially the contact persons of each workshop, acted as builders of the Forum. Thanks to the consistent efforts of ZHOU Xiaoxiang and TIAN Jun of the Chengdu Office and our young ladies in the Beijing Office, GUO Hongyu, WANG Wanying, QIAN Dan, DENG Minne, LI Lu and HUA Wenjie, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial went according to the plan and after the Hong Kong Plenary their generous assistance also offered us a broader picture of the news coverage. We would also thank the only gentleman of the Team, Richard Dickinson, a Scottish who studies for his master's degree in Tsinghua University, whose language and management skills contributed a great deal to the whole process.

We wish to express special thanks to ZHAO Jing, one of media coordinators during the whole process of media work in 2010. Her efforts in media liaison, co-ordination and collection of the news articles have played a key role in the compilation of this book. We'd like to extend gratitude to Ms. YU Han, secretary-general of the Dia Cultural Relay Company, whose careful management has helped keep the Forum run smoothly under slashed budget.

We miss those who worked for the Beijing Office of the China-Europa Forum. We miss Ms. HUANG Ye who is currently based in Ottawa; Mr. CHEN Liang who studies in Melbourne now; and LI Juan who pursuits her new dream in Beijing at present. They have been young models, directing us to move forwards.

Last but not least, we are deeply indebted to Mr. LAN Yun, Executive Editor of the *Oeeee.com*, whose persistent support for the Forum is indispensable to the completion of this book.

We sincerely hope that we will continue to make every effort to jointly establish and perfect mechanisms for the China-Europa Forum and maintain the stability of this ongoing social dialogue between Chinese and European societies, making spiritual outcomes of the thought and innovation spread all over the world.

YU Shuo  
Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum  
BAI Lily and LAI Denise  
Staff of the Beijing Team, the China-Europa Forum  
March, 2011



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## **Part One Interviews**

## The Way to a Sustainable Society

People's Daily Online

March 25, 2010



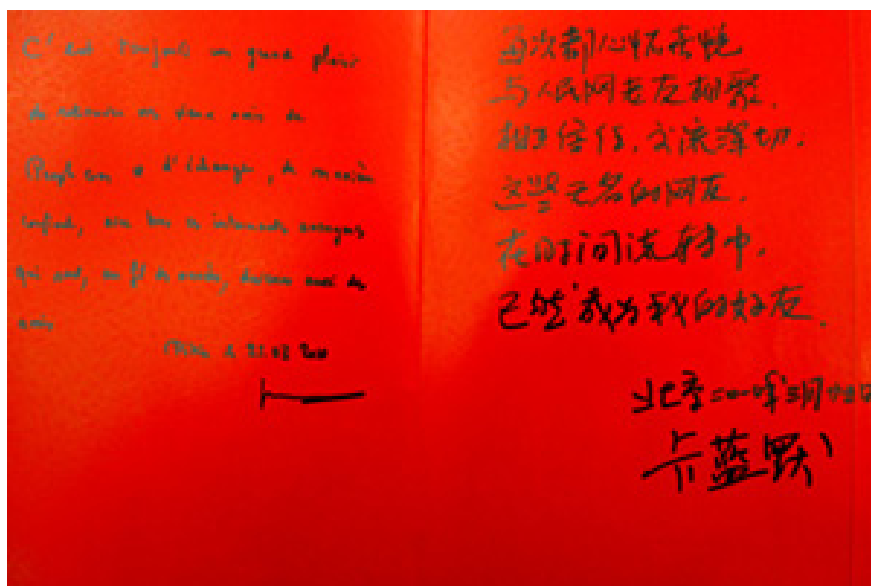
Interviewee:

**Pierre Calame:** President of the China-Europa Forum Foundation, General Director of Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le progrès de l'Homme.

On March 25, President Pierre Calame had an online communication with Chinese Internet users on the topic of "the way to a sustainable society" at the studio of People's Daily Online.

### 【Summary】

- I feel that we lack a global coordination mechanism and, more importantly the thinking manner and actors who are able to achieve a sustainable new plan of action.
- In China, we no longer apply the standards of being beautiful, comfortable, attractive to measure a city, but we tend to evaluate a city in accordance with its economic status.
- Those who can make themselves become a country with civilization are bound to know and learn from their histories very well, rather than those who only imitate other countries.
- A sustainable society should know how to manage the following three relations in an effective way: relations among people, among societies and between the human society and the ecosystem. The three relations are all under crisis at present.



The inscription to People's Daily Online by President Pierre Calame

## Roles of China and Europe in the World

People's Daily Online

July 8, 2010



Interviewees:

**Tran Van-Thinh Paul** (left), Former Ambassador of EU at the WTO and one of Founders of the China-Europa Forum

**ZHOU Hong**, Director of Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

### 【Summary】

**Mr. Tran Van Thinh Paul:** In the future world, nothing could succeed if China does not participate in or take the master role in world governance. In short, it means that the whole world would “catch a cold” when China “cough”. After entering WTO whose principle is the supremacy of law, China has learnt to take responsibilities. With the development of globalization, national boundaries have become vague. It is not the issue of Chinese enterprises buying a European brand, but the issue that all the outstanding businessmen can buy a European brand. For the winner, only the winning is far more than enough, so continuing the development is a must.

**Ms. ZHOU Hong:** In the context of globalization, it is highly meaningful and necessary for both China and the EU to conduct in-depth and extensive exchanges on global governance issues. After experiencing the financial crisis, only by strengthening co-operation could China and the EU make the world economy's development more stable. European integration process is a two-way movement: conducting free trade internally and exercising certain degree of trade protection externally. The cultural differences between China and the EU are the treasure for both sides and the world. Communication is necessary among different civilizations. If China wants to catch up with Europe in a relatively short period of time, China needs to exert great efforts in enhancing its soft power.



## Future of the World and Our Roles

qq.com

July 9, 2010



Interviewees:

**HUANG Wansheng** (second from left), researcher, the Harvard-Yenching Institute

**Nelson Lourenco**, President, Atlantic University, Portugal

### 【Summary】

- World governance has become a social, economic and political highlight in the backdrop of globalization. Up to now, world governance concerns more about lifestyles, ways of economic growth and values that people uphold.
- Europe is undergoing a regional integration. Now, the European Union has 27 members, though not under the same governance, they are governed by the same experts in social and economic fields. More importantly, they share one market and currency, as well as policies.
- Currently, the European Union is creating a new way of cooperation. It is an integration based on independent subjects, in which individual countries will reach a consensus while maintaining diversity. The EU is a typical model which breaks the national boundaries and reaches a global consensus. In fact, new global governance requires all countries, governments and people think together about how to maintain the sustainable development, not only economically but also environmentally.
- The most important issue of modern society is that the large-scale industrial production resulted in the consumption life style based on desire. The industrialization did bring wealth to people, but it also exerted influence on people's life which needed to be considered seriously. Lifestyles have to be changed -- change from simple worship towards modernization.
- Behind the rapid and amazing development of China, there are some common problems which can be simplified as imbalance. Traditionally, China had already attached great importance to its people, and should seek long-term public well-being in its development process.
- It is human's excessive desire that led to the higher demands on productivity, and therefore is a great impetus to consumption. This is the very reason why the modern economic structure and model are in that way. We always think that Africa is lagging behind; however, it is only in terms of economic development and modernization. We don't know well about its abundant resources.
- The world governance is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of the civil society and individuals.

## The Revival of Chinese Culture and the Reconstruction of Spiritual Home

People's Daily Online

July 7, 2010



Interviewee:

**YE Xiaowen** (left), President of China Religious Culture Communication Association

### 【Summary】

China should not be satisfied with the status of being a manufacturer or a processing factory. Instead, it needs to re-recognize its position in the world and apply the “Going Global” Strategy to the Chinese culture.

It should be regarded as a cultural phenomenon that China is always absent in World Cup Competitions. The bottlenecks of the Chinese football teams should be interpreted from a cultural perspective. At the same time, we should regularly reflect upon the Chinese culture so as to understand major issues in modern society.

The premise for Chinese culture to go global lies in a motto that “he who knows others is smart; he who knows himself is wise.” The core competitiveness of Chinese culture is the idea of harmony.

The “Going global” strategy for the Chinese culture needs different means of communication, especially the online media and platforms. Mr. Ye expects that the China-Europa Forum can act as a new Silk Road in cultural sphere between China and European societies, so as to spread the Chinese culture to Europe.

# Introduce China to the World, Make China Integrate into the World

oeeee.com

January 12, 2009



**WU Jianmin**, former Vice Chairman of the CPPCC's Foreign Affairs Committee, former President of China Foreign Affairs University, former ambassador.

## 【Summary】

WU Jianmin, former Vice Chairman of the CPPCC's Foreign Affairs Committee, former President of China Foreign Affairs University, former ambassador, has been a witness of China's reform and opening-up in three decades. Mr. Wu has also engaged in the establishment of the China-Europa Forum and the dialogues between the two sides. Beyond his Chinese identity, he has played an international role at the stage of the China-Europa Forum, guiding China and Europe to work together to promote mutual understanding of human beings, expand new knowledge and experience, and enhance the consciousness of solidarity.

Mr. Wu Jianmin, told about his diplomatic experiences and his views on such hot issues as the financial crisis, the Sino-French relations, the Sino-US relations in the Live Broadcasting Room of the China-Europa Forum. As a diplomat and ambassador, the primary mission of Mr. Wu is to introduce, explain and publicize China to the world, and refute the attacks towards China. He believes that, in addition to government officials, enterprises and citizens can also play key roles in letting the world know China.

"China is on the rise, and misunderstanding from the outside world exists. You have to speak the reason and tell the world the real situation in China rather than emotionally yell and criticize."

"China's role is to participate in international cooperation to address the financial crisis. China should first deal with the internal affairs, thus helping the international community to cope with the crisis. And at the same time, it should grasp the opportunities which emerge from the crisis."

## China-Europa Forum: a necessary way to promote dialogues and understanding between the Chinese and European societies

**Wu Jianmin:** Big changes are undergoing in the world, which may be unprecedented in hundreds of years. Owing to the rise of Asia, the world center is transferring from the Atlantic to the Pacific Regions. In this process, it is very important to properly handle the relations between China and Europe countries. European leaders including former British Prime Minister Michel Rocard, the EU founder George Bell, and I discussed how to develop relations between the two sides. Good relations lie in mutual understanding. Mutual understanding of politicians is crucial, and mutual exchanges among civil societies and academia are also important. Therefore I agreed to found and participate in the China-Europa Forum. I believe that the Forum could be able to help enhance mutual understanding between China and Europe because the deepened understanding is the basis for further mutual understanding.

## Strengthen Dialogues between China and Europe

People's Daily Online

July 13, 2010



Interviewee:

**Pat Cox**, former President of European Parliament

### 【Summary】

- China and the EU should learn from each other. Nowadays, China and Europe are starting to communication at more levels, including communications at the bottom level between the grassroots. It is no longer confined to exchanges among the top levels.
- China and the EU should strengthen dialogues on such issues as trade, finance, banking and how to deal with climate change.
- From the perspective of cultural exchanges, both China and Europe have very long histories. The history of Europe is the history of the entire European continent while the history of China is the history of the whole Asia. China and Europe have very strong consensus on cultural exchanges. The two sides should conduct, on the basis of equality and mutual trust, dialogue to resolve possible conflicts.



## The Review of the 3rd China-Europa Forum

People's Daily Online

July 29, 2010



Interviewees:

**YU Shuo**, Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum

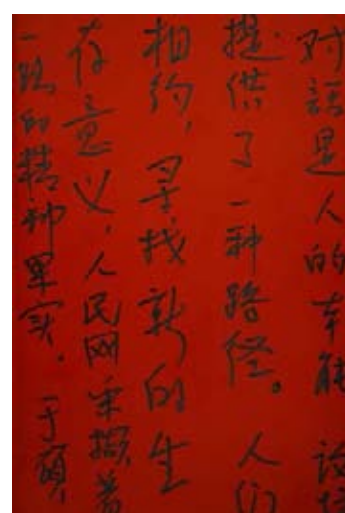
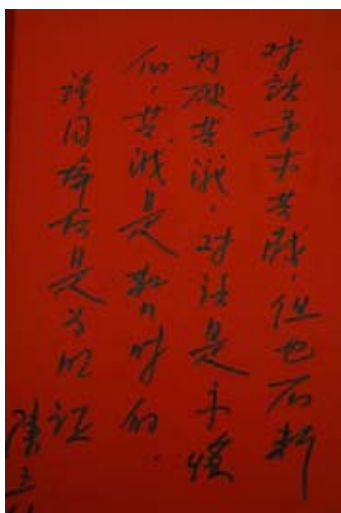
**CHEN Yan**, Vice President of the China-Europa Forum Foundation and one of Founders of the China-Europa Forum

### 【Summary】

- To look at China from both inside and outside perspectives, only to observe China from various perspectives and angles could we get a relatively complete understanding of China.
- The unity of the EU is “moving against the historical trend”.
- China is country of great unification. It is a sharp contrast between China’s tradition of centralization and European states’ tradition of fighting and competing with each other. From the perspective of the histories of China and Europe, excessive fragmentation and competition would result in war and conflicts, while excessive unification and centralization would result in social stagnation and blockage, therefore China and Europe could learn from each other’s strong points to offset its own weaknesses. The China-Europa Forum is multi-dimensional and is a process with the core positioning of the interactive evolution of the forms of the two civilizations.
- Development is a topic needing “subversion”. Development is not economic growth, nor the aim of development is business expansion, interest explosion or GDP upgrades. The most important aim of development is to protect human beings’ existence and happiness. People are foremost.

Left: The inscription to People's Daily Online by Mr. CHEN Yan

Right: The inscription to People's Daily Online by Dr. YU Shuo



## Globalization and Regional Governance

People's Daily Online

July 12, 2010



Interviewee:

**Gerhard Stahl**, Secretary General of the Regional Committee of European Union

### 【Summary】

- Mr. Gerhard Stahl put forward that it was necessary to make new rules for the financial market. In the long term, we need invest more in the real economy instead of the speculation in the financial market.
- At present, the EU economy is stable, which is mainly reflected in the following three aspects: first, it has balanced external accounts; second, it has plenty of private reserves; third, the deficit is always maintained within a controlled range.
- The so-called protection of cultural diversity means: first, to recognize the region's identity; second, to develop the region's economy; third, to increase inclusiveness.

# Challenges and Advantages of the Dialogue between China and Europe and Cross-cultural Thinking

People's Daily Online

July 14, 2010



Interviewee:

**Ho Chi Ping** (middle),  
President of Asia Cultural  
Forum

## 【Summary】

- 2000 years ago, Zhang Qian was assigned by Emperor Liu Che of Han Dynasty to travel the Middle and West Asia and opened the Silk Road; 500 years ago, Zheng He was assigned by Emperor Zhu Di of Ming Dynasty to conduct voyages to the West Seas and opened the Maritime Silk Road; now it is the era of the rise of China, we need to explore the third Silk Road. The third Silk Road refers to the communication and exchange between people on thinking, languages and emotions. As a convergence point of talents, information, a variety of clients, services and investment, Hong Kong should, therefore, play the role of the third Silk Road in international exchanges.
- What China is exporting now are fragmental cultural carriers and symbols, rather than to demonstrate the cultural core of Chinese values.
- Talking on the issue of no Chinese Nobel Prize winner, Mr. Ho said, "Country strong, its culture strong; country strong, its language strong."
- On the issue of folk philanthropy's "Five Is and Five Isn't": first, philanthropy is a kind of social investment, but isn't the business of making money; second, philanthropy is welfare, the relief welfare, but isn't power; third, philanthropy's target is the minority, but isn't the general public. Minorities are the vulnerable groups. If the general public became the target, it would become a social security issue which is government's responsibility instead of the charities'; fourth, philanthropy should complement the inadequacy of government's policy instead of confronting against government's policy; fifth, the key for philanthropy is credibility, therefore all the operations must be under proper supervision instead of black-box operations.
- Hong Kong culture is not a culture with in-depth root; its return to the motherland is the opportunity for transformation.

S47c: Sustainable community development and civil society

## Prospects of the Civil Society in China

qq.com

June 25, 2010



Interviewees:

**GAO Bingzhong**, Director, the Center for Civil Society Studies, Peking University

**SHI Zengzhi**, Professor, the Center for Civil Society Studies, Peking University

**HE Zengke**, Director, the Institute of Contemporary China Studies, the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau

### 【Summary】

- Civil society refers to the social space and social spheres for citizens to have the freedom of association, of interaction, and of discussions on public issues beyond the State and the market. In general, civil society consists of three structural elements: the first element refers to the various civil society organizations or voluntary organizations; the second element is the positive actions or social movements of civil society which often include social movements for advocacy, social movements for right-safeguarding and social movements for protest; the third element is the public area for the people, that is to say, the area in which citizens are free to discuss public issues and form public opinion.
- There are two backgrounds for the revival of civil society in Western countries: First, the rise of welfare states; Second, it is citizens' own wish to have independent and free space and areas for activities apart from the State. It has two very important values: independence and freedom.
- Civil society was put forward relative to society of subjects. Civil society is linked to democracy and the rule of law in the modern world. Market economy supplies the space and freedom for the development of civil society, and democracy and the rule of law provide civil society with a relatively friendly kind of trust, support and the external environment for cooperation.
- Civil society plays an active role in social management and social self-government and can resolve the problem of the "decay of social values".
- Civil society in China is burgeoning. The early leaders of civil society organizations were often strong leaders who had personal charisma, strong social ability, and relatively tough work-style within the organization; the second and third generations of leaders have become more equal like other staffs within the social organization. The development of China's civil society organizations has entered this stage.
- The geographical distribution of China's civil society: well-developed in East and West China, relatively slow development in Central China. Online civil society may be the most active part in China's civil society, performing its functions in various aspects. In future, the development of China's civil society depends on the point that whether or not civil society and political state could form a kind of partnership to jointly manage the problems encountered in social management and social services.



T43a: China and Europe as global players in world governance

## The China-Europa Forum Focuses on World Governance

[www.china.com.cn](http://www.china.com.cn)



Interviewees:

**Arnaud Blin** (left), President, European Institute of Governance

**XUE Huanbai**, Vice President, Renmin University of China

### 【Summary】

Dialogues between China and Europe are very important, which reflect in the following five aspects. First of all, the dialogue helps communication between the two parties. Globalization requires us to communicate with open-mind, understanding and tolerance. Open minds will help develop the relations between China and Europe into a long-term, healthy and stable status. Second, the dialogue is conducive to the development of friendship between China and European countries. Third, the dialogue could promote cultural exchanges. Fourth, the dialogue can help achieve common development, and the enhancement of coordination and cooperation will be beneficial to both sides and the whole world. Fifth, the dialogue can make contributions to the world development.

From my point of view, world governance is not complicated. The simplest definition of world governance refers to the ability to manage the world as a whole and deal with the overall problems faced by the world.

Challenges faced by our world are common. The China-Europa Form, a collection of wisdoms from different regions, has provided us with an institutional mechanism and methods to face kinds of challenges and to solve common problems.

As known, the United Nations is a crucial organ. However, it will be a big mistake to expect the UN to deal with everything. The ideas about world governance and the new efficient mechanisms and methods result from the inabilities of the UN and complexity of the problems we are facing. The purpose of world governance is for the overall interests of the world which is above the interests of any sovereign states.

The importance of the China-Europa Forum is evident. People who do the same jobs in different places are organized together, which is a sharing of resources and an integration of experiences. Participants of the China-Europa Forum are very diverse. The present mechanism works like carriages of the train, which separate people and hinder them from meeting. Rules and interests of different “carriages” cause a large amount of waste of resources and wisdom. The institutional mechanism of the China-Europa Forum forms a new way of discussions, and generates new possibilities and wisdom.

## Why China and Europe Meet for a Dialogue

qq.com

July 1, 2010



Interviewee:

**YU Shuo**, Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum

**CHEN Yueguang**, Vice President of International Academy for Chinese Culture

### 【Summary】

The kick-off of the China-EU Dialogue Week: “whatever said is important”. China-Europa Forum is the third time for China and Europe to encounter each other, which is a historic opportunity. The first encounter was in the 16th century with missionaries as main participants. It was formed by the mutual understanding of each other’s culture. The second one was in the 19th century which was a shameful part in the Chinese modern history. The second historical encounter between China and Europe was formed by force and invasion. The third encounter took place in the context that great changes took place in the relationship among China, Europe and the world. We call it the encounter of economic men. However, the quality of this kind of encounter is decreasing with less and less spirituality and more and more materiality. All the problems we have right now lie in that we don’t recognize the other, which inspires us to focus our attention on the “common destiny” of China and Europe. That’s why we have this forum. This forum is a platform to get us together on which the commonness we find overweighs the differences. From it, we explore our respective wisdom on governance of all ages to build the platform for mutual understanding, and then take the human mission together and share the common destiny. Therefore, “raise the awareness of the identity of humankind” has become a basic positioning of this forum.

T12d: Protection of Tangible and Intangible Heritage

## Cultural Heritage Protection and Rural Development

qq.com

July 12, 2010



Interviewees:

**LI Song:** Director, Center for Nationalities and Folk Literature and Art, Ministry of Culture

**ZHANG Xiaojun:** Professor of Anthropology, Tsinghua University

**Armel Huet:** Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Rennes, France

### 【Summary】

- From the mid-19th century on, the French people's awareness of cultural heritage protection has been raised, because cultural heritage is a society's memory. Like what we have memorized is selective, something would be passed down. It is a slow process to re-understand and re-recognize the heritage. In general sense, heritage emphasizes more on those things given up by people that should not have been given up.
- Nowadays, the matrix of Chinese culture has suffered very serious damage, so I use the phrase "the lost soul and sprite" -- the soul of culture was lost and the spirit of culture was lost. Historically speaking, most of our cultural heritages were conceived in rural areas. Therefore, our current work is to protect cultural heritage in hopes to rediscover and find cultural matrix in the countryside, to re-develop our countryside and the whole society in a new model.
- Commercialization, nationalization and urbanization are three big killers of the protection of cultural heritage. However, the three forces are needed in the process of the protection and development of heritage, especially the resources, capital and power of commercialization and nationalization. We need to rethink about these two forces. However, urbanization is one of the biggest risks. People regard urbanization as a way of changing rural people's life, but failed to realize what is on earth changed. We all believe that everyone has to leave the countryside to become city dwellers, but this is in fact wrong.
- In 21 century, one of the biggest trends of urban development is that we want everybody to rediscover the areas where they live, to rediscover our living environment. Only by emphasizing the importance of heritage could we be to be able to discover the geographical advantage where we live.
- Village Cultural heritage: people leave the best ecology to the future. We should be in awe of village cultural heritage instead of taking it as a tool of making money. Chinese people have given up those good things at their side and don't have cultural awareness of the things at their side. This situation is not the accumulation of one or two days, but our long-term understanding of the countryside.
- Heritage protection is a long-term process. A very important point is that we should rediscover the lost values. This kind of protection is in urgent need of good planning at the national level, and also in great need of the active participation of our people.

T13b: The new internet technology and the change of social behavior

## Online Identity of Chinese People

qq.com

July 7, 2010



Interviewees:

**LI Yonggang**, Professor, School of Government Administration, Nanjing University

**HONG Bo** (middle), Internet Critic

### 【Summary】

- With more and more interactions and connections between the internet and real life, online has become a way of life. The virtual identity of internet users has changed into a real status.
- The older generations tend to regard the internet as a tool or platform to supplement knowledge and information, while the new generation, especially those who were born in 1990s and 2000s, are encountering with the explosion of information and they lead an online life.
- Chinese people like to get along with strangers on the internet because there has been little public space in the traditional society. The lack of public space leads to the profound impact of the internet in China. Citizens in Western democratic countries have various channels to participate in political issues and more accesses to express, but China is different – people are more accustomed to express through the online tools under an impeded circumstance.
- Internet users in China concern topics related to people's livelihood, rights of the public and democracy, among which issues concerning the “rich and poor” and “officials and the common people” are most heated.
- E-commerce is using technology to build the social integrity and credibility.
- The internet can spontaneously shape its own order. Therefore the government should not take compulsory measures to intervene in the market. What the government should do is to change its functions – from administrative-oriented to service-oriented.



S11a: Religion and Society: the challenge of multiple identities

## Temptations and Hazards of Pseudo-cultural Nationalism

qq.com

July 13, 2010



Interviewees:

**CHEN Yan**, Secretary-General of the Association of Chinese Intellectuals in Europe;  
Vice President, one of Founders of the China-Europa Forum

**YANG Xusheng**, Ph.D. University of Tuebingen, Germany;  
Professor, the Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, Peking University

### 【Summary】

Nationalism is a broad concept. Nationalism in Europe and China differ widely, which is resulted from geographies and histories. Generally speaking, nationalism can be categorized from political, cultural and economical perspectives. And it can also be divided into the open one (eg. nationalism in France) and the closed one (eg. nationalism in Germany). However, it should be aware that both kinds of nationalism have dangerous aspects.

In the backdrop of the existence of nation-state where there is no invasion or external threat, the advocacy of nationalism becomes an exclusive and xenophobic mindset. In most cases, nationalism in China refers to a concept opposite to nationalism in Western countries.

It is very dangerous to use the universal value as a political tool. We should be alert to cultural nationalism, pseudo-culture and commercialization of national traditions.

Culture with long history, especially those with glorious history, is not stagnant and closed. Tradition is under constant changes, depositing durable elements of the past and at the same time absorbing new things. We must deal with cultural heritages with an open mind. What is more important, cultural inheritance should not be directed by any political ideas and forces.

T11d: Multi-lingualism and cross-lingual communication

## Communication among Multi-lingual Societies and the Establishment of Trust

qq.com

July 13, 2010



Interviewee:

**HUANG Chu-Ren**, Vice President of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum

Dean of Faculty of Humanities, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

### 【Summary】

- The importance of a language does not lie in the way it is spoken, but the knowledge structure and system behind it.
- Language can be used for communication, but also for cheating. It is a system to build trust relations. As a routine, it would be easier when people use the same language to communicate. However, we should keep in mind that people are using language mainly for lying and cheating. Conflicts existing in the same language background are sharper, mainly because of trust rather than language itself.
- Language is a living body and will produce a new life and absorb culture elements. The birth of a new word is an important process of bringing in new concepts, ideas and concerns.
- New words are keeping emerging in a society, and the theme that which word can survive for a long time has been a heated research question. Conflicts will never disappear. To resolve them one must base on trust. Trust deserves a new understanding, and trust in different situations needs different interpretations. We can seek for common values to build the communication platform by recognizing differences between you and me, our goals and values.
- China is a country made of various ethnic groups with different cultures and languages; there must be conflicts. However, China lacks the experience of managing the multi-lingual society and multi-culture.
- When talking about the demise of minority languages, Professor Huang said that, in human cultural heritage, there are so many languages, some languages will be to die, but at least, they should be recorded. This is the responsibility and obligation of human beings.

## Terrorism Originates from Poverty and Despair

qq.com

July 12, 2010



Interviewee:

**Tran Van-Thinh Paul**, Former Ambassador of EU at the WTO and one of the Founders of the China-Europa Forum

### 【Summary】

At 16:00 on July 12, 2010, Tran Van-Thinh Paul, former Ambassador of the EU to WTO, accepted Tencent news' exclusive interview in Hong Kong during his presence in the third China-Europa Forum.

In the interview, Mr. Tran Van-Thinh Paul proposed that we should be alert to all kinds of invisible protectionism and overcome trade frictions and conflicts in the approach of governance instead of management. He pointed out China's vulnerability compared with Europe in terms of China's labor issues, and the huge gap between the rich and the poor in China. He said that the market economy's over-emphasis on profits ignored the rights of the labor and therefore the management model must be changed.

## Strengths and Weaknesses of a Welfare Society

qq.com

July 9, 2010



Interviewees:

**WANG Zhenyao**, director, the One Foundation Philanthropy Research Institute, Beijing Normal University

**YANG Peng**, researcher, Center for Public Research, China Society of Economic Reform

**FENG Xingyuan**, researcher, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

### 【Summary】

A welfare state guarantees that all citizens enjoy Retirement security, Pension insurance, Child welfare, Disabled welfare, Educational welfare, Housing welfare, Health welfare and so on through the establishment of a set of welfare system. And the modern welfare state has two main features. One is its social welfare fund and materials, and the other is its social service.

As Mr. Yang sees, the welfare means the social wealth is distributed to vulnerable groups who needed to be taken care of by administrative agencies and NGOs.

The welfare system in Europe is universal and in America remedial. For China, it should try to establish a relief civil society.

### WANG Zhenyao

- China's welfare system has lagged far behind, and what we have done for decades is just what the western countries done a hundred or fifty years ago. In a word, the welfare system is unfamiliar to us.
- The higher the level of a state's welfare is, the stronger of the innovative capability is, and the better of its welfare system is. A society always follows the Cask Theory, and the welfare board is the shortest one for China. In 2010, China's per capita GDP is over 4,000 USD; the welfare system is the poorest one, while we are the biggest creditor of America. Therefore, we'd better reconsider what the level of our economy really is.
- When advancing the welfare work, it's quite important to acknowledge the concept of responsible government. It means the government cannot attribute wealth at random or to anyone they want. Now, we are transforming our concept about service, which means the government and the public servants who live on taxes should take responsibility to relieve the poor.
- To relieve the poor doesn't only mean offer them subsistence allowances, but also the basic living security. According to China's present wealth quantity, it is possible to safeguard the poor's basic welfare.



- A modern state's welfare system doesn't intend to avoid someone's laziness. When we are developing new systems and mechanisms, it's improper to depend solely on one system to solve all the problems, especially to the welfare system. It is not surprising that there will be some lazy men. Thus, when designing a system, the main focus is on fundamental justice issues.

#### **FENG Xingyuan**

- In China, the welfare has not been universally popularized and also not transparent enough. At present, many benefit projects are beyond the mass, or the administrative divisions have already carried out, but the mass have not gotten them. When referring welfare, two important ratios must be mentioned. One is the taxes' proportion in GDP and the other is the expenditure of taxes used for welfare construction.
- It is important to establish multi-channel social aid systems, whose establishment and maintenance are also the government responsibility. Moreover, the government should not monopoly programs for public good.

#### **YANG Peng**

- The government doesn't create wealth. It is just an attributor. It is the taxpayer who creates wealth.
- Our focus should be on designing the most effective, honest and lowest-cost reallocation model, and the one that allocates wealth through the government may not be the most effective.
- The basic welfare system in China should be established soon on the basis of financial democracy. It is to say the welfare system cannot be based on too high taxes but on the readjustment of the existing government finance.
- Currently, the functions of social welfare are realized through multi-channels, including the government; and also other multi-level transferring models, such as through families, commonwealth organizations, religious organizations and any other possible ways as long as it can transfer the wealth to those who are in need.
- A modern government, different from a traditional one, is a government which transfers from the virtue ruled to the law ruled. And a welfare country is to guarantee the basic rights of its citizens.
- In the past, because of the influence of traditional consciousness of "be an official is better", China was more like a small society with a huge government, in which people would always turn to the government for help whatever happened. They turned to the government but also scolded the government, and could not live without it. In a word, the government had played an extremely important role in their lives.
- China has learned from its 30-year reform that as long as a field was depoliticized, it would turn to be prosperous. So will the public undertakings be. Only based on the trust of human nature, welfare can be carried out well.

S25a: Role and place of retired people and ageing into society

## Aging Problems Faced by Chinese and European Societies and its Countermeasures

People's Daily Online

July 9, 2010



Interviewee:

**PAN Yi**, Associate research fellow of Social Policy Research Center, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

### 【Summary】

- Europe had basically enhanced the social welfare system for elderly people, and established a relatively sound social security system and social service system, including institutional nursing services, community nursing services and home-based care in 1970s.
- Nowadays, ageing problem is very serious in China, and China is faced with such challenges as large population of elderly people, imperfect system and mechanism, inadequate nursing institutions, limited number of professional and technical personnel with Medicare proficiency, lack of government investment, etc.
- We should change our mindset. The elderly people are not burden for society. We should promote positive ageing, and develop elderly service industry.
- In the China-Europa Forum, there are groups specializing in researches of the status and role of retirees. The participants of this forum focused their discussions on the social services for the elderly people and proposed the establishment of basic service system for the elderly people as the starting point to promote the development of the cause of China's social services for the elderly people.

T43e: Building the New Order of International Financial System: a Global monetary, energy and financial Framework

## Economic Cooperation between China and Europe, Reform of International Financial Order

qq.com

July 12, 2010



Interviewee:

**ZHAO Xijun**, professor of Renmin University, China

### 【Summary】

- RMB is unlikely to catch up with the international status of USD, Euro, and other currencies in the short term. However, if China's economy maintains sustained and stable development of high speed and with the ever-changing international economic situation, the raise of RMB's international status is still very promising.
- China and the EU's economic experts have reached considerable consensus that the role rating agencies played in the financial crisis was despised by consumers and investors. Europe is establishing its own rating agency to break the American monopoly on this field.
- There is big risk in local financing platform. Risk is highly likely to transfer from financing platform to local governments and to the central government. Therefore, it is of great necessity to regulate the financing platform.

S43a: Jurists' role and responsibility in the society

## Jurists and Social Progress

qq.com

July 5, 2010



Interviewees:

**HAO Jinsong:** legal scholar, prominent public interest litigator

**FENG Shujie:** Doctor of Laws, University of Paris I; lecturer, Law School, Tsinghua University

### 【Summary】

- Jurists are social engineers. The basic function of law, at the micro level, is to deal with disputes and lawsuits, while at the macro-level it is to stabilize the country. A lawyer should guarantee the interests of the party he/she is acting for and, more importantly, shoulder the responsibility of achieving the social justice.
- Theoretically, China has a majority of jurists, including professors and students in law schools, and approximately 100,000 lawyers. However, when it comes to issues concerning public affairs and public interests, only a few people are brave enough to speak out. Instead, many of them are spectators. Chinese legal persons are often discouraged, thus losing their confidence in law, for the lack of judicial independence in China.
- With a long history and rich experience, the legal system in European countries has been highly developed and the public has strong legal awareness of their rights.
- The involvement and engagement of legal persons in public affairs can change the unreasonable social realities, thus improving China's legal environment.
- Any kind of results is expected. Even an unjust judgment has a positive effect – at least corruptions and injustice involving in it can be exposed. If a person got sick, we need to know the focus of infection so as to cure his/her hurts.
- Judiciary is the bottom line to safeguard social fairness and justice. The challenges faced by China's legal system are a result of many factors, mainly because of the lack of judicial independence and loopholes in the law itself. Therefore, to solve the plight of China's legal environment needs to start with the improvement and reform of the legal system, so as to make it more professional. Anyway, professionalism is the natural enemy of authoritarianism.



S15a: Journalists and responsibility

## Chinese Edition of Global Times is Far from Objective

qq.com



Interviewees:

**ZHAN Jiang**, Professor, the Center for International Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University

**Alain Franchon**, editor-in-chief, columnist, *Le Monde*

### 【Summary】

In the dialogue, Prof. Zhan Jiang and Mr. Franchon stressed that although the media environment for Chinese journalists and European journalists are different, they must adhere to the common professional bottom line: objectivity, impartiality, and the pursuit of truth. Mr. Franchon was shocked by the professionalism and courage of Chinese journalists. On discussion of the reports of international affairs, Mr. Franchon stated that conflict is part of life which should be treated normally. Mr. Zhan Jiang voiced his disappointment on the Chinese mainland media's coverage of international affairs: first, the media are over-controlled by the government; second, nationalism occupies a large proportion of media space. He frankly criticized that in its coverage of international frictions, the Chinese edition of *Global Times* made misinterpretations and distortions, and over-emphasized nationalism. He hoped that the mainland media should strictly abide by the same professional principles of objectivity, impartiality, and the pursuit of truth in the coverage.

T46c: Role of inhabitants in the management of urban communities

## Role of Residents in Urban Community Governance

qq.com

July 14, 2010



Interviewee:

**Christophe Pons** (right), Urban Development Authority, Lyons, France

**WANG Chunchen**, Bureau of Education, Yangpu district, Shanghai, China

### 【Summary】

- Residents are the experts in their communities. In the community governance in Europe, residents know very well about their own communities and can put forward their own proposals on such issues as the construction program of community buildings, property management, greening maintenance through their participation in the community committee.
- The common concern shared by China and Europe is how to strengthen the communication and collaboration among social organizations, residents committees and the local governments.
- The wish to live in a community is to live and work in peace and contentment. Only the residents participate in the community governance to know the community and put forward reasonable suggestions of the community's building and development, could the community be transformed into the entity for the residents to live and work in peace and contentment.
- With the social transformation and the change of government functions, what residents rely on has been transferred from the working unit in the past to the community. It is possible to stimulate community residents' enthusiasm for participating in community's building and management through enhancing publicity, establishing community organizations, strengthening the exchange activities between the urban residents in China and the EU, increasing investment, improving laws and regulations, etc.

T26a: Social Housing Policy

## Root of High Price on Housing Lies in Insufficient Supplies

qq.com

July 13, 2010



Interviewees:

**CAI Shuisheng**, Chairman, the Guangdong Real Estate Association

**Joao Nuno**, Vice President and CEO, Portuguese Liaison Committee for Social Housing/Portuguese Association of Municipal Housing

### 【Summary】

- In the EU, each member has its own housing policies. Though the EU has already had uniform housing policies, each member will produce different ways according to their own national conditions.
- In 2007, the Chinese central government has made clearly in a document entitled *Provision of Affordable Housing for Low and Medium Income Urban Families*. It clarifies that the public houses are mainly for low and medium incomers. There are low-rent housing and low-cost housing. However, the questions that how many people can benefit from the policies and how many areas are available depend on the government's financial resources and awareness of public housing.
- Public housing is supported by public finance for low incomers as residency rather than property. Currently, China has to make the low-priced housing available for those without the local householder registers as soon as possible. According to China's current financial situation, it is unfair to make such housing available for medium-income groups though it is fair superficially.
- To build low-cost houses, the government should expand financing channels. The problem is not money but how to introduce in capital from non-government sectors. Perhaps, the government can build low-income houses through the money from those non-government sectors rather than making use of accumulation fund and land transfer fee.
- China has studied too little about housing rent issues. Since the reform of housing policies in 1998, the government has paid too much attention to GDP. In the previous ten years, we have hundreds of documents about housing purchasing and selling, but none is concerned about housing rent. The soaring rent is a reflection of supply and demand. Our consumption policy should consider rent and purchase equally, and encourage people to rent and purchase houses according to their financial situation. Besides, the whole market should be taken into consideration. Only in this way, can there be reasonable consumption structure and supply-demand structure. At present, our emphasis is more on the selling market than renting one. In fact, there are many unreasonable things in the rent market, including high taxes, complex and cumbersome procedures.

## **Part Two In-depth Coverage**



# The China-Europa Forum: a Meet of Two Ambitious Minds

July 14, 2010

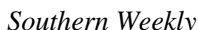


## 【Summary】

The ongoing China-Europa Forum held in Hong Kong is a meet of two audacious minds – China and Europe. The European and the Chinese should seize every opportunity to resolve potential frictions facing by the two societies, and make efforts to make up the gap among exchanges of ideas and cultures.

A common vision for Chinese and European societies has been forged by the Forum: the two sides should strive to seek "WE" rather than make distinctions between them. A new Silk Road connecting China and Europe needs to be built. Moreover, we should promote new Renaissance. Despite the fact that peace and development are still the themes of the current world, such common challenges as regional conflicts, power politics, terrorism, environmental pollution, global warming, widespread poverty continue to plague the mankind. This new Renaissance is supposed to help build a harmonious world. A new Axial Age is probably under way with the emergence of a multi-polar world and the convergence of diverse civilizations.

The China-Europa Forum, a meet of two ambitious minds in the above backdrop, is bound to be a meaningful effort for a common vision for Chinese and European societies.



- “How do European Political leaders see the Euro Crisis?” after Interviewing Mr. Gerhard Stahl, Michel Rocard and Pat Cox.
- “The seemingly booming ‘City Zoning’ in China, tragedy or blessing?”
- “Carbon tax is suggested to be promoted gradually” after a talk with Mr. Cheng Siwei, former Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China

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## “两房”债券，中国投对了？

界中从来没有过美国国会。这种特殊待遇发出了一种信号,即,政府上座属于西方,一般的国家则不会享有此地位,不会影响欧元区所有的国家。这暴露出对国际地位的歧视。我们深信,一个女孩不会在性别歧视的性别歧视他人。因此,我们已

然而这发生在美国。试想一下,如果它是中国一个省区,人们会作何反应呢?

个地区海洋中捕捞不会!  
因此,如果在一个保护区  
里有什么样的问题,是否  
让这个地区可以发展。

当然,与每个人不期望  
别人打猎,但如果你是一个  
一个地区的人,那么,你  
们应该打猎,那么,你  
们应该打猎,那么,你

刘国栋 罗东 吕林

[illegible]

但紧密的合作，是一

同发展合作。投资考察将围绕其他三个地区展开。因为希腊和意大利、意大利和西班牙的贸易、投资关系为什么的显著增强成为意大利的显著特征在政策层面——这会是欧洲化的长期稳定。

歐洲未能形成統一的對外貿易政策, 沒有了歐元先鋒隊統一, 聯合的取道。

现在,各个成员国都

按照这个逻辑有一个  
概念, 你可以看到, 这意味

米歇尔·罗卡尔，法国总理拉克鲁瓦说他不爱这个称谓。因为那是从阿拉伯文

出这样一个集体。

南方网来：来自金融界、政坛、企业精英一展抱负，指点江山，笑傲江湖。这里没有勾心斗角，尔虞我诈，只有真诚相待，互相尊重。

性上重要又难之其法。作想很困难的一件事。就努力地在确定状态下。同和领导身同共进的。

得学家、诺贝尔文学奖获得者保罗·克鲁格曼(Paul Krugman)在文学杂志上写了一句引言称,“中国实际上我们有着的危机,会输的比其和会工黑熊般的劫掠品。我们实际上他们有着的‘西贡’危机。”

本通知,以經國家外匯管理局  
頒布為準辦理開通。

國家外匯局近日發布的

The Herald 中曾註  
2006年8月在匯豐銀  
行公佈的資產組合

美国经济的快速增长——其特点，美国许多经济学家都这样相信，美国已陷入二次衰退。经济学家正在撰写关于《国际经济》的书籍，并预测美国将在1980年9月7日美国大选前“崩溃”或“崩溃”。

从账面上看，中国有“两

也隨着美國的衰落在加

多達 11 萬億美元之店舖於“兩店”的下方,即是美國航人,和於該航人營業的心態。

[illegible]

分析人士指出，未来“刚需”这一光景将彻底有多处，诸如油类需求就能替代石油的

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招聘启事

## How do European Political Leaders See the Euro Crisis

### 【Summary】

Will euro exist forever? Or will it collapse? What is the future of it? And what should China learn from it?

**Gerhard Stahl:** All member states have agreed to aid Greece, which manifested the political wisdom of all governments and the EU's. In my opinion, euro will exist for a long time just as the U.S. dollar and other currencies. Now, the euro area is undergoing a reform, and the result caused by this crisis is that the monetary union will usher in a new manner: member states will closely cooperate with each other on economic and budget policies, as well as manage economy more prudently. China should discourage rich people to consume products made by cheap labors. Meanwhile, another challenge faced by China is how to make the main part of its labor — migrant workers — integrate into economy. It has become a necessity.

**Pat Cox:** Politically, we believe that the crisis in one country will not spread into other countries, nor exert influence on other members of the EU. But in the global sense, it shows that when the crisis took place in a country which has close relationship with the outside world, we cannot survive. This calls for the development of global rules and management.

**Michel Rocard:** One cannot feel the urgency of establishing euro unless he has a good understanding of the European history. The fact that a unified monetary policy has not established yet and the exchange rate is also inconsistent makes the euro unable to take the uniform and joint functions. China expects that the capitalism can produce a good effect globally, but also should understand its limitations. Capitalism is unstable, and it needs to be managed and ruled according to a manager's and ruler's thinking.







## The Seemingly Booming ‘City Zoning’ in China, Tragedy or Blessing?

### Interviewees:

**GU Renxu**, Associate Dean, School of Resources and Environmental Sciences, East China Normal University

**CHEN Shuo**, Vice Director, Fuzhou Urban Planning and Design Institute

**ZHAN Qingming**: Associate Dean, Urban Planning and Design Institute, Wuhan University

**ZHANG Xianfeng**: Deputy Director, Urban and Regional Planning and Design Institute, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design

**WANG Zhenguo**: Director, Research and Consultation Center for Urban Development, Shanghai College of Urban Management

### 【Summary】

In early July, 2010, Beijing adjusted four center divisions, and some internet users worried about that the disappearance of *Chongwen* and *Xuanwu* districts means the backset of cultural protection. Zhang Xianfeng said, though he was also surprised at the speed of city zoning and re-drawing in Beijing and knew economic factors resulted in such adjustments; he was more willing to affirm the potential values of challenging administrative division barriers. He also stressed that the re-zoning of administrative regions cannot be the impulse for real estate development, otherwise this is a tragedy. In fact, China's expansion of administrative zones is contrary to the international trend which emphasizes power share and brings more autonomy and competitiveness to each region.

Experts consider that it is necessary to re-draw the administrative divisions. Besides, it is technically ready, politically mature and widely understood. That is to say, the adjustment of division has already had practical feasibility. However, such adjustment cannot be adopted universally. There may also be some negative effects; we should avoid blind expansion of the scale and low-end threshold.

## Carbon Tax is Suggested to be Promoted Gradually

### 【Summary】

On July 12, CHENG Siwen, the former vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, said on the third biennial of China-Europa Forum held in Hong Kong Polytechnic University that, China needs to reduce the industries that emit carbon dioxide. He suggested that China should vigorously develop the carbon market, but also tax on such enterprises as thermal power generation industries.

As he considered, the most important thing for China is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. For in Chinese energy structure, fossil energy accounts for more than 90% (of which about 70% is coal, and about 20% oil and natural gas), while non-fossil energy accounts for only 9%. China has developed a plan, by 2020, its non-fossil energy sources will reach 15%, but fossil fuels still account for a large proportion. The key for China's to develop low-carbon economy is low energy consumption, low pollution and low emissions.

He also suggested that China should tax on polluting enterprises like thermal power generation industries. From now on, we should compute the environment cost, gradually advance the carbon tax, and raise taxes on producing processes which pollute environment. In this way, the gap between new energy and fossil fuel power generation cost will be narrowed.



Southern Metropolis Daily

*Southern Metropolis Daily*, one of most popular and influential newspapers in China, gave a full coverage on the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum during the Hong Kong Biennial. The news items range from environmental taxation, charity courses, the Euro crisis, internet and citizen society to housing issues.

## House Price Falling should not Exceed 25%



**CHENG Siwen, former vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee**

### 【Summary】

When interviewed by *Southern Metropolis Daily* and *oeeee.com*, Siwei, CHENG said the house price falling should not exceed 25%, otherwise it will benefit no one. As he thinks, the government should make houses affordable for about 30% people who really cannot afford houses.

He stressed *three basic judgments* and *three priorities*. The *three basic judgments* refer to: first, real estate is a pillar industry of China, which links about 60 related industries and plays an important role in economy growth; second, not all houses equal to the public products. The low-cost housing can be regarded as public products while most are commodities; third, although real estate prices fluctuate, but in the long run, it is definitely rising, for prices of land, labor, the mechanisms are on the rise. The possible reason that China may undergo subprime crisis is that it lends money to those local governments who cannot repay. What the local governments will rely on for repayment? Land sales and taxes, some even can not only rely on these. According to a survey by Audit Administration, local governments' debt is 2 trillion RMB, if all considered together, it is from 5000 to 7000 billion RMB according to different people's estimate. And those who cannot repay off should not be lent in the future. Therefore, sharp decline of housing price will cause huge losses.

## The 3rd Biennial of China-Europa Forum Opened in HK

### 【Summary】

On July 14, 2010, the third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum was held in Hong Kong Polytechnic University. It was a three-day conference, with the theme of "Converse to Converge: Forging a common vision for the Chinese and European societies". More than 700 participants of different fields from the EU and China attended, and discussed issues about economy, law, education, culture, and EU's role in globalization, as well as the challenges the two sides faced. The former vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee CHENG Siwei stated that to develop low carbon economy must follow four steps at the same time: to develop industries that do not emit carbon dioxide, reduce the technology emitting carbon dioxide, make use of it, and deal with and store it. And for China, it should reduce its industries that emit carbon dioxide. Cheng said that China has become the world's production centers for many big companies, the production units of carbon dioxide emissions are also settled with China.

The developing countries are victimized because of Western countries' rapid development, and shouldn't they be compensated? The former French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said some were true but not all. He continued that we should find an effective solution to carbon emissions by negotiating. And the developed countries should make some contributions. In this term, he hoped that China can play an important part to reach agreements with the EU and then make an effective decision with the United Nations.

## People Lack Confidence in the Euro



### 【Summary】

On July 13, 2010, Pat Cox, the former chairman of the European Parliament, was interviewed by *Southern Metropolis Daily* and *oeeee.com*. He said the current crisis in Greek does not influence EU too much and people are less confident in the Euro. He said EU will ease its attitude towards the status of China's market economy, and also gave out his suggestions on cooperation of low carbon

technology. European financial organizations, in particular the European Central Bank cannot control the current value of the euro. People lack confidence in the euro. And it will still take years to get through the economic crisis.

Pat Cox believed that China's market economy was already very mature. In the future, the EU could recognize China's market economy status. EU will continue to engage in a dialogue with the Chinese authorities. In his view, the European Union sincerely hopes that the Chinese government can make a policy of full liberalization of the market. Secondly, the EU also hopes the Chinese government can effectively protect intellectual property of companies. All these are the bases which will enable the EU's dialogue with China. China, India and Brazil are in bad need of EU's low-carbon technologies. China should sincerely understand the ideas that Western companies pay great attention to intellectual property rights. If you invest hugely in a new technology, you will definitely want some legal provisions to protect your investment; otherwise your investment is likely to go bankrupt.

## How to Eliminate the Hatred towards the Rich in China



### 【Summary】

**WANG Zhenyao, director, the One Foundation Philanthropy Research Institute, Beijing Normal University**

July 15, 2010, WANG Zhenyao, director of the One Foundation Philanthropy Research Institute, Beijing Normal University, was interviewed by the *Southern Metropolis Daily*. In his opinion, only when the charitable donations amount to two hundred billion, can the hatred towards the rich be expected to eliminate. He hoped the government as well as media organizations should create "well-intended pressure" on the rich, and the *Southern Metropolis Daily* and *Oeeee.com* should establish a merit list for charitable donors in the

Pearl River Delta region, so as to develop standards in a modern way. He said charity is a basis of civil society. The Charity course in China has just embarked on. As he always added, after visiting the dormitory of the college students at HK PolyU, as long as college students are provided with toilet paper in Chinese universities, the progress of Chinese society will accelerate ten times. Traditional Chinese culture pays more respect to ordinary people. Therefore the change should be started with intellectuals.

## The Construction of Civil Society Discussed on the Workshop of the 3rd China-Europa Forum

### 【Summary】

The 3rd China-Europa Forum concluded in Hong Kong on July 14, 2010. On July 15, the workshop on the Internet and Citizen Participation was held in Shenzhen. Guangdong province has 50 million Internet users. Presented by the *Southern Metropolis Daily* and *oeeee.com*, Guangdong takes the lead in enabling Internet users to participate in public and political affairs. In past three years, the *Southern Metropolis Daily* and *oeeee.com* have participated in major public events, and have been promoting the development of democracy in Guangdong, as well as spawned a large number of opinion leaders in the network. European experts showed great interest in large number of Internet users in Guangdong province. The way that ideas solicited from the Internet initiated by *oeeee.com* has attracted great concerns.

Armony, the European prime mover of the workshop, said European countries have many political groups, through which Internet users can load in their mailboxes to send mails, even to vote the candidates through the network, and results of all votes will be directly displayed online transparently. In his view, Internet users can ask any questions through network, which is the citizens' right and also protects the freedom of the Internet. During the discussion, some suggested that a mechanism should be established for the explored field, which enables people to interact bilingually or multi-lingually with the related media and websites on the common concerns of both China and the EU.





Jin Bao

## How the Internet Changes People's Lives



### 【Summary】

Alain Mercuel, a psychiatrist from Paris, talked about the internet addiction when interviewed by journalists with *Jing Bao*. He believes that the internet addiction has been resulted from many reasons. Long time online is not necessarily a sign or of addiction. Only a few people who are addicted to internet are caused by mental illnesses. Internet addiction is only a surface phenomenon. In order to overcome the addiction, it is necessary to find out the roots behind it.

## Set Up Specialized Organizations to Protect On-line Privacy

### 【Summary】

Participants told stories closely related to the Internet in daily work. Topics such as doctor's protection of patients' privacy, and challenges and difficulties faced by the practitioners and operators in the Internet industry aroused heated debates. Attendees voted two main topics: privacy protection on the Internet, and status of the online political life and the Internet industry. After heated discussions, participants put forward many constructive suggestions and achieve an action plan through the Desmodo (a special tool used by the Forum), including building permanent forums for Chinese and European to brainstorm, establishing Internet

## China-Europa Forum

bases for college graduates to start an undertaking, and constructing organizations of protecting privacy on the Internet.

**WU Ge:** I propose to set up a research team. When drawing up a series of programs, the team will evolve into a Coordination Committee for Cooperation which includes many joint laboratories. The joint laboratories must be shared inside the certain network, so as to promote intergovernmental bilateral or multilateral agreements on authentication and authorization. In a word, China and Europe unite to contend against rivals.

**HONG Bo:** Some people call China's Internet management system as the license system, including the BBS license, video license, online social games licenses. Some of them have high entry levels. In addition to policy restrictions, we have high regulatory costs in China, for example every website is equipped with a certain number of network security inspectors. Therefore, I suggest lowering the threshold of the Internet businesses.

**Francoise Launay:** First, how to use the Internet to obtain useful information for free in scientific research? Second, how to teach young researchers to use search engines to find useful information and to form their own points of view in the vast ocean of information?

**Alian Mercuel:** "I propose to establish a worldwide Internet Union, so as to jointly develop relevant rules and regulations for the protection of information security in Internet and use law to safeguard privacies."

**Patrice Flichy:** For a hot topic, ordinary people who involve in discussions and debates on the issue tend to have more information. Therefore, they are more obliged to have the right of expression, and the decision-making right cannot be simply left to people in charge of NGOs and researchers of relevant institutions.

**Christophe Bresson:** It is supposed to have two operating models to protect privacy. The present model is the first one: Internet users have free access to information while the operators have a say to decide the privacy parameters of personal information. The second model is that Internet users pay for the service and sign an agreement with the operators, so as to obtain the information needed and protect their own privacy.

**Francois Launay:** It is a big challenge to strike a balance between real names and anonymous on the Internet.



## Workshop of the 3rd China-Europa Forum on Internet held in Shenzhen

### 【Summary】

The 3rd Biennial of the China-Europa Forum will be held on July 12 to 14, 2010 in Hong Kong. Its workshop on Internet and Changes in Human Lifestyles co-sponsored by the *Tencent* and *Jing Bao* will be held in Shenzhen today. A dozen of experts on Internet and Media Sphere from China and Europe will discuss issues on the development of the Internet and its impact on lifestyles.

The workshop is based on the popularization of the Internet and the phenomena that it has become a necessity of daily life. The rapid development of the Internet has penetrated into social institutions, political processes, culture and ideology, and everyday lives in China and Europe. It is expected to plug into the social life of human beings to explore the following issues: how has the Internet technology changed people's lifestyles quietly? What similarities and differences between the Internet in China and Europe? How do the new civilization based on the Internet technology change China and Europe? And what changes are these? What problems will be encountered and how to cope with them?

## Internet and the Changes of Social Behaviors

July 11, 2010

### 【Summary】

#### Francois Launay: Internet Brings in Many Challenges

On the one hand, Internet promotes social changes, and on the other hand, Internet itself is a social product. Currently, Internet is causing some problems. If we cannot sense and solve these problems in time,

## China-Europa Forum

they will have some impact on the society. Many internet users believe that surfing the Internet is free. As a matter of fact, according to our survey and investigation, it is not free because many on-line services come from the sale of on-line advertisements. One of the aims of the innovation of Internet technology is to earn more money from Internet users through new on-line products and services. Internet is increasing its users' reliance on the network.

### **LIN Hang: Traditional Media Go Newborn**

LIN Hang, deputy editor-in-chief of *Jing Bao*. Information on the Internet is infinite and fragmented. Its authenticity, background and presentation of information are very different from that on newspaper. Those differences offer traditional media a new opportunity to develop. If traditional media make good use of Internet, it will go through a newborn. The influence and spread scale of traditional media are expanded by Internet.

In future, several big changes will take place on newspaper. First, if models similar to the Wikipedia can be transplanted into a form that can automatically generate news pieces. Second, information is transmitted on a basis of certain classifications. Third, newspaper will become electronic media, such as e-readers.

**LIANG Zhu**, assistant General Manager, QQ space (China's largest social network service):

QQ space is a place for people to communicate and interact emotionally, and a place where people can feel the emotional world.

### **WU Ge: Internet Forges into a New Stage**

WU Ge, Vice President of Tianya (an on-line BBS with China's largest netizens involved):

The development of Internet can be divided into three phases: the first phase can be called Internet as information, like portals; second is Internet as a tool, including such on-line products as e-mail; third is Internet as a way of life, such as socialization of medical care. At present, worldwide Internet is undergoing a transfer from the second to the third stage.

### **HONG Bo: Interaction-the most distinctive characteristic of the Internet in China**

China has the world's largest Internet forums, BBS and most active IM platform QQ. Chinese people are good at getting along with strangers on Internet, which differs from their way of life in reality. Internet in China, from the very beginning, showed signs of the active participation of users. In the early stage, many popular sites were BBS where netizens could interact and exchange views freely. With the development of the Internet, users have more and more platforms and activities to participate.

The Tencent (qq.com) is the world's third largest Internet companies. Unlike other global companies who heavily rely on the global market, the Tencent is the only global enterprise who is entirely based on its local market -- China. Every day Chinese Internet users do a lot of activities through platforms of the Tencent. For them, Tencent is the representative of their identities. QQ, China's largest IM tool, is an accumulation of a variety of records of netizens' relationships and behaviors.

### **Christophe Bresson: Internet is the Largest Media in France**

Christophe Bresson, Marketing Manager, Philips Company: Internet - the Largest Media in France

It is a lifestyle of French people to read news on the Internet. The Internet has become the largest media in France, surpassing television. Besides, on-line community is growing rapidly. However owing to its small population and less intimate among people, not many users participate in on-line communities.

**Patrice Flichy: Collective Utopia Promotes the Development of the Internet**

Patrice Flichy, sociologist and online writer

After a dozen years of surveys and researches, I wrote a book entitled "The Internet Imaginaire". In the book, I mentioned four phenomena: first, Internet enables a virtual contact among users; second, Internet users share staffs in virtual communities which are different from that in reality, and create personal identity in the virtual world; third, Internet helps us establish a brand new government organization, administration model and on-line democracy; fourth, Internet creates a new economic model which we have never imagined.

In my view, the collective Utopia and collective imagination promote the development of the Internet. To our surprise, nowadays the collective Utopia and imagination can become realities through some software.

**LI Yonggang: The Internet can Produce Orders Spontaneously**

LI Yonggang, professor, School of Government Administration, Nanjing University:

China's young netizens use the Internet on three major counts: playing on-line games, shopping on the Internet, and voicing their views. For those who were born in 1970s, the Internet was just a technology which was not very close to the daily life. However, for the younger, it becomes a way of life. The Internet means the whole world for them. In this sense, the Internet has explored a new living space where orders are established and developed spontaneously.





*Chengdu Daily*

## **YU Shuo: Europe is Not Far From Chengdu**

**YU Shuo:** Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum

### **【Summary】**

Yu Shuo: According to historical records, Marco Polo was the earliest European who arrived in Chengdu. If the "Roof of the World" (the Alps-Himalaya Mountains-the Hengduan Mountains in China) is regarded as a mountain, residents in Chengdu will see Europe at the other side of the mountain. Though Chengdu and Europe are far away from each other, they have a lot of similarities. Like Chengdu, many European cities are with low altitude, small plains and maritime climate. They are affluent, leisure, romantic and fashionable Garden cities.

Marco Polo was far more than a tourist who wrote about his travels in China. He introduced Chengdu to the world and Chengdu has been known by the world.

Qin Heping, a professor committed to studying the dissemination of Christianity in the Southwest region of China, believes that in the middle of Qing Dynasty, an inclusive environment of accepting the activities of the Catholic Church had emerged in most part of Sichuan Province. After the Opium War, in addition to the active spread of Christian faiths and the admission of believers, Protestants were devoted to promoting education and medical care. The set-up of schools and hospitals and the development of welfare and charity has laid a foundation for modern education and Western medicine in Chengdu, and made contributions to the region's cultural development and social progress.

There are more and more high-level dialogues in economic field between Chengdu and Europe. Ge Kai, CEO of the Jade Cargo International Airline, said that either from the perspective of history and the current economic situation, or that of the potentials for the future development, Chengdu will be our first choice. In the Information age, distance defined by time and space has changed. For Europeans, they return to the hometown of the silk, tea and panda while for Chinese people, we are about to embark on a South Silk Road.

It is expected to establish a platform for communication between Chinese and European societies, youths, scholars, governments and ordinary people in all walks of life. Therefore a non-governmental, cross-border, cross-cultural and cross-language dialogue becomes a necessity. The China-Europa Forum provides such a long-run opportunity for people with different backgrounds to communicate. We call it the fourth dialogue between Chinese and European societies - "a meet of souls and spirits."

## **Gerhard Stahl: Garden City proposed by Chengdu equals to Eco-city by Europe**

**Gerhard Stahl,** secretary general of the regional committee of European Union

### **【Summary】**

Gerhard Stahl was the highest-level incumbent official of the EU who attended the 3rd China-Europa

Forum, but he expected to participate in the workshop of “Garden City and the Ideal of Cities in 21st Century” as an ordinary member, and made academic speeches and engaged in discussions as a scholar.

**Mr. Stahl:** This time I expect to listen, learn and participate in the dialogues under the framework of the China-Europa Forum. The meet of urban representatives and participants from China and Europe in Chengdu, is to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the cross-boundary cooperation between the two sides. This will be regarded as a mean to help promote the social dialogue between China and Europe.

When I was invited to Chengdu by the organizing committee, Stockholm, the Swedish capital city, was credited as 'the Green Capital of Europe'. In the next few years, Stockholm will develop into the first city which completely abandons fossil fuels. Therefore, I am very interested in the concept of Garden City which the workshop puts forward and the Chengdu's experiment of becoming such a city. In some respects, the concept of Garden City in Chengdu is similar to the concept of Ecological City, Ecological Community and Green City in Europe. Sometimes, these concepts complement each other.

## **Pierre Calame: Wish Chengdu Play an Outstanding Role in International Dialogues**

### **【Summary】**

Pierre Calame: one hundred years ago, relationships among different societies were as simple as that among neighboring villages. People got together by business, cooperation and debates, and then went back to their own communities. Nowadays, relations among different societies are more like that of those who rent an apartment, sharing a kitchen and a bathroom. This a fundamental change.

After the second China-Europa Forum in 2007, the results of workshops showed that although there were many differences between China and Europe, the two sides would face great common challenges in early 21<sup>st</sup> century: going beyond the crisis of values; the way to a society with sustainable development; to make the social management models with more participatory and integrated characteristics on the right track; commitment to their roles respectively on the world stage. When the two societies work together to address common challenges, China and Europe will properly handle the disputes and misunderstanding caused by the conflicts of interest.

By recognizing and responding to common challenges faced by China and Europe, and making the good use of knowledge and wisdom of civilizations, we can create a "community of ideas" which is a reflection of the Community of Destinies. Reasons for different societies to unit are far more convicted and important than reasons to separate.

A community of ideas is the fruit of dialogues, meetings and reflections instead of a result of intelligence work. It is a real social project. The China-Europa Forum is just a piece of materials for this great project. Meanwhile, it is an epitome of the whole project.

We will have to constitute a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so as to improve the ethics basis defined within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities. The idea of responsibility exists in all societies. To some extent, it is more evident in Asia than that in Europe.

We have responsibility for the international community, ranging from families to the whole world. The responsibility means that we should consider ourselves as a member of the community and can ask for help from other members. The emerging China will play a crucial role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities.

European culture and Chinese culture are heterogeneous, and they are changing and influencing each other. In Europe, Chinese communities are easily recognized. Europe is a multicultural continent. Though the 27 EU members have distinct histories and cultures, each of them is obtaining multicultural elements. Similar situations happen in China: the number of Muslims is growing while that of Christians is also increasing. With the revival of Confucianism and the increase of people's interest in the Chinese traditional culture, individualism is gradually rising. An army of Chinese intellectual and economic elites receive education in foreign countries, especially in the U.S. and Europe. Exchanges between local Chinese and overseas Chinese are frequent and lasting. A culture is an eternal creation. Dialogue has contributed to the creation of culture.

Culture diversity is more than the inclusion and integration of two societies. The China-Europa Forum is based on the following phenomenon: with more and deeper diplomatic, trade and technological exchanges, misunderstanding, fear and resentment which resulted from history between China and Europe is increasing. Only the dialogue between societies will overcome the obstacles.

The concept of Garden City is not a fantasy. It appeared in Europe as early as more than a century ago. It is more suitable for urban neighborhoods or small cities, rather than metropolis with a population of tens of millions, like Chengdu. The concept originated from a special background: the Industrial revolution led to a large scale migration from rural areas to cities, and the migrants took on less demanding jobs, which is similar to Chinese migrant workers nowadays. They lived in utter misery, in particular in conditions without good hygiene. Alcoholism, tuberculosis, prostitution, poverty and crimes aggravated their pains.

Out of the rural tradition, these urban proletarians are deviating from their own traditional culture. In the backdrop of this disaster, Health Care campaign is put on the agenda, with Garden City Movement a part of it. It is a vision, in an attempt to re-create a healthy environment and establish a leisure park where more hygienic and economical food and more preferred pastime are offered.

From my perspective, I believe that we should develop a new city model in 21<sup>st</sup> century to cope with social and ecological crisis. This is the vision of Chengdu within the framework of the China-Europa Forum. I wish Chengdu become a representative from words to actions through dialogues of the Forum and gain a key position in the international community.

## Chen Jiatai: Absorbing International Wisdom for the Progress of Chengdu



**Chen Jiatai:** Executive Vice President of Chengdu Association for Science and Technology.

### 【Summary】

Chen Jiatai: Though a NGO, the China-Europa Forum, with clear objectives and orientations, the diversification of participants and operating mechanism, have a great influence in China and the EU. The involvement of Chengdu in the Forum, on the one hand, has expanded a space for international, cross-cultural and cross communications, and established a platform of enrichment; on the other hand, it will help

introduce the practices and spirits of Chengdu to the world.

Dialogues and exchanges are very important. First of all, experience of the Europe's development will enrich our concept and principles of development and strengthen the development goals. Firstly, on the basis of the seven-year-pilot of the balance of urban and rural development, we will plan, design, promote and build a world-class Garden City at different levels and in different areas (including urban construction, social structures, industrial development, environmental protection, cultural heritage, technology support etc.). Secondly, through exchanges and experiences, we will find solutions to conflicts and problems resulted from the history and the rapid economic development. Thirdly, it is urgent to have dialogues at spiritual level among people, scholars and societies after three decades of reform and opening-up, so as to seek the common ground, deepen cooperation and build a harmonious society. As a matter of fact, we must strive to establish a platform, through exchanges and dialogues, in accordance with our development where we can voice viewpoints. It is a necessity for Chengdu, a mega city of China, to carry out the exchanges. More importantly, Chengdu bears the responsibility to do so.

In addition to the civil nature, the China-Europa Forum has characteristics of continuation and openness. Although participants of each workshop distribute in China and Europe, they make regular discussions according to the workshop topics and the results of discussions are shared on the Internet. Before meeting with each other, participants have already known main points of the other side. Each of them involves discussions equally under such mandatory requirements as "no manuscript". Different viewpoints will be reviewed within the framework of DESMODO. It is a process of removing the subjective and approaching the objective; a process of removing the emotional and approaching the rational; and also a process of displaying individuality and reaching consensus.



The Twenty-first Century

## An Interesting and Innovative Forum

From July 22 to 24 of the year 2009, the meeting of the prime movers in Paris was a decisive step for the China-Europa Forum. A profound transformation of the Forum was taken shape: becoming a collectively designed and steered dynamic where each workshop results from a common desire in China and Europe and has its own autonomous dynamic.



Ms. PAN Yi, assistant to the Chinese Prime Mover of the workshop S25a "Sino-European Social Policies on the Challenges of Ageing" wrote down her experience, feelings and gains after the meeting. The article entitled *An Interesting and Innovative Forum* was published in the October issue of the 21 Century magazine.

### 【Summary】

The China-Europa Forum is carried on in an innovative and initiative manner. Since the October of 2007, the Form, giving up the form of ordinary seminars, conferences or academic meetings, has called for more involvement of each participant.

The seemingly go-as-you-please discussions were a pleasant experience, but indeed we had obeyed rules of the Forum by the employment of DESMODO and certain procedures such as 5 plus 5 (five major problems and five action plans).

It is a genuine dialogue between two societies, generating ideas and outpouring actions.





China Social News

## Toward a New Way of World Governance

Journalists with *China Social News* made a special coverage on the workshop T43a "China and Europe as global players in world governance", and the following are the splendid viewpoints of participants:

**全球治理的前提是不带任何成见的平等对话**

周弘

跨文化、跨文明交流本身就是治理

“全球治理”的概念源于欧洲，目前在世界上广泛传播和应用。但是，来自不同国度的人们对于“全球治理”的内容是引伸含义的理解并不相同，特别在实践层面，不同国家和社会的不同人群对于“全球治理”众多的内容取舍存在明显差异。因此，在实践“全球治理”之前，有必要通过有效的交流，使我们了解并理解来自不同社会背景的人们对于“全球治理”概念的不同理解和期望。“中欧社会论坛”之“全球治理论坛”的一个重要作用就是让中国人和欧洲人能够面对面地交流对于“全球治理”的理解。

这种面对面的交流本身就是一种跨文化和跨文明的治理行动，而且是非常必要的治理行动。因为交流和对话的双方（或多方）各自代表着来自不同背景的地方和个体，缺少了这种地方性和个体性，“全球治理”就会成为无源之水、无本之木，就会脱离现实而流于空谈，就会因为缺少现实动力的支撑和缺乏活力而枯萎。因此，我们必须要认识全球化对于我们自身的影响，需要提出我们的迫切需要和现实关切，即使我们的关切是相互矛盾和对立的，造成共识固然是我们追求的目标，但如果我们对于自己和对方没有足够的认知，我们就不理解或不理解对方的真实意图，那么所谓的“共识共同体”其实是没有任何意义、没有价值的。为了使交流有价值，我们需要有足够的耐心、宽容和理解力，需要彼此相互尊重、相互容忍、相互倾听，需要共享我们不同的经验，唯有如此，才能保证认识的丰富和共识的形成。

**认知“全球治理”的行为方式**

我认为，有关“全球治理”讨论的核心是“全球治理”的主体和机制，并通过对这种方式认识它们的行为方式和行为目的。有些学者已经对这个话题展开了讨论，例如有人把“全球治理”的机制分为：国家机制、市场机制、社区机制和网络机制等不同的机制。

我认为，在上述这些机制背后都有不同的势力在奉行不同的准则。例如，国家机制的背后是超国家、国家或地方等各级政府，行为准则（除了个别特殊情况）是行政或成文法规定的制度与条约。而市场机制背后的力量也有自己的运行规律，这些力量都既已经强大到了可以打破国家的界限而在全球运行

和也还没有形成平衡；社区的目标：营造的动力、政府的政策、人民的愿望都由于不同利益的关系而呈现出超越传统而走向复杂、目标常常相互矛盾、行为机制方式多样等状态。

但是，“全球治理”的机制和行为主体并非不能相互重合与合作。有时，它们之间会形成一些类似的关系。例如，倘若社区希望利用市场来进行现代化建设，市场力量又发展社区有福利的设施，政府确定下通过引导市场力量来促进社会发展的政策，且公共资金对此达成了认同，再如，社区和政府愿意共同建设经济的重要设施，而市场又在经济活动中发现了新的机遇，在这种情况下，治理的力量就可能演变成一种协作的关系，一种力量之间相互作用的平衡。

力量的平衡在不同国度里会出现不同的组合方式。例如，在某个社会里，市场力量的作用占到50%，政府力量的作用占到30%，而社会力量只有20%，这种力量分配关系已经达到一种使社会可以平衡发展的积极平衡；而在另外一些社会里，平衡点则出现在30%的市场力量、30%的社会力量和30%的政府力量之间。在处于不同社会发展阶段、有着不同历史文化的社会里，各种治理力

量和治理机制之间的平衡点是不相同的，没有一种治理的最佳模式可以放之四海而皆准。因此，总结“全球治理”的八大要素或十大要素是没有意义的。

综上所述，在“全球治理”的问题上，首先，我们所需要的就是不带有任何成见的平等对话，如若不然，我们就无法了解对方，如果了解不了对方，我们就找不到“全球治理”的多样化的动力源。其次，尽管在不同的国家里存在着治理力量治理机制结构的不同平衡点，但面对全球性的问题上，所有的治理主体和治理机制都还是应当努力探索一种在政府力量、市场力量和社会力量之间的最佳平衡点，因为全球性的问题涉及所有不同治理主体和治理机制的利益，尽管涉及的程度不同。再次，“全球治理”寻求各种不同的行为主体在全球范围上的平衡，要达成这种平衡，只能建立在尊重各个行为体的切身利益和现实关切上，彼此“全球治理”的平衡动力。最后，这种平衡还需要建立在各个行为体和行为机制之间的协调与合作上，并且必须保证它们在朝着共同的方向和目的前进而不得有其所。

（作者系中国社会科学院欧洲研究所所长）

**ZHOU Hong:** For meaningful and valuable communications, we need to be more patient and tolerant. Mutual understanding, listening and continuous sharing will help us achieve rich consensus.

**Arnaud BLIN:** There are three transnational systems of global governance in today's world: a. the Power system, which is based on the might; b. the so called "collectively security" system, referring to such permanent institutions as the United Nations which deal with the issues of peace, war, economic development, environmental safety; c. the European Union. However, none of these systems can cover all the existing problems or reform the world governance patterns. Therefore, the guidelines for the establishment of new world governance should abide by the principles of interdependence rather than that of sovereignty.

**Adam Michnic:** The European Union was founded on the basis of differences among nations. Please never attempt to make a change for being identical, because only tyranny tends to make different people the same. We are different but we can reach agreements.

## 走向新的世界治理

阿尔诺·布兰[法国]

今天我們正處在一個時代的轉折點上。王明等「如果我們堅持把這一切冷冰冰的教條硬套的話」已經不復存在。世界正在尋找一個新的秩序，即一種新的經濟分配的問題，即分配問題。對於未來經濟的處理方式，我們需要適合於新的「世界秩序」，它可以使共同的目標得到具體的實現，充分發覺到人民之間的相互援助和友誼。

事实上，目前我们正处在一个过渡的时期，因为有关国际合作的努力都一个接一个地失败了。因此我们未尝没有理由发现新的干戈的办法。但是我们无法向中间取过去，经过考验的极端主义是与人们自然联系在一起的方法。今天，有三个全球问题使集体管理体制相互竞争，每一个体制都无法通过所有的国家。每一个体制都力求达到世界和平的最低点。

### 三个国家的治理体制

第一个体制是建立在实力和平衡基础

上的松散体制。这一体制通过国家之间的“合作”来处理管理集体问题。这出诸人们所闻见的“多极”体制，或说是“大国多极”体制，构成了世界可以由几个强国实力小国来共同领导的思想，这些强国和平得世界的领导权从地理的各自国家利益，又转在不改变全球政治现状的情况下给人造事的力量。

但这种体制存在重大缺陷。因为大国同盟中的某一个国家势必在某一时刻会试图为自己的利益改变现状。一个盟国不可避免地带有骑墙性,盟国之间的平衡是不稳定的,并经常容易破裂。

与一个国家和世界的管理模式相比,“双极”体制似乎是一种退化,但这不是社会性的。现在,这个体制是由G8(八国集团首脑会议)和G20(二十国集团)组成的,让G20有接近G8的资格。尽管有不对称的国家和地区扩大,但这仍然是一个大国家驱动的世界集团,21世纪的世界历史是由大力的驱动世界。

第二个体制被人们简单地称为“集体安全”体制。尽管联合国安全体制的实受批评，但联合国是成功地避免了“个别侵略故事”和一些涉及及国际环境安全问题有关的内部性的问题。这一体制虽然定义有限，但它在当时对当时世界局势的约束力是明显的。联合国有一个常任的安理会，因此它并不是一个真正的“霸主”体制，但它至少比以体制民主与集

人们期待政治解决来解开一系列不解之谜的问题。但又没有建立可信必要的手段。尽管如此，政治解决仍然是结束战争必须的基础。近几十年，联合国等国际组织和国际论坛（特别是，国际刑事法庭）地位有所增强。为此，有必要建立国际组织组织：限制军火权，扩大军控会，加强军控手段，建立一个经济安全委员会，建立一个世界银行组织。还应当更多地建立国际组织来促进国际和平。

第三个体制是联邦联盟。王中云、陈

没有哪一个国家像美国这样，以如此快的速度、军事力的方式将一个充满仇恨和不断内战的地区变成一个和平、稳定、持久的和平地区。在许多方面，美国对国家的长期习惯做法和传统是提出了挑战，特别是它证明了国家与人民之间的团结不只是一个空洞的口号。

然而,欧洲模式适用于世界其他地区,特别是金融危机、经济衰退、失业中居高不下、政治和文化分歧日益深化的情况下,欧洲模式将大显身手这个估计是合理的。

### 3.1 线性规划模型和相互依赖性原理

除了没有和平、稳定的承诺之外,这三个派别在竞争,又相互排斥的体制有一个大特点:它们围绕美国及国家主权的问题运作。每一个派别都持有自己的特殊的主权观念。将其置于国际的中心,以此推行以这种或那种的方式处理。同时又将其他各方构造一个国际性的观念(而不是国家观念)来否定制宪的必要性。

如果說中國經濟的發展是17世紀以來國際關係的軌跡，那麼今天成為世界地緣經濟的焦點則是互依互存性原則。而且這一原則應當具有普世性標準的價值。未來的新經濟、新的合作方式，可能還有新的規則和遊戲規則都依存於此。過去中國所經歷的

[illegible]

我们也必须通过寻求尽可能广泛的共识来寻找解决方法。做想所有的事情需要与必要的合作。构建一个真正的世界应该用要成治世界多样化的思维方式。对不同的思想体系进行比较是可能使更合理的。——

〔作者〕 蘇世昌 蘇治坤 吳治德 謝人

欧盟建立的基础是国家、民族之间的差异。我们不要尝试变成同一，因为只有专制才习惯于将人们变成同一副模样。我们是不同的。我们能够，也应该达成一致。

——波兰《选举日报》总编辑 米奇尼克

记者：妥协与暴力的区别仅仅是为达到目的而采取的手段不同吗？现实中两者那个难度更大些？抑或应在不同情况下所实施的不同策略？

**米奇尼克：**我们用以实现目标的途径要比目标本身更为重要，在这个意义上，暴力便是民主的敌人。世界本身并没有建立民主，民主是通过对话及妥协而建立的。因此，我们可以依靠暴力方式上作工民主却不能暴力哲学去建立民主。一直以来的我的目标便是一个民主的国家和多元价值的社会。

记者：采用说理、谈判的方式来解决冲突，有些甚至是对抗激烈的冲突，是需要一些

必需的条件，这些条件是什么，对冲突双方有哪些基本的要求？

米奇尼克：只有当双方都认为协商是解决争端的唯一办法时协商与谈判才是可能的。

记者：有人称您为斯洛文尼亚政治协商的设计师之一，您怎样评价波兰现在的社会制度和柯当连的这一届领导人的执政方式？在当前的社会框架下，您本人的作用和努力体现在哪些方面？

米奇尼克：将我称为波兰协商会议的创始人之一是过奖了，但我确实一直都很赞同这种制度的建立。在我看来，波兰拥有很好的民主制度，但那些制度并没有得到合理的贯彻。因此，可以说在波兰，精英是民主的，但社会中间仍然存在很多非民主属性。在刚刚过去的波兰大选中，直到最后一刻我们才知道这统一选票体系存在。我认为，这便是民主。我对新创举的看法是积极的，可并不代表我认同

他的一切。民主便是这样——你可以与你的同伴保持不同意见。

记者：作为共产党人的后代，你认为实现让不同利益和价值取向的人们得以共有的公民社会，最根本的一点是什么？如何做才能奏效？

米奇尼克：我认为，任何社会都存在不同的群体，其中，大家的意见也不尽相同。但有时，在独裁统治下，这些差异会被遮蔽、掩盖，不能被很好地得以表达及体现。然而在民主制度下，它们能得到充分表达与体现的。这便是民主与独裁统治的区别。并不是说这些不同、差异不存在，只是它们并不能充分表现自己。在民主制度中，我们必须承认每个人的意见都存在差异，他们并非总是一致。鉴于此，民主国家是由多数人选举产生的政府集团统治，可是这种政治集团的选举同时也需要体现少数人的意见。

（案内为本书按语节录）

## **Part Three Straight News**



## The 3rd China-Europa Forum Launched in Paris



Pierre Calame (middle), President of the China-Europa Forum Foundation, General Director of Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le progrès de l'Homme and European thinker, addressed the opening ceremony that as leading roles on the international stage, China and Europe would play crucial part in the world governance. **Left:** Prof. Angelina YUEN, Vice President of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University; **Right:** Dr. YU Shuo, Coordinator General of the China-Europa Forum.



LAN Yun (second from the left), staff correspondent of the *Southern Metropolis Daily* and deputy editor-in-chief of the oeeee.com was giving presents to Mr. Calame.



Mr. Tran Van-Thinh Paul, former Ambassador of EU to the WTO and one of the Founders of the China-Europa Forum, was interviewed by LAN Yun, staff correspondent of the *Southern Metropolis Daily* and deputy editor-in-chief of the oeeee.com.



## China-Europa Forum



Nearly 200 elites and non-governmental persons from China and Europe attended the launching ceremony of the third Biennial of the China-Europa Forum in Cité Universitaire de Paris.



Armony Altinier and LAN Yun, prime movers of the workshop on the Internet and Citizen Participation, were discussing.



Participants of the workshop S39a "Corporate social responsibility: a better way for dialogue between China and Europe" were discussing.



*Wen Wei Po*

## **The 3rd China-Europa Forum Held in the HK PolyU, 700 Experts Discuss 9 Themes**

2010-07-06



Prof. Angelina YUEN, Vice President of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, said that the domino effect caused by the financial crisis raised people's awareness of the impact of globalization. She expected the China-Europa Forum would create development opportunities for China and Europe. And it is believed that experts would be able to promote the macro development of economy and science of the Chinese and European societies.

Huang Chu-Ren, Vice President of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum and Dean of Faculty of Humanities, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University expected that participants would keep in touch and continue to discuss through the International Social Networking after the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum, so as to create opportunities for long-term development.

## Farmers from China and Greece Meet in the C-E Forum

July 11, 2010



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中欧社会论坛 都江堰农民对话希腊农民

www.chengdu.gov.cn 2010-07-11 来源:成都商报

【字体：大 中 小】 【背景色：】 【打印本稿】 【网友评论0条】 【进入论坛】 【推荐】 【关闭】



## 论坛现场

### 【Summary】

Twelve villagers of Dujiangyan were invited to the workshop of the China-Europa Forum in Dujiangyan, Sichuan, on July 10, 2010, and they discussed with experts and professors from Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences and Sichuan University on Post-disaster reconstruction and sustainable development. The villagers had no stage fright at all in front of experts and foreigners. Their wise and humorous engagement left deep impressions on the rest of participants.

During the discussion, the villagers were very interested in the Greek experience in rural development. Ms. Aikaterini Rempelaki, an olive grower, introduced to farmers in Dujiangyan that they participated in agricultural cooperatives which were responsible for the sale of agricultural products and helped them gain maximum benefits.

According to Ms Aikaterini Rempelaki, rights and obligations of farmers and cooperatives are explicitly stated in the contract signed by the two parties. Either party who breaches the contract will be severely punished, which ensure that cooperatives offer maximum benefits for farmers.

## Gay Organizations Invited to the Workshop

“The original intention of the China-Europa Forum is to give everyone a say.” GUO Hong told this newspaper. We live in a diverse society. Therefore, the Forum is to provide a platform for participants with

## China-Europa Forum

various backgrounds to find common grounds. “Only has everybody a chance to voice their opinions, the society will be harmonious.”

### **Villagers too Excited to Fall Asleep**

The China-Europa Forum involves multi-field and multi-topic discussions. Farmers from Dujiangyan in Sichuan Province were invited to attend the workshop. “After the post-disaster reconstructions, villagers have lived a happy life with the assistant of the community and local government. Now they are thinking about how to improve their living standards, how to make money and develop the village”, said LIU Mingfu, a village head. He got very excited by the news that villagers would have an opportunity to take part in the international forum and began to pick up the attendees.

A total of 12 villagers were invited to the workshop in Dujiangyan. Liu Mingfu said that for many of them, this was their first time to accommodate in a five-star hotel, let alone participate in an international conference. “We do not know what we should say, what we need to pay attention to. We discussed these staff together. And the day before the forum, several of them were too excited to fall asleep,” he said, “Through experts in rural development; we can know the picture of villages and farmers in foreign countries. This forum has expanded our visions.”



## Five Factors Restrict Collective Negotiations

July 12, 2010

### 人保部官员：集体谈判推进受阻五大软肋

字号 大 中 小

作者 王羚 来源 第一财经日报 2010-07-12 07:20

**摘要** 地方政府主动性不够、针对非公企业缺乏强制措施、部分集体合同流于形式、职工参与度低、行业协会不健全五大软肋制约了正在全国范围内推进的集体谈判工作。

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人力资源和社会保障部劳动关系司副处长王永生9日在中欧社会论坛劳工权益保护分论坛上作上述表示。

“现在我们还缺少有效的调整劳资矛盾的机制。集体谈判是个不错的机制，可惜受限太多，没有真正发挥出应有的作用。”长期关注劳工权益的广东劳维律师事务所首席合伙人

#### 【Summary】

A workshop on labor rights protection of the third China-Europa Forum was held on July 9, 2010. Wang Yongsheng, deputy director of Division of Labor Relations, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, said that the nationwide collective negotiation was restricted and dragged by the following five factors: the lack of initiatives in local governments; the lack of enforcement measures on non-public enterprises; some of collective contracts become a mere formality; not enough employees to participate; the unions are not well organized.

“At present, we still lack an effective mechanism to address labor conflicts. The mechanism of collective negotiations is good, but it has not yet played its due role because of too many restrictions” said Duan Yi, a lawyer who has been concerned about labor rights for a long time.



## China-Europa Forum on Basic Education Held in Ningbo

### 【Summary】

Workshop on basic education of the third China-Europa Forum was held in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, on July 8, 2010. Experts and representatives from the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Taiwan and EU countries participated in the forum. They discussed issues on equity and quality of the compulsory education.

It is believed that it is not only a key goal for China, but also a common task and mission of many countries in their education reform and development to promote equity and improve quality of the compulsory education.

In order to promote equity and improve quality of the compulsory education, we need to recognize and face imbalances among regions, urban and rural areas, and educational resources in schools. We need to realize the wide gap in quality of the compulsory education in different places. We need to change our minds. Government investment and quality assessment should be enhanced, and professionalism of teachers should be improved too.

# The 3rd China-Europa Forum Held in Hong Kong

China-Europa Forum 2010 2010年7月14日 星期三 第5期

## 推动教改 美国大学校长努力与学生交朋友

本报记者 王 翼

美国大学校长们正努力成为“学生”的朋友。在“美国大学校长协会”最近举行的年会上，与会校长们纷纷表示，他们正努力成为“学生”的朋友，而不仅仅是“管理者”。

### 欧洲外交官研讨成功办5届

本报记者 王 翼

欧洲外交官研讨会在欧洲外交官中已经举办了5届。在最近的研讨会上，与会外交官们就欧洲外交官的职责和作用进行了深入的探讨。

### 食品企业如何为消费者提供安全卫生的产品

中国烹饪代表团考察日本食品生产企业

中国烹饪代表团在考察日本食品生产企业时，就食品企业如何为消费者提供安全卫生的产品进行了深入的探讨。代表团成员表示，日本食品生产企业在食品安全和卫生方面有着严格的制度和标准。

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### 官员们谈不拢 让百姓们谈谈

——从新加坡社会地位在变看

新加坡社会地位在变，官员们谈不拢，让百姓们谈谈。在最近的民意调查中，百姓们对官员们的表现进行了评价，并提出了自己的意见和建议。

## 食品企业如何为消费者提供安全卫生的产品

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心动，为图新潮流的追地天地

### 创新，因您心动而开始

心动，因您心动而开始。创新，因您心动而开始。心动，因您心动而开始。创新，因您心动而开始。

### 创新，为你心动

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### Full Text:

Herman Van Rompuy, the first long term and full time President of the European Council, expressed his regret of not being able to attend the Hong Kong Plenary of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum. He extended his best



## China-Europa Forum

wishes to participants through a video speech. He said he was eager to take part in the Forum as an ordinary European citizen, and wanted to talk with Chinese citizens.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum is jointly organized by Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Renmin University of China, Foundation of the China-Europa Forum and the Asia Cultural Forum. The previous two Forums were held in Nansha, China in 2005, and Brussels, Belgium in 2007. More than 700 attendees from China and European countries were invited to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forum. Participants included government officials, scholars, farmers, monks and clergy and etc. Although they have different professionals, they have only one identity -- interlocutors with equal status. Mr. Van Rompuy knew this rule well, and he regarded himself as an interlocutor instead of Prime Minister of Belgium or first "President of the European Council".

John Tsang, Financial Secretary of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region stated at the opening ceremony that compared with the China-Europe Summit since 1998, the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum was a dialogue between Chinese and European peoples, and it was essential for the two economies to carry out such a cooperative and open dialogue.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum will be held from July 12 to 14 at Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Participants of China and Europe will discuss on 9 themes and common challenges faced by the two societies including City, Region and Sustainable Development, Social Development and Lifestyle Transformation, New Economic Model and Corporate Social Responsibility, Regional and Global Governance, the Relationship between Humans and the Biosphere, Technology and Social Responsibility, Education Reform and New Mechanisms, Law and Justice, Culture and Art.

Before the Hong Kong Plenary, more than 60 workshops on those themes have been held in 18 cities of China, including Hong Kong and Macao. In the eyes of Pat Cox, former President of the European Parliament, it is unprecedented to have such an extensive and intensive dialogue among people without any diplomatic binding.

Cheng Siwei, former vice chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, said at the opening ceremony that it was natural to have divergences between China and Europe, but we should acknowledge that these divergences were quite similar. Therefore it is a necessity to reach common grounds and down play differences through such mechanism as the China-Europa Forum.

According to Michel Rocard, former Prime Minister of France, it should be the thinking of the 21<sup>st</sup> century that people trust each other and are willing to listen to others' viewpoints and suggestions.

Mr. Van Rompuy reiterated in his speech that both China and Europe were stakeholders in the world. As an emerging economic power, China can learn from Europe in a variety of aspects. Meanwhile, China's huge potential for development will facilitate the growth of Europe. China has been a good partner of Europe in political, economic and social development. "European Citizen" Rompuy believed that as partners, China and Europe should talk equally on their concerns.

# 中国企业家报

Chinese Enterprises News

6 中国企业家报  
2010年7月10日 星期六

【关注】

## 基金会中心网：打造慈善的“玻璃口袋”

□ 陈 丹

“慈善家”这个词，在民间和学术界都有两种含义。一种是狭义的，指那些热衷于慈善事业、乐善好施的富人；另一种是广义的，指那些在慈善事业中做出贡献的人。在民间，人们往往将慈善家与富人联系在一起，认为只有富人才能成为慈善家。但在学术界，慈善家的定义更为广泛，它不仅包括富人，还包括那些在慈善事业中做出贡献的普通人。

### 基金会公信力让人担忧

随着中国慈善事业的快速发展，基金会作为慈善事业的主要载体，其公信力问题日益受到关注。据中国基金会中心网发布的《2009年中国基金会公信力调查报告》显示，在受访的1000多家基金会中，有45%的基金会存在公信力问题。其中，信息公开不透明、财务不公开、管理不规范等问题最为突出。

中国基金会中心网秘书长王振耀在接受采访时表示，基金会公信力的缺失，不仅影响了慈善事业的健康发展，也损害了社会的诚信体系。他指出，基金会作为非营利组织，其公信力是其生存和发展的基础。如果基金会缺乏公信力，那么其筹集到的善款将无法得到社会的信任，慈善事业也将失去存在的意义。

### 【基金会】

## 为大众谋福利

——北京草根慈善基金会

□ 陈 丹

中民，是生活最普遍的一种特征。而草根慈善，则是社会最普遍的一种现象。在北京，草根慈善基金会如雨后春笋般涌现，它们以民间的力量，为大众谋福利，为慈善事业注入新的活力。

草根慈善基金会之所以能够蓬勃发展，主要得益于以下几个因素：一是政策支持，二是社会关注，三是民间力量。随着国家对慈善事业的重视程度不断提高，草根慈善基金会得到了更多的政策支持和资金扶持。同时，社会各界对草根慈善的关注度也在不断提高，越来越多的人开始参与到草根慈善事业中来。

草根慈善基金会的发展，不仅为慈善事业注入了新的活力，也为社会公益事业的发展提供了有益的借鉴。它们以民间的力量，为大众谋福利，为慈善事业注入了新的活力。它们以民间的力量，为大众谋福利，为慈善事业注入了新的活力。

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基金会中心网是一个非营利组织，旨在通过搭建基金会之间的交流平台，促进基金会之间的合作与交流，提高基金会的公信力和透明度。该中心网自成立以来，已经吸引了数千家基金会入驻，成为国内最大的基金会信息平台。

基金会中心网通过提供基金会注册、年检、信息公开等服务，为基金会提供便捷的服务。同时，该中心网还定期发布基金会公信力调查报告，为社会各界提供权威的公信力数据。

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## 慈善纵横

### ThinkPad 壹基金义工行第二季启动

【本报北京7月10日电】由联想集团发起的“ThinkPad 壹基金义工行”第二季活动，已于近日正式启动。此次活动旨在通过组织义工队伍，深入贫困地区，开展支教、扶贫、救灾等公益活动，为壹基金公益事业贡献力量。

联想集团表示，作为“ThinkPad 壹基金义工行”的发起方，联想集团一直秉承“科技向善”的理念，积极参与公益事业。此次启动第二季活动，将进一步扩大义工队伍，为公益事业注入更多力量。

据悉，第二季活动将覆盖全国多个贫困地区，包括四川、云南、贵州等地。义工队伍将由联想集团员工、志愿者、社会人士等组成，他们将深入一线，开展各项公益活动。

联想集团表示，将全力支持义工队伍的开展，提供必要的物资和资金支持。同时，也将加强对义工队伍的培训和指导，确保活动顺利开展。

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The workshop of the third China-Europa Forum, entitled "Chinese urban environmental protection and public participation during the social transformation" was held in Beijing University on July 10. The workshop was organized by the Research Center for Citizens and the Society, Peking University. Experts from universities, foundations, government agencies, NGOs, enterprises and the media sphere attended the forum.





Guizhou Daily

## Workshop of the 3rd China-Europa Forum on Cultural Heritage Protection Held in Guizhou

The workshop of the third China-Europa Forum on cultural heritage protection was held in Guizhou Normal University on July 4, 2010.

Xie Xiaoyao, vice chairman of Guizhou provincial CPPCC, gave a brief introduction to cultural heritage protection in China in his welcome speech. He said, currently with the rapid development of globalization and modernization, China's culture is undergoing tremendous changes and facing unprecedented crisis. Cultural heritage, in particular non-material and oral cultural heritage, is facing great challenges. Guizhou Province is a key part of world Karst cultural heritage in South China and a region with the best preserved and most diversified cultural heritage of ethnic minorities. Guizhou Normal University has a unique advantage to research on Karst culture and folk culture. For a long time, the university has been committed to the protection of and studies on the Karst ecological environment, and offered strong personnel, intelligent and technical supports for China's successful application for the World Natural Heritage List.



(责任编辑: 沈阳)

The Guizhou TV covered the workshop discussion too

S39b: Corporate social responsibility: a way for a better dialogue between China and Europe

## Workshop of the 3rd China-Europa Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility Held

July 12, 2010



### 【Summary】

The workshop of the third China-Europa Forum on corporate social responsibility was held in the International Business School of China and Europe, Shanghai on July 9, 2010. Comparative studies of social responsibility of enterprises in China and the EU: Challenges and Solutions were discussed.

During the forum, the concept of Chinese businessmen with the traditional Confucian thought and the spirit of benefiting the society met with the concept of "corporate citizen" which was originated from the Greek Civilization. Over a hundred of experts from academic fields, government departments, public organizations and enterprises in China and Europe discuss on the seven topics, including corporate responsibility-conflicts and regulations of multinational operations, voluntary service of enterprises and the participation of stakeholders, initiatives of industrial and labor relations and labor protection. They set out the blueprints and visions for the future development.

Corporate social responsibility is an open and dynamic concept. Roles of different players are based on cultural backgrounds and management traditions. After an attempt of deep contact on corporate social responsibility between China and Europe, the two sides will create a consensus of responsibilities. It will help build a pluralistic and harmonious community, and work together to face common challenges in social changes.



Xinhua News Agency

## The 3rd China-Europa Forum Held in Hong Kong


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### 第三届中国社会论坛在港开幕

2010年07月12日 22:21:14 来源：新华网 [【字号】](#) [【留言】](#) [【打印】](#) [【关闭】](#)

新华网香港7月12日电（记者王海清 张雅诗）第三届中国社会论坛12日在香港理工大学开幕。来自欧洲和中国的700多位政府官员、著名学者、企业家、艺术家聚集一堂。他们将在3天的会期内探讨中欧社会面对的共同挑战，分享在应对各种社会问题方面的知识经验。

开幕式上，香港特区政府财政司司长曾俊华作为东道主代表致欢迎辞。曾俊华说，近年来，欧洲和中国关系不断加强。香港这个国际商务金融中心凭借独特的地理位置以及中英双语的语言优势，在中欧交流中扮演了重要的角色。

曾俊华说，全球化让世界经济快速发展，但同时也带来诸多挑战。比如人类在“可持续发展”方面并没有一套固定的模式可循，这就需要大家通过对话促进合作，更好地解决共同面对的挑战。

中欧社会论坛基金会主席皮埃尔·卡蓝默表示，全球化进程带来的诸多新问题，让我们别无选择，必须对话。而中欧社会论坛不只是“中国”与“欧洲”之间的对话，精神碰撞同时也发生在中国人和中国人之间、欧洲人和欧洲人之间，与会者职业不同，背景各异，“这种多元化让他们在思想碰撞和探索的过程中产生更多发现。”

论坛的九大主题，涉及环境保护、教育改革、司法公正、文化艺术发展等。与会者将在论坛期间首先分组讨论，然后集体评估，力求为中欧的政策制定者提供更深入的参考。

中欧社会论坛创办于2005年，每两年举办一次。首届中欧社会论坛2005年10月在中国广州举办，第二届于2007年在比利时布鲁塞尔举办。

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*Campus website of the Renmin University of China*

## **Delegation of the Renmin University of China Attends the 3rd China-Europa Forum**

July 15, 2010



### **【Summary】**

A delegation of Renmin University of China, led by Vice President Xue Huanbai, attended the 3rd Biennial of the China-Europa Forum in Hong Kong from July 12 to 14, 2010. The forum was jointly organized by Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Renmin University of China and the Foundation of China-Europa Forum. The delegation also met with alumni in Hong Kong.

The Biennial with a theme of Converse to Converge: Forging a common vision for the Chinese and European societies was held in Hong Kong Polytechnic University from July 12 to 14. At the opening ceremony, Vice President Xue Huanbai addressed to welcome over 700 participants from more than 30 cities of over 20 countries. During the three-day meeting, common issues and concerns of China and Europe were discussed.

From July 14 to 15, with the support the China Energy Foundation, some participants, including Pierre Calame, President of the China-Europa Forum, Prof. Angelina YUEN, associate President of Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Yang Huilin and Xue Huanbai, Vice Presidents of Renmin University of China, went to Shanghai for the High-level Roundtable Conference. They reviewed the fruitful results of the third China-Europa Forum, and looked forward to the future development of the Forum.



*Shenzhen Special Zone Daily*

## **Traditional Media Lead a New Life through the Internet**

July 11, 2010

### **【Summary】**

What challenges will be faced by the Internet in future? How to strengthen cooperation between China and Europe to make use of opportunities and meet challenges in the development of the Internet? The workshop of the 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum on Internet and Changes in People's Lifestyle was held in Shenzhen. More than 10 domestic and foreign experts on the Internet and corporate executives discussed a range of issues on the Internet development.

The two-day meeting covered five major themes, including similarities and differences of the development of the Internet in China and Europe; what changes does the Internet as a medium bring to the Chinese and European societies; what challenges are faced by the development of the Internet currently; how will China and Europe cooperate to cope with these issues; where is the future of the Internet in China and Europe when the U.S. dominates the Internet market and how to meet the challenge.

LIN Hang, deputy editor-in-chief of *Jing Bao*, believed that though traditional media is hit by the burgeoning new media, information provided by on-line media was very fragmented. The authenticity and background of a news event are different in traditional media and the Internet. Therefore, traditional media have chances to live a new life.



## Follow the old Silk Road to prosperity

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# CHINADAILY

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## Follow the old Silk Road to prosperity

By Fu Jing (China Daily)

Updated: 2014-07-13 07:28

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**CHINA-EUROPA FORUM**

Chinese and European speakers kick off three days of dialogue on Monday in Hong Kong to bring Chinese and European societies together and address global challenges. Fu Jing / China Daily

**Forum seeks route to enhance Sino-European communication**

HONG KONG - Creating a modern Silk Road would strengthen dialogue and harmony between Chinese and Europeans, a senior Chinese official said Monday.

"China should come up with huge efforts in rebuilding the Silk Road on the Asian-European continent," Ye Xiaopeng, president of the China Religious Culture Communication Association, said at the opening of the China-Europa Forum in Hong Kong on Monday.

The old Silk Road was a route for ancient China to expand trade and cultural exchanges between Asian and European countries. By reviving such a legacy, along with the European Renaissance, Ye said China and Europe can boost economic cooperation.

He said this doesn't mean China will downplay the role of sea routes to boost trade.

"Our cooperation will be done in all ways," he said.

Ye's suggestions come against the backdrop of the global financial tsunami and the European sovereignty debt crisis that have hampered the economies of many countries, especially industrial ones.

Ye also said the legacy of the European Renaissance, which gave birth to numerous artists, writers and scientists, should be handed down by Europe.

"We are in an era of not separating 'me' from 'you,' but we are aiming to look after the presence of 'us,'" said Ye. "China and Europe should put their common efforts into the endeavor by making the rebirth of the Renaissance."

Ye's comments were echoed by both Chinese and European speakers at the Hong Kong forum, one of many held in different regions of China over the last two weeks, together offering more than 60 seminars.

In a video address, the president of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy, said: "China needs Europe and at the same time, Europe greatly depends on the vigor of China's economy" to bring the continent out of financial turbulence and debt woes.

Rompuy said China has already become an economic power after decades of economic development.

**A developing country**

However, Cheng Siwei, the former vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's top legislative body, said China is still a developing country, and is not a developed one as some countries have already labeled it.

With a population of 1.3 billion, China will surpass Japan as the second largest economy in the world at the end of this year. And some U.S. experts expect that China will become the world's biggest economy by 2024, overtaking the United States. Some modeling results have even shown the possibility of that happening as early as 2020.

But with per capita gross domestic product in China currently lower than \$4,000, China is still among the lower or middle-income countries by UN standards.

However, Cheng said that "this will not be an excuse" for China not to fulfill its global responsibilities in fighting climate change and strengthening economic cooperation.

"China has already decided to take voluntary actions to reduce carbon intensity and develop a green economy," said Cheng.

Meanwhile, Cheng said Chinese leaders not only have been involved in global efforts to lift economic woes but also called on effective measures to reduce poverty and boost economic development of developing countries.

China Daily

(China Daily 07/13/2014 page 23)

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## The 3<sup>rd</sup> China-Europa Forum held in Hong Kong



China's Tianjin TV gave a series of introductive coverage to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial of the China-Europa Forum held in Hong Kong on July 12-14, 2010. The Forum was regarded as the largest non-governmental exchange platform between the Chinese and European societies.

## **Part Four Special Pages**



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