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## 专题·中欧城镇化合作

## THE EU-CHINA URBANISATION COOPERATION

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

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

### ► 向可持续社会转型：中欧城镇化合作势在必行

■ 卡兰默（中欧社会论坛基金会主席）：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



■ 马莉 (国家发展和改革委员会外事司副巡视员) :

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

■ 佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯 (欧盟能源司国际关系事务官员) :

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

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

■ 邱爱军 (发改委城市和小城镇改革发展中心副主任) :

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

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

## ► 城镇化理念创新

■ 雅克·圣马克 (中法城市可持续发展合作项目负责人) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ► CONCEPT INNOVATION IN URBANISATION

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

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





■ 章仁彪 (同济大学城市社会学研究所所长, 教授) :

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

■ 潘海啸 (同济大学城市规划系教授) :

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

■ 张俊 (同济大学社会学系副教授) :

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

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

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

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

■ 莫里休·马亚尼 (意大利Risteco联盟主席):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



■ 檀学文 (中国社会科学院农村发展研究所副研究员):

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

■ 卡兰默: 城镇化可以借鉴的国际经验

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

## ► 中欧案例交流与经验分享

■ 佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯:

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

■ 玛蒂尔达·桑登(瑞士驻华使馆二等秘书):

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

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

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

■ Pierre Calame: *International experiences on urbanisation*

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

## ► CASE SHARING AND EXPERIENCE EXCHANGES

■ Pedro Ballesteros:

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

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

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





■ 帕斯卡琳·加柏莉 (欧洲新镇平台主任) :

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

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

■ 让-热内·布奈迪埃(法国生态、能源及可持续发展部官员):

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

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

■ 陈光(西南交通大学公共管理学院院长):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



■ 林鸿（瑞士联邦理工大学与洛桑大学合作项目经理、研究员）：

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

■ 谢忠岩（吉林省长白山保护开发区管委会主任）：

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

■ 唐华东（黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市副市长）：

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

■ 沈迟（国家发改委城市和小城镇改革发展中心总规划师，规划院院长）：

中国还有多少人可以城镇化？未来可能还有接近20%的空间。

■ 谢扬（国务院发展研究中心农村经济研究部巡视员（原副部长）、研究员）：

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

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

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

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

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

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

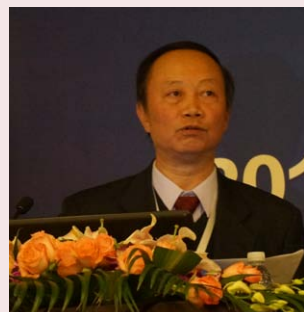
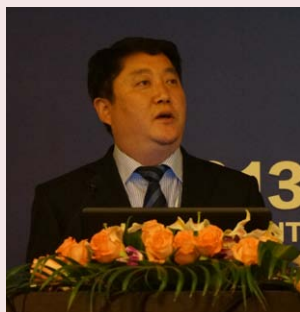
In today's society, is the development of urbanisation bound to go through the process of industrialization? Is it possible to go from an agricultural society to an ecologically civilized society? Some places are exploring the development of eco-economy, which could not only promote economic development,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

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

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

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

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



## • 《城市会客厅》：来自欧洲的经验

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

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

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



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

### ► 佩德罗·巴雷特罗斯：要聆听人民的声音来设计你们的国家

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

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

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

### ► 马克·格德曼（荷兰蒂尔堡市欧洲城市设计实验室（Fontys应用科技大学附属机构）城市战略、建筑与规划教授）：中国现在应该开始关注老龄化问题，中等规模城市更宜居

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



► 卡兰默：中欧之间需要共同发明新的模式，寻求不同的解决方案

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

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

► 莫里休·马亚尼：食品浪费是个严重的问题，应改变经济模式，发展缓慢一些

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• 中欧城镇化合作圆桌讨论会在沪召开

• EU-CHINA ROUNDTABLE ON URBANISATION, SHANGHAI





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 香港研讨会 • 激发人文主义传统，再生欧洲团结

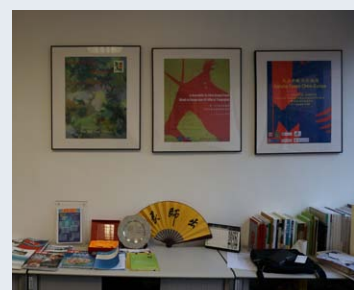
### HONG KONG SEMINAR • CARRYING FORWARD HUMANISM AND REGENERATING EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY

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

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

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

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



话中存在争论，但也能建立起相互尊重和共识。”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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



## 第二届中欧南美民间组织三方对话会在京召开

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 陈彦主讲欧洲危机与中国转型

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

北京办公室 /Beijing Office 电话 /Tel.: +86 (10) 6275 4059 地址 /Add.: 北京大学英杰交流中心 406N 室

巴黎办公室 /Paris Office 电话 /Tel.: +33 (0) 171 186 936 地址 /Add.: 124 Rue de Tolbiac, 75013 Paris, France

布鲁塞尔办公室 /Brussels Office 电话 /Tel.: +32 (0) 475 316 438 地址 /Add.: Rue Joseph Coosemans, 57, 1030 Bruxelles, Belgique

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